

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1957

Third edition
2000-07-15

Machine-made textile floor coverings — Selection and cutting of specimens for physical tests

*Revêtements de sol textiles fabriqués à la machine — Sélection et
prélèvement des éprouvettes en vue des essais physiques*



Reference number
ISO 1957:2000(E)

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Printed in Switzerland

Foreword

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Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 1957 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1957:1986), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Machine-made textile floor coverings — Selection and cutting of specimens for physical tests

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a procedure to be followed when specimens are cut from samples if such specimens are to be used for physical tests.

The reference method for selection of the sample from the bulk material is given in informative annex A.

Unless selected in accordance with annex A it is accepted that the sample taken may not necessarily be completely representative of the bulk. It is recommended that the method of sampling be previously agreed by the parties interested in the results of the test.

The procedure is applicable to machine-made textile floor coverings with or without pile.

2 Principle

Procedures are given for the selection of test specimens from a sample in such a way that they are as representative of the bulk as possible.

3 Procedure

3.1 Examine the sample and note and record any physical variation across the sample. Such variations would include, for instance, rows of long or short tufts or variations in pile-lay or use-surface between different parts of the sample.

3.2 Where the specimens are required to be square or rectangular in shape, cut them so that the edges are parallel to the warp and weft directions or, in certain types of textile floor covering, parallel and at right angles to the machine production direction. If the sample does not have a perfectly square construction, still cut the specimens as described above and note in the report the fact that a slightly skew specimen is produced.

3.3 Where the sample includes a selvage or edge of tufts forming the actual pile, such an edge running in the machine direction, cut the specimen so that no part of it lies within 100 mm of this edge.

3.4 Cut specimens so that no part is within 300 mm of the weft-wise edge, or the edge at right angles to the machine direction. If it is known that the weft cut was more than 300 mm from a pile change, then cut the specimen so that no part of it lies within 50 mm of a weft edge or edge at right angles to the machine direction.

3.5 If more than one specimen is to be cut from the sample, arrange them equally and as widely as possible over the available sample area, ensuring that (where the construction allows) the specimens do not contain the same warp and weft threads. If duplication is inevitable, then avoid taking repeated specimens in the direction of machine production. Note in the report any duplication which occurs. Figure 1 illustrates the preferred way to take four test specimens.

NOTE For products manufactured from cross-laid webs, it is preferable to avoid duplication in the direction at right angles to the direction of machine production.

3.6 When cutting specimens from a sample, arrange them as widely as possible over the available sample area. When multiple specimens are taken, they shall be equally arranged on either side of a line bisecting the sample in the warp or machine direction.

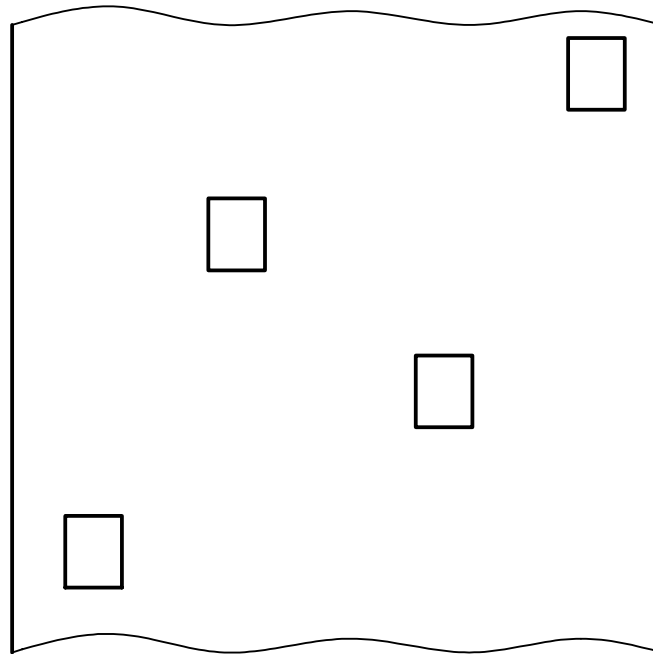


Figure 1 — Example of cutting four test specimens

3.7 Where specimens are being taken for more than one test procedure, intersperse the specimens on the sample as far as possible, for example by the use of random numbers designating positions on a grid.

3.8 If the sample contains more than one level of pile or use-surface, take specimens obeying the above rules in areas containing as far as possible only one level of pile or use-surface, and ensure that any treated or tested area lies entirely in an area of one thickness and at least 200 mm from any change in thickness.

4 Sampling report

The sampling report shall state:

- a) that the procedure specified in clause 3 was observed and details of any deviation from this procedure that occurred;
- b) whether the specimens were skewed or not;
- c) whether duplication of either warp or weft in the specimens occurred;
- d) whether the specimens contain more than one level of pile or use-surface, and the relation between the test results and particular levels of pile or use-surface.

Annex A (informative)

Machine made textile floor coverings — Selection and cutting samples for physical tests — Reference method

A.1 Scope and field application

This annex specifies the ideal procedure to be followed when samples are taken from a bulk supply of machine-made textile floor coverings, or from specially produced material, which are subsequently to be used for physical testing.

The procedure is applicable to machine-made textile floor coverings with or without pile.

A.2 Principle

Procedures are given for the selection of a sample from the bulk material in such a way that it is as representative of the bulk as possible.

A.3 Procedure

A.3.1 Take any sample across the whole production width of the product, excluding any portion normally trimmed off during the production process.

A.3.2 Examine the sample and note and record any physical variation across the sample. Such variations would include, for instance, rows of long or short tufts or variations in pile-lie or use-surface between different parts of the sample.

A.3.3 Where the sample is required to be square or rectangular in shape, cut it so that the edges are parallel to the warp and weft directions or, in certain types of textile floor covering, parallel and at right angles to the machine production direction. If the bulk material does not have a perfectly square construction, still cut the sample as described above and note the fact that a slightly skew sample is produced.

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ICS 59.080.60

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