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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 11746-2008

Replacing GB/T 11746-1989

Tufted carpets

簇绒地毯

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Foreword

This standard is GB/T 11746-1989 "tufted carpet" amendment, compared with the GB/T 11746-1989 main changes are as follows:

a) Categories supplemented by pile weight (g/m²) is divided into a number of models, such as. 500 tufted carpets, it intuitive to the consumer Carpet thick type of information provided.

b) the intrinsic quality item changes as follows:

--- Increasing the internationally accepted "appearance retention" project (six foot. 12000), to evaluate the durability of the carpet applicable, and straight Then adopted international standard test methods and evaluation methods.

--- Delete the original "thickness reduction in static and dynamic thickness reduction," two projects, due to the variety of products constant innovation, the above method has been Not to contain more than one carpet pile thickness or structure.

--- Delete the original "tuft Quality" project. terry $\geq 375\text{g/m}^2$, Quanrong $\geq 250\text{g/m}^2$. According to market economic development, Should not impede the provision defining the requirements of the development of new varieties.

--- Delete the original "backing peel strength test method and the maximum force indicates", to direct the use of ISO 11857.1999, Technology $\geq 20\text{N}$ index is adjusted to not less than the internationally accepted standards.

--- In order to sign, the label needs. The standard treatment product diversification carpet structure, size characteristics, such as carpet face fiber The type and content of data to be determined using the manner determined by the manufacturer, to provide data to be determined.

c) increase "indoor air quality" and other security requirements.

d) In order to meet the different needs of domestic and foreign trade and the use of premises, add the following. "Additional optional feature of the technical requirements" such as flame retardant, anti-static, anti-microbial activity of seven. The Standard Annexes A and B are normative appendix Appendix C is informative appendix. From the date of implementation of this standard instead of GB/T 11746-1989. The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee carpet. This standard is drafted by: China Arts and Crafts Association of Professional Committee of the carpet. Participated in the drafting of this standard. Weihai Carpet Group Co., Ltd., Weihai carpet Limited, Dalian Canada and the US Carpet Co. The company, Zhejiang Academy of Fine Carpet Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Zhengzhou, China and Germany Yongjia Carpet Co., Ltd., Chongqing Helen Carpet Co., Ltd. Beijing Yan Shuangquan Mountain Carpet Company. The main drafters. Zhang Yufen, Liu Xinhui, Zhang Bo, the Kingdom of the bridge, Zu law, Baitian Wen, Zhou Xilun, Zhangdian Ming. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB/T 11746-1989. Tufted carpets

1 Scope

China's national standard for tufted carpets - the construction that accounts for the great majority of carpet made anywhere, in which the pile yarn is punched through a primary backing by a machine with hundreds of needles and then locked in place by an adhesive applied to the back, with a secondary backing laminated over it. It is a fast, cheap process compared with weaving, and its quality depends almost entirely on things a purchaser cannot see. It specifies the product classification, the requirements, the test methods, the inspection rules, and the marking, labelling, packaging, transport and storage of tufted carpets. It applies to the carpets made by tufting synthetic fibre, wool or wool blend yarn through a backing and fixing the pile with an adhesive or a laminated backing; carpets tufted from other fibres may also refer to it. The requirements are those that determine how the carpet wears and whether it stays together. The pile mass per unit area and the pile height and density, which is what the carpet is actually bought on and what governs its life underfoot. The tuft withdrawal force, which is the single most revealing figure in the standard: it measures how firmly the adhesive holds the pile, and a carpet that is light on adhesive looks identical when new and sheds and unravels within a year. The delamination strength between the primary and secondary backings, which fails the same way. To those are added the dimensional stability, the colour fastness to light, rubbing and water, the appearance retention, the flammability, and the limits on the harmful substances released - a carpet being a very large area of textile and adhesive in an enclosed room. Issued on 16 June 2008 and in force since 1 March 2009, it replaces GB/T 11746-1989.

This standard specifies the tufted carpet product classifications, requirements, test

methods, inspection rules, marking, labeling and packaging, transportation and storage. This standard applies to synthetic fibers, wool and wool blended fiber tufts raw material, yarn tufting machine by piercing the bottom of the pile fabric formed Column, applying adhesive on the back of the carpet pile fixed, or sticking backing tufted carpet. In other fibrous materials pile tufted carpets may also be Referring use.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 2910 two-component textile fiber mixtures quantitative chemical analysis method (GB/T 2910-1997, eqv ISO 1833. 1977)

GB/T 2911 three-component textile fiber mixtures quantitative chemical analysis method (GB/T 2911-1997, eqv ISO 5088. 1976)

GB/T 3920 Textiles Tests for color fastness rubbing fastness test method (GB/T 3920-1997, eqv ISO 105- X12.1993)

GB/T 6529 Textiles conditioning and testing using standard atmosphere (GB/T 6529-2008, ISO 139.2005, MOD)

GB/T 8427 Textiles Tests for color fastness artificial light fastness xenon arc (GB/T 8427-1998, eqv ISO 105- B02.1994)

GB 8624 Classification for burning behavior of building materials and products

GB/T 11049 carpet combustion properties at room temperature Tablet test method (GB/T 11049-2008, ISO 6925. 1982, IDT)

GB/T 11785 flooring radiant heat source combustion performance measurement method (GB/T 11785-2005, ISO 9239-1.2002, IDT)

GB 18587 interior decoration materials, carpets, carpet cushions and adhesives limited release of harmful substances

GB/T 20285 material smoke toxicity hazard rating

GB 20286 public places burning flame retardant products and components performance requirements and labeling QB/T 1087 Carpets, physical testing of sampling and sample intercept method (QB/T 1087-2001, eqv

ISO 1957. 1986) QB/T 1088 Test Method Carpets dimensional changes under flooding and heat drying process (QB/T 1088-1991, eqv

ISO 2551. 1981) QB/T 1090 Standard Test Method for carpet tufts extraction force (QB/T 1090-2001, eqv

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