As an accredited laboratory, this laboratory is entitled to use the following accreditation symbol.

Valid from 20 April 2025
to 19 April 2029
Issued on 20 April 2025

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

The laboratory is accredited for the following test methods.

Sl	Product(s) / Material of test	Specific tests performed	Test Method / Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
Mechanical Testing				
01	**Textile and Garments**	Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area	ISO 3801: 1977 (Method 5 only)	40 -1000 g/ m^2
		Determination of Fabric, Propensity to surface fuzzing and to pilling	ISO 12945 – 1: 2020 (Box method)	Rating 1-5
		Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method (Determination of specimen breakdown)	ISO 12947 – 2: 2016	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	**Textile and Garments**	Determination of maximum force and elongation at maximum force	ISO 13934 - 1: 2013 (Strip method)	Force: 10-2250 N Elongation: 50 %
		Determination of maximum force	ISO 13934 - 2: 2014 (Grab method)	Force: 10-2250 N Elongation: 50 %
		Determination of maximum force at seam rupture	ISO 13935 - 2: 2014 (Grab method)	Force: 10-2250 N
		Determination of tear force	ISO 13937 - 1: 2000 (Ballistic Pendulum method)	7 – 64 N
02	**Shoe**	Hydraulic method for Determination of bursting strength and bursting distension	ISO 13938 - 1: 2019	100 – 2000 kPa
		Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of abrasion resistance	ISO 4649:2024	25 to 400 mm^3
		Rapid Sole Adhesion Test for complete Foot wear	SATRA TM 404:2020	I to 100 kg
		Resistance of Footwear to Flexing	SATRA TM 92:2016	Up to 200,000 cycles
		Leather-Physical and Mechanical test - Determination of thickness	ISO 2589 :2016	0.01 to 10.0 mm
		Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of hardness	ISO 48-4:2018	1 to 100 IRHD
03	**Children Clothing**	Determination of removal force of attached components	CEN/TR 16792: 2014 (E) (Annex B) (SLS 1613 Part1:2018)	Force: 10 – 500 N
		Safety of Children Clothing (Small part cylinder)	EN 71-1:2014 + A1: 2018 (Clause 8. 2)	Small part larger than 30 mm
		Safety of Children Clothing (Sharpness of Edges)	EN 71-1:2014 + A1: 2018 (Clause 8.11)	
		Safety of Children Clothing (Sharpness of Points)	EN 71-1:2014 + A1: 2018 (Clause 8.12)	

Sl	Product(s) / Material of test	Specific tests performed	Test Method / Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
Chemical Testing				
05	**Textile and Garments**	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 Determination of dimensional change in washing & drying Preparation, marking and measuring of fabric specimens and garments in tests for determination of dimensional changes	ISO 6330: 2021 ISO 5077: 2007 ISO 3759: 2011	Up to 50 %
		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 1833-1:2020 – General principles of testing	Mixtures up to 0-100 %
			ISO 1833-2: 2020 -Ternary fiber mixtures	
			ISO 1833-3: 2020 – Mixtures of acetate with certain other fibres (method using acetone)	
			ISO 1833-4: 2023 – Mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)	
			ISO 1833-6: 2018 – Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and Zinc chloride)	
			ISO 1833-7: 2017 – Mixtures of Poly amide with certain other fibres (method using formic acid)	

Sl	Product(s) / Material of test	Specific tests performed	Test Method /Standard against which tests are performed	Range of testing/ Limits of detection
05	**Textile and Garments**	Textiles - Quantitative chemical analysis	ISO 1833-8: 2006 – Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)	Mixtures up to 0-100 %
			ISO 1833-10:2019 – Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)	
			ISO 1833-11:2017 – Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibres (Method using sulfuric acid)	
			ISO 1833-12:2020 – Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain Chloro fibres, 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: 2016	Gray scale 1 to 5 (Limit of Detection½)
		Determination of pH of the aqueous extract	ISO 3071: 2020	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
05	**Textile and Garments**	Fibre analysis- Qualitative	AATCC 20 – 2021	Qualitative
		Fibre analysis-Quantitative	AATCC 20A – 2021	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: 2018	SA 1-SA 5 SS 1-SS 5 CR 1 -CR 5
		Appearance of Fabric after repeated home laundering (Smoothness appearance– SA)	AATCC 124: 2018	SA 1 – SA 5 and SA 3.5
		Textile – Method for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants	ISO 14362-1,3:2017	1.0 – 100 ppm
		Textile - Determination of the Phthalate content - Tetrahydrofuran method	ISO 14389: 2022	1.0 – 1000 ppm
		Textiles – Determination of formaldehyde, Part 1 Free and hydrolyzed formaldehyde	ISO 14184-1 :2011	1.0 – 100 ppm
		Safety of Toys Migration of certain elements	BS EN 71-3: 2019 +A1:2021	0.1 – 1000 ppm

Acting Director /CEO
Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment