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

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, International Standard ISO 1957 replaces ISO Recommendation R 1957-1971 drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

The Member Bodies of the following countries approved the Recommendation :

Australia	India	Spain
Belgium	Iran	Sweden
Brazil	Israel	Switzerland
Canada	Japan	Thailand
Chile	Korea, Rep. of	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Denmark	New Zealand	U.S.A.
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Norway	U.S.S.R.
France	Poland	
Germany	South Africa, Rep. of	

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

Machine-made textile floor coverings – Sampling and cutting specimens for physical tests

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a procedure to be followed when samples are taken either from a bulk supply of machine-made textile floor covering or from specially produced material, and when specimens are cut from these samples if such specimens are to be used for physical tests.

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

3 PROCEDURE

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

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.

3.3 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 coverings, 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.

3.4 Cut the specimen so that no part of it lies within 100 mm of the selvedge or edge of tufts forming the actual pile, such an edge running in the machine production direction.

3.5 If the sample is woven between sections without pile or if its positional origin is unknown, cut specimens so that no part is within 300 mm of the weftwise edge, or 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.

3.6 If more than one specimen is to be cut from the sample, cut such specimens so that they do not contain the same warp and weft ends (or rows of tufts parallel and perpendicular to the machine direction). If duplication in either direction is unavoidable then avoid duplication in the perpendicular direction. Note in the report any duplication which occurs.

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