

Plastics-coated fabrics for upholstery —

Part 1: Specification for PVC-coated knitted fabrics

ICS 59.080.40

National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO 7617-1:2001 and implements it as the UK national standard. It supersedes BS 5790-1:1996 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/78, Coated fabrics, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international publications referred to in this document may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or by using the “Find” facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

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Summary of pages

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Part 1:
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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Sampling	2
4 Testing and compliance	2
5 Technical requirements	2
6 Marking	6
7 Test report	6
Annex A (normative) Method of selecting test specimens	7
Annex B (normative) Determination of elongation and elastic recovery.....	10
Annex C (normative) Determination of resistance to print wear	12
Annex D (normative) Determination of skin-coat resistance of coated fabrics	14
Annex E (normative) Determination of colour fastness to rubbing	16
Bibliography	17

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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 part of ISO 7617 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7617-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 45, *Rubber and rubber products*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Products (other than hoses)*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7617-1:1994), which has been technically revised.

ISO 7617 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics-coated fabrics for upholstery*:

- *Part 1: Specification for PVC-coated knitted fabrics*
- *Part 2: Specification for PVC-coated woven fabrics*
- *Part 3: Specification for polyurethane-coated woven fabrics*

Annexes A to E form a normative part of this part of ISO 7617.

Plastics-coated fabrics for upholstery —

Part 1:

Specification for PVC-coated knitted fabrics

1 Scope

This part of ISO 7617 specifies technical requirements for coated fabrics for upholstered furniture for interior use, obtained by applying to one side of a weft-knitted base cloth a substantially continuous coating of a suitably plasticized polymer of vinyl chloride, or a copolymer the major constituent of which is vinyl chloride. Such coatings are known as poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) coatings. The present specification covers fabrics coated with solid PVC and also covers two grades with coatings consisting of a layer of expanded PVC.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 7617. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 7617 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*

ISO 105-B01:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B01: Colour fastness to light: Daylight*

ISO 105-B02:1994, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test*

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

ISO 1419:1995, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Accelerated-ageing tests*

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

ISO 2231:1989, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 2286:1998 (all parts), *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of roll characteristics*

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

ISO 3303:1990, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of bursting strength*

ISO 5978:1990, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of blocking resistance*

ISO 5981:1997, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to combined shear flexing and rubbing*

ISO 6451:1982, *Plastics coated fabrics — Polyvinyl chloride coatings — Rapid method for checking fusion*

ISO 7854:1995, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of resistance to damage by flexing*

3 Sampling

If individual rolls can be identified with manufacturing batches, at least one sample shall be taken from each batch in the consignment. Each sample shall be regarded as being representative of its source, and suitable measures shall be taken to preserve the identity between the samples and batch numbers.

If individual rolls cannot be identified in this way, the number of samples to be regarded as being representative of the bulk shall be fixed by agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. Such samples shall be drawn at random.

4 Testing and compliance

Samples shall first be subjected to the preliminary examination described in 5.1, which enables grossly defective coated fabrics to be rejected immediately. If the samples satisfy this examination, testing shall be continued as follows:

Tests shall be carried out on a set of test specimens selected from each sample in accordance with annex A. If testing shows that the test specimens comply with the requirements of Tables 1 to 4, the bulk of the coated fabric represented by the sample shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this part of ISO 7617.

If any of the specimens tested do not comply with any of the appropriate requirements given in Tables 1 to 4, the tests which the specimens have failed shall be repeated twice. For this purpose, two further samples shall be taken from the same source as the original sample, and test specimens shall be taken from each sample so that duplicate tests may be conducted. If all the re-test results comply with the appropriate requirements of Tables 1 to 4, then the bulk represented by the samples from which the specimens for re-testing were taken, together with the original samples, shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this part of ISO 7617. If any of the results of the re-tests do not comply with the appropriate requirements of Tables 1 to 4, then the bulk represented by those samples shall be deemed not to comply with the requirements of this part of ISO 7617.

5 Technical requirements

5.1 Preliminary inspection

5.1.1 General

A preliminary inspection shall be carried out as specified in 5.1.2 and 5.1.3, before conducting a detailed examination and expensive tests, in order to ensure that the samples do not exhibit easily detectable unacceptable faults. If such faults are detected, the inspection shall be stopped and the sample shall be considered as not complying with the requirements of this part of ISO 7617. This shall be stated in the test report.

5.1.2 Visual inspection

The coating shall be uniformly applied and shall be free of visible flaws or cracks. Indicated local flaws are admitted, but no test specimen shall be cut less than 5 cm from the flaw.

When examined under a magnification of $\times 6$, the coating shall be substantially free of pinholes. Carry out the inspection by examining 10 areas, each measuring 2 cm $\times$ 2 cm, evenly distributed over the usable width and length of the sample. The mean pinhole density shall not be more than 10 per square decimetre (i.e. 2,5 times the total count shall be < 10). This requirement does not apply to products stated to be microperforated.