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Test methods for resin finished textiles

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents, the original JIS is to be the final authority.

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### **Foreword**

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Textile Evaluation Technology Council (JTETC)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently JIS L 1041:2000 is replaced with this Standard.

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# Test methods for resin finished textiles

JIS L 1041 : 2011

### Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard was established in 1960 to specify the test methods for resin finished textiles. In the revision of this time, this Standard has been revised in a part of technical contents, and conformed to the revisions issued by the Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare No. 104 (2004) and the Ministerial Ordinance of Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare No. 46 (2009), and also accommodated to the first editions of **ISO 14184-1** and **ISO 14184-2** published in 1998. In addition, the test method to discriminate whether the free formaldehyde is from resin or not newly prepared as Annex JE.

The **JIS** methods of the resin qualitative test (clause **6**), resin quantitative test (clause **7**) and free formaldehyde test (clause **8**) in this Standard are not given in the corresponding International Standards. A list of modifications with the explanations is given in Annex JF. Also Annex JA to Annex JE are the matters not given in the corresponding International Standards.

### 1 Scope

This Standard specifies the analysis and determination methods for resin finished textiles (including lace), and the determination method of free formaldehyde. However, when there are test methods separately specified in Japanese Industrial Standards for the colour fastness test and the physical test, the tests shall be carried out according to their test methods. The test when the fabric of resin finished textiles is damaged by chlorine is shown in Annex JD.

**WARNING**: This Standard calls for the use of substances <sup>1)</sup> and/or procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate precautions are not taken. It refers only to technical suitability and does not absolve the user from legal obligations relating to health and safety at any stage. It has been assumed in the drafting of this Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

Note 1) Information on substances which may damage the health are described in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) in detail.

NOTE: The International Standards corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 14184-1:1998 Textiles—Determination of formaldehyde—Part 1: Free and hydrolized formaldehyde (water extraction method)

ISO 14184-2:1998 Textiles—Determination of formaldehyde—Part 2: Released formaldehyde (vapour absorption method) (overall evaluation: MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standards and **JIS** are