

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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भारतीय मानक मसौदा

वस्त्रादि फर्श आवरण — शब्दावली
(आई एस 11205 : 2011 का दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Draft Indian Standard

TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS — VOCABULARY
(Second Revision of IS 11205 : 2011)

ICS : 01.040.59;59.080.60

Wool, Wool Products and Textile Floor
Coverings Sectional Committee, TXD 04

Last date for receipt of comments is
27 June 2025

NATIONAL FOREWORD

(Formal clauses will be added later)

This Indian Standard intended to be adopted is identical with ISO 2424 : 2024 ‘Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary’ issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The standard was originally published in 1984. The first revision of the standard was brought in 2011. The second revision of the standard has been undertaken to align it with the latest version of ISO 2424 : 2024. The major changes in this revision are as follows:

- rephrasing some words and definitions;
- adding some definitions.

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appear referring to this standard, they should be read as ‘Indian Standard’.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In reporting the results of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'.

Extract of ISO 2424 : 2024 'Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary'

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition ([ISO 2424:2007](#)), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— rephrasing some words and definitions;

— adding some definitions.

A list of all parts in the ISO 2424 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

1 Scope

This document defines terms relating to textile floor coverings and categories of these products.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- — ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- — IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

textile floor covering

system having a use-surface (3.2) composed of textile material and generally used for covering floors

Note 1 to entry: Textile floor coverings may be plain or patterned.

3.2

use-surface

part of a textile floor covering (3.1) directly exposed to traffic

3.3

substrate

base fabric

support fabric

construction, integral with the use-surface (3.2) and composed of one or more layers, which serves as a support for the use-surface

Note 1 to entry: The substrate can be built, for example, by a woven, non- or needled layer in case of a tufted floor covering or needled floor covering, or by a binding warp in case of a woven floor covering.

Note 2 to entry: The substrate can stabilize the dimensions and/or act as a cushion.

Note 3 to entry: Certain textile floor coverings (3.1) without pile (5.1) don't need to have a substrate distinct from the use-surface.

4 Terms related to categories of textile floor coverings as a function of their constructions

4.1

textile floor covering with pile

pile carpet

floor covering having a textile use-surface (3.2) to form a layer of yarns or fibres onto a substrate (3.3) which can be processed like weaving (4.1.1), tufting (4.1.2), knitting (4.1.3) or needling (4.1.6).

Note 1 to entry: For the definition of pile, see 5.1.

Note 2 to entry: The floor covering can have a defined use-surface and a backing substrate (heterogeneous), or a proportion of fibres that is consistent from surface to back (homogeneous).

4.1.1

woven textile floor covering with pile

woven pile carpet

pile carpet (4.1) produced on a weaving machine so that the pile (5.1) is bound by interlacing with backing yarns

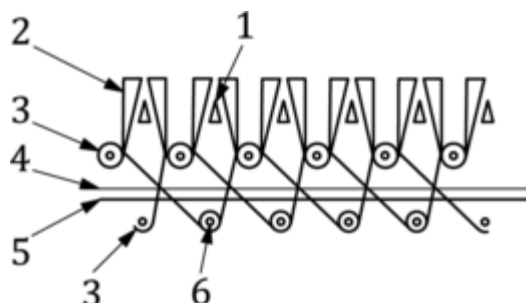
4.1.1.1

wire Wilton textile floor covering

a pile carpet (4.1) made by weft wise wire insertion on the full width of the weaving machine

Note 1 to entry: Examples are given in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 1 — Wire-Wilton-textile floor covering cut pile (warp ways cross-section)

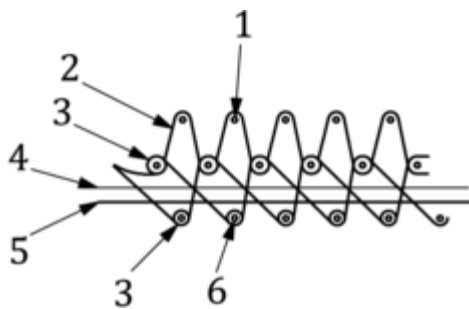


Key

1 pile wire

- 2 cut pile
- 3 backing: chain, slack or binding warp
- 4 incorporated dead pile
- 5 backing: stuffer warp or tight warp
- 6 backing: weft

Figure 2 — Wire Wilton-textile floor covering loop pile (warp ways cross-section)



Key

- 1 loop pile wire
- 2 loop pile yarn
- 3 backing: chain, slack or binding warp
- 4 incorporated dead pile
- 5 backing: stuffer warp or tight warp
- 6 backing: weft

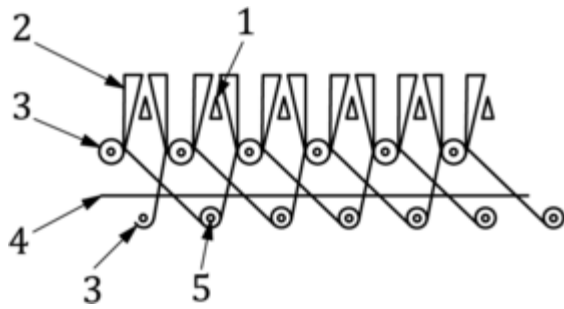
4.1.1.1.1

plain wire Wilton textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1), generally of a single colour in the same warp course, in the production of which there is no provision for alternative selection of pile (5.1) yarns

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 3.

Figure 3 — Wire-Wilton-textile floor covering plain cut pile (warp ways cross-section)



Key

- 1 pile wire
- 2 cut pile
- 3 backing: chain, slack or binding warp
- 4 backing: stuffer warp or tight warp
- 5 backing: weft

4.1.1.1.2

patterned wire Wilton textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1) produced on a weaving machine with a Jacquard or other patterning mechanism and having a design obtained by predetermined selection of required colour of pile (5.1) yarns from those available in each broche (6.4), other pile yarns remaining as incorporated dead pile (6.8) yarns in the ground weave (6.13)

Note 1 to entry: Examples are given in Figures 4 to 6.

Figure 4 — 1/2 V-weave (two-shot weave) with pile not through to the back and with incorporated dead pile

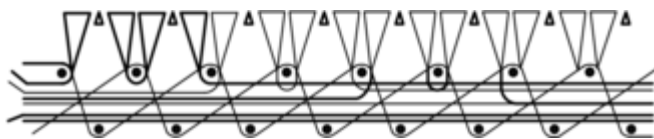


Figure 5 — 1/2 V-weave (two-shot weave) with pile through to the back and with incorporated dead pile

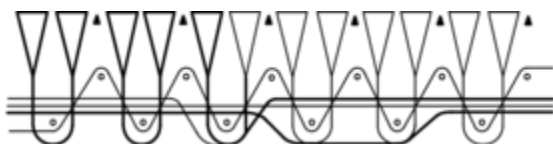
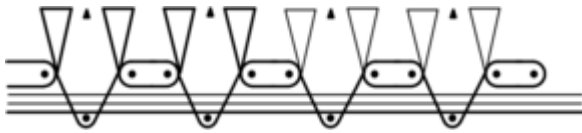


Figure 6 — 2/3 V-weave (three-shot weave) with pile not through to the back and with incorporated dead pile



4.1.1.2

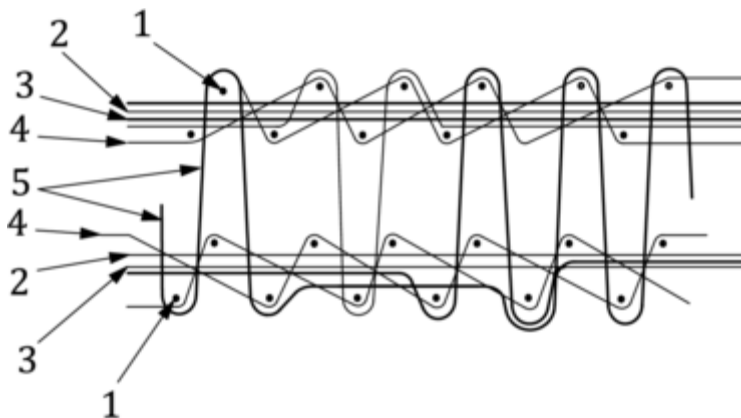
face-to-face woven pile textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1) made on a weaving machine that produces simultaneously, face-to-face, two ground weaves (6.13) joined by the pile (5.1) yarn, which are divided by the cutting motion of the knife producing a bottom textile floor covering (3.1) (BC) and a top carpet (TC)

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 7.

Note 2 to entry: In face-to-face textile floor coverings, three different weaving techniques are distinguished: the single rapier weaving technique (4.1.1.2.1), the double rapier weaving technique (4.1.1.2.2) and the triple rapier weaving technique (4.1.1.2.3).

Figure 7 — Face-to-face textile floor covering (warp ways cross-section)



Key

- 1 weft
- 2 backing: stuffer warp or tight warp
- 3 incorporated dead pile
- 4 backing: chain, slack or binding warp
- 5 pile

4.1.1.2.1

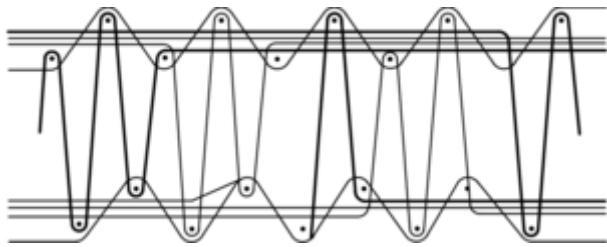
single rapier weaving technique

technique in which only one weft is introduced per weaving cycle so that, on the first weaving cycle, a shed is made for the top carpet (3.1) (TC) and, on the second weaving cycle, a shed is made for the bottom carpet (BC)

Note 1 to entry: The single rapier weaving technique also includes with no incorporated dead pile (6.8), in which case the dead pile yarn floats on the back of the bottom textile floor covering and is subsequently removed by a “scraping” process as part of the finishing process.

Note 2 to entry: Textile floor coverings woven with the single rapier technique have a pile row on every pick (6.11) (see Figure 8).

Figure 8 — 1/1 V-weave (one-shot weave) with pile through to the back and with incorporated dead pile



4.1.1.2.2

double rapier weaving technique

technique in which two wefts are inserted simultaneously per weaving cycle, one weft for the shed of the top carpet (3.1) (TC) and one weft for the shed of the bottom carpet (BC)

Note 1 to entry: Textile floor coverings woven with the double rapier technique have a pile (5.1) row on every two picks (6.11) (see Figures 9 and 10).

Figure 9 — 1/2 V-weave (two-shot weave) with pile through to the back and with incorporated dead pile

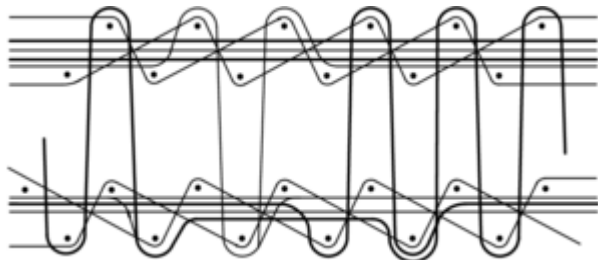
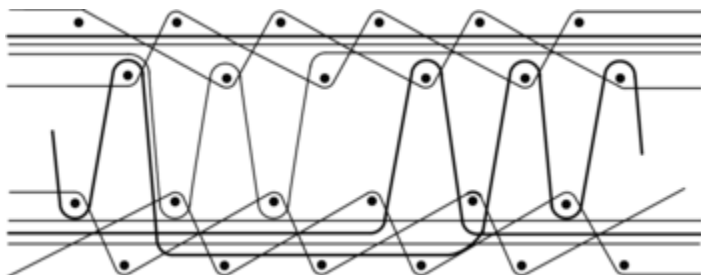


Figure 10 — 1/2 V-weave (two-shot weave) with pile not through to the back and with incorporated dead pile



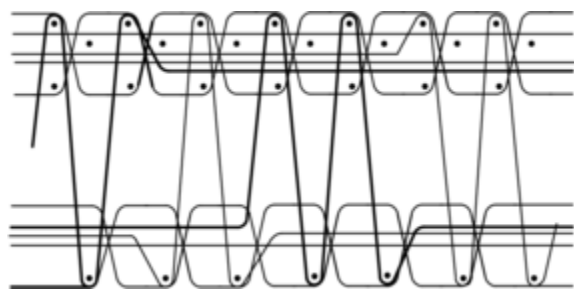
4.1.1.2.3

triple rapier weaving technique

technique in which three wefts are inserted simultaneously per weaving cycle so that, on the first weaving cycle, two wefts are inserted in the shed of the top carpet (3.1) (TC) and one weft in the shed of the bottom carpet (BC) and, on the second weaving cycle, two wefts are inserted in the shed of the bottom carpet (BC) and one weft in the shed of the top carpet (TC)

Note 1 to entry: Textile floor coverings woven with the triple rapier technique have a pile (5.1) row every three picks (6.11), obtained in two machine revolutions (see Figure 11).

Figure 11 — 2/3 V-weave (three-shot weave) with pile through to the back and with incorporated dead pile



4.1.1.3

Axminster textile floor covering

cut pile (5.5) textile floor covering (3.1) produced by inserting, during weaving, successive rows of tufts (5.3) having colours arranged according to a predetermined order

Note 1 to entry: As a consequence of its weaving, this type of textile floor covering does not contain dead yarns.

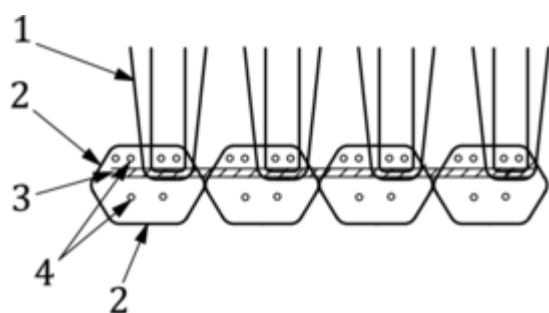
4.1.1.3.1

spool Axminster textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1) manufactured on a weaving machine, on which the pile (5.1) yarns of each weft row are wrapped on a separate spool according to the required design, the spools are prepared, one per each row of the design, in a preparatory process known as spool setting, the tufts (5.3) being separated from the yarns presented at the point of weaving after insertion in the substrate (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 12.

Figure 12 — Spool Axminster textile floor covering (warp ways section)



Key

- 1 cut pile
- 2 chain warp
- 3 stuffer
- 4 weft

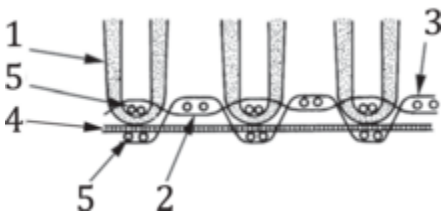
4.1.1.3.2

gripper Axminster textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1), manufactured on a Jacquard weaving machine, in which the *tufts* (5.3) of yarn, cut after selection from appropriate bobbins in the creel, are inserted at the point of weaving by grippers

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in [Figure 13](#). [Figure 14](#) illustrates an alternative construction produced in this way, referred to as a Kardax construction.

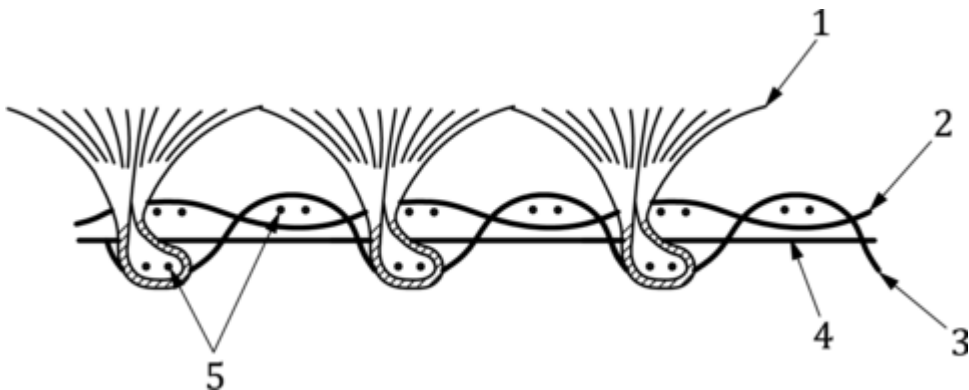
Figure 13 — Gripper Axminster textile floor covering (warp ways section)



Key

- 1 cut pile
- 2 short chain
- 3 long chain
- 4 stuffer
- 5 weft

Figure 14 — Gripper Axminster textile floor covering (Kardax construction)



Key

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 | tufts |
| 2 | short chain |
| 3 | long chain |
| 4 | stuffer |
| 5 | weft |

4.1.1.3.3

gripper-spool Axminster textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1) manufactured on a weaving machine, in which the pile (5.1) yarn for each weft ways row is wound on a separate spool, as for spool Axminster weaving, and tufts (5.3) severed from the yarns are inserted at the point of weaving by grippers, as in gripper Axminster weaving

4.1.2

tufted textile floor covering with pile

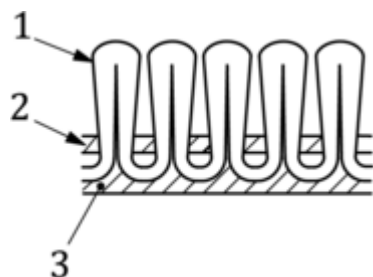
tufted pile carpet

pile carpet (4.1) in which the pile (5.1) yarns are inserted into a previously manufactured substrate (3.3) by needles like sewing machine needles, and then secured by an adhesive or a mechanical process

Note 1 to entry: Examples are given in Figures 15 and 16.

Note 2 to entry: The yarn is caught by a hook below the cloth, forming a loop (5.2) when the needle moves upwards out of the substrate. A knife may be added at each looper assembly to cut the loops created by the interaction between the looper and the needle, thus forming open tufts (5.3) of yarn termed cut pile (5.5). A combination of both is possible.

Figure 15 — Tufted textile floor covering loop-pile (longitudinal section)

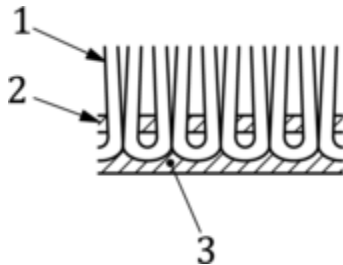


Key

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | loop pile |
|---|-----------|

- 2 substrate
3 coating

Figure 16 — Tufted textile floor covering cut-pile (longitudinal section)



Key

- 1 cut pile
2 substrate
3 coating

4.1.3

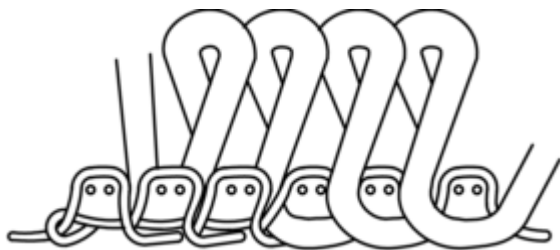
knitted textile floor covering with pile

knitted pile carpet

pile carpet (4.1) made on a warp knitting machine

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 17.

Figure 17 — Warp-knitted textile floor covering with pile (longitudinal section)



4.1.4

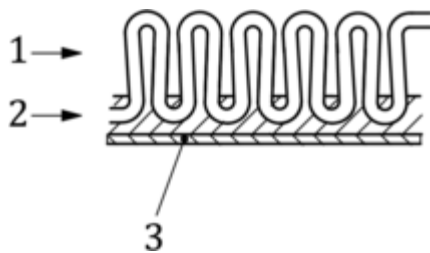
fusion-bonded textile floor covering with pile

bonded pile carpet

pile carpet (4.1) in which the surface pile (5.1) consists of a pleated sheet or assembly of textile yarns or fibres secured to a support by a hot-melt adhesive or directly to a polymer (e.g. PVC) which forms the total backing support

Note 1 to entry: Examples are given in Figures 18 and 19.

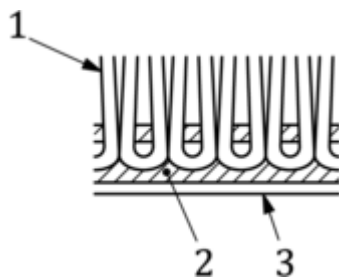
Figure 18 — Fusion-bonded textile floor covering with pile (loop pile) (longitudinal section)



Key

- 1 pleated sheet of fibres or yarns (loop pile)
- 2 adhesive (coating)
- 3 substrate

Figure 19 — Fusion-bonded textile floor covering with pile (cut pile) (longitudinal section)



Key

- 1 pleated sheet of yarns (cut pile)
- 2 adhesive (coating)
- 3 substrate

4.1.4.1

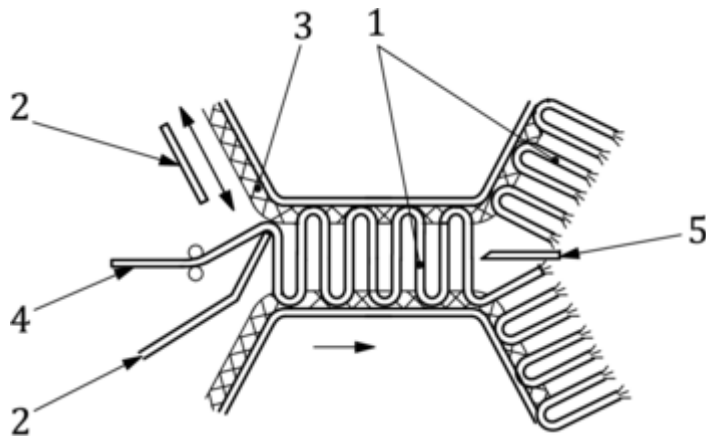
face-to-face bonded-pile textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1) manufactured on a machine that produces face-to-face textile floor coverings (3.1), with the pile-forming material passing alternately from one substrate (3.3) to another, where it is fixed by adhesive

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 20.

Note 2 to entry: Two cut pile (5.5) textile floor coverings are made by cutting the pile-forming material between the two substrates.

Figure 20 — Face-to-face bonded-pile textile floor covering (longitudinal section)



Key

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 | use-surface (pile) |
| 2 | pile-forming blades |
| 3 | substrate |
| 4 | yarn |
| 5 | cutter |

4.1.4.2

patterned fusion-bonded textile floor covering with pile

pile carpet (4.1) in which, prior to the fusion bonding process, the yarn is delivered from a patterning device, to give an Axminster-like design

4.1.5

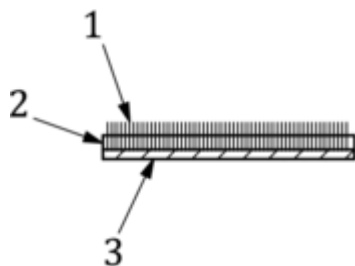
flocked textile floor covering with pile

flocked pile carpet

pile carpet (4.1) obtained by projecting the staple fibres by electrostatic or other forces onto a substrate coated with adhesive

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in [Figure 21](#).

Figure 21 — Flocked pile textile floor covering



Key

- 1 pile
- 2 adhesive (coating)
- 3 substrate

4.1.6

needled textile floor covering with pile

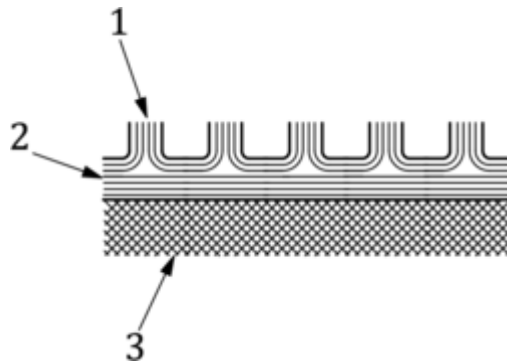
needled pile carpet

textile floor covering (3.1) produced by the needling of textile materials (see 4.2.4) and/or bonding by physical or chemical processes forming a pile.

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 22.

Note 2 to entry: The pile (5.1) may be either cut pile (5.5) or loop pile (5.4).

Figure 22 — Example of needled textile floor covering with pile



Key

- 1 fibres forming the pile
- 2 fibres remaining in the substrate
- 3 substrate

4.1.6.1

structured needled textile floor covering with pile

needled floor covering with a structured use-surface (3.2) obtained by an additional structuring needling process

4.1.6.2

homogeneous needled textile floor covering with pile

needled pile (5.1) floor covering with identical constituents of fibre and/or bonding material throughout the whole product

4.1.6.3

heterogeneous needled textile floor covering with pile

needled pile (5.1) floor covering with different distinct layers of fibres and/or layers of impregnated fibres in which the bonding compound is applied to the back of the floor covering and does not reach the use-surface (3.2) so that it is present only in the lower part of the needled floor coverings

4.1.7

knotted textile floor covering with pile

knotted pile carpet

pile carpet (4.1) produced by knotting the pile-forming yarns around the warp yarns (6.1) of the substrate (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: Examples of Persian and Turkish knots are given in Figures 23 and 24.

Figure 23 — Example of Persian knots (weft ways section)



Figure 24 — Example of Turkish knots (weft ways section)



4.1.7.1

hand-knotted pile textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1) obtained by knotting the pile-forming yarns by hand

4.1.7.2

machine-knotted pile textile floor covering

pile carpet (4.1) obtained by automatic knotting

4.2

textile floor covering without pile

textile floor covering (3.1) composed of a non-pile textile use-surface (3.2) with or without a substrate (3.3)

4.2.1

woven textile floor covering without pile

textile floor covering (3.1) without pile (5.1), made on a weaving machine

Note 1 to entry: This can also be described as a flat-woven product.

4.2.2

knitted textile floor covering without pile

textile floor covering (3.1) without pile (5.1), made on a knitting machine

4.2.3

bonded textile floor covering without pile

textile floor covering (3.1) without pile (5.1), in which the use-surface (3.2) is composed of entangled textile materials bonded together by a physical and/or chemical process.

Note 1 to entry: An example of such a process is defined in 4.2.4.

4.2.4

needled textile floor covering without pile

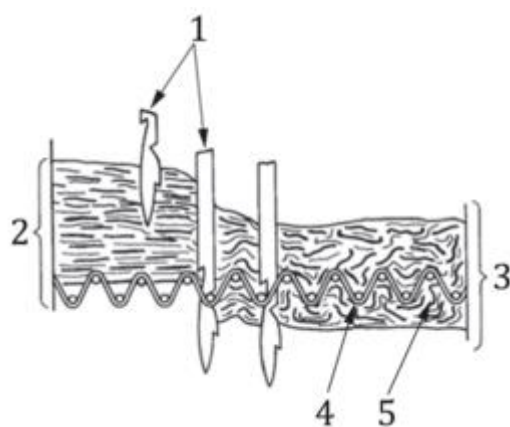
flat needled carpet

consolidation of a batt (5.18.21) through entanglement by multiple penetration of barbed needles in one or more layers

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 25.

Note 2 to entry: This type of floor covering may or may not contain a substrate (3.3) (see 4.1.6.2 and 4.1.6.3).

Figure 25 — Manufacturing principle of needled textile floor covering with substrate



Key

- 1 barbed needles
- 2 sheet of superimposed fibres
- 3 entangled fibres
- 4 substrate
- 5 fibres thrust through substrate by needling

4.2.5

braided textile floor coverings without pile

textile floor covering (3.1) without pile (5.1), made of machine-braided cords sewn together

4.3

coir mat

textile floor covering (3.1) made of coir (4.3.1)

Note 1 to entry: For the definition of mat, see 8.4.

4.3.1

coir

fibre obtained from husks of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) by rotting or by mechanical extraction

4.3.2

bit mat

mat (8.4) with the pile (5.1) formed by insertion of bits of yarn on every alternate strand of chain (warp)

4.3.3

corridor mat

mat (8.4) in which both warp and weft strands are continuous without tucking in or binding

4.3.4

creel mat

mat (8.4) made up of two or more chains, one tight (forming the binding) and the others slack forming the pile (5.1), the pile being produced by cutting slack chain bent over a grooved rod suitably inserted between the slack and tight chains

4.3.5

fibre mat

mat (8.4) made up of two chains, one tight and the other binding, the pile (5.1) being formed by insertion of tufts (5.3) of coir (4.3.1) fibre on alternate strands of tight chain

4.3.6

gymnasia mat

mat (8.4) with the pile (5.1) formed by cutting three or more yarns folded together and wound around a grooved iron rod along with alternate ends of warp

Note 1 to entry: The pile can be made thicker to meet specific requirements.

4.3.7

loop mat

mat (8.4) made up of three chains, one tight and others slack working as the pile (5.1) or binding the pile being formed by loops (5.2) formed out of slack chain in the weaving process

4.3.8

mesh mat

mat (8.4) made by laying coir (4.3.1) yarn in a criss-cross manner between a number of nails fixed on a frame and knotting the intersecting points with coir yarn

4.3.9

rod mat

mat (8.4) with the pile (5.1) formed by cutting two or more strands of yarn folded together and wound around a grooved iron rod along with alternate ends of warp

4.3.10

rope mat

lover's knot mat

mat (8.4) made with a coir (4.3.1) rope guided through a number of upright nails fixed on a flat surface

Note 1 to entry: This mat may be made either in oval or oblong shapes.

4.3.11

sinnet mat

mat (8.4) made of plaited (or braided) coir (4.3.1) yarn of three or more strands stitched together in a frame

5 Terms related to the use-surface

5.1

pile

part of a textile floor covering (3.1) consisting of textile yarns or fibres, cut or looped, projecting from the substrate (3.3) and acting as a use-surface (3.2)

5.1.1

pile lay

direction in which most of the pile (5.1) fibres lean in the original, uncrushed textile floor covering (3.1), perpendicular to the substrate (3.3)

5.2

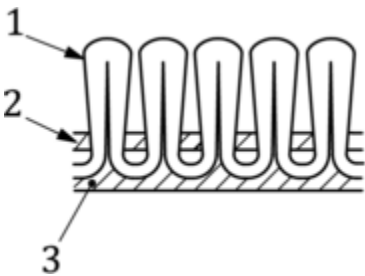
loop

length of yarn or fibres between the two successive lowest points of binding of the *pile* (5.1) in the *substrate* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in [Figure 26](#).

Note 2 to entry: When two or more pile yarns are delivered to a single binding site, they are considered to create one loop.

Figure 26 — Successive loops of a pile (longitudinal section)



Key

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 | loop pile |
| 2 | substrate |
| 3 | coating |

5.3

tuft

length of yarn, for example J-, U- or W-shaped (formed by a physical process [4.1.1](#) to [4.1.5](#)), or a length of yarn in the form of a knot (formed by hand or automatically [4.1.7](#)), of which the leg or legs form the *pile* (5.1) of a *textile floor covering* (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: Examples of tufts are given in [Figure 26](#), [Figure 27](#) and examples of knots are given in [Figure 28](#).

Note 2 to entry: Flocked textile floor coverings and certain bonded textile floor coverings are not considered to be composed of tufts. In the case of Jacquard-weave textile floor coverings, the length shall be considered as the length of tuft taken from a portion of a textile floor covering with a surface of a single colour.

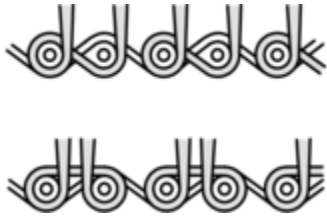
Note 3 to entry: When two or more pile yarns are delivered to a single binding site, they are considered to create one tuft.

Note 4 to entry: In certain cases the “tuft” is used in general sense implying “cut and/or loop”

Figure 27 — Examples of “U” tuft, “W” tuft and “J” tuft



Figure 28 — Examples of tufts in the form of knots



5.4

loop pile

pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1) consisting of uncut loops (5.2)

5.5

cut pile

pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1) consisting of legs of tufts (5.3) or individual fibres

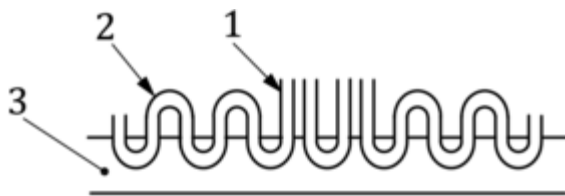
5.6

cut and loop pile

pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1) formed, during manufacture, by loops (5.2) and tufts (5.3) of different lengths or of the same length

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 29.

Figure 29 — Cut and loop pile (longitudinal section)



Key

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 | tuft (cut pile) |
| 2 | loop pile |
| 3 | substrate + coating |

5.7

level pile

pile (5.1) in which all loops (5.2) or tuft (5.3) legs are of substantially the same length

5.8

multi-level pile

pile (5.1) in which some loops (5.2) or tuft (5.3) legs are substantially longer than others, resulting in a sculptured appearance or pattern

5.9

curled pile

pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1) in which curl has been induced in the pile yarn by overtwist or by other means resulting in a friezé (7.4) textile floor covering style

5.10

textured surface

variation in heights of the fibers adding depth and dimensions to the surface that can be obtained by different process techniques.

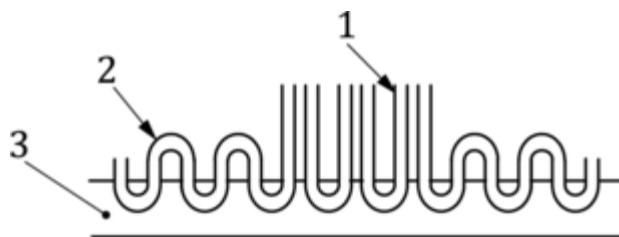
5.11

tip-sheared pile

pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1), originally consisting of loops (5.2) of different lengths, which is subjected after manufacture to a shearing process to cut the tips of the longer pile loops

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 30.

Figure 30 — Tip-sheared pile (longitudinal section)



Key

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | tuft (tip-sheared pile) |
| 2 | loop pile |
| 3 | substrate + coating |

5.12

carved pile

pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1) which, after manufacture, is subjected to a selective shearing operation with the object of creating different levels of pile, in general on the periphery of certain elements of design formed by the pile

5.13

sculptured pile

pile (5.1) in which a pattern is created by having areas of different lengths of pile and/or by omitting pile in certain areas

5.14

saxony

cut-pile textile floor covering (3.1), utilizing straight, twist-set pile (5.1) yarns, resulting in a smooth surface with tuft (5.3) definition

5.15

shag

loosely tufted cut-pile textile floor covering (3.1) construction with greater than normal pile (5.1) height and spacing between tufts (5.3)

5.16

velour textile floor covering

relatively dense cut-pile textile floor covering (3.1) of uniform, and usually short, pile (5.1) height with little or no *twist definition*, so that the use-surface (3.2) appears to consist of the ends of fibres arranged in parallel

5.17

velvet textile floor covering

plush carpet

velvet plush carpet

cut-pile textile floor covering (3.1) with pile (5.1) yarns that have very little twist so that the ends tend to blend together to give a smooth, unbroken surface with no tuft (5.3) definition

5.18

technical data

recorded information, regardless of the form or method of recording, of a scientific or technical nature

5.18.1

tuft row

tufts (5.3) running in a line at right angles to the direction of manufacture

5.18.2

row count

beat-up

shottage

number of tuft rows (5.18.1) or loop rows (5.18.4) per unit length in the direction of manufacture

5.18.3

stitch rate

number of stitches per unit length in the direction of manufacture

5.18.4

loop row

loops (5.2) running in a line at right angles to the direction of manufacture

5.18.5

tuft column

line of tufts (5.3) essentially parallel to the direction of manufacture

5.18.6

column count

number of tufts (5.3) or loops (5.2) per unit length at right angles to the direction of manufacture

5.18.7

gauge

linear spacing of tuft columns (5.18.5) or loop columns (5.18.8), measured centre-to-centre on the columns at right angles to the direction of manufacture

5.18.8

loop column

line of loops (5.2) essentially parallel to the direction of manufacture

5.18.9

pitch

numbering of binding sites

Note 1 to entry: 〈hand-made carpets〉 number of knots per square 25,4 mm (1 inch) in the pile (5.1)

Note 2 to entry: 〈Wilton〉 number of binding sites in 686 mm (27 inch) of width

Note 3 to entry: 〈Axminster〉 number of binding sites in 25,4 mm (1 inch) of width

5.18.10

total pile

all yarns or fibres used to form the tufts (5.3) or loops (5.2) above, under and within the substrate (3.3), including the dead yarns (6.8)

5.18.11

effective pile

part of the pile (5.1) which is above the substrate (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: An example is given Figure 31.

5.18.12

effective pile thickness

difference in the thickness of the textile floor covering (3.1) before and after the pile (5.1) above the substrate (3.3) has been shorn away, measured under standard pressure

5.18.13

length of effective pile

pile height

length of fibre or of one leg of a tuft (5.3) from the place where it emerges from the substrate (3.3) to its furthest extremity, or half the length of a loop (5.2) between the two points where it emerges from the substrate

5.18.14

total pile mass per unit area

mass of the pile (5.1) yarn in a unit area, including that forming the base of the tufts (5.3) or held in the substrate (3.3) but excluding any backing compound adhering to the pile yarn, determined by weighing after separating the pile yarn from the other components

5.18.15

mass of pile per unit area above substrate

difference in the mass of the textile floor covering (3.1) before and after the pile (5.1) above the substrate (3.3) has been shorn away

Note 1 to entry: A method for determining this value is given in ISO 8543.

5.18.16

measured surface pile density

ratio of mass to volume of the pile (5.1) above substrate (3.3) measured under standard pressure, calculated from the thickness and the mass of pile above substrate

5.18.17

measured pile fibre volume ratio

proportion of the volume of the pile (5.1) occupied by fibre

5.18.18

frameage

number of separate sheets of yarn, of the same or different colours, from which the Jacquard mechanism selects the pattern in textile floor coverings (3.1) woven over wires, in face-to-face textile floor coverings and in gripper Axminster textile floor coverings (4.1.1.3.2)

Note 1 to entry: Single-colour textile floor coverings can be produced from a single frame.

5.18.19

pile bursting

appearance of cut pile (5.5) of a textile floor covering (3.1) achieved by different processes producing a volume apparently greater than that which was occupied before the application of this process

5.18.20

bonding agent

material applied to fibre or yarn assemblies, with the intention of maintaining the assembly in the required conformation

5.18.21

batt

fibres in sheet form used in the manufacture of non-woven textile floor coverings (3.1)

5.18.22

tuft bind strength

force required to pull the tuft (5.3) leg from the textile floor covering (3.1)

5.18.23

fibre bind

anchorage of the fibres of the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1) by mechanical or chemical means

6 Terms related to the substrate

6.1

warp yarn

yarn running lengthwise in a woven textile floor covering (3.1)

6.2

weft yarn

yarn running from selvedge (6.6) to selvedge at right angles to the warp in a woven textile floor covering (3.1)

6.3

stuffer yarn

warp threads that reinforce the substrate (3.3) of a woven textile floor covering (3.1)

6.4

broche

assemblage of yarn inserted in the same dent of the reed of the weaving machine, the group consisting usually of two ends of the chain warp (6.5), the yarns of the stuffer warp and those of the pile (5.1)

6.5

chain warp

warp threads, usually woven in pairs, alternating over and under the lower shot (6.12) [weft yarn (6.2)] and one or more top shots, which are then bound and which enclose the stuffer yarns (6.3) and the tufts (5.3) or loops (5.2) forming the pile (5.1)

6.6

selvedge

interlacing of the warp and weft threads at the edge of a woven textile floor covering (3.1), constructed so as to resist fraying (9.1.5)

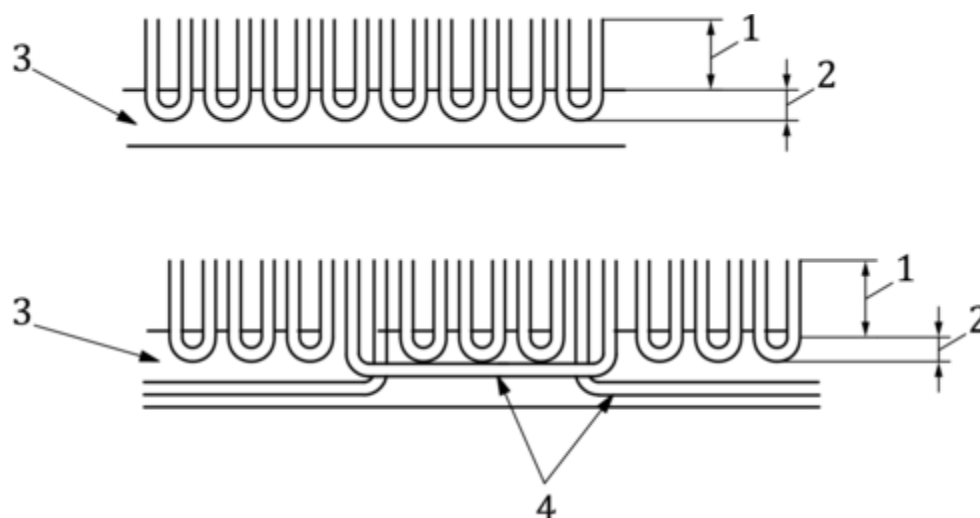
6.7

pile root

part of tufts (5.3) and/or loops (5.2), excluding dead yarns, which is in the substrate (3.3) and pre-coat (6.27),

Note 1 to entry: An example is given in Figure 31.

Figure 31 — Pile root (longitudinal section)



Key

- 1 thickness of pile above the substrate
- 2 pile root
- 3 substrate + coating
- 4 dead yarns

6.8

dead pile

dead yarn

pile (5.1) yarn in a multi-frame textile floor covering (3.1) that is not raised by the Jacquard mechanism, excluding all yarn forming the thickness of the pile above the substrate (3.3) and pile root (6.7)

Note 1 to entry: The dead pile either floats (floating dead pile) underneath the substrate or is incorporated (incorporated dead pile) in the substrate. An example is given in Figure 31.

6.9

dead fibre

part of the fibre, in a needled pile textile floor covering (4.1.6), which forms or is incorporated in the substrate (3.3) and which does not form part of the thickness of the pile (5.1) above the substrate

6.10

dead frame yarn

pile-type yarn embedded totally in the substrate (3.3) to replace pile-forming yarn in one or more frames, thus avoiding a variation in the thickness of the substrate, or included as complete frames to give filling and cushioning to the substrate and, in this case, substrate for stuffer warp yarns (6.1)

6.11

pick

individual filling yarn

6.12

shot

<woven pile floor coverings> weft yarn (6.2) resulting from one operation of the weft insertion mechanism

6.13

ground weave

woven backing (6.17) assembly from which the pile (5.1) yarn protrudes

6.14

carpet backing

all materials in a pile floor covering other than the pile (5.1) yarn

6.15

primary backing

support fabric

base fabric

material that acts as a carrier for the use-surface (3.2) and which is often additionally used as an anchor for other parts of the substrate (3.3)

6.16

secondary backing

additional stabilizing layer attached to or adhered to the underside of the primary backing (6.15)

Note 1 to entry: The secondary backing may be a textile, rubber, or elastomeric foam layer attached to or adhered to, flowed onto or coated onto the underside of the primary backing.

6.17

woven backing

carpet backing (6.14) formed by weaving, either before manufacture of the carpet (3.1) or in the course of its production

6.18

knitted backing

carpet backing (6.14) produced by knitting, either before manufacture or in the course of production

6.19

non-woven backing

carpet backing (6.14) produced by a technique other than weaving.

6.20

non-textile backing

carpet backing (6.14) composed of material other than textile material and consisting generally of plastic material or rubber

6.21

sized backing

carpet backing (6.14) that has been submitted to a light coating of size in order to give a better tuft (5.3) bind and a measure of rigidity

6.22

coated backing

layer of polymeric compound applied to the back of a textile floor covering (3.1)

6.23

attached underlay

combined backing

cushion backing

pre-formed underlay (8.10), which is attached to the back of the textile floor covering (3.1) to provide additional stability, thickness and padding

6.24

foam backing

mechanically or chemically foamed polymer compound applied to the back of a textile floor covering (3.1)

6.25

embossed backing

foamed or unfoamed polymeric compound applied to the back of a textile floor covering (3.1), the surface of which is impressed to form an embossed structure

6.26

impervious backing

secondary polymer backing that is non-permeable to liquids

6.27

pre-coating

operation of depositing a coating on the back of a textile floor covering (3.1) to ensure its penetration into the substrate (3.3) and pile root (6.7) without reaching the use-surface (3.2)

6.27.1

top coat

adhesive coat

a layer of compound applied wet-on-wet or wet-on-dry to the pre-coating (6.27) for the adhesive bonding of the textile secondary backing (6.16)

6.28

impregnation

operation of depositing a bonding and/or finishing agent throughout the textile floor covering (3.1)

6.29

creep of the backing

deformation of the backing, which is time-dependent and exhibited by material subject to a continuing force

6.30

friability of foam backing

ease of breaking down or crumbling of the foam backing (6.24) under an applied stress

6.31

unitary backing

backcoating of a polymer material, e.g. high rubber-content latex, or hot-melt resin compound, applied in a single operation to impart strength, tuft (5.3) bind and dimensional stability (9.2.9) to a textile floor covering (3.1)

7 Terms related to the patterning and colouring of textile floor coverings

7.1

plain

<textile floor covering> having a use-surface (3.2) composed of single-colour fibres or yarns and a uniform structure and texture

7.2

tonal effect

<textile floor covering> having a use-surface (3.2) composed of different coloured fibres or yarns but without a readily discernible pattern

7.2.1

heather

subtle multicolour effect achieved through blending together fibres of different colours in a spun pile (5.1) yarn or comingling filaments of different colours in a continuous filament pile yarn

Note 1 to entry: Heather can be achieved by air-entangling (“locking” different coloured yarns together by air jets at regular intervals), by spinning blended fibres of different colours together, or by differential dyeing.

Note 2 to entry: In differential dyeing, fibres, which have different dye affinities, are combined together to produce a multicoloured textile floor covering (3.1) from a single dyeing.

7.2.2

berber

textile floor coverings (3.1), produced as squares, hand-woven by North African tribes with yarn spun by hand from local sheep, which contain a proportion of naturally pigmented wool and may bear simple tribal motifs

Note 1 to entry: In recent years, the term has been commonly used to describe manufactured textile floor coverings having a homespun appearance.

7.3

patterned

<textile floor covering> having a use-surface (3.2) composed of yarns or fibres in readily defined areas of two or more colours, or of a single colour, present in areas of different structure and/or texture in a predetermined arrangement

7.4

friezé

textile floor covering (3.1) with pile (5.1) yarn which has been very tightly twisted to give a kinked or curled effect to the use-surface (3.2) of the finished textile floor covering

8 Terms related to the fitting and use of textile floor coverings

8.1

wall-to-wall

textile floor covering (3.1) that completely covers the floor area of the room

8.2

broadloom

textile floor covering (3.1) traditionally made 1,83 m (2 yd) or more in width

8.3

runner

textile floor covering (3.1) used along the length and part of the width of floors

Note 1 to entry: Examples of floors include corridors and stairs.

8.4

mat

rug

textile floor covering (3.1) of predetermined shape and limited dimensions, which is complete in itself and is intended for use as a partial covering of a floor or another floor covering

8.5

tile/plank

modular textile floor covering

type of textile floor covering (3.1) of predetermined shape and size intended to be used in a modular mode

Note 1 to entry: Note 1to entry: Tiles are usually square. Planks have a ratio length divided by width superior or equal to 1,3. A modular product with a ratio inferior to 1,3 has to be considered as a tile.

8.6

seaming

joining of two or more pieces of textile floor covering (3.1) in the direction of manufacture

8.7

cross-joining

cross-seaming

joining of two or more pieces of textile floor covering (3.1) across the direction of manufacture

8.8

edge-finishing

securing of the edge of a textile floor covering (3.1) to prevent fraying (9.1.5) in use and to obtain a specific aesthetic effect for rugs and runners.

8.9

underlay

cushion

resilient layer of textile and/or other material placed between the textile floor covering (3.1) and the floor

8.10

interlay

thin, flexible layer used beneath a textile floor covering (3.1) or underlay (8.10) for various purposes

8.11

installation by stretching

method of installing a textile floor covering (3.1) in which it is stretched and fixed to the floor by various means under tension

8.12

installation by full adhesion

method of laying in which the textile floor covering (3.1) is adhered over the whole area of the floor to be covered

8.13

installation by perimeter fixing

method of laying in which the textile floor covering (3.1) is adhered to part of the floor to be covered, for example, round the edges and/or in spaced areas

8.14

loose installation

free installation

method of laying in which the textile floor covering (3.1) is laid on the floor without any kind of fixing

8.15

residential use

textile floor covering (3.1) used in homes or for non-business personal use

8.16

commercial use

contract use

textile floor covering (3.1) used, for example, in hotels, business offices, shopping centres

8.17

stair nosing

junction of the top edge of the riser and the forward edge of the tread

8.18

protective stair nosing

prefabricated, decorative, angled retaining strip made from metal, vinyl, wood, etc., used to eliminate the need to bend the textile floor covering (3.1) over the stair nosing (8.18), thereby extending the life of the textile floor covering

8.19

crotch

junction of the lower edge of the riser with the rearmost edge of the stair-tread

8.20

installation by double stick

double glue

method where the underlay (8.10) is adhered to the floor, with the textile floor covering (3.1) adhered subsequently to the underlay

9 Terms related to the wear behaviour for use of textile floor coverings

9.1 Wear characteristics

9.1.1

loss of use surface material

fiber or coating loss due to wear or other mechanical action.

9.1.1.1

wearing out

progressive loss of use-surface (3.2) material of a textile floor covering (3.1) by abrasive or any other mechanical action

Note 1 to entry: Between the stage of very slight wearing out [shedding (9.1.1.2)] and an extreme stage [wear-to-backing (9.1.1.4)], each intermediate form is possible, depending on the time and intensity of use

9.1.1.2

shedding

fluffing

appearance of fibres of short length (fluff) not fixed during manufacture, which come from the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1) during early use and which can be removed by brushing or suction

9.1.1.3

tufting out

loss of tufts (5.3) from the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1)

9.1.1.4

wear-to-backing

stage at which the substrate (3.3) or backing material of a textile floor covering (3.1) is exposed

9.1.2

loss of thickness

flattening (9.1.3.1.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1) resulting from a decrease in the resilience (9.1.2.1) of the fibres, attached underlay (6.23) or foam backing (6.24), from a sideways movement of the yarns and/or by a loss of material during use

9.1.2.1

resilience

ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) to regain thickness after a static or dynamic compression

9.1.3

change in appearance

change in structure (9.1.3.1), roughness, thickness, colour and/or pattern of a textile floor covering (3.1), that may contribute to change in product visual or aesthetics.

Note 1 to entry: See 9.1.3.1 and 9.1.3.2.

Note 2 to entry: It is not always possible to distinguish clearly between the above factors, since each has an interaction with the others.

Note 3 to entry: The term “appearance retention” is often used to describe the ability of a textile floor covering to resist these changes.

Note 4 to entry: roughness can be hairiness (9.1.3.1.5), cobwebbing (9.1.3.1.6), pilling (9.1.3.1.7), sprouting (9.1.3.1.8) or a combination of these.

9.1.3.1

change in structure

textural change

visible change in configuration of loops (5.2) and/or tufts (5.3) and/or fibres at the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1)

9.1.3.1.1

loss of tuft definition

<cut or loop pile> bursting, opening and untwisting of the pile (5.1) yarn and/or decrimping of the fibres in the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1), that can cause a decrease of the pile definition

9.1.3.1.2

flattening

crushing

loss of thickness (9.1.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1) under the action of a static or dynamic load

9.1.3.1.3

fibrillation

fibre damage in which individual filaments break down longitudinally into finer components or fibrils

9.1.3.1.4

felting

matting

loss of pile (5.1) definition of a textile floor covering (3.1) resulting from entanglement and compression of pile fibres

9.1.3.1.5

hairiness

filamentation

protrusion of fibres above the normal level of the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1) not removable by brushing or suction

9.1.3.1.6

cobwebbing

extreme form of hairiness (9.1.3.1.5) in which the fibres are entangled to form an interlaced web attached to the use-surface (3.2)

9.1.3.1.7

pilling

extreme form of hairiness (9.1.3.1.5) in which the fibres are entangled to form small aggregates attached to the use-surface (3.2), and which may or may not include fibres from other sources

9.1.3.1.8

sprouting

release and appearance during use of extra-long tuft (5.3) legs, which were accidentally trapped within the pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1) during manufacture

9.1.3.1.9

change in pile lay

change in the appearance of a textile floor covering (3.1) resulting from localized alterations in the orientation of the fibres, tufts (5.3) or loops (5.2)

Note 1 to entry: This is not a real change in hue, but a difference in light reflection, which can occur as temporary shading (9.1.3.1.9.1), tracking (9.1.3.1.9.2) or pile reversal (9.1.3.1.9.3).

9.1.3.1.9.1

temporary shading

reversible localized change in orientation of the pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1) during normal use

Note 1 to entry: This is sometimes described as a normal characteristic of certain cut pile (5.5) textile floor coverings.

9.1.3.1.9.2

tracking

gradual change in appearance (9.1.3) of a textile floor covering (3.1) from edge to middle of a narrow band, caused by repeated walking over the same area which can result in a localized change in pile (5.1) orientation and may be irreversible

9.1.3.1.9.3

pile reversal

permanent shading

water-marking

paling

irreversible local change in orientation of the pile (5.1) of a textile floor covering (3.1), the boundaries of which often assume a rough, matted texture due to the confluence of pile lying in normal and reverse directions

Note 1 to entry: This phenomenon has different names in different countries.

9.1.3.2

change in colour

the types of change which can appear during the lifetime of a textile floor covering (3.1)

9.1.3.2.1

chalking

whitening

lightening in colour of a textile floor covering (3.1) that becomes evident with use, which is not due to fading (9.1.3.2.2) or to orientation of the pile (5.1)

Note 1 to entry: This can be due, for example, to fibrillation (9.1.3.1.3), breakdown of fibre-impregnating or coating polymers or the migration of back-coating materials.

9.1.3.2.2

fading

progressive irreversible diminution of colour intensity of a textile floor covering (3.1), either locally or throughout, resulting in lightening or change of hue, and resulting from the action of outside agencies, such as light, gas fumes, etc., on the dyestuffs or pigments

9.1.3.2.3

glossing

progressive and irreversible increase or decrease in the reflectance of the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: This is due to deformation of the fibre cross-section resulting from mechanical action.

9.1.3.2.4

colour bleeding

transfer of dyestuff of a textile floor covering (3.1) from one area to another under the influence of liquids

9.1.3.2.5

crocking

rubbing fastness

transfer of colouring materials from a textile floor covering (3.1) to another article by wet or dry rubbing

9.1.3.2.6

staining

discoloration caused by non-deliberate transfer to a textile floor covering (3.1) of colourant (e.g. food or liquid) that resists removal by standard cleaning methods

9.1.3.2.7

change of pattern definition

change in the coloured appearance of patterned (7.3) textile floor coverings (3.1) resulting from mechanical action

Note 1 to entry: This can be caused by a change in the clarity of the contour lines of the pattern.

9.1.4

delamination

separation of the use-surface (3.2) and/or primary backing (6.15) of a textile floor covering (3.1) from the secondary backing (6.16) material

9.1.5

fraying

damage or loss of pile (5.1) or substrate (3.3) material of a textile floor covering (3.1) from a cut edge

9.1.6

laddering

shooting

loss of consecutive loops (5.2) of the same column from the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1)

9.1.7

creasing

formation of folds, wrinkles or ridges prior to installation of a textile floor covering (3.1)

9.1.8

rucking

buckling

formation of folds, wrinkles or ridges after installation of a textile floor covering (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: Rucking can be due to lack of dimensional stability (9.2.9), or to poor installation or an uneven subfloor.

9.1.9

bowing

curvature of a textile floor covering (3.1) along or across the direction of manufacture

9.1.10

skewness

condition of a textile floor covering (3.1) in which the direction of manufacture and the cross-direction of manufacture, although straight, are not at right angles to each other

9.2 Other properties

9.2.1

reaction to fire

relative ease of ignition and relative ability to sustain combustion

9.2.2

electrostatic propensity

tendency of a floor covering to become electrically charged by the action of a body moving across its surface

Note 1 to entry: Electrostatic propensity is typically quantified by measuring the electric potential induced on the body.

9.2.3

thermal conductance

C

thermal transmission through unit area of material, or of a structure, divided by the temperature difference between the hot and cold faces in “steady state” conditions

Note 1 to entry: Thermal conductance is expressed in W/(m²K)

9.2.4

thermal conductivity

λ

thermal transmission through unit area of a uniform material of unit thickness when unit difference of temperature is established between its faces

Note 1 to entry: Thermal conductivity is expressed in W/(mK).

9.2.5

thermal resistance

R

the ratio of the temperature difference between the two faces of a material to the rate of heat flow per unit area. Thermal resistance determines the heat insulation property of a textile floor covering. The thermal resistance, R , is connected with the thermal conductivity, λ , and the total thickness, h

Note 1 to entry: Thermal resistivity is expressed in (m²K)/W.

9.2.6

acoustic absorption

ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) to reduce impact noise and its transmission and to absorb ambient noise

9.2.6.1

airborne sound absorption

ASA

reduction, by a textile floor covering (3.1), of sound that is transmitted through the air, such as from speech or audio equipment

9.2.6.2

acoustical insulation from impact noise

inherent ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) to reduce impact-transmitted sound (when compared to bare floors) between or through party floors

9.2.7

soiling

process by which dirt and other foreign material become embedded in the use-surface (3.2) causing a change in appearance (9.1.3)

9.2.8

stain resistance

ability of the use-surface (3.2) of a textile floor covering (3.1) to reduce the rate of absorption of staining (9.1.3.2.6) substances

9.2.9

cleanability

ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) to release soil or stains without damage to the fibres, colour and substrate (3.3) on application of the appropriate processes

9.2.10

dimensional stability

ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) to retain its dimensions when subjected to mechanical action, changes in ambient humidity and/or temperature, soaking in water and subsequent drying out

9.2.11

distortion out-of-plane

vertical deformation shown of a textile floor covering (3.1) when subjected to mechanical action, changes in ambient humidity and/or temperature, soaking in water and subsequent drying out

9.2.12

colour fastness

ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) to maintain its colour after the action of various agents

Note 1 to entry: Examples of agents are light, water, cleaning products.

9.2.13

walking comfort

human perception of the ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) to damp the kinetic energy produced by walking

9.2.14

abrasion resistance

resistance against the wearing away of any part of the use-surface (3.2) by rubbing against another surface

9.2.15

antimicrobial properties

ability of a textile floor covering (3.1) (in some cases after specific chemical treatment) to resist or retard the growth of bacteria/microbes

FORMAT FOR SENDING COMMENTS ON BIS DOCUMENTS

(Please use A4 size sheet of paper only and type within fields indicated. Comments on each clause/sub clause/table/fig etc. be started on a fresh box. Information in column 3 should include reasons for the comments and suggestions for modified working of the clauses when the existing text is found not acceptable. Adherence to this format facilitates Secretariat's work)

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)