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International Standard



3415

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## Textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness loss after brief, moderate static loading

*Revêtements de sol textiles — Détermination de la perte d'épaisseur après application, de courte durée, d'une charge statique modérée*

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## 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 3415 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3415-1975), clauses 4 and 7 of which have 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.

# Textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness loss after brief, moderate static loading

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of thickness loss of textile floor coverings after brief, moderate static loading, and is intended to simulate the effect of the pressure exerted by a chair leg for a short period. It is applicable to all textile floor coverings of uniform thickness and construction. It does not apply to other textile floor coverings unless the areas of different thickness or construction can be separately tested.

NOTE — A method for determination of thickness loss of textile floor coverings after prolonged, heavy static loading is given separately in ISO 3416.

## 2 References

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 1765, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness*.

ISO 1957, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Sampling and cutting specimens for physical tests*.

## 3 Principle

Subjection of a test specimen to a brief, moderate static loading treatment, the thickness being measured before loading and after various recovery periods.

## 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Static loading machine**, capable of measuring, in sequence, the initial thickness at the standard pressure of  $2,00 \pm 0,2$  kPa\*, the thickness when a pressure of 220 kPa has been applied and the thickness at the standard pressure after periods of recovery.

The presser foot shall move freely with negligible friction. It shall have a circular plane foot, parallel to a reference plate, of area between 300 and 1 000 mm<sup>2</sup>. The presser foot shall be capable of exerting on the specimen the prescribed pressure over the whole area of measuring.

To ensure that the pressure will be exerted evenly within the allowed tolerances for all thicknesses to be measured, the pressure shall be exerted by the mass of the presser foot (without or with additions to the mass) and not by a spring.

The thickness gauge shall indicate the measurements in increments of 0,1 mm.

**4.2 Circular guard ring**, mass 1 000 g, external diameter not greater than 125 mm and internal diameter of  $d + 40$  mm, where  $d$  is the diameter of the presser foot and such that a pressure of at least 1 kPa is exerted.

A throat of 40 mm width may be cut from the guard ring.

**4.3 Straightedge**, for example a ruler, for brushing the surface of the specimen.

## 5 Checking of the thickness gauge

With the presser foot and the reference plate in contact, set the gauge to read zero, or record the zero reading.

## 6 Atmosphere for conditioning and testing

The specimens shall be conditioned and all measurements made in the standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing textiles specified in ISO 139.

Preconditioning in a dry atmosphere before conditioning in the standard atmosphere for testing is not required.

## 7 Test specimens

For specimens with a pile, lightly brush the use-surface, firstly against, then with, the direction of pile lean, using the straightedge (4.3).

Cut out at least five specimens, each measuring 250 mm × 250 mm, following the sampling procedure specified in ISO 1957. Allow the specimens to condition in the standard atmosphere for testing textiles, flat, singly and use-surface uppermost, for at least 24 h.

\* 1 kPa =  $10^3$  N/m<sup>2</sup>