



Test Report no. A 1217631/311871-1

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|--|---|
| Textile Consult v/Lone Dehn Bang, Gregersensvej 1 A, 2630 Taastrup | |
| Test material: Fabric grey - twilled | |
| Design: Riding breeches | Received: 29-04-2009 Completed: 05-05-2009 |
| Fibre content: (Not given) (Manufacturer's information) | Ref. no.: 1217631 Sample no.: 311871-1 |
| Care label: (Not given) | Your ref.: Lone Bang |

| Test Methods | Results | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mass per unit area ISO 3801:1977 Method 5 | Only one determination 354 g/m ² | | |
| Colour fastness to rubbing ISO 105-X12:2001 1-5 scale, 5 best rating Rubbing finger: Cylinder 16 mm Force: 9 N | Staining: | <u>Warp direction</u> | <u>Weft direction</u> |
| | Dry rubbing: | 5 | 5 |
| | Wet rubbing: | 4-5 | 4-5 |
| Colour fastness to washing EN ISO 105-C06:1997 Test no.: A1S (40°C) 1-5 scale, 5 best rating Detergent: ECE Bleaching agent: Adjacent fabric: Multifibre DW, ISO 105-F10:1989 | Staining of: | | |
| | Acetate | 5 | |
| | Cotton | 5 | |
| | Polyamide | 5 | |
| | Polyester | 5 | |
| | Acrylic | 5 | |
| | Wool | 5 | |
| | Change in colour: | 4-5 | |
| Tear resistance EN ISO 13937-1:2000 Elmendorf apparatus Capacity: Warp: 68 N Weft: 68 N Average of 5 determinations | Tearing of | <u>Warp threads</u> | <u>Weft threads</u> |
| | | 26,2 N | 21,6 N |
| | | 26,7 N | 22,9 N |
| | | 26,9 N | 22,6 N |
| | | 26,0 N | 21,5 N |
| | | 25,1 N | 21,5 N |
| | Average: | 26,2 N | 22,0 N |
| Abrasion resistance - Martindale EN ISO 12947-2:1998 Mass: 795 g Nominal pressure: 12 kPa Pre-treatment: Breakdown point: Two broken threads Colour change (1-5 scale, 5 best rating) ISO 105-A02:1993 | Mean: | >50 000 rubs | |
| | Individual results: | >50 000 - >50 000 - >50 000 rubs | |
| | Colour change: | 2-3 after 20 000 rubs | |

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| Test Methods | Results | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Determination of fabric propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling EN ISO 12945-2:2000 Modified Martindale method 1-5 scale, 5 best rating Number of test specimens: 3 Number of observers: 2 Abradant: Fabric under test Loading mass: 415 g Pre-treatment: No | <u>Assessment stage</u> | <u>Number of rubs</u> | <u>Pilling grade</u> |
| | 1 | 125 | 4-5 |
| | 2 | 500 | 4 |
| | 3 | 1000 | 4 |
| | 4 | 2000 | 3-4 |
| | 5 | 5000 | 3-4 |
| | 6 | 7000 | 3-4 |
| | Final grade | | 3-4 |
| The final grading at 2000 rubs relates to fuzzing | | | |
| Colour fastness to dry cleaning ISO 105-D01:1993 1-5 scale, 5 best rating Solvent: Perchloroethylene | Colour change of the test specimen: | | 4 |
| | Staining of the solvent: | | 4-5 |
| | | | |

The test has been performed according to the attached conditions, which are according to the guidelines laid down by DANAK (The Danish Accreditation). The testing is only valid for the tested specimen. The test report may only be extracted, if the laboratory has approved the extract

5 May 2009, Danish Technological Institute, Textile

Test responsible

Co-reader

The general conditions pertaining to assignments accepted by Danish Technological Institute shall apply in full to the technical testing and calibration at Danish Technological Institute and to the completion of test reports and calibration certificates within the relevant field.

Danish Accreditation (DANAK)

DANAK was established in 1991 in pursuance of the Danish Act No. 394 of 13 June 1990 on the promotion of Trade and Industry.

The requirements to be met by accredited laboratories are laid down in the "Danish Agency for Trade and Industry's ("Erhvervsfremme Styrelsens") Statutory Order on accreditation of laboratories to perform testing etc. and GLP inspection. The statutory order refers to other documents, where the criteria for accreditation are specified further.

The standards DS/EN ISO/IEC 17025 "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories" and DS/EN 45002 "General criteria for the assessment of testing laboratories" describe fundamental criteria for accreditation. DANAK uses guidance documents to clarify the requirements in the standards, where this is considered to be necessary. These will mainly be drawn up by the "European co-operation of Accreditation (EA)" or the "International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC)" with the purpose of obtaining uniform criteria for accreditation. In addition, DANAK draws up Technical Regulations with specific requirements for accreditation that are not contained in the standards.

In order for a laboratory to be accredited it is, among other things, required:

- that the laboratory and its personnel are not subject to any commercial, financial or other pressures, which might influence their technical judgement

- that the laboratory operates a documented quality system
- that the laboratory has at its disposal all items of equipment, facilities and premises required for correct performance of the service that it is accredited to perform
- that the laboratory management and personnel have technical competence and practical experience in performing the service that they are accredited to perform
- that the laboratory has procedures for traceability and uncertainty calculations
- that accredited testing or calibration is performed in accordance with fully validated and documented methods
- that the laboratory keeps records, which contain sufficient information to permit repetition of the accredited test or calibration
- that the laboratory is subject to surveillance by DANAK on a regular basis
- that the laboratory shall take out an insurance, which covers liability in connection with the performance of accredited services

Reports carrying DANAK's logo are used, when reporting accredited services and show that these have been performed in accordance with the rules for accreditation.