



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Design, preparation and installation - Part 4: Resilient floor coverings

Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Design, preparation and installation - Part 4: Resilient floor coverings

Elastische, textile und Laminatbodenbeläge - Planung, Vorbereitung und Verlegung - Teil 4: Elastische Bodenbeläge

Revetements de sol résilients, textiles et stratifiés - Conception, préparation et installation - Partie 4: Revetements de sols résilients

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CEN/TS 14472-4:2003

ICS:

97.150 Netekstilne talne obloge Non-textile floor coverings

SIST-TS CEN/TS 14472-4:2003 **en**

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE
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CEN/TS 14472-4

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ICS: 97.150

English version

**Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Design,
preparation and installation - Part 4: Resilient floor coverings**

Revêtements de sol résilients, textiles et stratifiés -
Conception, préparation et installation - Partie 4:
Revêtements de sols résilients

Elastische, textile und Laminatbodenbeläge - Planung,
Vorbereitung und Verlegung - Teil 4: Elastische
Bodenbeläge

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 30 september 2002 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 14472-4:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 “Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

CEN/TS 14472, *Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Design, preparation and installation*, consists of the following four parts:

Part 1: General

Part 2: Textile floor coverings

Part 3: Laminate floor coverings

Part 4: Resilient floor coverings

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 December 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2003.

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

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Introduction

European Standards are currently available for

- resilient, textile and laminated floor coverings
- classification schemes, which define the characteristics of a location where a floor covering is to be used, and enable an appropriate product to be selected.

For these products to give satisfactory service, they also need to be installed competently, and to receive appropriate maintenance in service.

Certain countries have issued guides and/or standards that define good practice for installation and maintenance.

To date, although there has been substantial trade in floor coverings between different countries in Europe, these have largely been installed using the methods of the country importing them. Relatively little installation work has been conducted across European borders, but it is likely that this will increase.

This Technical Specification is not intended to replace the existing national guides or standards on installation. Its purpose is:

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- a) to identify a framework of good practice (common to the existing national standards,
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- b) to identify the principal technical differences in approach between them,
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and hence <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ce30e3eb-e0bb-4717-a1d3-2765cfa51805/sist-ts-cen-ts-14472-4-2003>
- c) to foster good standards of installation across Europe, including countries where there is no national standard on
- d) to enable a specifier to specify a common procedure for installation for work in his country, which may be conducted by installers from other countries, and
- e) to enable an installer to conduct work more easily in another country.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification provides recommendations for the installation of resilient floor coverings. It covers products composed of polyvinyl chloride, linoleum, cork and rubber. It details suitable methods of installation and advises on the selection of the materials required for their implementation.

The guidelines in this Technical Specification are intended for use in cases where manufacturer's instructions, taking account of the national code of practice in the country where the installation is to be made, are not available. References to the national codes that are currently available are listed in the Bibliography of the various parts of this Technical Specification.

This Technical Specification is intended for use in conjunction with CEN/TS 14472-1 that deals with general matters relevant to textile and laminate floor coverings as well as resilient floor coverings. It gives recommendations for the installation of resilient floor coverings in new or existing buildings. It describes common procedures which are in use throughout Europe and highlights the major differences that can exist in different national procedures.

Special measures beyond those described in this Technical Specification may be necessary for the successful installation of resilient floor coverings for specialist purposes such as electrostatic control or use in special wet areas. These specialist techniques are not described in this Technical Specification.

2 Normative references

This Technical Specification incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this Technical Specification only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 12466

Resilient floor coverings – Vocabulary 2003

CEN/TS 14472-1:2003

Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings – Design, preparation and installation – Part 1: general.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Technical Specification, the terms and definitions given in EN 12466, and CEN/TS 14472-1 apply, together with the following.

Specific national terms may be found in national glossaries or standards (see Bibliography).

3.1

underlayment

thin layer, applied to a screed to provide a smooth and/or flat surface to receive the floor covering.

4 Exchange of information

In order for the correct floor covering to be installed in appropriate conditions, at the right time, etc., it is essential that all parties have a clear understanding of the requirements of the project, e.g. new build or refurbishment, and of the implications for all concerned. To ensure that this is achieved, it is essential that there is wide consultation between all parties involved in the project, including sub-contractors and materials suppliers. This consultation should start early in the design stage but will be necessary throughout the contract, especially should requirements or time scales change and as new sub-contract work is initiated. As each project will be unique it is impossible to give a definitive list of the information to be exchanged, but the

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typical examples, applying to textile and laminate floor coverings as well as to resilient floor coverings are given in CEN/TS 14472-1.

5 Materials**5.1 Smoothing compounds or underlayments.**

These materials are used to smooth uneven floors, or to improve the suction to assist the application of primers or adhesives. The traffic and loads expected in service should be considered and an underlayment with appropriate properties and classification should be selected for use in that area.

5.2 Underlayments

Underlayments may be selected from the following:

- a) cementitious underlayment consisting of a specially formulated blend of cement, binder and fine aggregate. The binder is commonly a natural rubber or synthetic polymer dispersion;
- b) powder/water mixes based on casein/cement or polymer/cement and fine aggregate;
- c) epoxy or other resin compounds (e.g. primer);
- d) compatible underlayments that are available for direct contact with an anhydrite screed.

5.3 Underlays

Examples of products that may be used as underlays are:

- cork underlays (EN 12103) <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ce30e3eb-e0bb-4717-a1d3-2765cfa51805/sist-ts-cen-ts-14472-4-2003>
- corkment (EN 12455)
- rubber-cork (EN 12103)
- studded polyvinyl chloride

5.4 Selection of floor coverings

EN 685 gives details of a classification scheme that relates the intended area of use to the different grades of floor covering available. The client or specifier is recommended to use this standards to select an appropriate specification of floor covering for the intended area of use.

Current European Standards for resilient floor coverings, and work currently in progress to prepare European Standards are listed in the Bibliography.

Some of the standards under development are for floor coverings with a different composition to those covered by current standards. The procedures described in this Technical Specification may not necessarily be appropriate for these materials, and the recommendations of the manufacturer should be followed.

6 Subfloors**6.1 General**

New subfloors should be constructed in accordance with the recommendations given in the relevant national or European standards. Those responsible for the design and construction of the subfloor should ensure that it meets the necessary requirements, i.e. should ensure that it has the characteristics to allow the floor covering

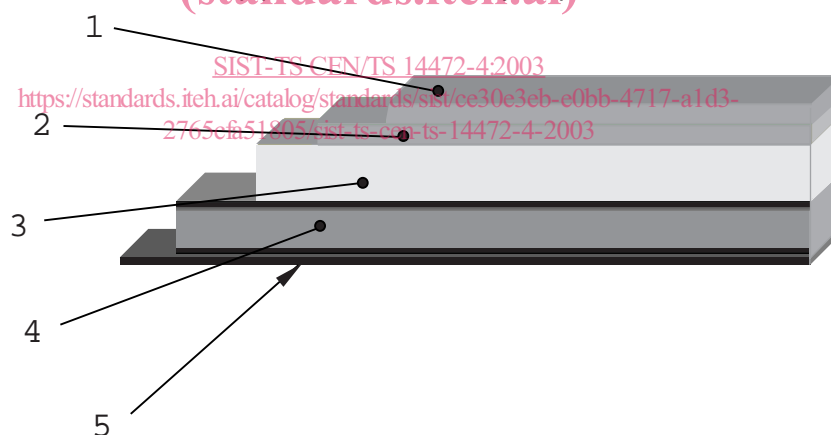
to be installed successfully before the installer of the floor covering is asked to commence work. These characteristics include:

- a) regularity of concrete floors and screeds;
- b) moisture content of concrete floors and screeds;
- c) integrity of screeds;
- d) making-good of cracks;
- e) treatment of construction joints;
- f) gaps and changes of level;
- g) moisture content of wooden subfloors;
- h) presence of asbestos in an existing floor covering.

General information and guidance on subfloors is given in CEN/TS 14472-1 under the following headings:

- materials;
- details concerning concrete and screed bases;
- moisture content of the subfloor;
- timber bases;
- levelling layer and underlayments;
- existing floor covering.

A typical subfloor construction for a screed on a concrete base is shown in but not all levels represented will be present in all installations. The damp proof membrane may be present either above or below the concrete.



Key

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1 Underlayment | 4 Concrete |
| 2 Levelling layer | 5 Damp proof membrane (vapour barrier) |
| 3 Screed/flowing screed | |

Figure 1 — Layers of subfloor beneath floor coverings

New floor bases should be built in accordance with the appropriate national standards and codes, which are listed in Bibliography.

The information on moisture content of the subfloor together with guidance on damp-proofing and eliminating construction moisture is particularly important. New work in accordance with national codes can be expected to be protected against rising damp by a damp-proof membrane, but the residual damp present in new concrete or screeds can prevent satisfactory installation of resilient floor coverings.