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

GB/T 44674-2024

**Carpets coverings - Laboratory cleaning procedure using spray
extraction**

地毯 采用喷液抽吸技术的实验室清洗程序

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

- Foreword
- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and Definitions
- 4 Principles
- 5 Equipment and Materials

Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for standardization work Part 1: Structure and drafting rules for standardization documents".

Drafting is required.

This document is modified to adopt ISO 11379:2009 "Laboratory procedure for cleaning textile floor coverings using the spray-extraction technique".

Compared with ISO 11379:2009, this document has the following structural adjustments.

Chapter 4 corresponds to Chapter 3 of ISO 11379:2009;

Chapter 5 corresponds to Chapter 4 of ISO 11379:2009;

Chapter 6 corresponds to Chapter 5 of ISO 11379:2009;

Chapter 7 corresponds to Chapter 6 of ISO 11379:2009;

Chapter 8 corresponds to Chapter 7 of ISO 11379:2009;

Chapter 9 corresponds to Chapter 8 of ISO 11379:2009.

The technical differences between this document and ISO 11379:2009 and their reasons are as follows.

ISO 139 (see Chapter 6) has been replaced with the normative reference GB/T 6529 to adapt to my country's technical conditions.

The following editorial changes have been made to this document.

To coordinate with the existing standard, the name of the standard is changed to "Laboratory Cleaning Procedure for Carpets Using Liquid Spray Extraction Technology".

1 Scope

This document specifies procedures for cleaning carpets in laboratory settings using a liquid spray extraction technique.

This document applies to both machine-made and hand-made rugs.

NOTE: Depending on the characteristics being investigated, many characteristics of the samples subjected to this test procedure can be evaluated, such as the ease of soil (dirt) removal, the Changes in appearance, cleaning effectiveness of cleaning materials, and durability evaluation of carpet finishing.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the essential clauses of this document through normative references in this document.

For referenced documents without a date, only the latest version (including all amendments) applies to this document.

In this document.

GB/T 6529 Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing textiles (GB/T 6529-2008, ISO 139:2005, MOD) ISO 1957 Machine-made textile floor coverings - Selection and cutting of test specimens for physical testing

3 Terms and Definitions

There are no terms or definitions that require definition in this document.

4 Principles

The carpet test specimens were cleaned using a controlled liquid spray extraction cleaning machine.

5 Equipment and Materials

5.1

Liquid spray suction cleaning machine, the cleaning head of the cleaning machine moves at a speed of (40 ± 5) mm/s on the carpet surface while spraying liquid on the carpet surface.

Spray the cleaning solution at a dosage of (3.75 ± 0.25) L/m².

Note: Use a cleaning machine equipped with a cleaning head with a diameter of (100 ± 5) mm and a spray rate of (0.9 ± 0.1) L/min, or a cleaning machine with a dust port width of (200 ± 10) mm and the same effect can be achieved by a cleaning machine with a spraying rate of (1.8 ± 0.2) L/min. The

defoaming agent can be used in the waste water tank of the cleaning machine.

Can be used in the water tank of a washing machine.

5.2

A suitable surface, such as a workbench, tabletop or floor.

5.3

Carpet Adhesive or Pressure-Sensitive Tape.

5.4

Special vacuum cleaner, cylindrical, with an air flow rate of (25 ± 5) L/s at the suction hole and a suction area of (125 ± 25) mmx (15 ± 2.5) mm.

5.5

Cleaning agent, prepared according to the manufacturer's instructions.

When using this method to assess whether a carpet has been surface-finished, a specific cleaning agent should be used; the choice of a specific cleaning agent depends on the the nature of the surface preparation or subsequent testing procedures to be carried out.