

Committee Document-Not for Publication



**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH (C3)**

**Report of the 337th Meeting
Wednesday, May 7, 2008 – 5:30-6:30 pm**

The 337th meeting of the Technical Committee on Research took place on Wednesday, May 7, 2008. Elizabeth Eggert, TCR chair, convened the meeting at 5:30 pm.

The following members were present:

Elizabeth A. Eggert TCR Chair
Rembert J. Truesdale III, TCR Vice Chair
Christopher S. Leonard, TCR Secretary

Roy J. Bamford
Martin J. Bide
Stephen B. Brooks
Alan F. Buitenhoff
Adi Chehna
Fred L. Cook
John Y. Daniels
Thomas Fabian

Harold K. Greeson Jr.
Kanti A. Jasani
Paul L. Johnson
Glenn T. Jordan
Norma M. Keyes
Robert K. Lattie
Susan Matter
Luther M. Myers

Nancy PeBenito
David L. Ramey
Carol T. Revels
Richard S. Simonson
Richard Slomko
Adam R. Varley
Michele Wallace

Others Present:

Aaron Creech
Tricia F. Day
Ronald Dombrowski
Perry Grady*
Judy B. Holden

Suzanne Holmes
Karen E. Kylo
Calvin Lam
Peggy J. Pickett
S. S. Ramkumar

LouAnn Spirito
R. Michael Tyndall
Diana Wyman

Certificates of Service:

Martin J. Bide, AATCC President, presented **Certificates of Services** to outgoing chairs of Administrative Committees and Research Committees as follows:

Administrative Committees: Charles E. Gavin III, Chair, Building and Grounds; R. Frederick Miller, Chair, Membership Committee; Ian R. Hardin, chair, Textile Education; Billy Gardner, chair, Olney Medal Award Committee; J. Richard Aspland, chair, Henry E.

Millson Award for Invention Committee; and Elizabeth Easter, chair, Harold C. Chapin Award Committee. Research Committees: Adam R. Varley, chair, Fiber Analysis; Jodi Lynch, chair, Hosiery; Ronald R. Dombrowski, chair, Flammability Technology; Kenneth R. Butts, member, Executive Committee on Research; and LouAnn Spirito, member, Executive Committee on Research.

Announcements:

Chair Eggert announced the upcoming workshops/symposia. It was also announced that Fred Cook of Georgia Tech, member of ECR, along with a task group, continues to work on the restructuring of research committees, to see whether or not to have joint meetings of some committees with similar interests or to possibly merge others or put poor attended meetings on reference status.

Chair Eggert reiterated that beginning in 2009, a new yearly TCR Service Award will be presented to recognize a committee member, senior status, who has shown an outstanding service in developing test methods, programs, etc., in the last five years. Chair Eggert announced that a nomination form is on the AATCC Website giving details for nomination and deadlines. The first award will be presented at the 2009 International Conference scheduled for March 10-12, 2009 in Myrtle Beach, SC.

RA23, Colorfastness to Water: A proposed protocol for an interlaboratory trial on AATCC Test Method (TM) 162 (Colorfastness to Water: Chlorinated Pool) was discussed. Suzanne Holmes of AATCC indicated that the samples sent for the correlation study were insufficient for each lab to conduct both methods (Launder-Ometer and dry cleaning cylinder). However, the consensus was that most of the labs would pursue only one method and not both. Sandeep Khatua of Bureau Veritas will follow up with the labs to set a deadline for this study. The results will be reported to AATCC for analysis. Young Min Jeon from FITI indicated that occasionally the specimens being tested for TM 162 alters the solution in a manner that the control fabric does not change color thus invalidating the test. He also added that manufacturers/producers intentionally can add chemicals to samples to force such as result. Since such incidents were not observed by any other members in the meeting it was decided that the gentleman would send such examples to AATCC to determine if it was true and to take further actions. Karen Kylo suggested that the control fabric can be processed separately from the specimens in cases where the control fabric does not change color. Reference was made to the fact that JIS methods for Colorfastness to pool water required 10 ppm of chlorine in solution and that ISO methods call for stronger concentrations of chlorine than that of AATCC methods. Sewing the samples to the multifiber strips was discussed and there was concern that the sewing threads could impact the uniformity in the contact between the multifiber strips and the samples. However, the current version of the method indicates sewing the sample to the strip. There needs to be further discussion in the matter and, therefore, the proposed changes have been put on hold till the matter gets resolved. After resolution, the revisions will be submitted to balloting. Original Interlaboratory trial was to be run by the following laboratories including AATCC, Bureau Veritas, Warnaco, Intertek and James Heal Co. It was agreed upon at this meeting that AATCC, Intertek, James Heal, BV and SGS or

Victoria's Secret would perform the test. Five fabrics of different colors were purchased and submitted to AATCC for Interlaboratory trial and AATCC has distributed the samples to the labs. BV will follow-up to determine the status of the study. Results are to be submitted to Suzanne Holmes at AATCC for compilation. She will then send the data to the RA23 chairperson. Discussion on TM 107 (Colorfastness to Water) involved the duration of testing of 18 hours. It was suggested that the color changes take place within the first 4 hours and after that the changes are minimal. Mr. Jeon indicated that when the test runs for 18 hours the color migrates to the edges. FITI Labs agreed to run some trials on varying the time period for the test and report the results at the next meeting. Changes were proposed to be made to the following methods to provide consistency between the methods: A) Multifiber test fabric: TMs 15 (Colorfastness to Perspiration), 106 (Colorfastness to Water: Sea), and 107 will be revised to specify MF #10 with the exception of Silk, and then MF # 1 will be required; B) Sample Preparation: TMs 15, 106, 107 will also be revised to use wording in ISO 105-E04 as an option; C) Methods need to be updated for the sewing of the multifiber and then reviewed for balloting; and D) Regarding the convection oven issue, Ellen Roaldi of BV compiled information. There is no consistency between ovens and, therefore, it is not conclusive that test results differ due the oven selection. There needs to be further discussion regarding the factors that can effect Colorfastness to Water methods (example: time, number of specimens, etc.) which needs to be addressed in the next meeting.

RA24, Fiber Analysis: Results of the 75 laboratory Polyester/Cotton Proficiency Trial were reviewed and all labs participating were found to be within 2% of the average for the group. The upcoming Proficiency Trial blend was confirmed to be cotton/rayon with an eight field data collection record used so that intralab and interlab data will be generated adequate to populate a Precision and Bias Statement for this rayon/cotton blend as well as providing proficiency information. A field will be included for participating labs to indicate whether they used chemical or microscopical identification techniques. In regards to the efforts of the Spandex Subcommittee, four samples of spandex/nylon tricot fabric were examined. Two fabrics were selected and four samples were cut from each for % fiber content testing ruggedness studies using both cyclohexanone and dimethylacetamide at the following labs: FITI Seoul Korea, Bureau Veritas Taunton, Massachusetts, Hosiery Technical Center Hickory, North Carolina and Vartest New York, New York. Adi Chenna of Textile Tech Services volunteered to provide at least one yard full width of weft knit rayon/spandex and cotton/spandex structures for discussion and distribution. A military sock was examined and ruggedness testing performed by the Elemental Silver Subcommittee members. It was decided that all subcommittee members would exchange test results which include flame atomic absorption, induction coupled plasma and energy dispersive x-ray values and review them with additional silver containing socks being distributed to subcommittee members as needed. In addition to Melynda Perry of Natick, Adam Varley of Vartest and Srini Venkataraman of Bureau Veritas, Mark Wiencek of Milliken was added to the subcommittee. Two committee ballot issues were discussed. The committee ballot concerning removal of the photomicrographs from TM 20 (Fiber Analysis: Qualitative) for placement into a Quality Control Aid for separate sale received several negative votes which are being discussed.

A large number of members expressed concern that removal of the photographs will diminish the value and usefulness of TM 20. Negatives are to be discussed along with review of color photomicrographs using polarized light for inclusion in a separate Quality Control Aid at the next committee meeting. The committee ballot for TM 20A (Fiber Analysis: Quantitative) concerning the inclusion of a caveat on the difficulties of dissolving certain cellulosic fibers, the clean up of out of date suppliers of consumable materials and the inclusion of dimethylacetamide in the solvent table, as well as the text blocks of the method where it is already present, was approved and sent to TCR for balloting. RA24 member Calvin Lam of SGS Hong Kong indicated that he would attempt to obtain samples of rayon of bamboo origin as well as soybean based azlon fiber for discussion at the next meeting.

RA31, Antimicrobial Activity: Committee Ballots for proposed revision and reactivation of TM 90 (Antibacterial Activity of Fabrics, Detection of: Agar Plate Method) and revision of TM 147 (Antibacterial Activity Assessment of Textile Materials: Parallel Streak Method) were submitted on April 21, 2008 with returns by May 21, 2008. TM 30 (Antifungal Activity, Assessment on Textile Materials: Mildew and Rot Resistance of Textile Materials) will also be reviewed for reaffirmation. The recent committee ballot for revision of TM 174 (Antimicrobial Activity Assessment of Carpets) received negatives votes which have resulted in the draft having to be re-written and resent to committee ballot. Another interlab will be performed for the proposed new method on hydrophobic fabric once issues regarding samples have been resolved. A budget of \$2,000 has been requested to do this round robin.

RA33, Colorfastness to Atmospheric Contaminants: A proposed new Lot 19 control fabric for TM 23, Colorfastness to Burnt Gas Fumes, using Disperse Blue 3, was approved for production. Lot 20 will need to be produced in the near future. AATCC staff was to expose Lot 19 to check for linear fade. Testfabrics is to provide more fabric. The data from a round robin has been given to Luther Myers, chair of RA33, who will evaluate the information for a precision and bias statement. Regarding Method 129 (Colorfastness to Ozone: High Humidity). Mr. Myers will talk with Kent Suddeth to determine next steps to resolve issues with the data from the round robin. Regarding TM 164 (Colorfastness to Oxides of Nitrogen, High Humidity) the committee has data from the round robin and will use to prepare a precision and bias statement. Fujio Suga from Japan was to supply dyed fabrics of Disperse Blue 56. However, Dr. Suga is no longer with Suga Instruments. Kunio Yoshizumi will serve as temporary ISO convener to get the proposed fabric approved. Samples should be received soon.

RA34, Preparation: The committee nominated and approved the appointment of Leonard T. Farias of Cotton Incorporated as the new chair of RA34 beginning January 2009. The committee is still awaiting the outcome of statistical data for TM 97 (Extractable Content of Greige and/or Prepared Textiles). Chris Moses of ITT, chair of RA102, Statistical Advisory, is analyzing the data. A proposed interlab study for TM 81 (pH of the Water-Extract from Wet Processed Textiles) to compare it to ISO 3071 (pH by shaker method) was discussed. Some companies are using TM 81 for finished textiles

which are out of the scope for this method. An interlab study will be conducted by Soongsil University/FITI in Korea, Cotton Incorporated, and any other interest labs. Method 81 also has some other issues that can be addressed in this study. A budget of \$250.00 has been requested to offset the cost of this interlab (fabrics, shipping samples, etc.). The subcommittees of RA34 will be reorganized as some areas do not have current subcommittee chairs. Mary Ankeny of Cotton Incorporated, acting chair of RA66, Mercerization Test Methods, has proposed combining RA66 with RA34 with her acting as subcommittee chair overseeing their only method (TM 89, Mercerization in Cotton). A committee ballot will be submitted on this proposal.

RA36, Color Measurement: The recent committee re-ballot of the proposed new AATCC Method "Opacity Assessment: Light Blocking Affects of Textile Fabrics," will be withdrawn until it is rewritten to meet new test needs. The recent TCR ballot for reaffirmation of AATCC Evaluation Procedures 6 and 11 was approved and will be in the 2009 Technical Manual. TM 173 (CMC: Calculation of Small Color Differences for Acceptability) will be revised to delete the computer program and be submitted to committee ballot. The graphics in Evaluation Procedure (EP) 9 (Visual Assessment of Color Difference of Textiles) will be re-drawn and illuminant tolerances added, and then submitted to committee ballot. A new title for EP 7 (Instrumental Assessment of the Change in Color of a Test Specimen), along with revised text, will be submitted for committee ballot. The proposed new gray scale holder was reviewed. The proposed new Color Rule was presented to the committee. AATCC presented the new visual gray scale proficiency program. An update was given on the new UV Calibration Program subscription process. AATCC trainers have requested rewording in Evaluation Procedure 1 which the committee will review. It was reported by the C2C/RA36 Color Guidebook Task Group that they now have a compiled content which is in review.

RA38, Colorfastness to Crocking: A committee ballot is proposed for revision of TMs 8 (Colorfastness to Crocking: Crockmeter Method) and 116 (Colorfastness to Crocking: Rotary Vertical Crockmeter Method) to remove instrumental grading note from the Notes Section and add it to the Evaluation Section of the methods. Also, to add to the Report Section as well. Also proposed is to include in the Notes Section an option to grade adjacent staining and color change of the crocked specimen. RA38 was asked to discuss and consider the methods addressing direction of pile lay for velvets, corduroy, etc., and if methods should specify to crock face and back sides of specimens. The committee does not think that the methods should address these things and that it should be an end user determination. With the agreement of the committee, Susan Gasset will remain acting chair for year 2009.

RA42, Dimensional Change: Several proposed committee ballots were discussed. TM 150, Dimensional Changes of Garments after Home Laundering, will be revised to change the title and scope to include home textile products. TM 179 (Skewness Change in Fabric and Garment Twist Resulting from Automatic Home Laundering) needs a precision and bias statement and inclusion of side seam twist option added. TMs 135 (Dimensional Changes of Fabrics after Home Laundering) and 150 also need precision

and bias statements and laundering table corrections implemented. The committee is proposing to develop a new test method for Dimensional Stability of Socks and Hosiery and has requested a budget of \$500 for development of the method.

RA43, Professional Textile Care: Joe Nilsen of DLA, chair of RA43, discussed the use of ozone technology in commercial laundering. Mr. Nilsen hopes to have a speaker from Dry Cleaning Corporate Company for the November meeting of RA43.

RA49, Insect Resistance: The committee has had a request to develop a test for bed bugs which will be researched. TM 194 (Assessment of the Anti-House Dust Mite Properties of Textiles under Long-Term Test Conditions) was reaffirmed under the three year process for the 2009 Manual. It was proposed to withdraw TM 28 (Insect Pest Deterrents on Textiles) from the Technical Manual due to lack of use in the industry. The proposal will be advertised in *AATCC Review* and the *AATCC Newsletter*, after which if there are no response that it is being used, it will be submitted to committee ballot for withdrawal. Laval Yau, acting chair of RA49, was nominated to be the new chair for 2009-2011. A budget request of \$1,000 was submitted for various projects within RA49.

RA50, Colorfastness to Light: The results of the recent RA50 TCR Ballot for proposed withdrawal of TMs 139 (Colorfastness to Light: Detection of Photochromism) and 181 (Colorfastness to Light at High Temperatures: Daylight Temperature and Humidity Controlled Apparatus) was approved and will be withdrawn from the 2009 Manual. The TM 16 (Colorfastness to Light) subcommittee has completed their initial work and should have a final draft method for review at the November meeting. The chair informed the committee that L2 has a supply of 9 years with L4 around 4 ½ years. Use L2 for 5 and 20 AFU's. A Blue Wool Subcommittee has been developed to find an alternative to L4. The subcommittee includes Lisa Strachan of James H. Heal as chair, Bijian Seyfzadeh of Invista, Shawn Meeks of Testfabrics, Rich Slomko of Atlas Weathering, Bob Lattie of SDL Atlas and Smrithi Kumar of Q-Lab. A budget request of \$2,000 has been requested for this subcommittee's activities. Nike is to provide more samples for interlab on TM 125 (Colorfastness to Perspiration and Light). We are looking to develop a method that correlates better. Another round of testing will be done to also include outdoor. The chair was sent revisions of TMs 111 (Weather Resistance of Textiles: Exposure to Daylight and Weather) and 169 (Weather Resistance of Textiles: Xenon Lamp Exposure) editorially taking out sources of materials and apparatus in the 2009 Manual. RA50 has requested that they be sent all methods under RA50 for review. The committee will make the necessary changes to add references of EP 6 and TM 173 in all methods under RA50's jurisdiction.

RA56, Stain Resistance: Proposed revision of TM 130 (Soil Release: Oily Stain Release Method) was submitted to committee letter ballot to specify wash fill at 18 gallons; specify new use level of powdered detergent at 66 g; specify new use level of liquid detergent at 100 g; and other editorial changes. The ballot received several negatives which were resolved but there is a reluctance on the part of a negative voter regarding the use level of the powder detergent. The voter had other negatives which

were accepted. Other editorial changes will be implemented especially to Note 12.1. Eric Hequet and Hamed Sari-Sarraf of Texas Tech University presented an Objective Evaluation of Soil Release Fabrics. A budget request of \$3,000 has been requested to pursue Measurement of Retain Stained Samples by Optical Digital System at Texas Tech University.

RA57, Floor Covering: The recent TCR letter ballot for proposed reaffirmation of TMs 165 (Colorfastness to Crocking: Textile Floor Coverings-Crockmeter Method) and 175 (Stain Resistance: Pile Floor Coverings), with editorial changes including a title change for TM 165, were approved with comments which were also accepted. Tom Perry with Dow Chemical is heading a subcommittee working to develop a proposed test method for "Moisture Penetration of Textile Floor Covering" to provide a similar method to the British Spill Test. Richard Turner of Mohawk Industries is chairing a subcommittee on Bleach Resistance. Interlabs were run on both methods which revealed issues in the methods. They are to be modified and trials run again. The Red 40 Stain Scales are still being looked at to improve the color consistency of the scales. A subcommittee has been formed to help in this situation. TM 189 (Fluorine Content of Carpet Fibers) was discussed to consider the best practices. A budget request of \$500.00 has been submitted to compensate for any issues arising during the next fiscal year. Richard Turner was appointed as the new secretary of RA57.

RA59, Fibrous Test Materials: Shawn Meeks of Testfabrics was nominated and approved as the new chair of RA59. Luther Myers of Textile Innovators will serve as secretary. The positions will rotate at the beginning of 2012 with Mr. Myers as chair and Mr. Meeks as secretary. The ISO ballot for 105-F10, Multifiber Fabric, to include CI numbers and dye concentration for the Dye Injection Method, was approved. Carol Graham of the UK is to lead the task of completing this work. Filament acetate has been substituted for Spun Acetate in the Multifiber Fabrics. ISO asked for a determination of the acceptable staining. Testfabrics has prepared a 4" wide narrow fabric of filament acetate. Their tests confirm that the filament acetate is acceptable. This will be reported to ISO. A complaint has been received on staining variations from lot to lot of the Multifiber Fabric. Test Method 61, Option 2A wash fastness test, allows one-half step on gray scale. The ISO F series single fiber adjacent fabric has closer tolerances in color change. Testfabrics will conduct a series of tests using the single fiber adjacent fabrics and multifiber fabric (both filling stripe and warp stripe) to compare to historical data and report at the next meeting.

RA60, Colorfastness to Washing: TMs 188 (Colorfastness to Sodium Hypochlorite Bleach in Home Laundering) and 190 (Colorfastness to Home Laundering with Activated Oxygen Bleach Detergent: Accelerated) have been reaffirmed for the 2009 Manual. The one negative voter holding up the revision of TM 61 (Colorfastness to Laundering: Accelerated), Option 1B, to use rubber balls as an alternative to stainless steel balls, has left the textile industry. His negative has been changed to non-persuasive. The committee ballot on the proposed new method, "Colorfastness to Non-Chlorine Bleach-Accelerated, received several negatives which have been resolved. However, one

negative is outstanding and the chair has had trouble contacting this person to resolve the negative. The committee is working on the precision and bias statement for this method (concurrently with development of a P&B for the proposed new Colorfastness to Chlorine Bleach method). The proposed method for Colorfastness to Chlorine Bleach: Accelerated will proceed to TCR.

RA61, Appearance Retention: The committee revised and agreed to ballot additions to TMs 124 (Appearance of Fabrics after Repeated Home Laundering), 128 (Wrinkle Recovery of Fabrics: Appearance Method), and 143 (Appearance of Apparel and Other Textile End Products after Repeated Home Laundering) that would enable the optional use of digital imaging systems for grading. For the TM 124 training video project, a draft script based on the Cotton Inc.'s video has been written and the subcommittee will provide feedback on the script before the next committee meeting. The committee also discussed variability in light intensity measured on the test specimens during grading and the potential impact of this variability on grading results. The committee looked at EP 9 (Visual Assessment of Color Difference of Textiles) but decided that it was not relevant to the lighting used in the RA61 committee methods. The committee agreed to try and locate research conducted by the RA61 committee years ago on this subject and to also ask lighting experts to join the next meeting to help identify practical ways to reduce this variability. In new business, Norma Keyes, Cotton Inc, agreed to draft additions to TM 128 for upcoming ballot to include the option of grading washed fabrics.

RA63, Water Resistance, Absorbency and Wetting Agent Evaluation: TM 127 (Water Resistance: Hydrostatic Pressure Test) was reaffirmed for the 2009 Manual. The proposed new method, "Liquid Moisture Management Properties of Porous Materials," has been updated and will be re-balloted to the committee. TM 79 (Absorbency of Textiles) with an alternative third procedure will undergo precision and bias study and then go to committee ballot. The vertical wicking of textiles will undergo a precision and bias study and then go to committee ballot. The proposed drying time method will go out for comments from the committee. A budget request of \$500.00 has been submitted for precision and bias supplies needed to undergo the interlabs. The GATS test method has been proposed in ASTM F23. There was discussion if it is likely to be approved in F23 or if there should be contact with the proposer to have it go under RA63. After discussion, a decision was made to leave it in ASTM F23.

RA75, Correlation of Laboratory Tests with End Use Performance: The committee is proposing a new name and scope of RA75. The new title proposed is "Evaluation of End Use Performance." The proposed new scope is "To coordinate and direct technical discussions on issues related to end product performance; to be a forum for predicting end use performance from lab test methods and techniques; and to communicate with research committees when knowledge learned might be germane to committee activity." A committee ballot will be submitted regarding the new name and scope.

RA80, Printing Technology: Kerry King of TC² and chair of RA80, presented an "Overview of FESPA 2008, Geneva." Status of *Textile Printing Handbook*. There is a

need to review papers in *Pigment Printing Handbook* and printing symposiums papers for content. Volunteers for a steering committee were received and will meet at the November meetings to go over existing materials. Status of Textile Printing Conference: Innovative Textile Printing: Green & Global was established as the theme. An outline has been developed and the steering committee will meet Wednesday p.m. to determine speakers and start process of issuing invitations. There were no nominations for new chair. The committee will continue to look for a new chair; however, Mrs. King has said if one is not found by 2009, she will act as chair until one can be found.

RA88, Home Laundering Technology: The committee discussed plans to define a monograph for the High Efficiency washer. Plans are to submit a draft to the HE subcommittee for review by June 15; to incorporate feedback and then send to AHAM/WMM for review by July 15; incorporate feedback from AHAM/WMM and submit to a committee ballot by September 1. The committee also discussed the strategy to update the washer settings for the top load monograph. These plans include to conduct technical testing to assess performance impact from pre- and post-2007 DOE requirements. Luther Myers of Textile Innovators will conduct the testing which will include stain removal, dimensional change, color and smoothness/appearance. Based on the results from the technical testing, will make recommendations for new washer conditions and a monograph will be drafted. The proposed monograph will be submitted to committee ballot by September 2008. A budget of \$5,000 was requested for washer testing/qualification of top load washers (pre-2007 DOE requirements and post-2007).

RA89, Hand Evaluation: S. S. Ramkumar of Texas Tech University gave a presentation on a proposed new sliding friction method. The committee reviewed a proposed new method for instrumental relative hand value test. Discussion was given of surrounding the development of an interlab study for precision and bias statements when the proposed new methods texts are approved.

RA99, Technical Manual Editorial Review Board: It was suggested in the International Test Methods Committee that AATCC develop a template for AATCC test methods that would be more similar to that of ISO. For example, ISO requires drawings to be submitted in CAD or DWX format; AATCC uses TIFF formatting. RA99 will look into this. Genevieve Smith, a member of RA99, passed away earlier this year. RA99 is looking for a replacement.

RA100, Safety, Health and Environmental Technology: Joseph Nilsen, of DLA, chair of RA100, gave a presentation on "To Perc or Not to Perc: Pros and Cons of Professional Garment Care Processes and the Impact on the Textile Community. The committee is pursuing a change in the committee's name to "Textile Sustainability and Consumer Safety."

RA102, Statistics Advisory: Interlaboratory trials for several test methods were discussed. The data for TM 97 (Extractable Content of Greige and/or Prepared Textiles) was discussed. It was also discussed using student analysis of proficiency data and how

to go forward using proficiency data effectively. A budget of \$15,000 was requested for implementing proficiency test data utilization by purchasing statistical analysis software.

RA104, Garment Wet Processing Technology: George Cook with DyStar gave a talk on "Alternative Bleaching Methods of Denim for Extended Shade Range," which he had previously given at the Long Beach symposium in December 2007. A good discussion ensued regarding this talk. A new direction for the committee was discussed with a possible scope of "To coordinate and direct technical discussions on current areas of interest in garment dyeing, washing, finishing and other areas; to provide sources for increased technical knowledge for the benefit of individuals and groups concerned with garment wet processing."

RA106, UV Protective Textiles: A proposed revision of TM 183 (Transmittance or Blocking of Erythemally Weighted Ultraviolet Radiation through Fabrics) was discussed. Statistical analysis of compiled data in the wet state is needed. The chair will contact the chair of RA102 for assistance and will ballot after review. Regarding stretched test method, the committee is working with machine manufacturers to find ways to orient sample for testing. The committee reviewed the concept of UV technical guide. It will include methods from AATCC/ASTM and related articles. ASTM has been talking about combining ASTM Methods D 6603 and D 6544 and making it a standard, not a guide.

RA109, Flammability Technology: Patty Adair of US Consumer Product Safety Commission gave a talk on "Textile-Related Flammability Projects at CPSC." She presented an overview of the commission and current legislation affecting it. Then she covered recent activities related to revision of the general wearing apparel, mattress/mattress pad and carpet standards. A new standard for mattress sets became effective in 2007. CPSC is also proceeding with possible new rules for upholstered furniture and bed clothes. There was additional discussion of the changes needed in the standard cigarette and the hazard of reduced-ignition-propensity cigarettes. ASTM is voting on reapproval of textile flammability methods. D 1230 will be updated so that the refurbishing requirement will match the new 16CFR1610 requirements. Training classes are currently being updated. Classes will be held in May and June.

RA110, Nonwovens Technology: A new Technology Committee on Nonwovens has been developed "to promote and encourage the investigation, study and discussion of problems associated with nonwoven fabrics, their product and use; to promote and coordinate technical programs of special interest to individuals and groups concerned with the properties and manufacture of nonwoven fabrics." Behnam Pourdeyhimi of North Carolina State University was elected as the chair of the committee beginning in November 2008 through 2011. S. S. Ramkumar of Texas Tech University was appointed as secretary. Dr. Pourdeyhimi gave a talk on "Opportunities in Nonwovens Technology."

Time and Place of next meeting The next series of committee meetings will be held November 11-13, 2008 at the Radisson Hotel/AATCC Technical Center in Research Triangle Park, N. C.

How to Participate: For information regarding these meetings and how to take part in committee work, contact Tricia F. Day, AATCC technical assistant, P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, N.C. 27709; tel: +1 919 549 3534; fax: +1 919 549 8933; e-mail: dayt@aatcc.org.

Respectfully submitted,

Christopher S. Leonard

Christopher S. Leonard
TCR Secretary

Signed: _____ (Liz Eggert) _____
Elizabeth Eggert, Chair TCR