

ICS 59.080.60

CCS W 56



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

GB/T 26844-2011

**Carpet -- Production of changes in appearance by means of
Vettermann drum and Hexapod tumbler testers**

地毯 利用威特曼鼓轮和六足滚筒产生外观变化试验

(English Translation)

Issued on: July 29, 2011

Implemented on: December 15, 2011

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China**

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Foreword

This standard uses the re-drafting method to modify the use of ISO 10361.:2000 "textile flooring using Wittmann drum and six-foot drum test the appearance of the instrument changes "(in English).

The technical differences between this standard and ISO 10361.:2000 are as follows.

--- equivalent to the use of international standards GB/T 26845 instead of ISO 9405;

--- Replace ISO 139. 1973 with GB/T 6529-2008 with international standard.

For ease of use, this standard also makes the following editorial changes to ISO 10361.:2000.

--- according to China's carpet series standard naming convention changed the standard name;

--- "this standard" instead of "international standards", with "carpet" instead of "textile floor things";

- the introduction of the preamble and the introduction of international standards, the introduction of the preamble of this standard;

- Change the relative humidity of 5.2 and 6.2 from $(65 \pm 2)\%$ to $(65 \pm 4)\%$ according to GB/T 6529-2008;

- Some of the documents in the reference document have adopted national standards that have been transformed by international standards.

This standard is proposed by the China Light Industry Federation.

This standard is nationalized by the National Carpet Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC150).

This standard drafting unit. China Arts and Crafts Association carpet professional committee, Tianjin Oriental sapphire carpet research center.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the use of Witman drum and six-foot drum tester in the mechanical way under the action of the carpet to produce blanket structure changes and the change of color.

The appearance of the carpet produced by the drum test machine is evaluated according to GB/T 26845.

This standard applies to all carpet products to be evaluated for appearance changes.

2 Normative reference documents

The terms of the following documents are hereby incorporated by reference into this standard. Whichever is the date of the reference file, which is followed by all (Excluding corrigenda) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to reach an agreement under this standard Whether you can use the latest version of these files. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB/T 6529-2008 Standard atmosphere for textiles for humidity control and testing (ISO 139.:2005, MOD) GB/T 26845 carpet blanket appearance changes in the evaluation (ISO 9405.:2001, IDT) ISO 868. 1985 Plastics and hard alloys Determination of indentation hardness using a hardness tester (Shore hardness) [Plasticsandebon-ite-determination ofindentationhardnessbymeansofadurometer (shorehardness)] ISO 1957 mechanism of textile pavement physical test sample selection and sample interception (Machine-madetextilefloor coverings-selectionandcuttingofspecimensforphysicaltests) ISO 2424 Textile Fragrance Artwork (Textilefloorcoverings-Vocabulary)

3 Terms and definitions

This standard is defined in ISO 2424.

4 Principle

A carpeted sample on the inner wall of a rotating drum tester, with a steel ball with a stigma or six feet on the sample.

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After fatigue, the appearance of the specimen was evaluated according to GB/T 26845.

5.1 Equipment

5.1.1

Witman drum tester, the metal drum size is as follows.

- inner diameter. $730\text{mm} \pm 10\text{mm}$;
- internal depth. $270\text{mm} \pm 5\text{mm}$;
- effective depth. $240\text{mm} \pm 7\text{mm}$;
- Surface thickness. $8\text{mm} \pm 0.5\text{mm}$.

The drum should be able to rotate at a speed of $16\text{ r/min} \pm 1\text{ r/min}$ and change its direction of rotation every 5 min and about 1 s time.

In the drum system should be assembled on the number of revolves counter, the sample should be on each side of the drum on the adjustable card (thickness of $15\text{mm} \pm 1\text{mm}$) to fix it.