

---

---

**Textile floor coverings — Jute carpet  
backing fabric — Specification**

*Revêtements de sol textiles — Sous-couches tissées des tapis en jute —  
Spécifications*



## 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.

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.

International Standard ISO 11860 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Textile floor coverings*.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 11860:1999

© ISO 1999

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland  
Internet iso@iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

# Textile floor coverings — Jute carpet backing fabric — Specification

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for primary and secondary jute carpet backing fabrics.

## 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 139:1973, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 2424:1992, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*.

ISO 3074:1975, *Wool — Determination of dichloromethane-soluble matter in combed sliver*.

ISO 3801:1977, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*.

ISO 3932:1976, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Measurement of width of pieces*.

ISO 3933:1976, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Measurement of length of pieces*.

ISO 5082:1982, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of breaking strength — Grab method*.

ISO 7211-2:1984, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Construction — Methods of analysis — Part 2: Determination of number of threads per unit length*.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2424 apply.

## 4 Types of jute carpet backing fabric

Types 1 to 5 are listed in Table 1.

## 5 Requirements

Jute carpet backing fabric intended for use as primary backing shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1. Those intended for use as secondary backing shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 2.

Other construction particulars may be agreed between purchaser and supplier provided the tolerances are in the specified ranges of Tables 1 and 2.

**Table 1 — Requirements for primary jute carpet backing fabric**

Characteristic	Requirements					Tolerances	Test Method
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5		
Mass (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	237	271	305	339	407	− 5 %	ISO 3801
Number of ends per dm	51	55	59	59	71	± 3 %	ISO 7211-2
Number of picks per dm	39	47	51	51	59	± 3 %	ISO 7211-2
Average width	As agreed					+1,5 % −0,5 %	ISO 3932
Length	As agreed					± 1 %	ISO 3933
Breaking strength, Grab method, minimum (N)							ISO 5082
Warp direction	350	390	450	460	610		
Weft direction	220	320	340	410	500		
Oil content, maximum (%)	2						annex A of ISO 3074:1975

**Table 2 — Requirements for secondary jute carpet backing fabric**

Characteristic	Requirements			Test Methods
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	
Mass (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	186 − 5 %	203 − 5 %	204 − 5 %	ISO 3801
Number of ends per dm	31 ± 3 %	39 ± 3 %	40 ± 3 %	ISO 7211-2
Number of picks per dm	35 ± 3 %	39 ± 3 %	40 ± 3 %	ISO 7211-2
Average width	As agreed +1,5 % −0,5 %		As agreed − 0,5 %	ISO 7211-2
Length	As agreed ± 1 %		As agreed − 0,5 %	ISO 3933
Oil content, maximum (%)	2			annex A of ISO 3074:1975

## 6 Marking

Jute carpet backing fabrics and/or their packaging shall bear the following information.

- a) the number and year of this International Standard, ie. ISO 11860:1999;
- b) identification of manufacturer or supplier and country of origin;
- c) name of material and type, e.g. primary jute carpet backing fabric type 1;
- d) length of fabric in metres and width of fabric in centimetres;
- e) any other information required by the buyer.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 11860:1999

## Annex A (normative)

### Method of test for determination of oil content (after ISO 3074)

#### A.1 Principle

A known amount of the sample is extracted with *n*-hexane in a Soxhlet apparatus. The solvent is removed by distillation and the extract is weighed. The mass of the extract is expressed as a percentage of the oven-dry mass of the extracted specimen.

#### A.2 Apparatus

##### A.2.1 Soxhlet apparatus

##### A.2.2 Drying oven

##### A.2.3 Weighing balance, capable of weighing to an accuracy of 1 mg.

#### A.3 Reagent

*n*-hexane

#### A.4 Standard atmosphere for conditioning and testing

Unless otherwise agreed between purchaser and supplier, the test shall be carried out in the standard atmosphere (ISO 139) after conditioning for 24 h in this atmosphere.

#### A.5 Procedure

**A.5.1** Take a test specimen weighing approximately 20 g. Weigh the test specimen to the nearest milligram using the balance (2.3) and place it in the thimble of the Soxhlet apparatus (2.1). Put approximately 100 ml of *n*-hexane into the extraction flask which has been previously cleaned, dried and weighed to the nearest 1 mg. Extract the test specimen for 1.5 h to 2 h with a minimum of 6 siphonings per hour. Disconnect the apparatus.

**A.5.2** Withdraw the specimen from the apparatus, open it out and allow the excess solvent to evaporate. Dry the specimen for 4 h at  $(105 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  in the drying oven (2.2). Transfer the dried specimen to a tared airtight container, cool and weigh. Determine the oven dry mass of the specimen ( $m_d$ ) to the nearest 1 mg.

**A.5.3** Recover the excess of the solvent by heating the flask in a water-bath, maintained at  $70^\circ\text{C}$  to  $75^\circ\text{C}$  simultaneously allowing a stream of air to pass through the flask by means of a tube terminating just below its neck. Remove all traces of moisture by heating the flask at  $(105 \pm 3)^\circ\text{C}$  for 30 min. Weigh the flask and determine the mass of the extract ( $m_e$ ) to the nearest 1 mg.

**A.5.4** Repeat the test on the remaining test specimens.