BS EN 14215:2013

BSI Standards Publication

Textile floor coverings — Classification of machine-made pile rugs and runners

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 14215:2013. It supersedes BS EN 14215:2003 and BS EN 15825:2010 which are withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/3, Textile floor coverings.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Textile floor coverings - Classification of machine-made pile rugs and runners

Revêtements de sol textiles - Classification des carpettes et passages en velours manufacturés

Textile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung von maschinengefertigten abgepassten Polteppichen und Läufern

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 July 2013.

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Foreword

This document (EN 14215:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 “Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14215:2003 and EN 15825:2010.

List of significant technical changes:

— this standard supersedes the previous edition of EN 14215 and also EN 15825:2010. Hence the scope covers also machine-made rugs and runners without pile;

— the normative references were updated and new references were included;

— new classification codes and new criteria were introduced for the use intensity classes (Clause 6);

— luxury classes were based only on the mass of pile per unit area above the substrate (SPW); a class LC1 was introduced (Clause 7);

— Annex A was extended to a wider range of materials;

— Annex B was deleted. The new Annex B corresponds to the previous Annex C (stair suitability) but was thoroughly reworked;

— A new Annex C was added on the test report;

— A new Annex D was added: a list of equivalent terms in four languages (English-French-German-Dutch).

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for machine-made (woven, tufted, knitted, needled, flocked, bonded, hand-tufted) rugs and runners, including a classification according to use intensity and luxury.

This European Standard is not applicable to hand-knotted rugs, to barrier mats or to bathroom rugs.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 985, *Textile floor coverings — Castor chair test*

EN 1471, *Textile floor coverings — Assessment of changes in appearance*

EN 1963, *Textile floor coverings — Tests using the Lisson Tretrad Machine*

CEN/TS 14159, *Textile floor coverings — Requirements for tolerances on (linear) dimensions of rugs, runners, carpet tiles and wall-to-wall carpet and for tolerances on pattern repeat*

EN ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02)*

EN ISO 105-E01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E01: Colour fastness to water (ISO 105-E01)*

EN ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Color fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12)*

ISO 1763, *Carpets — Determination of number of tufts and/or loops per unit length and per unit area*

ISO 1765, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness*

ISO 2424:2007, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*

ISO 4919, *Carpets — Determination of tuft withdrawal force*

ISO 8543, *Textile floor coverings — Methods for determination of mass*

ISO 10361, *Textile floor coverings — Production of changes in appearance by means of Vettermann drum and hexapod tumbler tester*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2424:2007 and the following apply.

3.1
SPT
thickness of pile above the substrate in mm

3.2
SPW
mass of pile per unit area above the substrate in g/m^2

3.3
SPD
surface pile density in g/cm^3

3.4
SPD_c
calculated surface pile density

3.5
N_Z
number of tufts/loops per dm^2

3.6
FD
fibre density factor

4 Identification requirements

This clause specifies the requirements for the identification of the product and tolerances for the identifying properties.

The manufacturer of machine made rugs and runners shall provide information on the following in accordance with the terms and definitions specified in ISO 2424

— commercial references,

— type of production technique,

— type of use surface,

— type of secondary backing (if applicable),

and shall declare the values of the characteristics listed in Table 1 using the test methods specified therein. The tolerances of the characteristics shall be in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Identification requirements

Characteristics	Test method	Tolerances
Fibre composition of use-surface	Regulation EU N° 1007/2011	
Dimensions	CEN/TS 14159	CEN/TS 14159
Total thickness mm	ISO 1765	±10 %
Total mass per unit area g/m^2	ISO 8543	±10 %
If applicable: Mass of pile per unit area above the substrate (SPW) g/m^2	ISO 8543	±10 %
If applicable: Number of tufts/loops per unit area (N_z)	ISO 1763	±10 %
If applicable: Surface pile density (SPD) in g/cm^3	ISO 8543	±10 %

5 Basic requirements

The general properties of machine-made rugs and runners shall be in accordance with Table 2 when tested in accordance with the test methods therein.

Table 2 — Basic requirements

Characteristics	Requirements	Test methods
Colour fastness to light Man-made fibres Natural fibres	≥ 5 ≥ 4	EN ISO 105-B02
Colour fastness to rubbing - dry - wet	≥ 3 - 4 ≥ 3	EN ISO 105-X12
Colour fastness to Water (change in colour) - plain rugs and runners - patterned and with tonal effect Water (staining) - all rugs and runners	 ≥ 3 - 4 ≥ 4 ≥ 2 - 3 [a]	EN ISO 105-E01
Tuft withdrawal force: cut pile rugs [b]	3,0 N (average, with no individual result below 1,5 N)	ISO 4919
Tuft withdrawal force: loop pile rugs [b]	10,0 N (average, with no individual result below 5,0 N)	ISO 4919
Fibre bind (synthetic loop rugs and runners without pile only)	fuzzing, hairiness below level of reference photographs	EN 1963, test C (200 cycles)

[a] On multi fibre: worst result.

[b] A representative number or tufts/loops shall be sampled, taking into account the binding.

6 Classification for level of use intensity

Machine-made rugs and runners shall be classified for level of use intensity in accordance with the requirements of Table 3 (for all classes). For pile rugs and runners classified as class 23, SPD_C ($g/cm^{3)}$ shall be minimum 0,12 and SPW (g/m^2) shall be minimum 1 500 g/m^2. Annex A defines the method to determine the calculated surface pile density.

The change in appearance is determined in accordance with ISO 10361 in either the Hexapod or the Vettermann apparatus using the number of cycles for long term tests. The tested specimens shall be assessed in accordance with EN 1471 and the median grade for overall change in appearance shall meet the requirements specified in Table 3.

Table 3 — Classification for use intensity – Change in appearance – Requirements

Class	Vettermann (20 000 cycles) or Hexapod (12 000 cycles) (ISO 10361)
	Change of appearance rating (EN 1471)
21	2
22	3
23	4

7 Luxury classification

Machine-made rugs and runners without pile shall be classified as LC1.

Machine-made pile rugs and runners shall be classified as specified in Table 4.

Table 4 — Luxury class by mass of pile per unit area above the substrate

Luxury class	SPW (in g/m^2) According to ISO 8543
LC1	< 600
LC2	≥ 600
LC3	≥ 800
LC4	≥ 1 000
LC5	≥ 1 500

8 Additional characteristics

8.1 General

The following additional claims may be made for products described in this document.

8.2 Castor chair suitability for occasional use

If a claim for castor chair suitability for occasional use is made, the product shall meet the requirement for an occasional use r ≥ 2,0 when tested according to EN 985, Test A.

8.3 Suitability for use on stairs (runners only)

The product shall meet the requirement specified in Annex B when tested to EN 1963.

9 Report

The results taken from the test reports of the individual test required for classification shall be summarised as shown in Annex C.

Annex A
(normative)

Method to determine the calculated surface pile density

The following formula shall be used to calculate the calculated surface pile density:

$$SPDc = \frac{SPW \times 10^{-3}}{SPT \times FD}$$

Surface pile thickness (SPT) shall be determined in accordance with EN 1766.

The fibre density factors (FD) are as follows:

—	acrylic	1,12
—	cotton	1,50
—	polyamide	1,14
—	polyester	1,38
—	polypropylene	0,91
—	silk	1,25
—	viscose	1,52
—	wool	1,32

In the case of fibre blends, the minimum requirements are calculated on a pro-rata basis according to the fibre blend.

Annex B
(normative)

Criteria for the assessment of stair suitability

This annex shall be used only for runners that are intended to be installed without the use of protective stair nosing. For runners that are intended to be installed using protective stair nosing, the overall use class shall determine the stair suitability.

For loop pile runners, the thickness of the pile above the substrate measured according to ISO 1766 shall be ≤ 12 mm.

For pile runners: If the primary backing can be seen on a new unused piece of the runner when bent at 90° over a (12,5 ± 1) mm radius, the runner shall be deemed to be unsuitable as long as a visible backing is not part of the surface design.

Assess the appearance of each test specimen using at least three independent assessors according to the characteristics given in Table B.1 (for loop pile runners), Table B.2 (for cut pile runners) or Table B4 (for runners without pile).

Pile runners showing a pile loss of more than three when assessed in accordance with Tables B.1 or B.2 shall be tested and classified according to the pile withdrawal force test given in Table B.3.

Table B.1 — Loop pile runners

Suitability	Criteria
Not suitable	Extreme changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — visible primary backing as long as a visible backing is not part of the surface design; — more than three fully broken loops; — cob-webbing with a fibre length of 15 mm or more.
Suitable for class 21 and 22	Moderate changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — not more than three broken loops over the whole width; — cob-webbing with a fibre length of 5 mm to 15 mm; — moderate pattern changes at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — runners showing pile loss (more than three) are tested and classified according to the pile withdrawal force test (ISO 4919 and Table B.3).
Suitable for class 23	Minor changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — limited filament destruction (no broken loops); — cob-webbing with a fibre length of less than 5 mm; — minor pattern changes at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — runners showing pile loss (more than three) are tested and classified according to the pile withdrawal force test (ISO 4919 and Table B.3).

Table B.2 — Cut pile runners

Suitability	Criteria
Not suitable	Extreme changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — visible primary backing e.g. by wear to backing on more than three piles, or by tufting out of more than three piles; as long as a visible backing is not part of the surface design
Suitable for class 21 and 22	Moderate changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — moderately more important loss of yarn twist or ply twist compared to areas of the test specimens exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — partial loss of filaments; — moderate change in pattern and/or contrast at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — runners showing pile loss (more than three) are tested and classified to the pile withdrawal force test (ISO 4919 and Table B.3).
Suitable for class 23	Minor changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — slightly more important loss of yarn twist or ply twist compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — no visible loss of filaments; — minor pattern changes in pattern and/or contrast at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — runners showing pile loss (more than three) are tested and classified according to the pile withdrawal force test (ISO 4919 and Table B.3).

Table B.3 — Tuft withdrawal force requirements

Suitability	**Tuft withdrawal force** (N) mean value	
	Cut pile	**Loop pile**
Suitable for class 21 and 22	≥ 5,0	≥ 10,0
Suitable for class 23	≥ 7,0	≥ 12,0

Table B.4 — Runners without pile

Suitability	Criteria
Not suitable	Extreme changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — visible primary backing e.g. by wear to backing; as long as a visible backing is not part of the surface design.
Suitable for class 21 and 22	Moderate changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — moderately more important loss of yarn twist or ply twist compared to areas of the test specimens exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — partial loss of filaments; — moderate change in pattern and/or contrast at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad.
Suitable for class 23	Minor changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: — slightly more important loss of yarn twist or ply twist compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad; — no visible loss of filaments; — minor pattern changes in pattern and/or contrast at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad.

Annex C
(normative)

Summary test report

Table C.1

Identification, basic information and use classification			
Name(s) (Number) of quality		Date dd.mm.yyyy	
Manufacturer/applicant			
Type of manufacture (ref 1)		Type of surface (ref 2)	
Primary backing, if applicable (ref 3)		Secondary backing, if applicable (ref 4)	
Fibre composition of use surface (ref 5)		Colouring (ref 6)	
Total thickness in mm		Total mass per unit area in g/m^2	
Thickness of pile above the substrate (SPT) in mm if applicable		Mass of pile per unit area above the substrate (SPW) in g/m^2 if applicable	
Number of tufts/loops per unit area (Nz) if applicable		Calculated surface pile density (SPD_c) in g/cm^3 if applicable	
Basic requirements (Table 2)	Pass/fail		
Drum test Vetterman long term		Drum test Hexapod long term	
Drum test done on an underlay	Yes/No		
Classification for use intensity		Luxury class	
Additional characteristics if applicable			
Castor chair suitability: occasional use	Pass/fail	Stair suitability for class 21/22	Pass/fail
		Stair suitability for class 23	Pass/fail
NOTE The use properties mentioned in this summary are valid for the samples tested. It is the responsibility of the producer to guarantee that the production tolerances on the identification parameters are within the values stated in Table 1 of this standard.			

Annex D
(normative)

Lists of references

Table D.1 — Ref 1 – Type of manufacture

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
M1	Gewebt	woven	tissée	geweven
M2	Gewirkt	knitted	tricotée	Gebreid
M3	Geklebt	bonded pile	nappé à velours	Geplakt
M4	Polvlies	pile needle felt	aiguilletée à velours	gestructureerd naaldvilt
M5	Nadelvlies	flat needle felt	aiguilletée	vlak naaldvilt
M6	Getuftet	tufted	touffetée	Getuft
M7	Beflockt	flocked	floqué	geflockt

Table D.2 — Ref 2 – Type of surface

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
A1	Schnittpol	cut pile	velours coupé	gesneden pool
A2	Schnittpol, strukturiert	cut pile, structured	velours coupé structuré	gesneden pool, gestructureerd
A3	Schlingenpol	loop pile	velours bouclé	lussenpool
A4	Schlingenpol, strukturiert	loop pile structured	velours bouclé structuré	lussenpool, gestructureerd
A5	Schlingenpolartig	Loop pile like	aspect de velours bouclé	lussenpool
A6	Schlingen-Schnittpol	loop/cut pile	velours bouclé/coupé	lussen/gesneden pool
A7	Schlingen-Schnittpol, strukturiert	loop/cut pile, structured	velours bouclé/coupé structuré	lussen/gesneden pool, gestructureerd
A8	Schnitt-Schlingenpol	cut/loop pile	velours coupé/bouclé	gesneden/lussenpool
A9	Schnitt-Schlingenpol, strukturiert	cut/loop pile, structured	velours coupé/bouclé structuré	gesneden/lussenpool, gestructureerd
A10	Rippenstruktur	ribbed	côtelé	geribd
A11	Schnittpolartig	cut pile like	aspect de velours coupé	gesnedenpool
A12	Strukturlos	structureless	sans structure	structuurloos
A13	Gewebestruktur	woven structure	surface tissé	geweven structuur
A14	Haarig	hairy	à poils longs	harig

Table D.3 — Ref 3 – Type of primary backing

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
P1	Polypropylen-Bändchengewebe	woven polypropylene tape fabric	bandelettes tissées en polypropylène	polypropyleen bandjesweefsel
P2	Polypropylen-Bändchengewebe mit Faservliesauflage	woven polypropylene tape fabric with fleece face	bandelettes tissées en polypropylène nappées	polypropyleen bandjesweefsel met vezelvlies
P3	Gewebe (Chemiefaser)	woven fabric synthetic fibres)	tissu (fibres chimiques)	weefsel (synthetische vezels)
P4	Gewebe (Naturfaser)	woven fabric (natural fibres)	tissu (fibres naturelles)	weefsel (natuurvezels)
P5	Gewebe (Chemiefaser/Naturfaser)	woven fabric (synthetic/natural fibres)	tissu (fibres chimiques/naturelles)	weefsel (synthetische/natuurlijke vezels)
P6	Folie	foil	film	folie
P7	Chemiefaser-Vlies	man-made fibre fleece	voile non-tissé (fibres chimiques)	kunstvezelvlies

Table D.4 — Ref 4 – Type of secondary backing

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
S1	Verfestigungsstrich	finish	enduction	Strijklaag
S2	Appretur	finish	apprét	Appret
S3	Schaumrücken (SBR)	foam (SBR)	mousse (SBR)	schuim (SBR)
S4	Schaumrücken (PUR)	foam (polyurethane)	mousse de polyuréthane	Polyurethaanschuim
S5	Textilrücken (Chemiefaser - gewirkt)	knitted synthetic textile backing	dossier textile tricotée (fibres synthétiques)	gebreide synthetische tweede rug
S6	Textilrücken (Naturfaser - gewirkt)	knitted textile backing (natural fibre)	dossier textile tricotée (fibres naturelles)	gebreide tweede rug (natuurvezels)
S7	Textilrücken (Chemiefaser/Naturfaser - gewirkt)	knitted textile backing (natural/synthetic fibre)	dossier textile tricotée (fibres naturelles/synthétiques)	gebreide tweede rug (natuurlijk/synthetisch)
S8	Textilrücken (Chemiefaser - gewebt)	woven textile backing (synthetic)	dossier textile tissée (synthétique)	geweven rug (synthetisch)
S9	Textilrücken (Naturfaser - gewebt)	woven textile backing (natural)	dossier textile tissée (fibre naturelle)	geweven rug (natuurlijk)
S10	Textilrücken (Chemiefaser/Naturfaser - gewebt)	woven textile backing (synthetic/natural)	dossier textile tissée (fibres naturelles/synthétiques)	geweven rug (synthetisch/natuurlijk)
S11	Textilrücken (Chemiefaservlies - chemisch/thermisch verfestigt)	textile fleece backing (synthetic - thermally/chemically bonded)	dossier textile (voile synthétique thermiquement/chimiquement collé)	vliesrug (synthetisch - thermisch/chemisch gebonden)
S12	Textilrücken (Naturfaservlies - chemisch/thermisch verfestigt)	textile fleece backing (natural - thermally/chemically bonded)	dossier textile (voile naturelle thermiquement/chimiquement collé)	vliesrug (natuurlijk - thermisch/chemisch gebonden)
S13	Textilrücken (Chemiefaser/Naturfaservlies - chemisch/thermisch verfestigt)	textile fleece backing (natural/synthetic - thermally/chemically bonded)	dossier textile (voile synthétique/naturelle thermiquement/chimiquement collé)	vliesrug (synthetisch/natuurlijk - thermisch/chemisch gebonden)
S14	Textilrücken (Chemiefaservlies - vernäht)	textile fleece backing (synthetic - sewn)	dossier textile (voile synthétique surcousu)	vliesrug (synthetisch - vernaaid)
S15	Textilrücken (Naturfaservlies - vernäht)	textile fleece backing (natural -sewn)	dossier textile (voile naturelle surcousu)	vliesrug (natuurlijk - vernaaid)
S16	Textilrücken (Chemiefaser/Naturfaservlies - vernäht)	textile fleece backing (natural/synthetic - sewn)	dossier textile (voile synthétique/naturelle surcousu)	vliesrug (synthetisch/natuurlijk – vernaaid)

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
S17	Textilrücken (Chemiefaservlies - vernadelt)	needled fleece backing (synthetic)	dossier textile (voile synthétique aiguilleté)	viltrug (synthetisch)
S18	Textilrücken (Naturfaservlies - vernadelt)	needled fleece backing (natural)	dossier textile (voile naturelle aiguilleté)	viltrug (natuurlijk)
S19	Textilrücken (Chemiefaser/Naturfaservlies - vernadelt)	needled fleece backing (synthetic/natural)	dossier textile (voile synthétique/naturelle aiguilleté)	viltrug (natuurlijk/synthetisch)
S20	Schwerbeschichtung (Bitumen)	bitumen backing	dossier bitume	bitumenrug
S21	Schwerbeschichtung (Bitumen - mit textiler Unterseite)	bitumen backing with textile bottom	dossier bitume à envers textile	bitumenrug met textiellaag
S22	Schwerbeschichtung (Bitumen - mit Verstärkung)	bitumen backing (reinforced)	dossier bitume (renforcé)	bitumenrug met versterking
S23	Schwerbeschichtung (Bitumen - mit textiler Unterseite und Verstärkung)	bitumen backing with textile bottom (reinforced)	dossier bitume à envers textile (renforcé)	bitumenrug met textiellaag en versterking
S24	Schwerbeschichtung (PVC)	heavy backing (PVC)	deuxième dossier lourd PVC	PVC rug
S25	Schwerbeschichtung (PVC - mit textiler Unterseite)	PVC backing with textile bottom	dossier PVC lourd à envers textile	PVC rug met textiellaag
S26	Schwerbeschichtung (PVC - mit Verstärkung)	PVC backing (reinforced)	dossier PVC lourd (renforcé)	PVC rug met versterking
S27	Schwerbeschichtung (PVC - mit textiler Unterseite und Verstärkung)	PVC backing with textile bottom (reinforced)	dossier PVC lourd à envers textile (renforcé)	PVC rug met textiellaag en versterking
S28	Schwerbeschichtung (PUR)	PUR heavy backing	dossier PUR lourd à envers textile	PUR rug met textiellaag
S29	Schwerbeschichtung (PUR - mit textiler Unterseite)	PUR heavy backing with textile bottom	dossier PUR lourd à envers textile	PUR rug met textiellaag
S30	Schwerbeschichtung (PUR - mit Verstärkung)	PUR heavy backing (reinforced)	dossier PUR lourd (renforcé)	PUR rug met versterking
S31	Schwerbeschichtung (PUR - mit textiler Unterseite und Verstärkung)	PUR heavy backing with textile bottom (reinforced)	dossier PUR lourd à envers textile (renforcé)	PUR rug met textiellaag en versterking

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
S32	Schwerbeschichtung (APO)	heavy backing (APO)	deuxième dossier lourd (PO atactique)	rug atactisch PO
S33	Schwerbeschichtung (APO - mit textiler Unterseite)	APO backing with textile bottom	dossier APO à envers textile	APO rug met textiellaag
S34	Schwerbeschichtung (APO - mit Verstärkung)	APO backing (reinforced)	dossier APO (renforcé)	APO rug met versterking
S35	Schwerbeschichtung (APO - mit textiler Unterseite und Verstärkung)	APO backing with textile bottom (reinforced)	dossier APO à envers textile (renforcé)	APO rug met textiellaag en versterking
S36	Noppenrücken (SBR)	latex nep back	enduction latex à boutons	latex noppenrug
S37	Noppenrücken (PUR)	PVC nep back	enduction PVC à boutons	PVC noppenrug

Table D.5 — Ref 5 – Type of pile fibre composition

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
F1	Polyamid	polyamide	polyamide	polyamide
F2	Polyamid 6	polyamide 6	polyamide 6	polyamide 6
F3	Polyamid 66	polyamide 66	polyamide 66	polyamide 66
F4	Polyacryl	acrylic	acrylique	polyacryl
F5	Polyester	polyester	polyester	polyester
F6	Polypropylen	polypropylene	polypropylène	polypropyleen
F7	Polyvinylchlorid	polyvinyl chloride	chlorure de polyvinyle	polyvinylchloride
F8	Viskose	viscose	viscose	viscose
F9	Schurwolle	virgin wool	laine vièrge	scheerwol
F10	Wolle	wool	Laine	wol
F11	tierische Fasern	animal fibre	poil animal	dierenhaar
F12	Baumwolle	cotton	Cotton	katoen
F13	Kokos	coconut fibre	fibre de coco	kokosvezel
F14	Sisal	sisal fibre	fibre de sisal	sisal
F15	Seide	silk	Soie	zijde
F16	Seagrass	Sea grass	Jonc de mer	Zeegras
F17	Jute	Jute	Jute	Jute
F18	Papier	Paper	Papier	Papier

Table D.6 — Ref 6 – Type of colouring/patterning

Ref-Nr	D	E	F	NL
C1	Uni ungemustert	Plain	Uni	Uni
C2	Gemustert	Patterned	À dessin	Met dessin
C3	Mehrfarbig ungemustert	Tonal effect	À effet de coulur	Met kleureffect

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