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# International Standard



# 1957

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

*Revêtements de sol textiles fabriqués à la machine — Échantillonnage et prélèvement des éprouvettes en vue des essais physiques*

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[ISO 1957:1986](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b2464ce9-2cf5-40a2-a489-ce1f86d0dafb/iso-1957-1986)

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Descriptors : textiles, floor coverings, textile floor coverings, tests, sampling, specimen preparation.

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 1957 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1957-1973), sub-clause 3.6 of which has been technically revised.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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

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### 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 coverings 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 covering, 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, dispose them equally and as widely as possible over the available sample area, ensuring that (where the construction allows) the specimens do not contain the same warp and weft threads. If duplication is inevitable, then avoid taking repeated specimens in the direction of machine production. Note in the report any duplication which occurs. The figure illustrates the preferred way to take four test specimens.

NOTE — For products manufactured from cross-laid webs, it is preferable to avoid duplication in the direction at right angles to the direction of machine production.

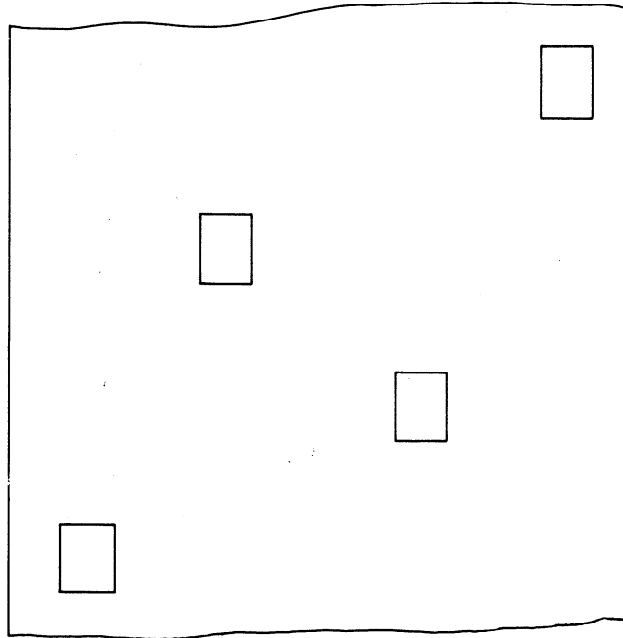


Figure — Example of cutting four test specimens

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**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.

**3.8** Where specimens are being taken for more than one test procedure, interperse the specimens on the sample as far as possible, for example by the use of random numbers designating positions on a grid.

**3.9** If the sample contains more than one level of pile or use-surface, take samples obeying the above rules in areas containing as far as possible only one level of pile or use-surface, and ensure that any treated or tested area lies entirely in an area of one thickness and at least 20 mm from any change in thickness.

#### 4 Sampling report

The sampling report shall state :

- a) that the procedure specified in clause 3 was observed and details of any deviation from this procedure that occurred;
- b) whether the specimens were skewed or not;
- c) whether duplication of either warp or weft in the specimens occurred;
- d) whether the specimens contain more than one level of pile or use-surface, and the relation between the test results and particular levels of pile or use-surface.