Test No: 287271

Independent Textile Testing Service, Inc.

P.O. Box 1948 1503 Murray Ave.

Dalton, Georgia 30722-1948 • Phone 706-278-3013 • Fax 706-272-7057 • E-mail: info@ittslab.com

TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd June 9, 2008

Subject: Sample(s) of carpet submitted for testing by the customer and identified below:

Sample Identification: Imperial Axminster

Test Method Conducted
AATCC Test Method 16 Option E
Colorfastness to Light (Water-Cooled Xenon Arc)

Purpose and Scope

This test method provides the general principles and procedures which are currently in use for determining the colorfastness, to light of textile materials.

Procedure

Samples of the textile material to be tested and the agreed upon comparison standard(s) are exposed simultaneously to a light source under specified conditions. The colorfastness to light of the specimen is evaluated by comparison of the color change of the exposed portion to the masked or control portion of the test specimen using the AATCC Gray Scale for Color Change or by instrumental color measurement.

Test Specimen Identification	Number of Cycles	Rating
See Above	2 (40 AFU's)	5

Key to Ratings	
5	Negligible or no change
4	Slight change
3	Noticeable change
2	Considerable change
1	Severe change

L. Kent Suddeth
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TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd June 9, 2008

Subject: Sample(s) of carpet submitted for testing by the customer and identified below:

Sample Identification: Imperial Axminster

Test Method Conducted
AATCC Test Method 165
Colorfastness to Crocking: Carpets

Purpose and Scope

This test method is designed to determine the degree of color transfer from the surface of carpets to other surfaces by rubbing. The intent is to reproduce as nearly as possible true-to-life situations in all constructions whether dyed, printed or otherwise colored.

Procedure

Test procedures employing white test cloths, both dry and wet with water are given.

Test Specimen Identification	Wet Crocking Rating	Dry Crocking Rating
See Above	5	5

Key to Ratings	
5	Negligible or no stain
4	Slight stain
3	Noticeable stain
2	Considerable stain
1	Severe stain

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Subject: Sample(s) of carpet submitted for testing by the customer and identified below:

Sample Identification: Imperial Axminster

Test Method Conducted
AATCC Test Method 129
Colorfastness to Ozone Under High Humidities

Purpose and Scope

This test method is used for determining the resistance of the color of textiles to the action of ozone in the atmosphere at elevated temperatures with relative humidities above 85%.

Procedure

A test specimen and a swatch of control sample are simultaneously exposed to ozone in an atmosphere which is maintained at 87.5 ± 2.5% relative humidity and a temperature of 40 ± 1C (104 ± 2F) until the control sample shows a color change corresponding to that of a standard of fading. The cycles are repeated until the specimen shows a definite color change or for a prescribed number of cycles.

Test Specimen Identification	Number of Cycles	Rating
See Above	2	5

Key to Ratings	
5	Negligible or no change
4	Slight change
3	Noticeable change
2	Considerable change
1	Severe change

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TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd June 9, 2008

Subject: Sample(s) of carpet submitted for testing by the customer and identified below:

Sample Identification: Imperial Axminster

Test Method Conducted
AATCC Test Method 175-1993
Stain Resistance: Pile Floor Coverings

Purpose and Scope

This test method is intended for use on pile floor coverings to determine the resistance to staining by acid food colors.

Procedure

A specimen of pile floor covering is stained with a small volume of a diluted aqueous solution of Food Drug & Cosmetic (FD&C) Red 40 adjusted to an acid pH. After allowing the stained specimen to remain at controlled conditions for 24 ± 4 hours, it is rinsed in water to remove all unused FD&C Red 40 dye. Any residual stain is assessed after drying.

Test Sample Rating	6

Table I. Rating Scale

AATCC Stain Resistance	
Grade Number	**Definition**
10	No residual stain
1	Severe residual stain

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TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd June 9, 2008

Subject: Sample(s) of carpet submitted for testing by the customer and identified below:

Sample Identification: Imperial Axminster

Test Method Conducted
ITTS 004
AACHEN Dimensional Stability

Purpose and Scope

This test procedure measures the dimensional stability of textile floor coverings both modular and broadloom when subjected to varied moisture, heat and dry conditions.

Test Condition	Measurement	Percent Change
M_0	18.1275	
MT_1	18.1200	-0.041
MT_2	18.0213	-0.586
MT_3	18.0688	-0.324
MT_4	18.0825	-0.248 -0.0450"

Test Condition	Measurement	Percent Change
C_0	18.0713	
CT_1	18.0500	-0.118
CT_2	17.9850	-0.477
CT_3	17.9800	-0.505
CT_4	18.0138	-0.318 -0.0575"

Test Condition Key

M_0	Machine Direction Original Measurement
C_0	Cross Direction Original Measurement
T_1	Two (2) hours in an oven at 60° C
T_2	Two (2) hours in a .1% solution at 20° C
T_3	Twenty-four (24) hours in an oven at 60° C
T_4	Forty-eight (48) hours in standard climate at 21° C & 65% RH

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TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd June 9, 2008

Subject: Specimens of the submitted sample were prepared and tested in accordance with ASTM E 648-06 and/or Federal Test Method 372. NFPA 253

FLOORING RADIANT PANEL TEST

Sample Description

Imperial Axminster

Test Assembly

Mounted on 6mm FRC Board
(Using Premium Multi Purpose Adhesive)

Test Results	Specimen No. 1	Specimen No. 2	Specimen No. 3
Critical Radiant Flux	0.70 watts/cm^2	0.83 watts/cm^2	0.76 watts/cm^2
Total Burn Length	30.0 cm	24.0 cm	27.0 cm
Flame Front Out	10.0 minutes	10.0 minutes	10.0 minutes

Average Critical Radiant Flux **0.76 watts/cm^2**

Estimated Standard Deviation **0.07 watts/cm^2**

9.0% coefficient of variation

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TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd June 9, 2008

Subject: Sample(s) of carpet submitted for testing by the customer and identified below:

Sample Identification: Imperial Axminster

Test Method Conducted
AATCC 134-1996
Electrostatic Propensity of Carpets

Purpose and Scope

This test method is designed to assess the static generating propensity of carpets developed when a person walks across them by controlled laboratory simulation of conditions which may be met in practice, and more particularly, with respect to those conditions which are known from experience to be strongly contributory to excessive accumulation of static charges.

Test Conditions:
Chamber Temperature: 70° F.
Chamber Relative Humidity: 20%

Test Results:	Sole	Underlay	Maximum Voltage 1 (kV)	Maximum Voltage 2 (kV)	Averages (kV)
Test I Step Test	Neolite	Plate	Neg. 3.4	Neg. 3.5	Neg. 3.5
Test II Scuff Test	Neolite	Plate	Neg. 3.5	Neg. 3.5	Neg. 3.5
Test III Step Test	Leather	Plate	Neg. 4.0	--	--
Test IV Scuff Test	Leather	Plate	Neg. 3.5	--	--

Soles:
a) **Neolite XS 664**
b) **Suede Leather**

Underlayment:
a) **Plate: Earth grounded metal plate**
b) **H/J: Standard 40 oz./yd2 rubberized Hair/Jute cushion**

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TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd June 9, 2008

Subject: Sample(s) of carpet submitted for testing by the customer and identified below:

Sample Identification: Imperial Axminster

Test Method Conducted
ASTM D 1335 Tuft Bind of Pile Floor Coverings

Scope:

This test method covers the determination of the force required to pull a tuft completely out of a cut pile floor covering or to pull one or both legs of a loop free from the backing of looped pile floor coverings.

Test Results

1)	6.1	6)	5.2	11)	6.0
2)	4.2	7)	7.3	12)	2.9
3)	3.5	8)	3.8	13)	7.7
4)	6.0	9)	7.3	14)	5.2
5)	5.3	10)	4.2	15)	4.5

Average Tuft Bind: 5.3 lbs.

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Test Number: 287271

TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd — June 9, 2008

Subject: Specimens of the submitted sample were prepared and tested in accordance with the procedures proposed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly National Bureau of Standards), Technical Note 708 and NFPA 258, ASTM E 662-03.

SMOKE DENSITY TEST (NIST)

Operating Conditions

Irradiance:	2.5 watts/cm^2	G Factor	132
Thermal Exposure:	Flaming		
Furnace Voltage:	103		
Burner Fuel:	Propane		

Sample Description

Imperial Axminster

Test Results

	#1	#2	#3	Average
Chamber Temperature, °F (start)	95	95	95	
Chamber Pressure	Maintained positive, under 3" H_2O			
Minimum Transmittance (TM), %	25%	27%	26%	
at, minutes	10.10	5.40	5.00	6.83
Maximum Specific Optical Density (DM)	211	207	209	209
Clear Beam, (DC)	45	35	24	35
DM, CORRECTED (DMC)	166	172	185	174
Specific Optical Density at 1.5 minutes	4	4	4	4
Specific Optical Density at 4.0 minutes	169	172	182	174
Time to 90% DM, minutes	4.40	4.20	4.10	4.23
Time to DS = 16, minutes	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

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SMOKE DENSITY TEST (NIST)

Operating Conditions

Irradiance:	2.5 watts/cm^2	G Factor	132
Thermal Exposure:	Non-flaming		
Furnace Voltage:	101		
Burner Fuel:	--		

Sample Description

Imperial Axminster

Test Results

	#1	#2	#3	Average
Chamber Temperature, °F (start)	95	95	95	
Chamber Pressure	Maintained positive, under 3" H_2O			
Minimum Transmittance (TM), %	50%	23%	30%	
at, minutes	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Maximum Specific Optical Density (DM)	172	216	201	196
Clear Beam, (DC)	1	1	1	1
DM, CORRECTED (DMC)	171	215	200	195
Specific Optical Density at 1.5 minutes	26	25	28	26
Specific Optical Density at 4.0 minutes	60	48	64	57
Time to 90% DM, minutes	14.20	15.00	14.10	14.43
Time to DS = 16, minutes	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

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TEST REPORT

Customer: The United Agencies Pte Ltd **June 9, 2008**

Subject: **"Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) FF 1-70"**
"16 CFR 1630"
"ASTM D 2859-96"

Scope: This test method covers the determination of the flammability of finished textile floor covering materials when exposed to an ignition source under controlled laboratory conditions. It is applicable to all types of textile floor coverings regardless of the method of fabrication or whether they are made from natural or man-made fibers.

FLAMMABILITY TEST

STYLE	COLOR	ROLL	TESTED	PASSED
Imperial Axminster	--	--	8	8

APPROVED
MEETS OR EXCEEDS
FEDERAL FLAMMABILITY
STANDARD CPSC FF 1-70

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