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Textile floor coverings — Coir mats — Types and specification

*Revêtements de sol textiles — Tapis-brosses à base de fibres de noix de
coco — Types et spécifications*



Reference number
ISO 11861:1999(E)

Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11861 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Textile floor coverings*.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard.

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Textile floor coverings — Coir mats — Types and specification

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements for mats produced from coir fibre, with or without pile.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1763:1986, *Carpets — Determination of number of tufts and/or loops per unit length and per unit area.*

ISO 2549:1972, *Textile floor coverings — Hand-knotted carpets — Determination of tuft leg length above the woven ground.*

ISO 3018:1974, *Textile floor coverings — Rectangular textile floor coverings — Determination of dimensions.*

ISO 7211-2:1984, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Construction — Methods of analysis — Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length.*

ISO 8543:1998, *Textile floor coverings — Methods for determination of mass.*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 General

3.1.1 coir

fibre obtained from husks of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) by rotting or by mechanical extraction

3.2 Types of coir mat

3.2.1 bit mat

mat with the pile formed by insertion of bits of yarn on every alternate strand of chain (warp)

3.2.2 corridor mat

mat in which both warp and weft strands are continuous without tucking in or binding

3.2.3**creel mat**

mat made up of two or more chains, one tight (forming the binding) and the others slack forming the pile, the pile being produced by cutting slack chain bent over a grooved rod suitably inserted between the slack and tight chains

3.2.4**fibre mat**

mat made up of two chains, one tight and the other binding, the pile being formed by insertion of tufts of coir fibre on alternate strands of tight chain

3.2.5**gymnasia mat**

mat with pile formed by cutting three or more yarns folded together and wound around a grooved iron rod along with alternate ends of warp

NOTE The pile can be made thicker to meet specific requirements.

3.2.6**loop mat**

mat made up of three chains, one tight and others slack working as pile or binding the pile being formed by loops formed out of slack chain in the weaving process

3.2.7**mesh mat**

mat made by laying coir yarn in a criss-cross manner between a number of nails fixed on a frame and knotting the intersecting points with coir yarn

3.2.8**rod mat**

mat with pile formed by cutting two or more strands of yarn folded together and wound around a grooved iron rod along with alternate ends of warp.

3.2.9**rope mat (lover's knot mat)**

mat made with a coir rope guided through a number of upright nails fixed on a flat surface

NOTE This mat may be made either in oval or oblong shapes.

3.2.10**sinnnet mat**

mat made of plaited (or braided) coir yarn of three or more strands stitched together in a frame

4 Requirements

The constructional particulars of the coir mats and the nominal values for the properties listed in Table 1 shall be agreed between the purchaser and the supplier subject to the requirements of Table 1.

Table 1 — Requirements

Characteristic	Requirements	Test method
Number of ends per dm	Nominal value ± 1	Clause A.1
Number of picks per dm		
Pile height (pile mats only) mm	Nominal value ± 3 mm	ISO 2549:1972
Dimensions	Nominal value ± 10 mm	ISO 3018:1974
Mass (g/m ²)	Nominal value ± 5 %	Clause A.2

5 Marking

The coir mats and/or label attached to the mats shall bear the following markings.

- a) number and year of this International Standard, i.e. ISO 11861:1999;
- b) type of coir mat (see clause 3);
- c) dimensions;
- d) number of ends and picks per decimetre;
- e) pile height, in millimetres;
- f) mass, in grams per square metre.

Annex A (normative)

Methods of testing of coir mats

A.1 Determination of ends and picks per decimetre

Lay the test specimen on a horizontal surface with its face downward. Count the number of ends and picks in a distance of one decimetre by the method given in ISO 7211-2:1984 or ISO 1763:1986 (for non-pile mats).

A.2 Determination of mass

- a) Determine the mass of the test specimen to the nearest ten grams according to the method given in ISO 8543:1998 and calculate its mass, in grams per square metre, or
- b) Determine the mass of the test mat to the nearest ten grams by weighing the whole mat on an appropriate balance and calculate its mass in grams per square metre, after measuring the dimensions in accordance with ISO 3018:1974. Record the temperature and RH under which the measurements were made.

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