



Designation: ~~D7330-11~~^{e1} D7330-15

Standard Test Method for Assessment of Surface Appearance Change in Pile Floor Coverings Using Standard Reference Scales¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7330; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

~~^{e1} NOTE—A research report number was added in Footnote 3 in January 2012.~~

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the assessment of changes of surface appearance of pile floor coverings after exposure to actual or simulated foot traffic. This test method applies to pile yarn floor coverings that are, or have been, installed; laboratory floor-trafficked samples; or textiles floor coverings trafficked by mechanical traffic simulators. The subjective assessment is facilitated by use of reference scales that are based on digital images of representative pile yarn floor covering styles and constructions.

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](#)

[D5252 Practice for the Operation of the Hexapod Tumble Drum Tester](#)

[D5417 Practice for Operation of the Vettermann Drum Tester](#)

[D5684 Terminology Relating to Pile Floor Coverings](#)

[D6119 Practice for Creating Surface Appearance Changes in Pile Yarn Floor Covering from Foot Traffic](#)

[D6962 Practice for Operation of a Roller Chair Tester for Pile Yarn Floor Coverings](#)

[E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 For definitions of terms relating to Pile Floor Coverings, refer to the Terminology [D5684](#).

3.2 The following terms are relevant to this standard: carpet, crushing cut pile yarn floor covering, finished, finished pile yarn floor covering, loss of tuft definition, matting, pile, pile yarn floor covering, textile floor covering.

3.3 For definitions of other terms related to textiles, refer to Terminology [D123](#).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The floor covering shall be tested in a mechanical wear simulator or tested under controlled laboratory foot traffic tests referenced in Practices [D5252](#), [D5417](#), [D6119](#), and [D6962](#). The tested floor covering shall then be assessed for surface appearance change by comparing unexposed controls to the exposed sample by using the appropriate Appearance Change Grading Scale.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D13](#) on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D13.21](#) on Pile Floor Coverings. Current edition approved July 1, 2011; Feb. 1, 2015. Published September 2011; April 2015. Originally approved in 2007 as D7330-07. Last previous edition published in 2011 as D7330-11^{e1}. DOI: [10.1520/D7330-11E01-10.1520/D7330-15](#).

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.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The determination of surface appearance change in pile yarn floor covering is useful in quality and cost control during manufacture of pile yarn floor covering. This test method is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipments because current estimates of between laboratory precision are acceptable, and this test method is commonly used in trade for acceptance testing.

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

6. Apparatus

6.1 *CRI reference Scales*—A series of imaged standards containing a progressive amount of surface appearance change ranging from 5.0 (no change) to 1.0 (severe change).

6.2 *Illumination system for assessment*—Either portable or fixed lighting may be used which provides for $\approx 150\text{--}120$ lumens per square foot ($1500(1200 \pm 100)300$ lux) at the surface of the test specimen with the predominance of the light from directly above. Either North Sky Light or Cool White Fluorescent is satisfactory.

7. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

7.1 Test specimens consist of previously exposed specimens tested in accordance to the appropriate test method and an unexposed "control" specimen.

8. Conditioning

8.1 All specimens shall be allowed to recover at ambient room conditions, undisturbed, for a minimum of 16 hours prior to grading. The specimens shall not be stacked on top of each other.

9. Procedure

9.1 Place unexposed and exposed specimens under and perpendicular to the specified lighting such that the unexposed specimen is adjacent to the exposed portion of the exposed specimen. The specimens shall be laid in a manner as to orient the pile directions in the same direction.

9.2 Select the appropriate reference scale, which most resembles the construction of the pile yarn floor covering being assessed

9.3 Observing features such as crushing, loss of tuft definition, and matting, choose the reference scale grade, which most nearly resembles the degree of surface appearance change between the exposed and unexposed specimens.

9.4 A minimum of three assessors shall grade the specimens. The assessors shall each observe the specimens from a distance of approximately 1.5 - 3.0 ft. (0.5 - 1 m) at a 45 - 90° angle from the specimen. Assessors shall observe specimens from various directions and rate the highest degree of surface change.

9.5 Each assessor shall grade each specimen independently of the other assessors.

10. Calculation or Interpretation of Results

10.1 If specimens are trafficked in machine and cross direction, average the ratings for each direction to the nearest 0.1 unit and then average all ratings together to the nearest 0.5 unit.

11. Report

11.1 The average value for surface appearance change.

11.2 Any observation variables that occur on the specimen face that affects the rating.

11.3 The type of test employed to expose the specimen, the applicable units of time or other units used to measure exposure.

11.4 Detail any deviations from the test method.

12. Precision and Bias³

12.1 The precision of this test method is based on an interlaboratory study of D7330, Standard Test Method for Assessment of Surface Appearance Change in Pile Floor Coverings Using Standard Reference Scales, conducted in 2010. Eight laboratories tested

³ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D13-1132.