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Any reference to SABS ISO 11857 is deemed
to be a reference to this standard
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SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL STANDARD

Textile floor coverings — Determination of resistance to delamination

This national standard is the identical implementation of ISO 11857:1999, and is adopted with the permission of the International Organization for Standardization.

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Table of changes

Change No.	Date	Scope
Nat. amdt 1	2006	Amended to change the designation from SABS to SANS, with no technical changes.

National foreword

This South African standard was approved by National Committee SABS/TC 219, *Floor coverings*, in accordance with procedures of the SABS Standards Division, in compliance with annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement.

This SANS edition is technically identical to SABS ISO 11857:1999.

Compliance with this document cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Textile floor coverings — Determination of resistance to delamination

*Revêtements de sol textiles — Détermination de la résistance
à la délamination*



Reference number
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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 11857 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Textile floor coverings*.

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Textile floor coverings — Determination of resistance to delamination

1 Scope

This International Standard describes a method for the determination of the force required to separate the plies of textile floor coverings. It is applicable to all types of textile floor coverings with a secondary or foam backing.

The results obtained by this method are useful as a control of production but cannot be considered to be a reliable indication of in-use performance.

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 IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 1957, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Sampling and cutting specimens for physical tests*.

3 Definition

For the purpose of this International Standard the following definition applies.

3.1

delamination force

the force required to separate the component layers of a textile floor covering, measured over a width of 50 mm and expressed in newtons

4 Principle

The end of a test specimen is delaminated by hand and the force to continue delamination is measured on an autographic tensile strength tester under specified conditions.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Tensile testing machine, capable of being operated at a constant rate of extension (CRE) of 300 mm/min \pm 10 mm/min.

5.2 Clamping system, having serrated or padded jaw faces with a minimum area of 25 mm \times 75 mm designed to prevent slippage in the clamps during testing