ϕ TEST METHOD FOR MEASURING WET COLOR TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS—SAE J1326 FEB85

SAE Recommended Practice

Report of the Nonmetallic Materials Committee, approved August 1980, completely revised February 1985.

1. Scope—This procedure describes a method of measuring the resistance to wet color transfer of dyed, printed, or otherwise colored textile yarns and composites thereof.

2. Purpose—The purpose of this testing method is to establish a means of ranking the relative resistance to wet staining of composites which contain dyed or colored textile fibers.

3. Apparatus and Materials

3.1 AATCC Perspiration Tester, Perspirometer, or equivalent device.[1]

3.2 Plates—Glass or plastic, at least 6 mm (0.2 in) larger than the dimensions of the test specimen on all sides.

3.3 Drying Oven

3.4 Multi-fiber Standard Test Fabric, non-fused edges (AATCC) Type I, 6 fiber, pH between 6.5 and 7.5.[2]

3.5 AATCC Chromatic Transference Scale[1]

3.6 Wringer

4. Test Specimen—From the multi-fiber test fabric, cut a sample whose width includes all of the 6 fibers, and whose length is equal to or greater than the width. Cut a specimen, which has the same dimensions as the test fabric, from the material to be treated, and place the surface to be tested against the multi-fiber test fabric.

5. Procedure

5.1 Immerse the test specimen in either freshly boiled distilled water or deionized water from an ion-exchange device at room temperature with occasional agitation to insure thorough wetting out (approximately 15 min generally required).

5.2 Remove the specimen and pass through the wringer to remove excess liquid when the wet mass is more than three times the dry mass. Whenever possible, the wet mass of the specimen will be 2.5—3 times its dry mass.

5.3 Place the specimen between glass or plastic plates and insert in the specimen unit of the perspiration tester. Adjust the perspiration tester to produce a pressure of 14 kPa on the specimen.

5.4 Place the loaded specimen unit in an oven at 38 ± 1°C so that the plates are in a vertical position and heat for 18 h. Remove the specimen from the unit and complete drying by hanging in air at room temperature. Do not press dry.

6. Report—Classify the staining:

Class 5—negligible or no staining
Class 4—staining equivalent to Row 4 on the AATCC scale
Class 3—staining equivalent to Row 3 on the AATCC scale
Class 2—staining equivalent to Row 2 on the AATCC scale
Class 1—staining equivalent to Row 1 on the AATCC scale

[1] Atlas Electric Devices Co., 4114 No. Ravenwood Ave., Chicago, IL 60613.
[2] Testfabrics, Inc., P.O. Box 53, Middlesex, NJ 08846.

TEST METHOD FOR MEASURING THE RELATIVE DRAPEABILITY OF FLEXIBLE INSULATION MATERIALS—SAE J1325 FEB85

SAE Recommended Practice

Report of the Nonmetallic Materials Committee, approved September 1980, reaffirmed without change February 1985.

1. Scope—This procedure describes a method of determining the relative flexibility of padding and/or acoustical composites.

2. Purpose—The purpose of this testing method is to establish a means for measuring the three-dimensional drapeability of flexible insulation materials, such as automotive floor pan insulation composites.

3. Apparatus

3.1 Cylinder—Inside diameter 305 mm (12 in), length 305 mm (12 in).

3.2 Clamps—Hoffman, screw compressor, open side—maximum opening 19 mm (0.75 in).

3.3 Scale—610 mm (24 in) minimum—graduated in millimeters or 0.01 in.

3.4 Chocks—Any type capable of preventing the cylinder from rolling.

4. Test Specimen—From the material to be tested, cut a 610 × 610 mm (24 × 24 in) specimen.

5. Conditioning

5.1 Test for material classification and for arbitration purposes shall be made on material conditioned to a constant weight in a controlled atmosphere of 21 ± 1°C (70 ± 2°F) and 50 ± 5% relative humidity. Quality control tests can be conducted on unconditioned specimens unless otherwise specified by the user.

5.2 Lay the specimen on a flat surface for a minimum of 24 h before conducting the test.

6. Procedure

6.1 Lay the cylinder horizontally on top of a table, using the chocks to prevent rolling of the cylinder. See Fig. 1.

6.2 Place the specimen in the interior of the cylinder, matching one end of the specimen with the end of the cylinder.

6.3 Orient the specimen so that the surface which would face toward the supporting structure in the proposed application faces downward in the cylinder.