

Australian Standard 2454—1981

TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS— TERMINOLOGY, DEFINITIONS AND STRUCTURE CLASSIFICATION



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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Australian Federation of Consumer Organizations
Australian Retailers Association
Australian Wool Corporation
Australian Wool Testing Authority
Carpet Manufacturers Federation of Australia
Confederation of Australian Industry
Consumer Affairs Council, N.S.W.
Cordage Institute of Australia
CSIRO, Division of Textile Physics
Department of Consumer Affairs, N.S.W.
Department of Housing and Construction
Department of Public Works, N.S.W.
Government Stores Department, N.S.W.
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Victoria
Retail Furnishers Association of New South Wales Limited
Royal Australian Institute of Architects
University of New South Wales
Wool Textile Manufacturers of Australia

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS - TERMINOLOGY, DEFINITIONS AND STRUCTURE CLASSIFICATION

AS 2454—1981

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Carpets under the direction of the Textile Standards Board. It establishes the basis for interpretation and meaning of words and coverings in the textile floor coverings industry. The standard also classifies coverings according to their structural composition.

In the preparation of the standard, the committee took account of ISO 2424, Textile Floor Coverings—Classification and Terminology, and has given recognition to the terms used in AS 1884, Laying of Resilient Sheet and Tile Floor Coverings.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA**Australian Standard****for****TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS—TERMINOLOGY, DEFINITIONS AND
STRUCTURE CLASSIFICATION****SECTION 1. SCOPE AND REFERENCES**

1.1 SCOPE. This standard sets out definitions of terms relating to textile floor coverings, and establishes a classification for these coverings according to their structural composition.

1.2 REFERENCES. This standard requires reference to the following Australian standards:

AS 2111	Methods of Test for Textile Floor Coverings
	2111.5 —Method for the Determination of Thickness of Pile above Substrate of Textile Floor Coverings
	2111.6 —Method for the Determination of Total Length of Pile of Textile Floor Coverings
	2111.11—Method for the Determination of Total Pile Mass per Unit Area by Complete Dissolution of Textile Floor Coverings
AS L45	Universal Yarn Count System (Tex System)

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Backing—see *Substrate*.

Body carpet—textile floor covering having a width of 150 cm or less.

Broadloom—textile floor covering having a width greater than 91 cm.

Carpet—a floor covering, generally having a pile surface, traditionally woven, but currently also produced by other methods, e.g. tufting, bonding, or stitching the pile to a backing or supporting base.

Linear density—the linear density (number) of a yarn in tex expresses the mass in grams of yarn having a length of 1000 m.

NOTE: AS L45 defines the tex system of numbering textile fibre yarns and similar structures, its use, and conversion factors from other systems.

Substrate (support or backing)—a construction, integral with the use-surface and composed of one or more layers of backing material which serves as a support for the use-surface assisting to stabilize the dimensions and/or acts as a cushion.

Textile floor covering—an article having a use-surface composed of textile material and generally used for covering floors.

Textile floor covering with pile (pile carpet)—a floor covering having a textile use-surface formed from a layer of yarns or fibres projecting from a substrate.

Textile floor covering without pile—a floor covering composed of a non-pile textile use-surface and possibly a substrate.

Underlay—a coherent layer of material on the floor to provide a smooth surface to receive the floor covering (see also Clause 2.6, 'hard underlay' and 'soft underlay').

Use-surface—part of a textile floor covering directly exposed to traffic.

2.2 TERMS RELATING TO USE-SURFACE.

Bonding agent—material applied to fibre or yarn assemblies, with the intention of maintaining the assembly in the required conformation.

Carved pile—pile of a carpet which, after manufacture, is subjected to a shearing operation with the object of creating different levels of pile, in general on the periphery of certain elements of design formed by the pile.

Curled pile—pile of a carpet in which the curl has been induced in the pile yarn by over-twist or by other means.

Cut/loop pile—pile of a carpet formed, during manufacture, by loops and tufts of different heights or of the same height (see Fig. 2.1).

Cut pile—pile of textile floor covering consisting of tufts or individual fibres.

Effective pile thickness—the difference in the thickness of the carpet before and after the pile above the substrate has been shortened, measured under the standard pressure.

Length of effective pile—length of fibre or of one leg of a tuft from the place where it emerges from the substrate to its furthest extremity or half the length of a loop measured between the two points where it emerges from the substrate.

Loop—the continuous length of yarn or fibres between the two successive lowest points of binding in the pile in the substrate (see Fig. 2.2).

Loop length—the length of yarn forming one complete loop, including the portion held in the backing (see Fig. 2.2).

Loop pile—pile of a carpet consisting of loops.

Measured surface pile density—the ratio of mass of pile to volume above the backing.

Number of tufts per unit length—the number of tufts occupying 100 mm and denoted by S when counted parallel to the selvedge or by G when counted at a right angle to the selvedge.

Pile—that part of a carpet consisting of textile yarns or fibres, cut or looped, secured in the substrate and acting as a use-surface.

Pile bursting—appearance of cut pile of a carpet achieved by different processes producing a volume apparently greater than that which was occupied before the application of this process.

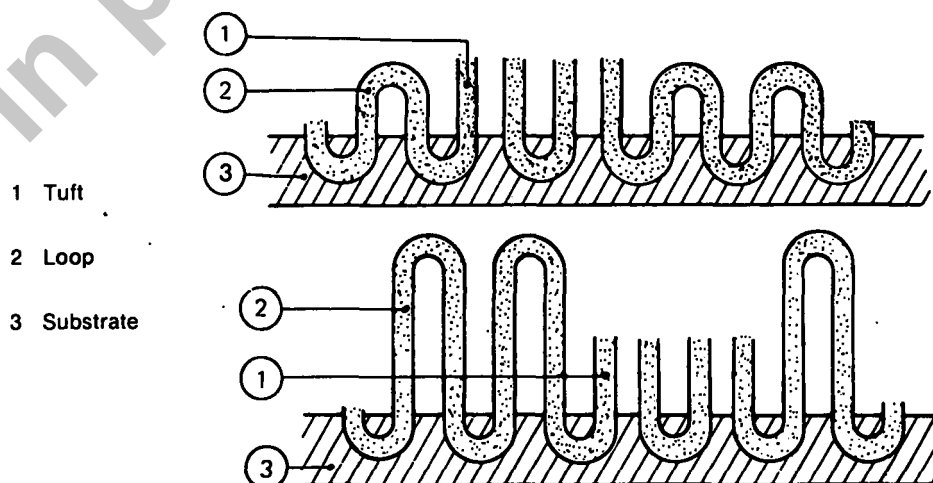


Fig. 2.1. CUT/LOOP PILE (WARPWAYS SECTION)