



Standard Test Methods for Backing Fabric Characteristics of Pile Yarn Floor Coverings¹

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1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the procedures listed as follows for testing woven, knitted and nonwoven backing fabrics designed for use in the manufacture of pile yarn floor coverings. The procedures appear in the following order:

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Bow and Skewness of Woven Fabrics	8
Breaking Force of Woven and Nonwoven Fabrics	15
Breaking Force After Tufting of Woven and Nonwoven Fabrics	16
Extractable Matter	9
Fabric Count of Woven Fabrics	12
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Length of Woven Fabrics	11
Mass per Unit Area (Weight) of Woven Fabrics	14
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Shrinkage—Hot Dry Method	18
Width of Woven Fabrics	10

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles
- D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles
- D2257 Test Method for Extractable Matter in Textiles
- D3773 Test Methods for Length of Woven Fabric
- D3774 Test Method for Width of Textile Fabric

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.21 on Pile Floor Coverings.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- D3775 Test Method for Warp (End) and Filling (Pick) Count of Woven Fabrics
- D3776 Test Methods for Mass Per Unit Area (Weight) of Fabric
- D3882 Test Method for Bow and Skew in Woven and Knitted Fabrics
- D3887 Specification for Tolerances for Knitted Fabrics
- D5034 Test Method for Breaking Strength and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test)
- D5684 Terminology Relating to Pile Floor Coverings

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms relating to Pile Floor Coverings, D13.21, refer to Terminology D5684.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: backing fabric, carpet, dents per unit width, extractable matter, finished, finished pile yarn floor covering, floor covering, nonwoven fabric, pile, pile yarn floor covering, shrinkage, textile floor covering, tufted fabric, wale, wires per unit width.

3.2 For all other terminology related to textiles, refer to Terminology D123.

4. Summary of Test Methods, General

4.1 A summary of the directions prescribed for the determination of specific properties is stated in the appropriate sections of specific test methods.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 These test methods may be used for acceptance testing of commercial shipments; however, caution is advised because information about between interlaboratory precision is incomplete. Comparative tests as directed in 5.1.1 may be advisable.

5.1.1 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two laboratories (or more), comparative tests should be performed to determine if there is statistical bias between them using competent statistical assistance. As a minimum, use test samples for such comparative tests that are as homogeneous as possible, drawn from the same lot of material as the samples that resulted in the disparate results during initial testing, and that are randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The test results from the laboratories should be compared using statistical test for unpaired data at a probability level chosen prior to the

testing series. If a bias is found either its cause must be found and corrected, or future test results for that material must be adjusted in consideration of the known bias.

5.2 These test methods are useful to evaluate quality and cost control during the manufacture of pile yarn floor covering.

5.3 The significance and uses of particular properties and test methods are discussed in the appropriate sections of the specified test methods.

6. Sampling

6.1 *Lot Sample*—As a lot sample for acceptance testing, take at random the number of rolls or pieces, as directed in an applicable material specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. Consider the rolls or pieces of material to be the primary sampling units. In the absence of such agreement, take one roll or piece from the lot to be tested.

NOTE 1—An adequate specification or other agreement between the purchaser and the supplier requires taking into account the variability between rolls or pieces of floor covering and between specimens from a roll or pieces of floor covering to provide a sampling plan with a meaningful producer's risk, consumer's risk, acceptable quality level, and limiting quality level.

6.2 *Laboratory Sample*—For acceptance testing, take a sample from a roll approximately 1.5 yd (1.5 m) long extending the width of the material from each roll or piece in the lot, unless otherwise specified in the specific test method. For rolls of floor covering, take a sample that will exclude fabric from the outer wrap of the roll or the inner wrap around the core.

6.3 *Test Specimens*—From each laboratory sampling unit, take three specimens with the longer direction parallel to the machine direction, unless otherwise specified in the specific test method. Consider the long direction as the direction of test.

7. Conditioning

7.1 Condition the specimens as directed in Practice D1776 D1776 in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles, which is $21 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($70 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$) and $65 \pm 2\%$ relative humidity, for 24 h or until the specimen mass changes no more than 0.1 % in 2 h, except the specimens used for the determination of bow and skew (Section 8), width (Section 10), length (Section 11), and fabric count (Section 12), which may be tested without either preconditioning or conditioning. Specimens for the tests listed may be merely air-dried under prevailing room conditions.

NOTE 2—Using these conditions may not result in the product obtaining moisture and temperature equilibrium.

TEST METHODS

8. Bow and Skewness in Woven and Knitted Fabrics

8.1 Determine the bow and skewness of backing fabrics for pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Method D3882.

9. Extractable Matter

9.1 Determine the extractable matter that was added to the backing fabric for pile yarn floor covering as directed in Test Method D2257.

10. Width of Woven Fabrics

10.1 Determine the width of woven backing fabrics for pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Methods D3774. The

choice of the test options of measurement in determining width shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

10.2 For knitted fabrics, refer to Test Method D3887.

11. Length of Woven Fabrics

11.1 Determine the length of woven fabrics used as backing fabrics in pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Methods D3773. The choice of the test options of measurement in determining the fabric length shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

11.2 For knitted fabrics, refer to Test Method D3887.

12. Fabric Count of Woven Fabrics

12.1 Determine the fabric count for woven backing fabrics for pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Method D3775.

13. Fabric Count of Knitted Fabrics

13.1 Determine the fabric count for knitted backing fabrics for pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Method D3887.

14. Mass Per Unit Area (Weight) of Woven Fabrics

14.1 Determine the mass per unit area (weight) of woven fabric for backing fabrics for pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Methods D3776.

14.2 For knitted fabrics, refer to Test Method D3887.

15. Breaking Force of Woven and Nonwoven Fabrics

15.1 Determine the breaking force of woven and nonwoven backing fabrics, of pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Methods D5034 using a constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) type tensile testing machine with the speed of the pulling jaw 12 ± 0.5 in./min (300 ± 10 mm/min).

16. Breaking Force After Tufting of Woven and Nonwoven Fabrics

16.1 Determine the breaking force of woven and nonwoven backing fabrics of pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Methods D5034 using a constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) type tensile testing machine with the speed of the pulling jaw 12 ± 0.5 in./min (300 ± 10 mm/min).

NOTE 3—The tuft conditions with respect to pile height, gage, stitches per inch (stitches per millimetre), pile yarn characteristics, and tufting needles style must be agreed upon by all parties concerned. Using agreed-upon conditions, tuft sufficient backing fabric to secure the required number of test specimens.

17. Shrinkage—Hot Wet Method

17.1 *Scope:*

17.1.1 This test method determines the shrinkage of woven, nonwoven, or knitted backing fabrics for pile yarn floor covering after exposure to hot wet conditions.

17.2 *Summary of Test Method:*

17.2.1 The backing fabric warp yarns and filling picks are first measured to a specific length. The fabric then is immersed in hot distilled or deionized water and remeasured. The shrinkage is calculated as the change in length expressed as a percentage of the length before immersion.

17.3 *Significance and Use:*