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Textile floor coverings — Consumer information

Revêtements de sol textiles — Information du consommateur

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6347:2004), which has been technically revised to include the evolution in the analysis test methods for fibre content.

Textile floor coverings — Consumer information

1 Scope

This document specifies the technical subjects that form the basis for the provision of information, at the point of sale, for consumer guidance prior to and after the purchase of a textile floor covering. It is applicable to textile floor coverings of all types.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO 2076, *Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names*

ISO 3018, *Textile floor coverings — Rectangular textile floor coverings — Determination of dimensions*

ISO 6938, *Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions*

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

ISO 24342, *Resilient and textile floor-coverings — Determination of side length, edge straightness and squareness of tiles*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

4 Product specifications to be provided to the consumer

4.1 Essential information

4.1.1 General

Essential information shall be provided, along with the textile floor covering, at all stages from manufacturer to consumer. The manufacturer or his authorized representative shall provide the following minimum information to each consumer with each textile floor covering. The manufacturer's tolerances shall be included.

4.1.2 Means of identifying the responsible supplier

This information shall contain the name of the manufacturer or his authorized representative, brand name and trade mark.

4.1.3 A commercial reference

Information which positively and uniquely identifies the individual textile floor covering within the supplier's range, i.e. style name and/or style number.

4.1.4 Type and fibre content of use-surface

Man-made fibres shall be identified in accordance with ISO 2076. Natural fibres shall be identified in accordance with ISO 6938.

When analysis of fibre contents is required, it shall be in accordance with ISO 1833-1 to ISO 1833-26.

Attention is drawn to national legislation having requirements for labelling textiles according to fibre content.

4.1.5 Dimensions

The length and width of rectangular textile floor coverings sold as rugs or mats, and the width of those sold as a single piece (e.g. runners or wall-to-wall floor covering) shall be determined in accordance with ISO 3018.

The side length, edge straightness and squareness of textile floor covering tiles, sold as modular carpet tiles, shall be determined in accordance with ISO 24342.

4.1.6 Total thickness

Total thickness shall be determined in accordance with ISO 1765.

4.1.7 Total mass per unit area

Total mass per unit area shall be determined in accordance with ISO 8543.

4.2 Optional information

Optional information relating to the textile floor covering shall be provided in a leaflet, or other form, at the request of the purchaser.

Annex A lists the items of optional information, some or all of which should be provided.

Annex A
(informative)

Optional information for the consumer

The following is a list of optional information related to the textile floor covering which should be provided at the request of the purchaser:

a) type of manufacture or construction, defined in accordance with ISO 2424;

b) total pile mass per unit area, determined in accordance with ISO 8543;

c) surface pile thickness, determined in accordance with ISO 1766;

d) surface pile density, determined in accordance with ISO 8543;

e) number of tufts and/or loops per unit length and width, determined in accordance with ISO 1763;

f) static electrical propensity, determined in accordance with ISO 6356;

g) electrical resistance, determined in accordance with ISO 10965;

h) colour fastness to light, determined in accordance with ISO 105-B02;

i) colour fastness to agents other than light, e.g. colour fastness to rubbing in accordance with ISO 105-X12 and colour fastness to water in accordance with ISO 105-E01.

j) appearance retention rating, determined in accordance with ISO 10361 and assessed in accordance with ISO 9405;

k) pile anchorage, determined in accordance with ISO 4919;

l) resistance to delamination of the substrate, determined in accordance with ISO 11857;

m) flammability behaviour, determined in accordance with ISO 9239-1 and applicable national requirement;

n) ignitability behaviour subjected to direct impingement of flame, determined in accordance with ISO 11925-2 and applicable national requirement;

o) typical use areas for which the product is considered as suitable, indicated in accordance with ISO 10874;

p) substrate details;

q) installation instructions in accordance with national regulations or in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines;

r) cleaning/maintenance instructions in accordance to the manufacturer's guidelines;

s) any other information relevant to the product and its intended use.

Bibliography

[1] ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

[2] ISO 105-E01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E01: Colour fastness to water*

[3] ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing*

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

[5] ISO 1766, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness of pile above the substrate*

[6] ISO 1833-1, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 1: General principles of testing*

[7] ISO 1833-2, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 2: Ternary fibre mixtures*

[8] ISO 1833-3, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 3: Mixtures of acetate and certain other fibres (method using acetone)*

[9] ISO 1833-4, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 4: Mixtures of certain protein and certain other fibres (method using hypochlorite)*

[10] ISO 1833-5, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 5: Mixtures of viscose, cupro or modal and cotton fibres (method using sodium zincate)*

[11] ISO 1833-6, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 6: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and cotton fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*

[12] ISO 1833-7, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 7: Mixtures of polyamide and certain other fibres (method using formic acid)*

[13] ISO 1833-8, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 8: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using acetone)*

[14] ISO 1833-9, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 9: Mixtures of acetate and triacetate fibres (method using benzyl alcohol)*

[15] ISO 1833-10, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 10: Mixtures of triacetate or polylactide and certain other fibres (method using dichloromethane)*

[16] ISO 1833-11, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 11: Mixtures of cellulose and polyester fibres (method using sulfuric acid)*

[17] ISO 1833-12, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 12: Mixtures of acrylic, certain modacrylics, certain chlorofibres, certain elastanes and certain other fibres (method using dimethylformamide)*

[18] ISO 1833-13, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 13: Mixtures of certain chlorofibres and certain other fibres (method using carbon disulfide/acetone)*

[19] ISO 1833-14, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 14: Mixtures of acetate and certain chlorofibres (method using acetic acid)*

[20] ISO 1833-15, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 15: Mixtures of jute and certain animal fibres (method by determining nitrogen content)*

[21] ISO 1833-16, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 16: Mixtures of polypropylene fibres and certain other fibres (method using xylene)*

[22] ISO 1833-17, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 17: Mixtures of chlorofibres (homopolymers of vinyl chloride) and certain other fibres (method using sulfuric acid)*

[23] ISO 1833-18, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 18: Mixtures of silk and wool or hair (method using sulfuric acid)*

[24] ISO 1833-19, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 19: Mixtures of cellulose fibres and asbestos (method by heating)*

[25] ISO 1833-20, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 20: Mixtures of elastane and certain other fibres (method using dimethylacetamide)*

[26] ISO 1833-21, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 21: Mixtures of chlorofibres, certain modacrylics, certain elastanes, acetates, triacetates and certain other fibres (method using cyclohexanone)*

[27] ISO 1833-22, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 22: Mixtures of viscose or certain types of cupro or modal or lyocell and flax fibres (method using formic acid and zinc chloride)*

[28] ISO 1833-24, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 24: Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method using phenol and tetrachloroethane)*

[29] ISO 1833-25, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 25: Mixtures of polyester and certain other fibres (method using trichloroacetic acid and chloroform)*

[30] ISO 1833-26, *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis — Part 26: Mixtures of melamine and cotton or aramide fibres (method using hot formic acid)*

[31] ISO 2424, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*

[32] ISO 4919, *Carpets — Determination of tuft withdrawal force*

[33] ISO 6356, *Textile and laminate floor coverings — Assessment of static electrical propensity — Walking test*

[34] ISO 9239-1, *Reaction to fire tests for floorings — Part 1: Determination of the burning behaviour using a radiant heat source*

[35] ISO 9405, *Textile floor coverings — Assessment of changes in appearance*

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

[37] ISO 10874, *Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Classification*

[38] ISO 10965, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of electrical resistance*

[39] ISO 11857, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of resistance to delamination*

[40] ISO 11925-2, *Reaction to fire tests — Ignitability of products subjected to direct impingement of flame — Part 2: Single-flame source test*

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