



OPERATOR'S GUIDE

SnagPod

James H. Heal & Co. Ltd.
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Setting the Standard

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INTRODUCTION

Scope

This test is designed to determine propensity to surface defects by a snagging mechanism, of textile fabrics. The test is suitable for knitted and woven structures. Filament yarns, textured or untextured are usually more prone to snagging but staple yarns in certain types of design structures can also be prone to snagging.

The Definition of Snagging

Snagging is a term used to describe undesirable surface deterioration effects such as filamentation or looping. The breaking of individual threads in a woven or knitted fabric causes the generation of this type of surface damage.

Orbitor Model Range

There are two standard instruments, one with 2-test positions and one with 4-test positions. To offer complete flexibility and choice, the two basic instruments can be fitted with any of the following test chambers:

- Pilling Box
- Pilling Drum
- SnagPod
- Snagging Box
- Snagging Drum

For safety reasons, Orbitor features a common drive system, therefore it is not possible to run test chambers at different speeds simultaneously.

Key features

The SnagPod fits in place of a test box or test drum on a James Heal's Pilling Tester or on a later generation Orbitor.

The SnagPod is Octagonal in shape.

Inside there are 4 snagging bars.

The pins are inclined in the direction of rotation.

Four specimens are tested simultaneously.

The specimens are mounted on felt covered polyurethane tubes.

After testing, the specimens are compared against a series of standard photographs and are assigned a numerical rating.

INSTALLATION

Health and Safety

The SnagPod weighs approximately 7.5kg, therefore it is suitable for lifting by a single person if using safe working practices.

SnagPod complies with the CE regulations in full.

Ensure all test chambers are secure before commencing a test.

Ensure all lids to the test chambers are secure before commencing a test.

Keep clear of all moving parts when the test chambers are rotating.

Never use SnagPod for anything other than what it is designed for.

Unpacking Checklist

Do not dispose of any packaging material until all accessories have been accounted for. If there are any discrepancies please contact your supplier immediately.

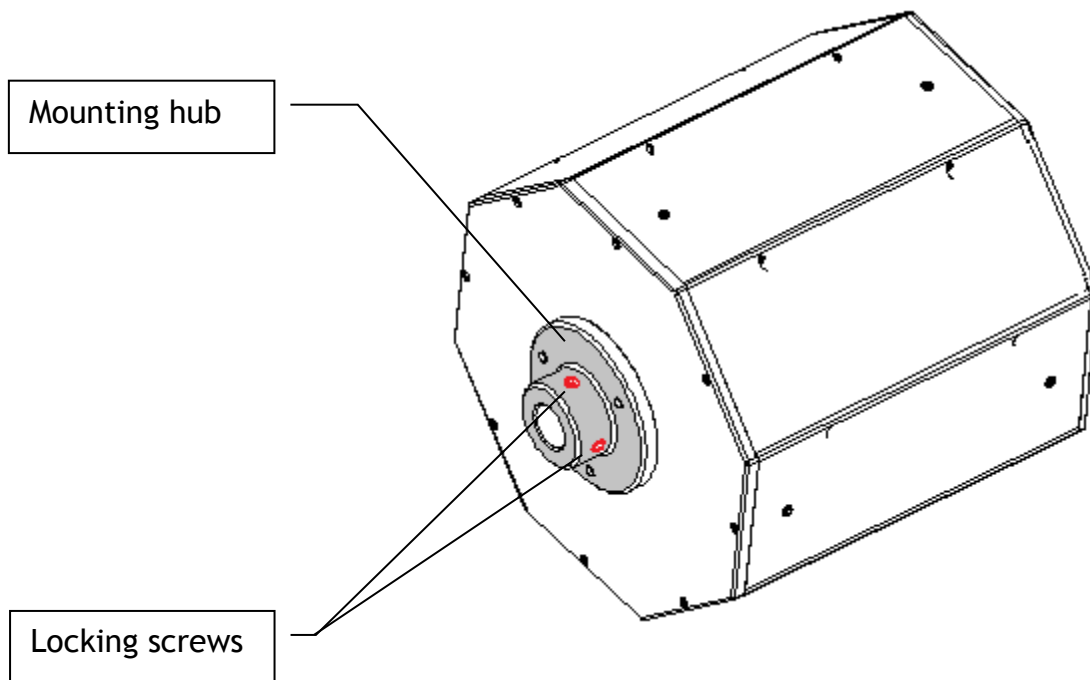
Remove the tape from the outer packing.

Lift out the top box containing the accessories. Remove the tape and ensure that all accessories are present.

Remove the lid from the lower section.

Carefully remove the SnagPod from the packing case and place on a firm, flat surface.

Identification of Parts



How to Order

794-726 SnagPod

Standard Accessories

758-554 2 × Pack (4) Felt covered polyurethane tubes
758-553 1 Pack (20) Locking rings
772-121 1 Specimen Template
766-455 1 Set (9) reference photo's
766-480 1 Assessment mask
319-152 1 Pack (10) Fixing screws for Snagging Bars

Assessment

708-925 VeriVide Assessment Viewer 220/230V 50/60 Hz
708-930 VeriVide Assessment Viewer 110V 50/60 Hz

Spares and Test Materials

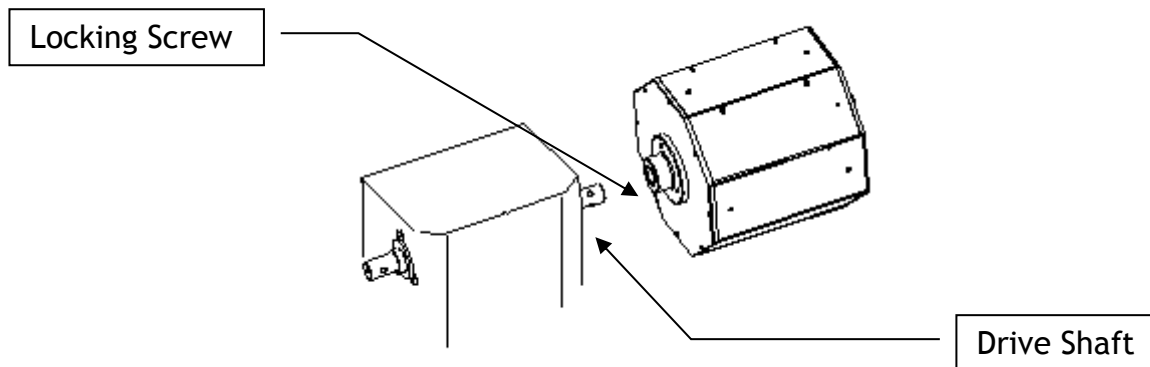
794-824 Spare Snagging Bar
319-152 Pack (10) spare fixing screws for snagging bars
758-554 1 Pack (4) Felt covered Polyurethane tube
758-553 Pack (20) Locking rings
766-455 1 Set (9) reference photo's
772-121 1 Specimen Template
766-480 1 Assessment mask

GETTING STARTED

Mounting the Pod

Extract the locking screws (2 per box) using the 4mm ball driver provided. The locking screws can be found on the circular hub. Align the test chamber with the drive shaft, ensuring the locking screws are aligned with the dimples on the shaft. Gently slide the test chamber onto the shaft ensuring the mounting hub is fully engaged. Tighten both locking screws using reasonable force. It is important that the locking screws are fully engaged in the dimples on the drive shaft. After several hundred revolutions the test chamber may self-align causing the locking screws to become loose. At a convenient time, re-tighten the locking screws. Periodically check the screws are tight. **NEVER lift the machine by the SnagPod. This will result in damage to the instrument.**

Removing SnagPod



SnagPod can be removed simply by fully unscrewing the locking screws using the 4mm hexagon key. When the screws are fully retracted, carefully slide the box off the end of the shaft. Ensure both drive shaft and mounting flange are clean before reassembly.

Fitting/Changing Snagging Bars

Safety - isolate the machine from the mains electrical supply and disconnect the mains lead before removing the Pin Bars

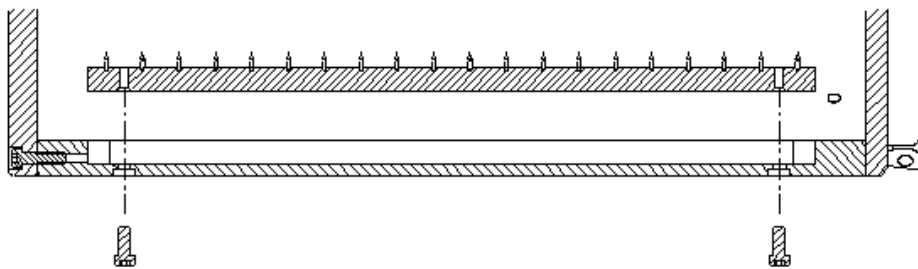
- Remove the two screws holding the pin bar in place using a 2.5mm hexagon key. These can be accessed from outside of the SnagPod.
- Carefully pull the pin-bar from the pocket in the SnagPod wall. It is advisable to wear a pair of leather gloves.

Caution: the pins are very sharp.

- Fit or replace the pin-bar ensuring the pins are facing in the correct direction i.e., forward inclined in the direction of rotation.
- Re-assemble the fixing screws and tighten.

Caution: do not over tighten the fixing screws. Periodically check the screws for tightness.

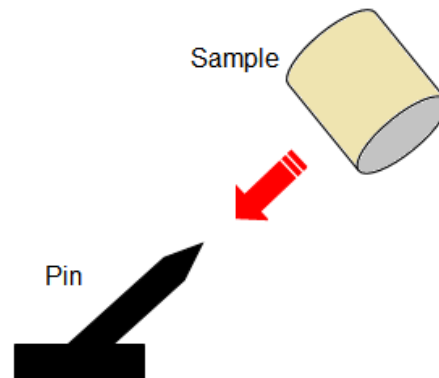
Note: if the pin-bars are difficult to remove. Insert the fixing screws and engage the threads with several turns. Push on the heads of the screws and this in turn will push the pin-bar out of the pocket. Take care not to damage the screw threads.



Correct Fitment of SnagPod Pin Bars

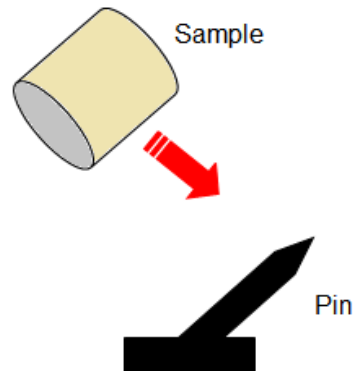
The SnagPod pins should be fitted so that they point in the direction of rotation of the SnagPod.

When fitted **correctly** the test sample will hit the point of the pin giving **correct** results.



If fitted **wrongly** the sample will hit the pin on its side.

This will give **incorrect results** and may **damage** the pins.



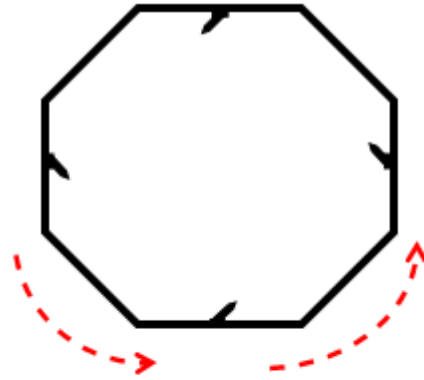
If the SnagPod has been used incorrectly inspect the pins for damage and change them if required.

Always check the pin direction when fitting a SnagPod to the Orbitor.

When changing a SnagPod from one side of the Orbitor to the other the pin direction must also be changed. See next page.

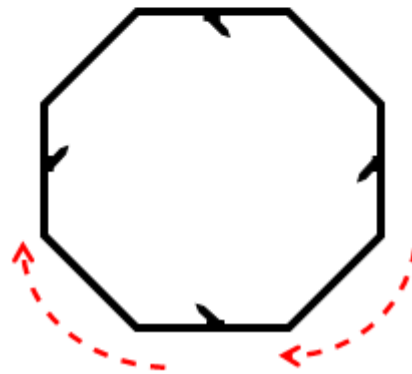
SnagPod rotating **ANTI-CLOCKWISE**.

Normal when fitted on the **RIGHT** side of an Orbitor.



SnagPod rotating **CLOCKWISE**.

Normal when fitted on the **LEFT** side of an Orbitor.



CARE & MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of SnagPod

Before each test it is essential to ensure that all fluff and debris is removed from inside the test stations, e.g., by means of a vacuum cleaning device or by using a small paint brush.

Periodically, it is necessary to clean the inside of the SnagPod when it has become contaminated by any residue from the test specimens. This should be done by wiping with a mild detergent solution. Ensure the Pod is completely dry and left for a minimum of 4 hours in Standard Atmospheric Conditions prior to use.

Guidance for Verification

The Laboratory should retain two or more reference fabrics which are representative of the fabrics tested using SnagPod. These reference fabrics should give grades of (approximately) 1-2 and 4, i.e., poor and good results respectively. The verification procedure should be carried out in each SnagPod in the Laboratory.

Then at regular intervals, but at least every six months, at least two of the reference fabrics should be tested and the results compared with the initial results and specimens.

The reference fabrics should be stored and handled under conditions that will preserve their original form and appearance. Mount the tested reference fabric specimens on white poster board.

If the verification tests show any drift from the initial test specimens then the pins should be inspected and replaced if necessary.

James Heal do not currently offer any snagging reference fabrics in our range of Test Materials.

BASIC OPERATION

Atmosphere for Conditioning and Testing

The atmosphere for preconditioning, conditioning and testing shall be used as specified in ISO 139.

Definitions of Surface Defects

Snag - undesirable surface loops of varying size on woven and knitted fabrics, often caused by catching on a sharp point or object.

Localised snagging - snags formed on the folded and tucked edge of the sample.

Protrusions - not fully formed snags.

Filamentation - A fibrous or hairy appearance due to broken filaments on the surface of a yarn or fabric is often known as filamentation.

Shiners - a thread, usually of continuous filament yarn that is generally tighter than its neighbours. In the context of this test often the tightness is a result of pulling and snagging of the yarn in the fabric.

Indentations - A concave distortion of the fabric surface, the opposite of a snag or protrusion.

Apparatus and Auxiliary Materials

Octagonal test pod with 4 rows of 20 snagging pins and capable of being rotated at 60 rpm. The pod must be sited on the test machine such that the pins are forward inclined in the direction of rotation.

Rubber tubes 70mm long, covered with woven felt as specified in BS EN ISO 12947-1-2. Rubber securing rings. These should be replaced if they become damaged or soiled, or as a minimum every 12 months.

Specimen template 140 × 140 mm (optional).

Lockstitch sewing machine capable of producing stitch type 301, lockstitch.

Recommendations:

Needle medium ballpoint (90's SUK) and 470 decitex polyester corespun thread (ticket 75's or 80's), UNLESS these cause damage or distortions to the fabric under test.

A set of nine numerically identified grading photographs representing different surface defect levels and density. Photographs shall be in half grade steps, 1 representing the worst level and 5 no change.

Assessment viewer as specified in BS EN ISO 12945-1-2, OR

ProView Universal Assessment Viewer loaded with photographs for comparative grading, available from James Heal.

Matt black assessment mask, dimensions 140 x 120 mm which has an oblong aperture of 110 x 70 mm.

Stiff brush to clean the fibrous debris off the pins and vacuum cleaning device to remove the dust and debris from the snagging pod.

Sampling and Test Specimen Preparation

Select rolls of fabric or swatches representing different rolls of the material to be tested as agreed between interested parties, or take the sample length supplied and condition for a minimum of 16 hours in the standard conditioned atmosphere as described in ISO 139.

This test is normally conducted on fabric in the as received state but cleansing may be carried out prior to testing, as agreed between interested parties.

Select two specimens from each direction of the fabric, ensuring that different length and width yarns are represented within each. Each specimen shall have dimensions of 140 x 140 mm.

Fold each specimen in half, face to face, shorter sides together, ensuring that two have the length/warp parallel to the seam and two with the width/weft parallel with the seam. Using the lockstitch machine sew a seam at the distances recommended below, from the raw edge to produce a tube of fabric.

Using a lockstitch machine, sew a seam at the following recommended distance from the raw edge:

- Woven fabrics 8 mm
- Knitted fabrics 9-10 mm

It is important that the fabric fits onto the tube such that the fabric is not too loose allowing wrinkling, nor too tight to cause distortion of the tube, and the above recommendations may need to be adjusted depending on the fabric structure.

Turn each specimen so the face is outside. Apply the tubular specimen to the tube, by hand carefully sliding it over the woven felt covering. Align the specimen seam with the join of the felt covering. Turn the raw edges of the fabric into the tube ends. Curl the rubber securing rings into a tight spiral and place inside the tube ends to secure the fabric onto the tube.

Repeat for the remaining specimens.

Test Procedure

Ensure the snagging pods are thoroughly cleaned and free from fibre debris. Care should be taken not to damage the pins with the cleaner nozzle. Check the pins periodically for damage.

Place the covered tubes in the snagging pod. Close the door securely.

Set the test apparatus for 2,000 revolutions at 60 rpm.

On completion of the test period remove the covered tubes from the pod. Release securing rings and remove the specimens from the tubes by cutting along the stitching line, do not trim the specimens at this stage.

Assessment and Classification

Using the assessment viewer, place a tested specimen on one side of the viewer. Place the mask over the specimen, carefully aligning the aperture so the tested area is visible to the assessor, ignoring any localised snags or defects on the folded edge. Position each photograph in turn next to the masked specimen, or select the photographs from the touchscreen if using ProView, and visually compare and to determine which photograph most closely represents the level of surface defects exhibited. Record the numerical value of the photograph. This numerical rating is the grade of assigned for each specimen.

Note: Localised snags and defects on the folded edge are ignored.

In addition to the numerical rating assigned to each specimen, the surface defect type/s will be classified.

Note: more than one defect type may apply.

Classification of Surface Defects

Defect Type	Defect Description
A	Snagging only no other defects
B	Protrusions, i.e., not fully formed snags
C	Indentations.
D	Shiners or other distortions of fabric structure that are either in close proximity to any snag loops and or not associated with any snag loop.
E	Visible defects due to colour contrasts, these often occur in printed, colour woven or colour knitted fabrics.
F	Filamentation.
G	Any other defects specific to the fabric type and which detract from the original surface appearance, a description shall be included when reporting.

The test specimens should be mounted on card along with a piece of original fabric for reference. The test specimens should be trimmed to remove the seam allowance and any localised snagging or defects, to the dimensions 115 x 70 mm.

Test Report

The test report shall include at least the following information:

- a) The individual specimen grades
- b) Any other surface defect that detracts from the original appearance, using defect types
- c) Any deviations from this standard

TECHNICAL DATA

EU Conformity

- Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC
- Low Voltage Directive (LVD) 2014/35/EU
- Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Directive 2014/30/EU
- Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Recycling (WEEE) Directive 2012/19/EU
- Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive 2011/65/EU

SERVICE & CALIBRATION

Servicing and calibration is available Worldwide - Contact our Service & Calibration Department for further details. The James Heal Service & Calibration service is a totally comprehensive, worldwide support programme.

When you buy instrumentation from us, it is the beginning rather than the end of a relationship.

Our aim is simple: to provide precisely the services you need to maintain and protect the value of your investment.

For any enquires you may have regarding your instrument please contact James Heal Service & Calibration by e-mail, phone or fax.

In all communications please quote the serial number of your instrument and the software version number, e.g., 1616/16/1001 and V1.00.

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REVISION HISTORY

See front cover for publication number, e.g., 290-726-D

Rev	Date	Originator	Details of revision
A	15.10.03	LE	First release
B	7.8.12	LE	
C	20.12.13		
D	5.1.17	CB	Touchscreen image ProView Orbitor EU conformity
E	23.01.19	SEW	Template size correction