

ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES FOR TESTING TEXTILE COLORFASTNESS TO CHLORINE AND NON-CHLORINE (COLOR-SAFE) BLEACHES.

ALTERNATIVE TO 5A - ONE-MINUTE SPOT TEST

The appropriate protocol for testing colorfastness to chlorine bleach is AATCC 61-5A and 188. This procedure approximates colorfastness results after five wash/dry cycles in the presence of detergent and chlorine bleach. While very reliable, this procedure is time, labor and resource intensive.

A widely accepted reliable alternative to 5A is a one-minute spot test that simulates five home launderings. This test has been shown to be 95+% reliable and in no case gives false negatives.

SOLUTION:

Combine one part Clorox[®] Ultra Liquid Bleach with five parts water

PROCEDURE:

- Apply one drop of solution and allow it to saturate the fabric.
 If you are testing a garment, apply solution to a hidden part (inside seam, hemline or cuff).
 Be sure to test all colors and any decorative trim or ribbing.
 Blot if necessary to ensure penetration.
- (2) Let the sample stand for one minute, then rinse and blot dry.
- (3) Visually evaluate for color change.

EVALUATION:

If there is no color change, or if the amount of change is acceptable, the bleach care instruction should be "Bleach When Needed".

Colorfastness is not usually an issue with white fabric, but all white fabric known to have a chemical finish should be tested for potential yellowing by interaction with chlorine bleach. This bleach test can also be used as a screening for white fabric.

ALTERNATIVE TO AATCC PROTOCOL IS 172-1988, OR RA60-172.

Fabrics that prove unacceptable for laundering in chlorine bleach must be tested for colorfastness to non-chlorine bleach. The carelabeling rule is very specific. If a garment is safe in non-chlorine (color-safe) bleach, but not in chlorine bleach the label must say "Non-chlorine Beach When Needed", or words to that effect. The only way to determine if non-chlorine bleach is safe is to test for colorfastness.

The applicable AATCC protocol is 172-1988, or RA60-172. A reliable alternative has been developed for this procedure as well.

SOLUTION: Undiluted Liquid Clorox 2[®].

PROCEDURE:

- (1) Place a drop of Clorox 2® on the colors to be tested. If you are testing a garment, apply solution to a hidden part (inside seam, hemline or cuff). Be sure to test all colors and any decorative trim or ribbing. Blot if necessary to ensure penetration.
- (2) Let the sample stand for one minute.
- (3) Rinse thoroughly and let the dampened area dry completely.

EVALUATION:

Visually evaluate the test area(s). If there is no color change, or if the amount of color change is acceptable, the bleach care instruction should be "Non-Chlorine Bleach When Needed", or words to that effect, i.e. "Only Non-Chlorine Bleach".

An instruction "Do Not Chlorine Bleach" is not acceptable under the Rule because although it warns against chlorine bleach, it does not inform that non-chlorine bleach is acceptable.

When performing evaluations the most accurate instruction will result from comparing the tested sample to one laundered in detergent alone. This will ensure that the observed color change is attributable only to the bleach. The AATCC procedure for testing for colorfastness to laundering in detergent is AATCC 61 2A.





Bleaching

Drying



Machine Wash, Cold







Gentle Cycle Machine Wash. Hot **Gentle Cycle**

Cold Gentle Cycle

Machine Wash,





Bleach As Needed





Do Not Bleach

No bleach product should be used including detergents with

Wash

Do Not

Special Warning: This symbol only applicable for less than 2% of all washables







Non-chlorine Bleach As Needed

Use only a color-safe bleach, like Clorox 2®































This chart illustrates care symbols

Commission. This chart is referenced

from ASTM D5489-96c Commercial

illustrates the symbols to use for

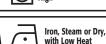
accepted by the Federal Trade

and Home Laundering and

Drycleaning Symbols, which

laundering and drycleaning









Do Not Iron









As a minimum, laundering instruction shall include, in order, four symbols: washing, bleaching, drying, and ironing; and drucleaning instructions shall include one symbol. Additional words may be used to clarify language-dependent instructions.



Ironing







Do Not Dryclean

ABOUT TEXTILE INDUSTRY AFFAIRS

For over 30 years, **Textile Industry Affairs** has provided expert counsel and support to the textile and apparel industries on a full range of trade and consumer issues.

One major service initiative is TIA support of the FTC rule-making and regulatory compliance process.

TIA OFFERS THE TRADE AN **ARRAY OF CAPABILITIES:**

- •resource for lectures, seminars and private consultation on regulatory compliance.
- effective communications with legal, design, marketing and senior management
- consumer and trade research development and analysis
- •technical evaluations to produce the reliable evidence required to document care instructions

IMPORTANT CARE LABELING COMPLIANCE ISSUES

COMPLYING WITH FEDERAL BLEACH CARE LABELING REQUIREMENTS

IT'S THE LAW:

The Federal Trade Commission Trade Regulation Rule 16 CFR 423, as amended, provides regulations for the care labeling of textile wearing apparel. The Rule is enforced by the Bureau of Consumer Protection and is one of the most popular consumer Rules ever promulgated.

The Rule requires that all manufacturers and importers, or any person or organization that directs the manufacture or import, of textile wearing apparel must provide the consumer with accurate care instructions. Most Bed & Bath and Home Furnishings manufacturers provide care instructions even though their products are not included in the Rule. If they choose to provide them, the instructions must comply with the Rule.

Care instructions must include, at least, instructions for proper washing, bleaching, and drying. Ironing instructions must be included if necessary or recommended. If an article cannot be laundered, then dry cleaning instructions must be provided.

IT'S SMART MARKETING:

Consumers have developed a reliance on care label information. They have also expressed preferences for garments with certain types of information on the care

83% of consumers read care labels before making a purchase decision.

59% of consumers consider

care information the most important information on a garment, after size.

73% of consumers say that

a garment they can launder with some type of bleach is higher quality, a better value, more durable, and easier to care for than one that prohibits bleach use.

68% of consumers will even switch brands to get a bleachable garment.

 facilitator in communicating with appropriate Federal agencies

The trade can now look to TIA for guidance on all facets of textile labeling including care, fiber content, country of origin and brand identification.

IT'S EASY:

The Rule prescribes only three allowable bleach care instructions.

"Bleach When Needed" is the correct instruction if all commercially available bleaches, chlorine and non-chlorine, can be safely used on a regular basis. This is the appropriate instruction for most whites and pastels and is appropriate on over 45% of all washable apparel. The Rule also allows that if all commercially available bleaches can be safely used, the care label does not need to mention bleach; however, using the easy care instruction "Bleach When Needed" has been shown to be an effective marketing strategy.

"Non-chlorine Bleach When Needed" or "Color Safe Bleach Only" is the

most common bleach instruction and is acceptable on virtually all machine-washable apparel. The Rule states that, "If the regular use of chlorine bleach would harm the product, but the regular use of non-chlorine bleach would not, the label must say 'Only Non-chlorine Bleach When Needed' or words to that effect, such as 'Color Safe Bleach Only'."

"Do Not Bleach" may only be used if all commercially available bleaches, chlorine and non-chlorine, would harm the product when used on a regular basis. This instruction is rarely applicable given more than 98% of all washable textile products are safe in some type of bleach. Also, consumers interpret "Do Not Bleach" products as lower quality,

RELIABLE EVIDENCE:

less durable, and not easy-care.

The Rule also requires that you possess reliable evidence to document any instruction or warning given on a care label. Key elements of reliable evidence are that it is acceptable to the industry, is documented in writing, and is in your possession.

IMPROPER OR "LOW-LABELING":

"Low-labeling" is the use of unjustifiably cautious care instructions and is a violation of the Federal Care Label Rule. -If tests indicate a garment is safe and colorfast in chlorine bleach, it must be labeled "Bleach When Needed". If a garment is not safe in chlorine bleach, but is safe in color-safe bleach, it must be labeled "Non-chlorine Bleach Only" or "Color-Safe Bleach Only".

Call or email any time for information or assistance with labeling compliance.

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