



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:

	Section
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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Width of Woven Fabrics	10

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values in inch-pound units are provided as information only and are not exact equivalents. In case of referee decisions, the SI units will prevail.

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:

- D 123 Terminology Relating to Textiles²
- D 1776 Practice for Conditioning Textiles for Testing³
- D 2257 Test Method for Extractable Matter in Textiles²
- D 3773 Test Methods for Length of Woven Fabric⁴
- D 3774 Test Methods for Width of Woven Fabrics⁴
- D 3775 Test Method for Fabric Count of Woven Fabric⁴
- D 3776 Test Methods for Mass per Unit Area (Weight) of Woven Fabric⁴
- D 3882 Test Method for Bow and Skewness in Woven and Knitted Fabrics⁴
- D 3887 Tolerances for Knitted Fabrics⁴

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.21 on Pile Yarn Floor Covering.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.02.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 07.01.

- D 5034 Test Methods for Breaking Force and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test)⁴
- D 5684 Terminology Relating to Pile Yarn Floor Covering⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms used in these test methods, refer to Terminologies D 123 and D 5684.

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 since information about between interlaboratory precision is incomplete. Comparative tests as directed in 5.1.1 may be advisable.

5.1.1 In a case of a dispute from differences in reported test results when using these test methods for acceptance testing of commercial shipments, the purchaser and the supplier should conduct comparative tests to determine if there is a statistical bias between their laboratories. Competent statistical assistance is recommended for the investigation of bias. As a minimum, the two parties should take a group of test specimens that are as homogenous as possible and that are from a lot of material of the type in question. Test specimens then should be randomly assigned in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The average results from the two laboratories should be compared using the appropriate Student's *t*-test and an acceptable probability level chosen by the two parties before testing is begun. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected, or the purchaser and the supplier must agree to interpret future test results with consideration to 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 m (1.5 yd) 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 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 skewness (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 D 3882.

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 D 2257.

10. Width of Woven Fabrics

10.1 Determine the width of woven backing fabrics for pile yarn floor coverings as directed in Test Methods D 3774. 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 D 3887.

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 D 3773. 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 D 3887.

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 D 3775.

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 D 3887.

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 D 3776.

14.2 For knitted fabrics, refer to Test Method D 3887.

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 D 5034 using a constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) type tensile testing machine with the speed of the pulling jaw 300 ± 10 mm/min (12 ± 0.5 in./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 D 5034 using a constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) type tensile testing machine with the speed of the pulling jaw 300 ± 10 mm/min (12 ± 0.5 in./min).

NOTE 3—The tuft conditions with respect to pile height, gage, stitches per millimetre (stitches per inch), 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:

17.3.1 Test Methods D 2646 for testing backing fabric shrinkage in hot wet conditions is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments of fabric because the test method has been used extensively in the trade for that purpose.

17.4 Apparatus:

17.4.1 Metal or Glass Pan, approximately 330 by 330 mm (13 by 13 in.) by 25 mm (1 in.) deep.

17.4.2 Circulating Air Oven, controlled at $70 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ ($158 \pm 4^\circ\text{F}$).

17.4.3 Staple Gun, such as those used for stapling stationery or any other device that will produce a suitable waterproof mark.