



Designation: D7570 – 17

# Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Dimensional Stability of Pile Yarn Floor Covering<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7570; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of dimensional changes in the lengthwise and width-wise direction and distortion likely to occur when pile floor coverings are exposed to various conditions of moisture and heat. This method is applicable to all pile floor coverings including carpet module form.

1.2 This method is applicable to machine made pile yarn floor covering.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversion to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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:*<sup>2</sup>
- D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles
  - D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles
  - D5684 Terminology Relating to Pile 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 all terminology relating to D13.21, Pile Yarn Floor Coverings, refer to Terminology D5684.

<sup>1</sup> 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 March 1, 2017. Published March 2017. Originally approved in 2009. Last previous edition approved in 2009 as D7570-09. DOI: 10.1520/D7570-17.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

3.2 The following terms are relevant to this standard: backing, carpet, dimensional stability, cut pile yarn floor covering, finished pile yarn floor covering, floor covering, lengthwise direction, pile yarn floor covering, textile floor covering, tufted fabric, widthwise direction

3.3 For definitions of other terms related to textiles, refer to Terminology D123.

## 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method describes the dimensional stability of machine made pile yarn floor coverings when subjected to heat, water and various atmospheric conditions. The dimensions of the specimen are measured in the original state and after each stage of conditioning in the lengthwise and width-wise directions. The change in the dimensions are determined and reported to the nearest .001 in. (.03 mm).

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The determination of dimensional change of pile yarn floor covering is useful in quality and cost control during manufacture of pile yarn floor covering. The appearance and performance may be affected by the changes in the dimensions of pile yarn floor covering. This test method is considered satisfactory for acceptance testing of commercial shipment because current estimates of between laboratory precision are acceptable, and this method is commonly used in the trade for acceptance testing.

5.2 If there are differences of practical significance between reported test results for two laboratories (or more), comparative tests 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 should 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 *Measuring Device*, capable of measuring a dimension to an accuracy of 0.001 in. (0.03 mm). A loading plate made of metal or glass with dimensions slightly smaller than the test specimen or any other device capable of keeping the specimen flat during measurement of dimensional change.

6.2 *Support Plate*, with a dimension slightly larger than the test specimens on which to place specimen during measurement.

6.3 *Laboratory Oven*, with forced ventilation capable of maintaining a temperature of  $140 \pm 2$  °F ( $60 \pm 1$  °C) equipped with perforated racks or grids to permit free circulation of air.

6.4 *Water– Basin*, with dimensions slightly larger than the test specimens, filled with tap water at  $68 \pm 5$  °F ( $20 \pm 3$  °C) containing 0.1 % Sodium Lauryl Sulfate.

6.4.1 *Weights*, to allow full submersion of the specimen.

NOTE 1—Water temperature in 6.4 does not need to be maintained.

6.5 *Grids*, to allow free circulation of air for conditioning.

## 7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 Sodium Lauryl Sulfate 0.1%.

## 8. Sampling, Test Specimens, and Test Units

8.1 Specimens presented for testing should be representative of manufacturer production roll. If possible the specimen shall be tested in the size that it was submitted in order to prevent skewing of specimen and test results. If specimen must be cut to accommodate testing equipment such as ovens or measuring apparatus it shall only be reduced to the minimal size no smaller than 18 by 18 in. (457 by 457 mm) to meet these requirements.

8.2 The specimen shall have clear identification on it to identify the machine direction.

8.3 For test samples 120 in. (3000 mm) wide or wider, three test specimens are required for a test method, one at each edge or no nearer the edge than 5 % of the total floor covering width and one in the middle portion of the laboratory sampling unit. For test samples at least 60 in. (1500 mm) wide but less than 120 in. (3000 mm) take two test specimens, one at each edge no nearer to the edge than 5% of the total floor covering width. For test samples less than 60 in. (1500 mm) wide, take one specimen from the middle portion. For test samples of pile yarn floor covering in carpet module form one carpet tile should be selected representative of the lot. For referee testing, select three carpet tiles .

## 9. Preparation of Apparatus

9.1 The test equipment shall be verified and any adjustments made before starting each test cycle.

9.2 Fill water basin with a solution of 0.1 % Sodium Lauryl Sulfate as directed in step 6.4.

## 10. Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Verification of the equipment should be made prior to starting of test using a certified ruler or gauge blocks traceable

to a national standard. Make any adjustments to the equipment to assure accuracy of measuring device.

## 11. Conditioning

11.1 Condition the specimens or test samples in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles in accordance with Practice D1776.

## 12. Procedure

12.1 Place the specimen on the measuring device for lengthwise and widthwise direction. Place the loading plate on the sample for ease of keeping the sample flat. A minimum of two measurements for each direction of the specimen shall be taken. The original measurements shall be marked with a permanent waterproof marker along the edge to ensure all measurements are repeated at the same point. The measurements shall be taken at least 1 in. (25 mm) from each corner of the specimen. Measure to the nearest 0.001 in. (0.03 mm).

12.2 Place the specimen in a forced air oven for 2 h  $\pm$  15 min at  $140 \pm 2$  °F ( $60 \pm 1$  °C).

12.3 After time in the oven has elapsed, remove the specimen from the oven.

12.4 Place the sample in the water basin with the initial water temperature at  $68 \pm 5$  °F ( $20 \pm 3$  °C) and sodium lauryl sulfate solution for 2 h  $\pm$  15 min, allowing water solution to cool to ambient temperature. If specimen floats in water, use a weighted object to keep the specimen submerged in water.

12.5 Remove the specimen from the sodium lauryl sulfate solution, avoid distorting the shape of the specimen. Excess water may be removed by placing the specimen between sheets of blotting paper.

12.6 Place the wet specimen in the forced air oven at  $140 \pm 2$  °F ( $60 \pm 1$  °C) for 24 h  $\pm$  30 min and allow it to dry.

12.7 Place the specimen on the grids for conditioning in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles in accordance with Practice D1776.

## 13. Calculation

13.1 Calculate the measurement of the dimensional change for the lengthwise and widthwise direction after 12.7 expressed to the nearest 0.001 in. (0.03 mm) using the following formula:

$$DC = lo - lc$$

DC = Dimensional Change

lo = is the arithmetic mean of the original measurement

lc = is the arithmetic mean of the measurement after 12.7.

13.2 Calculate the measurement for lengthwise and widthwise direction. Indicate shrinkage by a minus sign and an increase in the dimension by a plus sign. The dimensional change may be measured and calculated for 12.3, 12.4, and 12.5, and 12.6 if specified by the requestor for research and development purposes.

NOTE 2—The dimensional change can be calculated and reported as a percentage if specified by the requestor (see Appendix X1).