



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1773:1999

01-marec-1999

Tekstilije - Ploskovne tekstilije - Ugotavljanje širine in dolžine

Textiles - Fabrics - Determination of width and length

Textilien - Textile Flächengebilde - Bestimmung der Breite und Länge

Textiles - Etoffes - Détermination de la largeur et de la longueur

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1773:1996

[SIST EN 1773:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/55db297a-83e7-4542-9787-01ed4c25af56/sist-en-1773-1999)

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ICS:

59.080.30 Tkanine Textile fabrics

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1773

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 1996

ICS 59.080.30

Descriptors: textiles, fabrics, tests, dimensional measurements, length, width

English version

Textiles - Fabrics - Determination of width and lengthTextiles - Etoffes - Détermination de la
largeur et de la longueurTextilien - Textile Flächengebilde - Bestimmung
der Breite und Länge**(standards.iteh.ai)**

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-11-25. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CENEuropean Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This Draft European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Annex A is informative.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the determination of length and width of textile fabrics that are in a tension-free relaxed state. The test is applicable to textile fabrics of full width, folded lengthwise down the middle, or in tubular form, but no longer than 100 m. This standard does not specify a method to determine or describe construction defects or other defects. This standard is not applicable to coated fabrics.

2 Normative References

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For dated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 20139	Textiles - Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 139:1973)
ISO 10012-1	Quality assurance requirements for measuring equipment - Part 1: Metrological confirmation system for measuring equipment

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 Length of piece

The distance between the beginning and the end of the sample in the lengthwise or machine direction.

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3.2 Overall width of piece

The distance between the outermost edges of the sample measured perpendicular to the longitudinal edges.

3.3 Usable width of piece

The width of the fabric excluding any selvedge materials, marks, pin-holes or other non-homogeneous areas of the fabric.

NOTE: For some end uses or specifications the usable width may be defined differently, as agreed between the interested parties.

4 Principle

A sample of textile fabric, conditioned in the relaxed state in the standard atmosphere for testing, is laid out on a smooth surface. A calibrated rule is used to determine the length and the width of the piece. For determination of the length of a sample it may be necessary to measure partial lengths. The total length of the sample then results from the sum of length of these partial lengths.

5 Sampling

Samples shall be selected either in accordance with the procedure laid down in the material specification for the fabric or as agreed between the interested parties.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Calibrated rule, conforming to ISO 10012-1, and having a length greater than the width of the fabric, graduated in millimetres.

6.2 Measuring table having a smooth flat surface and a width and length greater than the fabric when placed for measuring. The table shall be at least 3 m in length to allow measuring of samples with a length greater than 2 m. Along the two longest parallel sides of the table consecutive markers are placed at distances of $1\text{ m} \pm 1\text{ mm}$.

The distance of the first marker from the nearest end of the table shall be 0.5 m to allow proper positioning of the sample. For long pieces to be measured in partial lengths the whole piece shall be placed on the table during the measurement of the individual length intervals (see annex A).

7 Atmosphere for conditioning, testing and relaxation

The atmospheres for preconditioning, conditioning and testing shall be as specified in EN 20139.

The fabric shall be conditioned and measured in the relaxed state. To ensure the relaxed state, the sample shall be laid out, free of tension, either in its full width, folded down the middle along the length of fabric, or tubular, depending on the make up of the sample.

NOTE: An illustration of handling of fabrics of great length is given in annex A.

To ensure if the relaxed state is reached, place preliminary markers at two intervals along the fabric. The sample shall be considered adequately relaxed if the difference between length measurements at time intervals of 24h is less than 0,25 %. If knitted fabrics are to be tested not as received but after special treatment this shall be agreed by the interested parties and shall be stated in the test report.

SIST EN 1773:1999

8 Procedure <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/55db297a-83e7-4542-9787-01ed4c25af56/sist-en-1773-1999>

8.1 General

The sample shall be laid out flat on the surface of the measuring table. The test shall be performed on the fabric as made up in full width or folded down the middle along the length of the fabric or in tubular form. Avoid distortion of the fabric in its own plane.

8.2 Measuring the length of the sample

8.2.1 Samples shorter than 1 m

Samples having a length of less than 1 m shall be measured by placing the rule (see 6.1) parallel to the longitudinal edges to the nearest millimetre. Repeat the procedure of measuring the full length of the sample three times at different places across the width of the fabric.

8.2.2 Samples longer than 1 m

Mark the fabric at the edges. Place second markers at a distance of 1 m using the markers on the table as stated in 6.2. Mark the entire sample in consecutive increments of 1 m. The residual length of less than 1 m is measured using the calibrated rule described in 6.1. The total length of the sample is the sum of the 1 m increments plus the residual length. Repeat the procedure three times with new marker strokes being placed on the sample if necessary.

The interested parties shall agree in advance whether the connecting strips at the beginning and the end of the sample are to be included in the length measurement.

8.3 Measuring the width of the sample

The width of fabrics made up full width is the distance between the outermost edges measured perpendicular to the edges. The width of a fabric folded vertical down the middle is double the distance from the folded edge to the congruently superimposed outer edges, measured perpendicular to the folded edge.

If the outer edges are not superimposed congruently, the measurement shall be made from the folded edge to the edge nearest to it. This shall be stated in the test report. The width of a fabric in tubular form is the distance from edge to edge measured perpendicular to the edges when the sample is positioned properly and the edges are kept flat. Measure the width of the sample distributed uniformly over the entire length of the sample.

For Sample length up to 5 m: 5 determinations;
Sample length up to 20 m: 10 determinations;
Sample length more than 20 m: at least 10 determinations at distances of 2 m;

If the width of the fabrics is not to be measured as the overall width from edge to edge then the parties interested in the result shall agree on the definition of the usable width. This shall be stated in the test report.

If the usable width is to be measured, then the measurements shall be made according to the overall width, but avoiding any selvedge etc. described in 3.3. The usable width may be defined differently because of variations in weaving construction or because of special requirements for the manufacturing of garments or other made-up products.

9 Calculation and expression of results

9.1 Length of piece

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the length of the sample in metre to the nearest centimetre. If required, calculate the coefficient of variation in percent to the nearest 1 % and the 95% confidence limits to the nearest centimetre, or state the results of the individual measurements in metre to the nearest centimetre.

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9.2 Width of piece

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the width of the sample in metres to the nearest centimetre and, if required, the coefficient of variation in percent to the nearest 1 % and the 95% confidence limits to the nearest centimetre.

10 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

10.1 General information

- The number and date of this standard and the date of test;
- identification of the sample and sampling procedure;
- configuration of the sample (made up full width, folded down in the middle along the length of the fabric, tubular form). State, if the sample was tested after special treatment.
- any deviation from the given procedure.

10.2 Length of sample

- arithmetic mean of the length, in metres;
- if required, the coefficient of variation, in percent, and the 95% confidence limits, in metres, or the results of the individual measurements, in metres;
- state if the length of the edges varies, e.g. because of stretching of one edge and if connecting strips are included in the measurement.

10.3 Width of sample

- a) State if the width is measured as overall width or as usable width or as some other defined and agreed width;
- b) arithmetic mean of the width, in metres;
- c) if required, the coefficient of variation, in percent, and the 95% confidence limits, in metres;
- d) the minimum width, in metres.

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