Rubbing Fastness Test:

A **fastness** is a place, such as a castle, which is considered safe because it is difficult to reach or easy to defend against attack. Color fastness to rubbing test is designed to determine the degree of color which may be transferred from the surface of a colored fabric to a specify test cloth for rubbing (which could be dry and Wet).

Figure 1: Rubbing fastness testing

Rubbing or crocking fastness is the transfer of dyed textile material's color from its surface to an adjacent area by the same fabric or other surface (normally bleached cotton fabric) principally by rubbing. It is tested using a crockmeter. It may be either hand-driven or motorized. Depending on the kind of fiber, especially its tensile strength, small abraded colored fiber particles cause the staining effect on the partner textile. Coarse fiber particles are not taken into consideration by the determination of the crocking fastness rating. If the dyestuff involved is water soluble and not sufficiently fixed on the fiber, this can also be the reason for staining. But even dyeings with the best wet properties, for example **vat dyeing**, have limited/restricted wet crocking fastness because of cellulose fiber abrasion.

Color Fastness to Rubbing Test Method

Purpose and Scope:

This test determines the fastness of a **dyestuff** to either wet or dry rubbing.

Apparatus and Materials:

1. Crockmeter or comparable alternate apparatus.
2. Test Cloth, cut in 50 mm squares.
3. Chromatic Transference Scale.
4. **Gray Scale for Staining**.
5. White Textile Blotting Paper.
6. Specimen Holder for Crockmeter.
7. In-house poor crocking cloth.
8. Crockmeter Verification Cloth.

Figure 2: Crockmeter