



Designed to Last:

Fabric and Garment Performance Testing

At the heart of every garment we produce is a commitment to longevity, quality and responsible manufacturing.

We believe the most sustainable garment is the one already made which is why we design and develop products built to last.

Through comprehensive fabric and garment performance testing, we verify that our materials and construction methods can withstand real-world wear, repeated laundering and long-term use. Testing is essential not only for maintaining consistent quality standards across production but also for giving our customers confidence that the garments they purchase are durable, reliable and made with purpose.

By investing in quality and durability from the outset, we help reduce overconsumption, minimise premature disposal and keep clothing in use for longer – reducing the environmental impact associated with textile waste and landfill.

Rigorous testing is also becoming increasingly important as the industry moves towards greater transparency and accountability under new EU Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) requirements.

These regulations place greater emphasis on measurable product durability, performance, repairability and substantiated environmental claims. In this new landscape, sustainability claims must be supported by evidence, not marketing language. Our testing programme provides objective, internationally recognised data to validate the durability and performance of our garments and fabrics, helping ensure that any quality or sustainability claims we make are both factual and verifiable.

By combining responsible design with proven performance standards, we are standing by our Buy Less Buy Better approach to sustainability aiming to create garments that deliver lasting value through longevity.

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE TESTING

We conduct comprehensive physical performance testing to ensure fabric durability, garment quality, and long-term wear performance.

WHAT	EXPLANATION	NUMBER	NAME	PRODUCTS TESTED
BURSTING STRENGTH	MEASURES THE FORCE NEEDED TO RUPTURE A FABRIC UNDER MULTI DIRECTIONAL STRESS, KNOWN AS BURSTING STRENGTH	BS EN ISO 13938 -1	Bursting properties of fabrics - Part 1: Hydraulic method for determination of bursting strength and bursting distension	All knitted fabrics (sweat, jersey, pique and microfleece) NB This test is not applicable to very heavy gauge knitwear (12G and above)
TENSILE STRENGTH	MEASURES TENSILE STRENGTH - THE FORCE REQUIRED TO BREAK THE FABRIC. THE GRAB METHOD REFLECTS HOW A WOVEN FABRIC BEHAVES IN ACTUAL WEAR AND/OR STRESS	ASTM D5034-95 (US) ISO 13934-2	Standard test for the breaking strength and elongation of textile fabrics (Grab method) Tensile properties of fabrics - Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab method	All woven shirt and blouse fabric and woven trouser and short fabric
TEAR STRENGTH	MEASURES THE TEARING STRENGTH OF WOVEN FABRICS - FORCE NEEDED TO PROPAGATE AN EXISTING TEAR	ASTM D1424 -96 (US) ISO 13937-1	Standard test method for tearing strength of fabrics by the falling pendulum type (Elmendorf) apparatus Tear properties of fabrics - Part 1: Determination of tear force using ballistic pendulum method (Elmendorf)	All woven shirt and blouse fabric and woven trouser and short fabric
SEAM STRENGTH	MEASURES SEAM STRENGTH IN WOVEN FABRICS	ASTM D1683-90 (US) BS EN ISO 13935-2	Test method for failure in sewn seams of woven fabrics Seam tensile properties of fabrics and made-up textile articles - Part 2: Determination of maximum force to rupture seam using grab method	All woven shirt and blouse fabric and woven trouser and short fabric
PILL RESISTANCE	MEASURES PILLING, BOBBLING AND SURFACE FUZZ USING THE PILL BOX METHOD	BS EN ISO 12945-1	Determination of fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting - Part 1: Pilling box method	All fabrics NB This test is not applicable to very heavy gauge knitwear (12G and above) nor micro fleece
PILL RESISTANCE	MEASURES PILLING, BOBBLING AND SURFACE FUZZ USING THE MARTINDALE MACHINE	BS EN ISO 12945-2	Determination of fabric propensity to surface pilling, fuzzing or matting - Part 2: modified Martindale method	All knitted fabrics (including 12g and above and micro fleece)
ABRASION RESISTANCE	MEASURES HOW LONG THE FABRIC RESISTS ABRASION BEFORE FAILING/THREAD BREAK	BS EN ISO 12947-2	Determination of the abrasion resistance of fabrics by the Martindale method	All woven shirt and blouse fabric and woven trouser and short fabric
FUSING BOND STRENGTH	MEASURES PEEL STRENGTH BETWEEN FABRIC AND FUSIBLE INTERLININGS ON COLLARS, CUFFS ETC	ISO 11339	Adhesives - T peel test for flexible-to-flexible bonded assemblies - Determination of the peel resistance	Applicable woven shirts and blouses
SMOOTHNESS APPEARANCE	MEASURES HOW WRINKLED/CREASED THE FABRIC IS AFTER WASHING - WITHOUT ANY IRONING	AATCC 124-96 ISO 7768	Appearance of fabrics after repeated home laundering Test method for assessing the smoothness appearance of fabrics after cleansing	All woven shirt and blouse fabric and woven trouser and short fabric
SPIRALITY	ACCESSES THE TORQUE OR TWIST OF A FABRIC AFTER WASHING	ISO 16322 -1	Determination of spirality after laundering - Part 1: Percentage of wale spirality change in knitted garments	All knitted fabrics (including 12g and above and micro fleece)

DIMENSIONAL STABILITY AND APPEARANCE DURABILITY TESTING

To ensure long-term garment quality, fabrics are evaluated for dimensional stability and appearance durability following laundering. These tests verify that products maintain consistent fit, appearance and performance during normal care and use.

WHAT	EXPLANATION	NUMBER	NAME	PRODUCTS TESTED
SHRINKAGE AFTER LAUNDER	MEASURES THE DIMENSIONAL CHANGE (SHRINKAGE/STRETCH) AFTER WASHING/DRYING	ISO 6330 BS EN ISO 5077	Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing Determination of dimensional change in washing and drying	All fabrics

COLOUR FASTNESS TESTING

Conducted in accordance with international standards, colour fastness tests determine the durability and stability of fabric dyes under various conditions; including laundering, rubbing, light exposure and ageing. This helps ensure colours remain vibrant and fabrics maintain their original appearance for longer

WHAT	EXPLANATION	NUMBER	NAME	PRODUCTS TESTED
COLOUR FASTNESS TO LIGHT	MEASURES HOW RESISTANT FABRIC COLOUR IS TO FADING WHEN EXPOSED TO ARTIFICIAL LIGHT THAT SIMULATES DAYLIGHT	BS EN ISO 105 - B02	Tests for colour fastness - Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test	All fabrics
COLOUR FASTNESS TO WASHING	ASSESSES HOW WELL A FABRIC'S COLOUR RESISTS FADING OR RUNNING DURING DOMESTIC WASHING	BS EN ISO 105 - C06	Tests for colour fastness - Part C06: Colour fastness to domestic and commercial laundering (Conditions AS2/40 degrees or CS2/60 degrees as per wash care label)	All fabrics (not required for solid white fabric)
COLOUR FASTNESS TO WATER	ASSESSES HOW WELL A FABRIC RETAINS ITS COLOUR AND RESISTS STAINING OTHER MATERIALS WHEN EXPOSED TO WATER (IE RAIN, SPILLS)	BS EN ISO 105 - E01	Test for colour fastness -Part E01: Colour fastness to water	All fabrics (not required for solid white fabric)
COLOUR FASTNESS TO RUBBING (CROCKING)	MEASURES HOW MUCH COLOUR IS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER (WHITE) FABRIC WHEN RUBBED	BS EN ISO 105 - X12	Test for colour fastness - Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing	All fabrics (not required for solid white fabric)
COLOUR FASTNESS TO PHENOLIC YELLOWING	DETERMINES THE TENDENCY OF WHITE FABRICS TO DEVELOP YELLOW DISCOLOURATION DURING STORAGE WHEN IN CONTACT WITH PHENOLIC ANTIOXIDANTS FOUND IN PACKAGING	BS EN ISO 105 - X18	Test for colour fastness - Assessment of phenolic yellowing of materials	White woven fabric

GARMENT PERFORMANCE TESTING

Garment testing evaluates the overall performance, functionality, and compliance of finished garments under real-use and care conditions. These tests assess garment construction, component performance, laundering durability, dimensional stability and regulatory compliance to help ensure consistent fit, durability, functionality, and consumer safety throughout the product's lifespan.

WHAT	EXPLANATION	NUMBER	NAME	PRODUCTS TESTED
GARMENT CLEANSING	MEASURES HOW A GARMENT PERFORMS AND CHANGES AFTER STANDARDIZED DOMESTIC WASHING AND DRYING PROCESSES	BS EN ISO 6330	1x label wash to be carried out in accordance to BS EN ISO 6330, using the IEC Type 1 detergent (containing optical brightening agent) with added sodium perborate. 4.1 ratio. No makeweight to be added.	All garments tested
GARMENT WEIGHT	CHECKS THE WEIGHT OF A GARMENT IN GRAMS PER SQUARE METRE	ASTM D2776	Standard test method for mass per unit area (weight) of fabric	All garments tested
ZIP PERFORMANCE	TESTS THE PERFORMANCE AND STRENGTH OF ZIPS	BS EN 16732	Slide fasteners (Zips) –Specification	All garments with zip fastenings (adults)
BUTTON PERFORMANCE	TEST THAT SIMULATE REAL-WORLD CONDITIONS TO EVALUATE BUTTON PERFORMANCE	BS 4162: 1983	Methods to test buttons (strength, abrasion, wash resistance)	All garments with button fastenings (adults)
BUTTON ATTACHMENT	TEST TO SEE THE FORCE REQUIRED TO PULL A BUTTON OFF A GARMENT	EN 17394-2	Safety of children's clothing – Security of attachment of buttons	All children's garments with button fastenings
INDUSTRIAL WASH TEST	MIMICS INDUSTRIAL WASHING PROCESSES (OUTLINES TEST METHOD)	ISO 15797	Industrial washing and finishing procedures for testing of workwear	KK403/703
INDUSTRIAL WASH LABELLING	THE STANDARDISED LABEL TO SHOW THE GARMENT HAS BEEN TESTED TO WITHSTAND THE INDUSTRIAL LAUNDERING PROCEDURE AS INDICATED ON THE 'PRO' SYMBOL	ISO 30023	Qualification symbols for labelling workwear to be industrially laundered	KK403/703
FIBRE COMPOSITION TEST	A TEST TO ANALYSE AND VERIFY THE FIBRE COMPOSITION OF A GARMENT. AS PER REQUIREMENTS UNDER EU REGULATION 1007/2011	BS EN ISO 1833	Fibre composition verified in accordance with BS EN ISO 1833 test method	1. First production run of new style 2. New fabric/yarn supplier or factory 3. Recycled yarns/fabrics to be tested every 2yrs 4. Upon CH request