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**Textiles — Care labelling code using
symbols**

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee in accordance with the Industrial Standardization Law.

This **JIS** document is protected by the Copyright Law.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some parts of this Standard may conflict with patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights. The relevant Minister and the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee are not responsible for identifying any of such patent rights, applications for a patent after opening to the public or utility model rights.

Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the third edition of **ISO 3758** published in 2012 without any modification of the technical contents. It is established to correspond to the globalization of production and distribution of textile goods, and to the textile care process actually applied in some of the domestic washings, and dry cleanings and wet cleanings in professional textile care in Japan.

The portions with dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with explanations is given in Annex JA.

The variety of fibres, materials, sewing, products and/or finishes used in the production of textile articles, together with the development of cleansing and care procedures, makes it difficult and often impossible to decide on the appropriate cleansing and care treatment for each article simply by inspecting it. To help those who have to make such a decision (principally the consumers but also professional launderers and dry cleaners), an International Standard specifying graphic symbols for providing care-related information on textile articles was established in 1991, and has been revised several times for improvement.

This Standard establishes a system of graphic symbols, intended for use in the marking of textile articles, and for providing information on the most severe treatment that does not cause irreversible damage to the article during the textile care process, and specifies the use of these symbols in care labelling.

NOTE : The matters indicated by the marking symbols or additional wording related to textile care should have a reliable basis (e.g. test results, material characteristics, past records of failures). For example, if a manufacturer uses the St. Andrew's cross to indicate that a garment cannot be washed, the manufacturer is required to have reliable evidence that the garment will be damaged if it is washed.

1 Scope

This Standard establishes a system of graphic symbols (hereafter referred to as “symbols”) related to textile care in domestic washing (washing, bleaching, drying and ironing) and professional dry cleaning and wet cleaning (hereafter referred to as “professional textile care”). It is not applicable to industrial laundering.

It is recognized that information imparted by the domestic symbols will also be of assistance to the professional cleaner and launderer.

This Standard applies to all textile articles in the form in which they are supplied to the end user.

NOTE 1 Symbols for industrial laundering, such as those for linen supply or

work clothes, can be found in **ISO 30023**.

NOTE 2 The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 3758 : 2012 *Textiles — Care labelling code using symbols* (MOD)

In addition, symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standards and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1 textile articles

yarns, piece goods and made-up articles (products) containing at least 80 % by mass textile material

2.2 washing

process designed to clean textile articles in an aqueous bath

NOTE : Washing includes all or some of the following operations in relevant combinations :

- soaking, pre-washing and main washing carried out usually with heating, mechanical action and in the presence of detergents or other products and rinsing;
- water extraction, i.e. spinning or wringing (hereafter referred to as “hydro-extracting”) performed during and/or at the end of the operations mentioned above.

These operations may be carried out by machine or by hand.

2.3 bleaching

process carried out in an aqueous medium before, during or after washing, requiring the use of an oxidizing agent including either chlorine or oxygen/non-chlorine products, for the purpose of improving soil and stain removal and/or improving whiteness

NOTE : This Standard does not take into consideration the reducing bleaching agents that are rarely used in general households.

2.3.1 chlorine bleach

agent that releases hypochlorite ions in solution, e.g. sodium hypochlorite

2.3.2 oxygen/non-chlorine bleach

agent that releases a peroxygen species in solution, e.g. sodium percarbonate, hydrogen peroxide

NOTE : Oxygen bleach products encompass a wide range of different activated and non-activated bleaching species which vary in their activity. A bleach activator is an agent that initiates bleaching to occur at lower