



Valid from 13 January 2016  
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As an accredited laboratory, this laboratory is entitled to  
use the following accreditation symbol.



ISO/ IEC 17025  
TL 036-01

## Schedule of Accreditation

Accreditation Scheme for Testing Laboratories  
Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment

Accreditation Number: TL 036-01

**Sri Lanka Institute of Textile & Apparel  
Testing Laboratory  
Kandawela Estate  
No 02, Sir John Kotalawala Mw,  
Ratmalana**

**Scope of Accreditation: Performing Chemical & Mechanical Testing on Textile and  
Related Products – (Textile and Garments)**

The laboratory is accredited for the following tests.

Sl	Product(s) / Material of test	Specific tests performed	Test Method / Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
01	Textiles and Garments	Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area	ISO 3801 : 1977 (Method 5 only)	40 -1000 g/ m <sup>2</sup>
		Determination of Fabric, Propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling	ISO 12945 – 1: 2000 ( Box method)	Rating 1- 5
		Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method ( Determination of specimen breakdown)	ISO 12947 – 2: 1998	UP to 90,000 cycles

Sl	Product(s) / Material of test	Specific tests performed	Test Method / Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
01	Textiles and Garments	Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force	ISO 13934 - 1: 2013 ( Strip method)	Force : 10-2500 N Elongation : 50 %
		Determination of maximum force	ISO 13934 - 2: 2014 ( Grab method)	Force : 10-2500 N Elongation : 50 %
		Determination of maximum force at seam rupture	ISO 13935 - 2 : 2014 (Grab method)	Force : 10-2500N
		Determination of tear force	ISO 13937 - 1 : 2000 ( Ballastic Pendulum method)	7 – 64 N
		Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension	ISO 13938 - 1 : 1999	100 – 1000 kPa
		Determination of resistance to surface wetting	ISO 4920: 2012 (spray test)	Range 1- 5
		Determination of dimensional change of washing (Excluding Flat – Bed Press) as per following methods		
		Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing	ISO 6330: 2012	
		Determination of dimensional change in washing & drying	ISO 5077: 2007	0.5mm
		Preparation , marking and measuring of fabric specimens and garments in tests for determination of dimensional changes	ISO 3759: 2011	
	Test for Colour Fastness- Colour fastness to artificial light, Xenon arc fading lamp test	ISO 105: B02: 2014	Blue Wool Standard Grade 1 - 8	
	Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis	ISO 1833- 1: 2006 – General principles of testing	0-100%	
		ISO 1833-2: 2006 - Ternary fibre mixtures		
		ISO 1833-3 : 2006 – Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone)		
		ISO 1833-4: 2006 – mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)		

Sl	Product(s) / Material of test	Specific tests performed	Test Method / Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
01	Textiles and Garments	Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis	ISO 1833-6: 2007 – Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres ( method using formic acid and zinc chloride)	Mixtures only up to 100 %
			ISO 1833-7: 2006 – Mixtures of polyamide and certain other fibres (method using formic acid)	
			ISO 1833-8: 2006 – Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)	
			ISO 1833- 10: 2006 – Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)	
			ISO 1833-11: 2006 – Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibres (Method using sulfuric acid)	
			ISO 1833-12: 2006 – Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics,certain chlorofibres, certain elastances and certain other fibres (Method using dimethylformamide)	
		Test for colour fastness – Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering (Excluding test conditions - No. D3S and D3M)	ISO 105- C06: 2010	Gray scale 1 to 5 ( Limit of Detection- ½)
Test for colour fastness to rubbing	ISO 105 - X12: 2001	Gray scale 1 to 5 ( Limit of Detection-½)		
Determination of pH of the aqueous extract	ISO 3071: 2005	1 to 14 ( Limit of detection –0.1)		

Sl	Product(s) / Material of test	Specific tests performed	Test Method / Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
01	Textiles and Garments	Test for colour fastness – Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering (Excluding test conditions - No. D3S and D3M)	ISO 105- C06: 2010	Gray scale 1 to 5 ( Limit of Detection- ½)
		Test for colour fastness to rubbing	ISO 105 - X12: 2001	Gray scale 1 to 5 ( Limit of Detection-½)
		Determination of pH of the aqueous extract	ISO 3071: 2005	1 to 14 ( Limit of detection –0.1)
		Fibre analysis- Qualitative	AATCC 20 – 2013	Qualitative
		Fibre analysis- Quantitative	AATCC 20A – 2014	Mixtures up to 100 %
		Flammability of clothing textiles	16 CFR - Part 1610 : 2008 – Standard for the flammability of clothing textiles ( issued by Federal regulations of America)	Class 1 Class 2 Class 3
		Appearance of apparel (garments) and Other Textile End Products after repeated Home Laundering (Smoothness appearance – SA) (Seam Smoothness appearance –SS) (Crease Retention –CR)	AATCC 143 : 2014	SA 1-SA 5-1 SS 1 – SS5-1 CR 1 – CR 5-1
		Appearance of Fabric after repeated home laundering (Smoothness appearance – SA)	AATCC 124: 2014	SA 1 – SA 5 ( Limit of Detection-½)

Director /CEO  
Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment