



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 548:2005

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Netekstilne talne obloge – Specifikacija za linolej brez vzorca in z vzorcem

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit und ohne Muster

Revetements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le linoléum uni et décoratif

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 548:2004

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ICS:

97.150 Netekstilne talne obloge Non-textile floor coverings

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 548

August 2004

ICS 97.150

Supersedes EN 548:1997

English version

**Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative
linoleum**

Revêtements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le
linoléum uni et décoratif

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit
und ohne Muster

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 June 2004.

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.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN 548:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 “Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings”, 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 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2005.

This document supersedes EN 548:1997.

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

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EN 548:2004 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum, supplied as either tiles or rolls.

To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, the document includes a classification system based on intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service (see EN 685). It also includes requirements for marking.

The term 'linoleum' is frequently incorrectly applied to a range of floor coverings, often to those based on polyvinyl chloride or rubber. Such materials are not included in this document.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

EN 425, *Resilient and laminate floor coverings - Castor chair test*

EN 426, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of width, length, straightness and flatness of sheet material*

EN 427, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of the side length, squareness and straightness of tiles*

EN 428, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of overall thickness*

EN 429, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of the thickness of layers*

EN 430, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of mass per unit area*

EN 433, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of residual indentation after static loading*

EN 435:1994, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of flexibility*

EN 669, *Resilient floor coverings - Determination of dimensional stability of linoleum tiles caused by changes in atmospheric humidity*

EN 670, *Resilient floor coverings - Identification of linoleum and determination of cement content and ash residue*

EN 685, *Resilient floor coverings – Classification.*

EN ISO 105-B02:1999, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:1994, including amendment 1:1998).*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

linoleum cement

binder in linoleum, consisting of a mixture of linseed oil and/or other vegetable drying oils, rosin and drying oil catalysts, which is converted to a semi-elastic mass by an oxidative curing process.

3.2

linoleum

product produced by calendaring one or more layers of a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, cork and/or woodflour, pigments and inorganic fillers containing a fibrous reinforcement and/or a fibrous backing. The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process.

NOTE The only chemical cross-linking bondings in linoleum will be those which, are formed during the oxidation process.

3.3

surface layer

layer or layers with the same binder above a support material or backing.

4 Identification

Linoleum shall be identified by its ability to be disintegrated in 0,5 mol/l potassium hydroxide/methanol solution and by the determination of cement content and ash residue.

The minimum amount of linoleum cement shall be 30 % when tested in accordance with EN 670.

The maximum amount of inorganic filler (ash residue) shall be 50 % when tested in accordance with EN 670.

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5 Requirements

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5.1 General requirements

All classes of plain and decorative linoleum shall comply with the appropriate general requirements specified in Table 1, when tested in accordance with the methods given therein.

Table 1 — General requirements


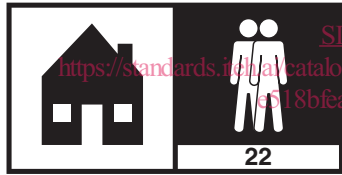

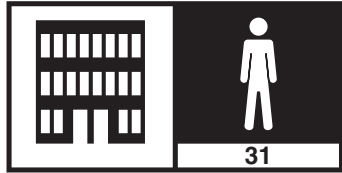

Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
Roll form:		EN 426
length width	m mm Not less than the nominal values	
Tiles:		EN 427
side length	mm Deviation $\leq 0,15$ % of nominal length up to 0,5 mm maximum	
squareness and straightness	mm Deviation allowed at any point	
for side length ≤ 400 mm > 400 mm	$\leq 0,25$ $\leq 0,35$	
Dimensional stability of tiles caused by changes of atmospheric humidity	Variation $\leq 0,1$ %	EN 669
Overall thickness	mm	EN 428
average individual values	Nominal value $\pm 0,15$ Nominal value $\pm 0,20$	
Thickness of calendered surface layer	minimum $\leq 0,80$ mm	EN 429
Effect of a castor chair	No disturbance to the surface other than slight change in appearance and no delamination shall occur	EN 425
Mass per unit area	g/m^2	EN 430
average	Nominal value ± 10 %	
Residual indentation after static loading	mm	EN 433
average		
nominal thickness: $\leq 3,2$ mm $\leq 4,0$ mm	$\leq 0,15$ $\leq 0,20$	
Flexibility of sheets		EN 435:1994
Thickness (nominal) 2,0 mm 2,5 mm 3,2 mm 4,0 mm	Mandrel diameter 30 mm 40 mm 50 mm 60 mm	Method A
	Shall show no sign of cracking when bent around the appropriate mandrel	
Colour fastness to artificial light	6 minimum	EN ISO 105-BO2:1999, Method 3 ^a
<p>^a Before comparing the test piece, expose the reference sample together with the Blue Wool cloth to the xenon arc lamp, until a contrast is produced on Blue Wool Reference 2 equal to the contrast illustrated by Grey Scale 3. This step is necessary to remove the inherent 'stove yellowing' of linoleum before the stable colouration is achieved.</p>		

Plain and decorative linoleum complying with the requirements of this document are suitable for use with castor chairs.

5.2 Classification requirements

The classification scheme for resilient floor coverings is described in EN 685. The requirements for plain and decorative linoleum in accordance with this scheme, are related to the nominal overall thickness of the linoleum, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Classification requirements

Class	Symbol	Intensity of use	Nominal overall thickness, mm
21		Domestic	2,0
		Moderate	
22		General	2,0
23		Heavy	2,0
31		Commercial	2,0
		Moderate	
32		General	2,0