

**Rubber- or plastic-coated fabrics - Upholstery fabrics -
Classification and methods of test CONSOLIDATED
TEXT**

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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Rubber- or plastic-coated fabrics - Upholstery fabrics - Classification and methods of test

Supports textiles revêtus de caoutchouc ou de plastique -
Etoffes d'ameublement - Classification et méthodes d'essai

Mit Kautschuk oder Kunststoff beschichtete Textilien -
Möbelstoffe - Klassifizierung und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 January 2009 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 9 April 2012.

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Foreword

This document (EN 15618:2009+A1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 9 April 2012.

This document will supersede EN 15618:2009.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags **A1** and **A1**.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard introduces a system of categories. It is not possible to divide upholstery fabrics into just a few performance classes, because of the enormous variety of conditions of use. In addition, the type of upholstery (firm or soft) influences the abrasion of the upholstery fabric and hence the requirements to the abrasion resistance. There is, for example, a tremendous difference between furniture used in a room without windows and furniture which is directly exposed to sunlight, or between furniture used by elder people and furniture used by a family with small children. These differences in conditions and severity of use necessitate a flexible approach. This is done by defining a number of categories for each property. This allows to choose the appropriate category for each parameter and so to compose a "product profile", adapted to each specific type of use. This means that high resistance to abrasion can be combined with, for example, low colour fastness. However, due to the interrelation of some parameters, not all combinations will be possible. The categorisation system should not be interpreted as if an upholstery fabric needs to be rated "A" for all properties in order to obtain an "A" category.

Contrary to EN 14465, the fire behaviour of the coated fabrics has been taken into account.

1 Scope

This **EN** European Standard **EN** specifies a set of properties relevant to the assessment of upholstery coated fabrics for indoor furniture and the appropriate test methods to determine these properties. It also describes a matrix system to express the material properties of an upholstery fabric.

This **EN** European Standard **EN** applies to upholstery fabrics both in domestic and public use, except when used for the seats of road or railway vehicles, boats or aeroplanes.

This **EN** European Standard **EN** applies to upholstery fabrics with a coating on the wear face.

This **EN** European Standard **EN** does not apply to textile upholstery fabrics covered by EN 14465.

2 Normative references

EN The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies. **EN**

EN 1021-1, *Furniture — Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 1: Ignition source smouldering cigarette*

EN 1021-2, *Furniture — Assessment of the ignitability of upholstered furniture — Part 2: Ignition source match flame equivalent*

EN ISO 105-B02, *Textiles – Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:1994, including amendment 1:1998)*

EN ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:2001)*

EN ISO 1421, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break (ISO 1421:1998)*

EN ISO 2411, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of coating adhesion (ISO 2411:2000)*

EN ISO 4674-1, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of tear resistance — Part 1: Constant rate of tear methods (ISO 4674-1:2003)*

EN ISO 5402, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of flex resistance by flexometer method (ISO 5402:2002)*

EN ISO 5470-2, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of abrasion resistance — Part 2: Martindale abrader (ISO 5470-2:2003)*

EN ISO 5981, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to combined shear flexing and rubbing (ISO 5981:2007)*

prEN ISO 26081, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of soiling for domestic and contract upholstery leather (ISO/DIS 26081:2008)*

EN ISO 26082, *Leather — Physical and mechanical tests — Determination of soiling with rubbing for automotive leather (ISO 26082:2007)*

ISO 3303, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of bursting strength*