STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 2001.4.22—1991
Methods of test for textiles
Method 4.22: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colour change due to flat abrasion (frosting) of textile fabrics (screen wire method)

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

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Australian Standard®

Methods of test for textiles

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Testing of Textiles.

In the preparation of this Standard, cognizance was taken of the following method:

AATCC Test method 119—1984, *Colour change due to flat abrasion (frosting): screen wire method.*

The method is based upon the development described by N B Gobeil and P L Alessandro, *A proposed method to evaluate frosting potential caused by abrasive wear*, American Dyestuff Reporter Vol. 54, No 24, Pages 42-49, November 22, 1965.

FOREWORD

This test method is intended for evaluating the resistance of coloured fabrics to change in shade caused by flat abrasion. It can be used for most coloured fabrics, but is especially sensitive to the colour change of durable press cross-dyed blend fabrics, in which one fibre is abraded away faster than another.

The test produces, in an accelerated manner, a localized colour change similar to that produced on some garments, over relatively short periods of actual wear, where the garment is exposed to relatively mild abrasive action.

METHOD

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out a method for the determination of the change in colour of textile fabrics due to flat abrasion (frosting). The method is applicable to woven and knitted textile fabrics. It is not applicable to floor coverings.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
1199	Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes
2001	Methods of test for textiles
2001.1	Method 1: Conditioning procedures
2001.4.1	Method 4.1: Colourfastness tests—Definitions and general requirements

3 PRINCIPLE A specimen is mounted on a foam rubber cushion and rubbed multidirectionally against a wire screen mounted on a weighted head. The change in colour of the test specimen is then assessed using the Grey Scale.

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