



Resistance to Snagging of Textile Materials

1 Scope

Note: Nothing in this standard supercedes applicable laws and regulations.

Note: In the event of conflict between the English and domestic language, the English language shall take precedence.

1.1 Purpose. This standard determines the susceptibility of fabric trim materials to snagging (thread pull out). It attempts to simulate the snagging effects of clothing items such as buttons, zips, etc., on fabric seat trim materials, particularly those of thick pile construction, which are especially prone to such effects.

1.2 Foreword. Not applicable.

1.3 Applicability. Fabric trim materials.

2 References

Note: Only the latest approved standards are applicable unless otherwise specified.

2.1 External Standards/Specifications.

ISO 9513

2.2 GM Standards/Specifications.

GMW3221

2.3 Additional References.

GME Organic Materials/Chemical Laboratories, Integrated SQA Laboratory, (0049 6142 775649)

3 Resources

3.1 Facilities.

3.1.1 Calibration. The test facilities and equipment shall be in good working order and shall have a valid calibration label.

3.1.2 Alternatives. Alternative test facilities and equipment may also be used. However, all measuring variables as specified in this standard shall be determined correctly with respect to their physical definition.

3.2 Equipment.

3.2.1 Apparatus for conditioning to the appropriate requirements as described in GMW3221 Code A, unless otherwise specified in the relevant material specification.

3.2.2 Test Machine. Any test machine capable, with adaptation, of drawing the test fixture, (see Figure 1), in a horizontal plane across the test piece at a uniform rate of (100 ± 10) mm/minute may be used. (Suitable equipment has been found to be a Tensile Test Machine to ISO 9513, adapted with pulleys and cord.)

3.2.3 Cutting dies or shears for preparation of test pieces.

3.2.4 Test Fixture. The test fixture shall consist of a sliding carriage equipped with an adjustable metal rivet and of the dimensions shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

