SAFEGUARDS
SGS CONSUMER TESTING SERVICES

SOFTLINES NO. 016/09 FEBRUARY 2009

BS 8479 – SNAGGING RESISTANCE BY THE ROTATING CHAMBER (SNAGPOD) METHOD

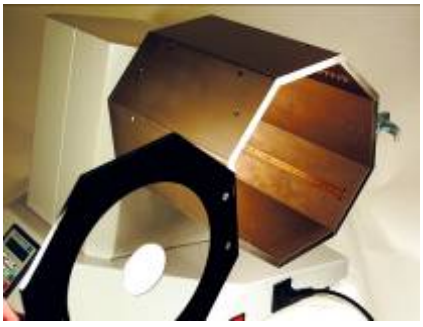
This standard test method was published by the British Standards Institute in November 2008. The standard gives a method of test which uses a rotating chamber containing snagging pins to measure the propensity of fabric test samples to snagging.

Another procedure for this test which uses external snagging pins attached to a "mace" is under development. It is envisaged that this procedure will be added to the standard in a future revision.

Snagging is a phenomenon in which undesirable loops of varying sizes appear on the surface of a garment, usually as a result of the fabric catching on sharp points or objects. Fabrics made of filament yarns, both textured and untextured, are most prone to snagging. However, certain fabrics made of spun staple yarns, and certain fabric structures e.g. satin and sateens, can also be prone to snagging. It is important to be able to measure the propensity of fabrics to snagging so that fabrics with the lowest propensity to snagging can be selected for susceptible end uses.

Specimens of the fabric under test are mounted on felt-covered polyurethane tubes and tumbled randomly for 2000 revolutions in a test chamber rotating at a constant speed, the inside of which is fitted with rows of pointed pins. The specimens are then examined for the presence of snags and other surface defects and rated on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is poor and 5 is no change. Additionally, a letter code is given to identify the type of damage as shown on the following page.

Snagpod Testing Equipment



Pictures by courtesy of James H. Heal & Co Ltd www.james-heal.co.uk

Defect type	Defect description
A	Snagging
B	Protrusions
C	Indentations
D	Shiners, pulled threads or other distortions of the fabric structure, occurring in close proximity to snag loops and/or not associated with any snag loop
E	Visible defects due to colour contrasts
F	Filamentation
G	Any other defects specific to the fabric type and which detract from the original surface appearance. A description shall be included in the test report
X	No visible surface defects

Further to grading and classification of defects, snags should be measured and counted within classifications: "Short", "Medium" and "Long" according to criteria in the standard.

We can perform snagging test in our laboratories of Hong Kong, Singapore and Lahore (Pakistan). Please do not hesitate to contact us for more information.

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