



Standard Test Method for Resistance to Delamination of the Secondary Backing of Pile Yarn Floor Covering¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3936; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the resistance to delamination of the secondary backing applied to some pile yarn floor coverings.

1.2 This test method is applicable to all backings including natural manufactured fibers or attached cushion.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D76 Specification for Tensile Testing Machines for Textiles

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles

D4697 Guide for Maintaining Test Methods in the User's Laboratory (Withdrawn 2009)³

D5684 Terminology Relating to Pile Floor Coverings

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

3. Terminology

3.1 For all other terminology related to Pile Floor Coverings, D13.21, see Terminology D5684.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.21 on Pile Floor Coverings.

Current edition approved July 1, 2012. Published August 2012. Originally approved in 1980. Last previous edition approved in 2011 as D3936 – 11. Discontinued November 1996 and reinstated as D3936 – 97. DOI: 10.1520/D3936-12.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

3.1.1 The following terms are relevant to this standard: attached cushion, carpet, constant-rate-of-extension, finished, finished pile yarn floor covering, floor covering, peak force, pile, pile yarn floor covering, resistance to delamination, secondary backing, textile floor covering, tufted fabric.

3.2 For all other terminology related to textiles, see Terminology D123.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A specimen is separated manually for a distance of about 1.5 in. (38 mm). Each layer then is placed in opposing clamps of a tensile tester, and the force to continue the separation for a specified distance is recorded. The peak forces in specified length intervals are averaged and the resistance to delamination calculated.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is used for acceptance testing of commercial shipments. Comparative tests as directed in 5.2 may be advisable.

5.2 In a case of a dispute arising from differences in reported test results when using this test method, the purchaser and the supplier should conduct comparative tests to determine if there is a statistical bias between their laboratories. Competent statistical assistance is recommended for the investigation of bias. As a minimum, the two parties should take a group of test samples that are as homogenous as possible and are from a lot of material of the type in question. The test samples then should be assigned randomly in equal numbers to each laboratory for testing. The average results from the two laboratories should be compared using a statistical test for unpaired data and an acceptable probability level chosen by the two parties before testing is begun. If a bias is found, either its cause must be found and corrected or the purchaser and the supplier must agree to interpret future test results with consideration to the known bias.

5.3 This test method is useful to evaluate quality and cost control during the manufacture of pile yarn floor covering. Both appearance and performance of the pile floor covering can be affected by delamination of the secondary backing.