

Australian Standard®

Feather and down—Methods of test

Method 5: Measuring the sizes of quilts filled with feather and/or down

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee, CS-035, Continental Quilts to supersede part of AS 2479—1987, *Down and/or feather filling materials and filled products*. After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The Committee referred to EN 1167:1996, *Feather and down—Method of test for measuring the size of quilts filled with feather and/or down* when developing this Standard.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard describes a method for the determination of all sizes of read-made quilts filled with weather and/or down. The method does not apply to quilts with rounded edges or greater radius.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard.

AS

- 2001 Methods of test for textiles
- 2001.1 Part 1: Conditioning procedures

AS/NZS

- 1301 Methods of test for pulp and paper
- 1301.414 Method 414: Conditioning of paper for testing
- 1301.415 Method 415: Standard atmosphere for testing paper and board, and procedure for monitoring the atmosphere

3 PRINCIPLE

The dimensions of a rectangular quilt are determined along the edges under a specified tension in an appropriate apparatus. If the corners are exactly rectangular, i.e. slightly rounded, the corner lines may be extrapolated.

4 APPARATUS

The test apparatus (see Figure 1) consists of a smooth table top with a minimum length $l_{\min}$ which is 300 mm longer than the measured item and a width of at least 750 mm, on which the tensioning apparatus is mounted centrally. The tensioning apparatus consists of a rigid rod with the same length as the table top on which two freely-sliding clamps are mounted. One clamp is fixed in any position along the rod by means of a grub screw, the other is connected via two pulleys mounted on low friction ball bearings to a mass of 1 kg suspended over the end of the table top. Both clamps are fitted with jaws of 80 mm width. The rod is securely attached to the table by a fixing post at each end.

5 CONDITIONING

Suspend the quilt from one edge such that there is free air access to all surfaces of the quilt.

Condition the quilt for a minimum period of 24 h in accordance with AS 2001.1 and measure the temperature and relative humidity in accordance with AS/NZS 1301.414.

6 PREPARATION

Lay the conditioned quilt on the table and position it such that one edge is at least 100 mm from fixing post A (see Figure 1) with an adjacent edge parallel to the rod.

NOTE: The filling should be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the product before the measurement.

Move the Clamp X (see Figure 1) so that it is adjacent to the other edge of the quilt and then firmly tighten the grub screw. Attach the quilt edge to Clamp X.

NOTE: As little fabric as possible should be trapped.

Attach Clamp Y (see Figure 1) to the opposite edge trapping as little fabric as possible.

Gently release the 1 kg weight-piece and allow the quilt to become tensioned. If Clamp Y is less than 10 mm from Fixing Post A after tensioning, position Clamp X nearer to Fixing Post B.

7 PROCEDURE

7.1 General

Take two measurements of width and length. If the extrapolation is needed, it shall be carried out in accordance with Figure 2.

7.2 Measurement of width

For each of the two measurements, after tensioning the quilt by following the procedure described in Clause 6, measure the width of the quilt to the nearest centimetre by means of a metal duct tape along the edges, including the fabric trapped by the clamps.

7.3 Measurement of length

Take two measurements of the length of the quilt in the manner described in Clause 7.2.

8 TEST REPORT

The test report shall include at least the following information:

- (a) Reference to this Standard; i.e. AS 4823.5.
- (b) Date and place of testing.
- (c) Identification mark of the test specimen.
- (d) Mean result to the nearest centimetre in accordance with Clause 8.

- (e) Any deviation from the procedure and any other circumstances that may have affected the result.

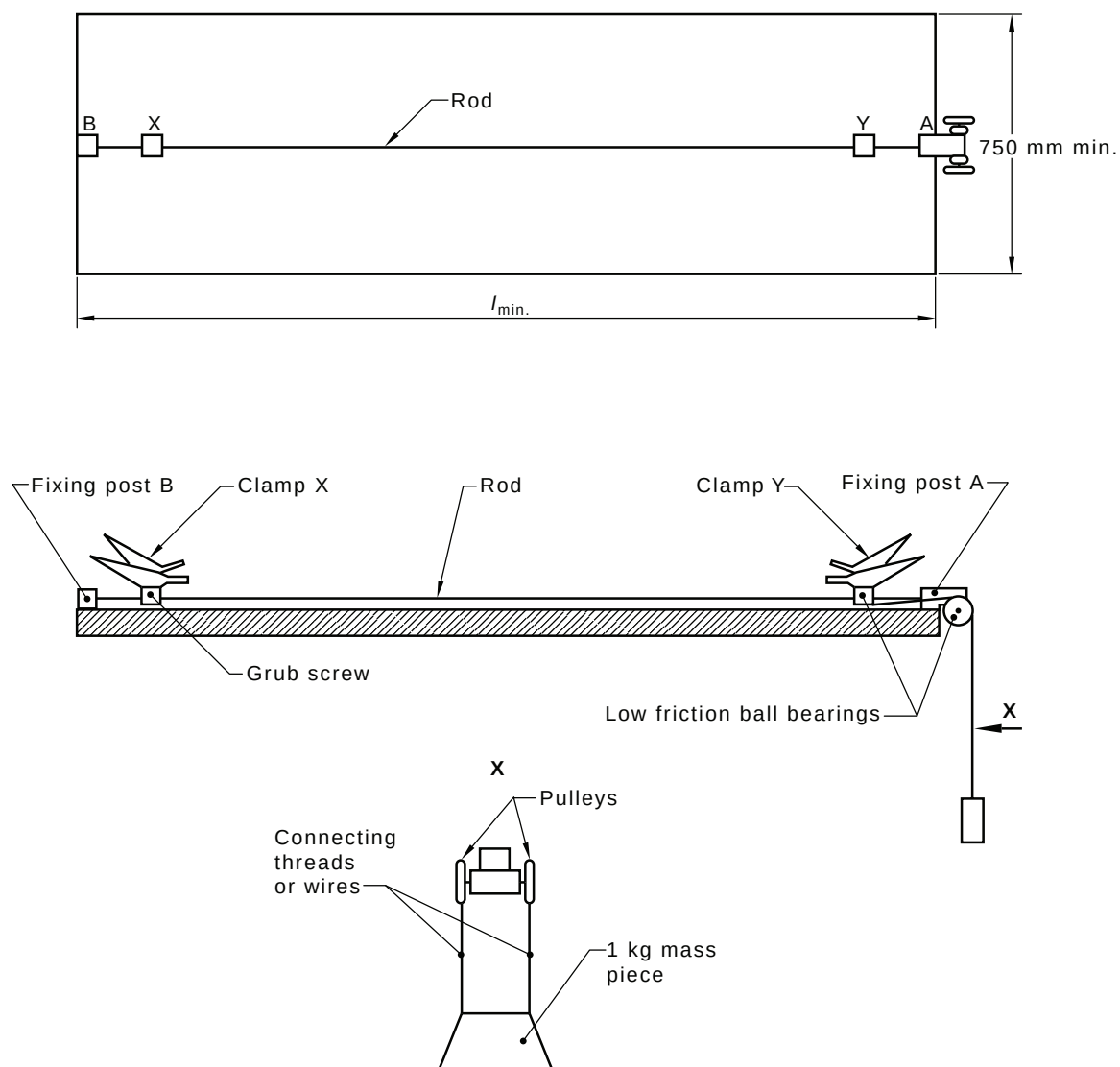


FIGURE 1 APPARATUS FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF DIMENSIONS
(SEE CLAUSE 4)