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**Machine-made textile floor coverings —  
Selection and cutting of specimens for  
physical tests**

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



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## Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 1957 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1957:1986), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a procedure to be followed when specimens are cut from samples if such specimens are to be used for physical tests.

The reference method for selection of the sample from the bulk material is given in informative annex A.

Unless selected in accordance with annex A 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 test specimens from a sample in such a way that they are as representative of the bulk as possible.

## 3 Procedure

**3.1** 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-ray or use-surface between different parts of the sample.

**3.2** 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.

**3.3** Where the sample includes a selvage or edge of tufts forming the actual pile, such an edge running in the machine direction, cut the specimen so that no part of it lies within 100 mm of this edge.

**3.4** Cut specimens so that no part is within 300 mm of the weft-wise edge, or the 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.

**3.5** If more than one specimen is to be cut from the sample, arrange 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. Figure 1 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.