

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

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RECONFIRMATION

OF

AS 2001.4.16—1981

Methods of test for textiles

**Part 4.16: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to dry cleaning solvents**

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**RECONFIRMATION NOTICE**

Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 6 July 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee TX-020:

Ag Research  
Australian Wool Processors Council  
AWTA Textile Testing  
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia  
Drycleaning Institute of Australia  
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia  
RMIT University  
The Textile Institute

## NOTES

## STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

## METHODS OF TEST FOR TEXTILES

## PART 4—COLOURFASTNESS TESTS

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**AS 2001.4.16**  
**DETERMINATION OF COLOURFASTNESS TO**  
**DRYCLEANING SOLVENTS**


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## PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Testing of Textiles as one of a series for determining the colourfastness of textiles to various agencies. It supersedes AS L15, Part XVI—1964.

The series of methods is largely based on the work of a technical committee of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO/TC 38/SC 1) and is being adapted to suit Australian conditions.

## METHOD

**1 SCOPE.** This standard sets out a method for determining the colourfastness of textiles to drycleaning solvents.

**2 APPLICATION.** This method applies to textiles in all forms. It is not suitable for the evaluation of the durability of textile finishes, nor is it intended that it be used for evaluating the resistance of colours to spot and stain removal procedure, or to steam pressing as used in drycleaning operations.

NOTE: The presence of absorbed water in either the fabric or drycleaning solution, or the presence of a detergent in the drycleaning solution, has not been found to be a critical factor in assessing colourfastness. This test gives results which correlate satisfactorily with those obtained in commercial drycleaning.

**3 REFERENCES.** This standard requires reference to the following standards.

AS 2001.1.1 Methods of Test of Textiles—  
Conditioning Procedures\*

AS 2001.4.1 Methods of Test for Textiles  
Part 4—Colourfastness Tests  
Method 1—Definitions and General  
Requirements

AS 1701 White Spirit

AS K105 Perchloroethylene (tetrachloro-  
ethylene)

**4 PRINCIPLE.** Specimens of the textile in contact with undyed cloths are agitated with stainless steel balls in each of the two drycleaning solvents, then

rinsed, squeezed or centrifuged and dried in air. After drying, the change in colour of the specimens and the degree of staining of the undyed cloths for each solvent are assessed.

**5 REAGENTS.** The following reagents are required as the test solvents:

- (a) White spirit complying with AS 1701.
- (b) Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene) complying with AS K105.

**CAUTION:** White spirit is flammable and care should be exercised in its handling.

Perchloroethylene is a Schedule 6 poison. Care concerning inhalation of its vapour and its absorption by skin contact should be observed.

**6 APPARATUS.** The following items of apparatus are required:

- (a) Machine† in which the containers holding the test specimens can be rotated end over end about 40 times per minute in a constant temperature water bath. The capacity of the containers shall be about, but not less than, 500 mL. The sealing rings of the containers shall be made of solvent resistant material.
- (b) Stainless steel balls of approximately 6 mm diameter.
- (c) Hand iron.
- (d) Undyed cloths for evaluating staining, as specified in AS 2001.4.1.

\* Revision of AS 1090 in course of preparation.

† A suitable mechanical device can be obtained from either the Society of Dyers and Colourists, U.K. (Washwheel), or Atlas Electrical Devices Company, U.S.A. (Lauderometer).