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Textiles - Determination of the snagging resistance of fabrics - Part 1: Mace (spiked ball) test method (ISO 25086-1:2026)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.

This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 05/26

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
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EN ISO 25086-1

February 2026

ICS 59.080.30

English Version

**Textiles - Determination of the snagging resistance of
fabrics - Part 1: Mace (spiked ball) test method (ISO
25086-1:2026)**

Textiles - Détermination de la résistance à l'éraillure
(ou éraillage) des étoffes - Partie 1: Méthode d'essai à
la masse (boule à pointes) (ISO 25086-1:2026)

Textilien - Bestimmung des Widerstands gegen
Fadenzieher von textilen Flächengebilden - Teil 1:
Mace-Prüfverfahren (ISO 25086-1:2026)

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN ISO 25086-1:2026 (E)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 25086-1:2026) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38 "Textiles" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and textile products" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2026.

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International Standard

ISO 25086-1

Textiles — Determination of the snagging resistance of fabrics —

Part 1: Mace (spiked ball) test method

*Textiles — Détermination de la résistance à l'éraillure (ou
éraillage) des étoffes —*

Partie 1: Méthode d'essai à la masse (boule à pointes)

**First edition
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ISO 25086-1:2026(en)



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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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ISO 25086-1:2026(en)**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 document 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).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, Subcommittee SC 24, *Conditioning atmospheres and physical tests for textile fabrics*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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ISO 25086-1:2026(en)

Introduction

Snagging is a phenomenon in which undesirable loops of varying sizes appear on the surface of a textile product, usually as a result of the fabric catching on sharp points or objects.^{[1],[2],[3],[4],[5],[6],[7]} 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, can also be prone to snagging. It is important to be able to measure the propensity of fabrics to snagging (alike ISO 12945-4^[8] for pilling, fuzzing and matting) so that fabrics with the lowest propensity to snagging can be selected for making garments.

A study carried out in France (called "DurHabi", related to the lifespan of textile garments, 2022^[9]) showed that the criterion based on the snagging resistance of this document is more discriminatory for sport-wear (tee-shirts, trousers, etc.) and for ready-made garments made of knitted fabrics (dresses, skirts, etc.) than ready-made garments made of woven fabrics.

Textiles — Determination of the snagging resistance of fabrics —

Part 1: Mace (spiked ball) test method

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of snagging resistance of a fabric using a mace (spiked ball).

This test method is applicable to knitted and to woven fabrics.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 3668, *Paints and varnishes — Visual comparison of colour of paints*

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