



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1569:2002
01-september-2002

Podloge za športne dejavnosti – Ugotavljanje obnašanja pri kotalni obremenitvi

Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of the behaviour under a rolling load

Sportböden - Bestimmung des Verhaltens bei rollender Last

Sols sportifs - Détermination du comportement sous charge roulante

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1569:1999

[SIST EN 1569:2002](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d152f62-8890-483c-ac79-5d8a53544b9c/sist-en-1569-2002)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d152f62-8890-483c-ac79-5d8a53544b9c/sist-en-1569-2002>

ICS:

97.220.10 Športni objekti Sports facilities

SIST EN 1569:2002 **en**

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 1569:2002

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d152f62-8890-483c-ac79-5d8a53544b9c/sist-en-1569-2002>

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1569

August 1999

ICS 97.220.10

English version

Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of the behaviour under a rolling load

Sols sportifs - Détermination du comportement sous charge
roulante

Sportböden - Bestimmung des Verhaltens bei rollender
Last

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 July 1999.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 1569:2002
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d152f62-8890-483c-ac79-5d8a53544b9c/sist-en-1569-2002>



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Page 2
EN 1569:1999

Contents

	Page
Foreword	3
1 Scope	4
2 Principle	4
3 Apparatus	4
4 Test specimen	4
5 Conditioning	4
6 Procedure	4
7 Expression of results	5
8 Test report	5

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 1569:2002

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d152f62-8890-483c-ac79-5d8a53544b9c/sist-en-1569-2002>

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 217 "Surfaces for sports areas", 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 February 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 1569:2002

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d152f62-8890-483c-ac79-5d8a53544b9c/sist-en-1569-2002>

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method of test for the determination of behaviour under a rolling load of certain surfaces for sports areas.

2 Principle

The behaviour under a rolling load is determined by stressing the critical area, e.g. joints, welded joints, etc., of an indoor sports surface by the repeated traversing of a loaded wheel and observing any resulting damage.

3 Apparatus

3.1 Loaded wheel apparatus

NOTE: The apparatus is shown schematically in figure 1.

3.1.1 A steel test wheel, of diameter (100 ± 1) mm and width $(30,0 \pm 0,3)$ mm with the edges rounded to a radius of $(1 \pm 0,1)$ mm.

3.1.2 A rigid plate, for example of timber, of minimum thickness 50 mm, with two supporting wheels, in addition to the test wheel.

3.1.3 Weights, positioned such that the centre of gravity of the apparatus is directly over the axle of the test wheel. The test wheel is loaded with a force as given in the product specification or as agreed between the interested parties. The load on the supporting wheels is not greater than 50 N.

3.2 A means of measuring residual indentation to $\pm 0,5$ mm.

4 Test specimen

Prepare a specimen of surface of minimum length 1500 mm and minimum width 1500 mm, in combination with the supporting layers with which it is to be used in service, using the recommended method of attachment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5 Conditioning

Condition the test specimen for a minimum of 3 h at the test temperature, except when the material is known to be sensitive to humidity, in which case condition it for a minimum of 88 h at (50 ± 5) % relative humidity at the test temperature. Test the specimen at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C.

NOTE : If required, tests can be carried out under the prevailing site conditions.

6 Procedure

Roll the apparatus forwards and back over the critical areas of the test piece at a velocity of approximately 1 m/s within a test strip of 100 mm width 300 times as illustrated in figure 2.

Repeat this procedure at 90° to the first test strip.

NOTE 1 : Care should be taken to ensure that the apparatus does not become unbalanced, as this may cause damage to the surface.

Examine the stressed area of the surface by the naked eye and, if required, by means of a microscope and note any cracking or other damage and any indentation greater than 0,5 mm. If such indentation exists, measure its depth after a recovery time of between 15 min and 20 min after completion of the tracking procedure.

NOTE 2 : The surface can be flexed or cut to aid detection of damage.

7 Expression of results

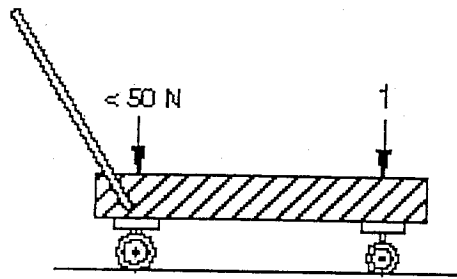
Report any cracking or other damage and the depth of any residual indentation in mm.

8 Test report

The test report shall include the following:

- a) the number and date of this standard, i.e. EN 1569:1999;
- b) complete identification of the surface tested, including type, manufacturer's reference and previous history;
- c) the temperature at which the test was carried out and humidity, if required;
- d) a description of any damage which occurred;
- e) the depth of any residual indentation.

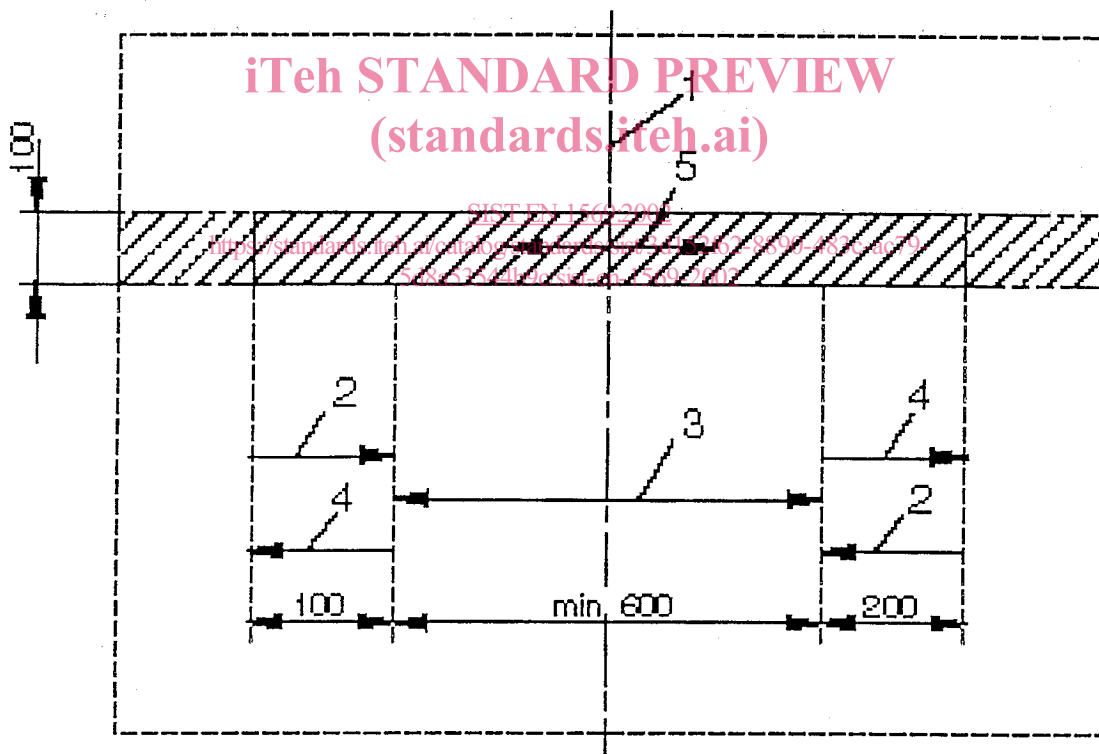
ITeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)
SIST EN 1569:2002
<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d152f62-8890-483c-ac79-5d8a53544b9c/sist-en-1569-2002>



1 load

Figure 1- Schematic illustration of the loaded wheel apparatus

Dimensions in millimetres



- 1 critical area
- 2 acceleration
- 3 velocity 1 m/s
- 4 deceleration
- 5 testing strip

Figure 2 - Plan of test specimen crossings