

Australian/New Zealand Standard®

Textile floor coverings—Tests and measurements

Method 19.1: Colourfastness tests—Rubbing

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee TX/9 on Carpets. In Australia, the Standard supersedes AS 2111.19.1—1983, *Methods of test for textile floor coverings, Method 19.1: Colourfastness tests—Rubbing*.

METHOD

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out a method for determining the colourfastness of textile floor coverings and pile yarns to dry and wet rubbing.

2 APPLICATION This method applies to textile floor coverings and to yarns of which they are composed. Tests can also be conducted on installed textile floor coverings in situ.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

- 2001 Methods of test for textiles
- 2001.4 Colourfastness tests
- 2001.4.1 Method 4.1: Definitions and general requirements
- 2001.4.3 Method 4.3: Determination of colourfastness to rubbing
- 2454 Textile floor coverings—Definitions

ISO

- 105 Textiles—Tests for colourfastness
- 105-A04 Part A04: Method for the instrumental assessment of the degree of staining of adjacent fabrics

4 DEFINITIONS The definitions given in AS 2454 apply.

5 PRINCIPLE Specimens of the textile floor coverings or yarns are rubbed with a dry, undyed cotton cloth and with a wet, undyed cotton cloth. The staining of the cotton cloths is evaluated using the standard grey scale, or by instrumental means.

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6 APPARATUS The following apparatus is required:

- (a) *A suitable testing device** This consists of a rectangular rubbing finger measuring 19 mm × 25 mm which can be moved to and fro in a straight line along a 103 ± 5 mm track, exerting a downward force of 9 N. The finger is mounted with its longer dimension at 90° to the direction of rubbing.

NOTE: The rectangular finger was developed because of the difficulty in assessing rubbing on pile fabrics due to heavier staining occurring on the circumference of the stained area, i.e. haloing, when using a round peg.

- (b) *Standard undyed cotton cloth* This shall be as specified in AS 2001.4.1, cut into 50 mm squares.
- (c) *Either—*
- (i) grey scales for assessing change in colour and staining, as specified in AS 2001.4.1; or
 - (ii) a spectrometer or colorimeter in accordance with ISO 105-A04.
- (d) *Toothbrush*
- (e) *Hand iron*
- (f) *Viewing cabinet* This shall be as specified in AS 2001.4.1.

7 SAMPLE AND TEST SPECIMENS**7.1 Sample selection**

7.1.1 Lot sampling A lot sample shall be selected in accordance with the relevant material specification or sampling plan as decided for the type of sample.

7.1.2 Laboratory sample Shall be either—

- (a) taken from a lot sample which is representative of the bulk; or
- (b) a sample submitted for testing and which may or may not be representative of the bulk.

7.2 Test specimens selection

7.2.1 Detached samples If detached samples of textile floor coverings are to be tested, two pieces each measuring 200 mm × 80 mm are required for dry rubbing and two pieces for wet rubbing for each test.

One specimen of each pair shall have the long dimension parallel to the direction of manufacture, the other shall have the long dimension at right angles to the direction of manufacture.

7.2.2 Pile yarn When testing pile yarn, either knit a specimen of the yarn into fabric or form a layer of parallel lengths of yarn by wrapping it on a board former 200 mm × 80 mm so that one even layer of yarn, completely covering the board in the test area is formed.

7.2.3 Textile floor covering in situ Textile floor covering in situ shall be tested as specified in Clause 8(a).

* A suitable testing device is the Crockmeter which may be obtained from Atlas Electric Devices Co., 414 Ravenswood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60613, USA.