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Textile floor coverings— Terminology This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee TX/9, Carpets. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 23 December 1992 and published on 17 May 1993.

The following interests are represented on Committee TX/9:

Australian Carpet Contractors Association

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Australian Wool Corporation

**AWTA Textile Testing** 

Building Owners and Managers Association of Australia

Carpet and Upholstery Cleaners Association of Australia

Carpet Institute of Australia

Chemical Confederation of Australia

Commercial Carpet Suppliers Association of N.S.W.

CSIRO, Division of Wool Technology

Department of Consumer Affairs, N.S.W.

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## Australian Standard®

# Textile floor coverings— Terminology

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#### **PREFACE**

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Carpets to supersede AS 2454—1981. *Textile floor coverings—Definitions, terminology and structure classification*. This edition incorporates new terminology and technology and has been rearranged into alphabetical order for easy reference.

Terms relating to textile floor coverings, textile floor covering components and laying practice are defined, and categories of textile floor coverings are defined according to their structural composition. This Standard applies to textile floor coverings of all types. Appendix A outlines the most common carpet constructions.

While textile floor covering is an approved term, by definition all textile floor coverings are carpets, and the common usage term is 'carpet'. The constant use of the term 'textile floor covering' in this Standard, especially where preceded by descriptors, would make many of the terms and definitions cumbersome and unrecognizable. Therefore, the term 'textile floor covering' is used only where descriptors are not required before the term.

During the development of this Standard cognizance was taken of ISO 2424, *Textile floor coverings—Classification and terminology*.

The committee recognizes the assistance given by Mr J Cooper, Textile Consultant, in the preparation of this Standard.

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

#### AS

- 2111 Methods of test for textile floor coverings
- 2111.4 Method 4: Determination of surface pile mass above substrate
- 2111.5 Method 5: Determination of thickness of pile above substrate of textile floor coverings
- 2111.6 Method 6: Determination of tuft length of pile of textile floor coverings
- 2111.11 Method 11: Determination of total pile mass per unit area by complete dissection of textile floor coverings
- 2450 Textiles—Natural and man-made fibres—Generic names

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AS 2454—1993

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3

### **Australian Standard**

## Textile floor coverings—Terminology

Term D	Definition
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abrasion See wear by abrasion.

antistatic Having a reduced electrostatic propensity (q.v.).

original appearance with regard to such things as colour,

pattern, texture, and tuft definition.

attached underlay See integral foam underlay.

Axminster carpet Cut pile carpet produced by inserting, during weaving,

successive rows of tufts having colours arranged according to a predetermined order (see Figures 1, 10 and 23). Consequently this type of carpet does not contain dead yarn (q.v.). (See also chenille Axminster carpet, gripper Jacquard Axminster carpet, spool-gripper

Axminster carpet.)

back-coating The application of an adhesive agent on the back of a

textile floor covering which penetrates to some degree into the textile floor covering but without reaching the use-

surface.

backing See substrate.

backing fabric A separately manufactured fabric which is incorporated into

the substrate usually to provide stability either during manufacture or in use. (See also primary backing,

secondary backing.)

back stitch The pile root of a tufted carpet.

batt Fibres arranged in sheet form used in the manufacture of

non-woven carpets.

BCF yarn See bulked continuous filament yarn.

bearding A surface fuzz of particularly long fibres on loop-pile

carpets caused by fibre snagging or inadequate tuft retention. (Compare with cobwebbing, filamentation and

fuzzing.)

beat-up Linear frequency of rows of tufts along the length of a

woven carpet. (Compare with stitch-rate.)

Berber The effect given by a mixture of earthy tones similar to

those of naturally pigmented wools, in a flecked or mottled

pattern. (See also flecks.) (Compare with tweed.)