



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 15825:2012

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Tekstilne talne obloge - Razvrščanje strojno izdelanih nelasastih preprog in tekačev

Textile floor coverings - Classification of machine-made rugs and runners without pile

Textile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung von maschinengefertigten abgepassten Teppichen und Läufern ohne Pol

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Revêtements de sol textiles - Classification des carpettes et passages sans velours manufacturés

[SIST EN 15825:2012](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/166a89e5-c2f3-4ecf-89ff-4c3878a48cf/sist-en-15825-2012)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 15825

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

**Textile floor coverings - Classification of machine-made rugs
and runners without pile**Revêtements de sol textiles - Classification des carpettes
et passages sans velours manufacturésTextile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung von maschinengefertigten
abgepassten Teppichen und Läufern ohne Pol

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Foreword

This document (EN 15825:2010) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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EN 15825:2010 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies the requirements for machine-made rugs and runners without pile, including a classification for domestic use according to use intensity and luxury.

This European Standard is not applicable to hand-knotted rugs, barrier mats, bathroom rugs.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this European Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 985, *Textile floor coverings — Castor chair test*

EN 1318, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of the apparent effective thickness of the backing*

EN 1471, *Textile floor coverings — Assessment of changes in appearance*

EN 1963:2007, *Textile floor coverings — Tests using the Lisson Tretrad Machine*

CEN/TS 14159, *Textile floor coverings — Requirements for tolerances on (linear) dimensions of rugs, runners, carpet tiles and wall-to-wall carpet and for tolerances on pattern repeat*

EN ISO 105-A01:2010, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part A01: General principles of testing (ISO 105-A01:2010)*

EN ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:1994)*

EN ISO 105-E01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E01: Colour fastness to water (ISO 105-E01:2010)*

EN ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Color fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:2001)*

ISO 1765, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness*

ISO 2424, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*

ISO 8543, *Textile floor coverings — Methods for determination of mass*

ISO 10361, *Textile floor coverings — Production of changes in appearance by means of Vettermann drum and hexapod tumbler testers*

3 Identification requirements

This clause specifies the characteristics for identifying the product and tolerance requirements for the identifying properties.

The manufacturer shall provide the following information in accordance with the definitions in ISO 2424:

— commercial references;

- type of backing;
- type of manufacture;

and shall declare values of the characteristics in Table 1.

Table 1 — Characteristic values

Characteristics	Test methods	Tolerances
Fibre composition of use surface	^a	
Dimensions	CEN/TS 14159	± 2,0%
Total thickness mm	ISO 1765	nominal +/- 10 %
Total mass per unit area g/m ²	ISO 8543	nominal mass +/- 10 %
Apparent thickness of foam backing (if applicable)	EN 1318	nominal +/- 0,5 mm
^a Attention is drawn to the European Directives 96/73/EC and 96/74/EC, which cover the fibre composition and are reflected in the national regulations.		

4 Basic requirements

Machine-made rugs and runners without pile shall conform to the basic requirements specified in Table 2.

Table 2 — Basic requirements

Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
Colour fastness ^a to Light		EN ISO 105-B02
- General	≥ 5	
- Pastel shade ^b	≥ 4	
Rubbing		EN ISO 105-X12
- Wet	≥ 3	
- Dry	≥ 3 - 4	
Water (change in colour)		EN ISO 105-E01
- Plain rugs	≥ 3 - 4	
- Other rugs	≥ 4	
Water (staining)		
- All rugs	≥ 2 - 3 ^c	
Hairiness (pilling) ^d	≥ 2,5	EN 1963:2007 – Test D Assess against photoscale after 200 cycles
^a Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer for each colour. ^b Pastel shade: colour corresponding to a standard depth ≤ 1/12 (in accordance with EN ISO 105-A01:2010). ^c On multifibre: worst result. ^d Tested production-wise and cross-wise, worst result decisive.		

5 Classification for level of use intensity

Machine-made rugs and runners without pile shall be classified for level of use intensity in accordance with the requirements of Table 3 for change in appearance in accordance with ISO 10361 in either the Hexapod or the Vettermann apparatus using the number of cycles for long tests specified in Table 3. The tested specimens shall be assessed in accordance with EN 1471 and the median grade for overall change in appearance shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 3.

Table 3 — Classification Requirements

Class	Vettermann (22 000 cycles) or Hexapod (12 000 cycles) (ISO 10361)
	Change of appearance rating (EN 1471)
Light	1
Normal	2
Heavy	3
Intense	3,5
Intense Prestige(a)	4

(a) For the “class Intense Prestige”, the mass of the use surface of the product shall meet the following requirements: $\geq 2\,000\text{ g/m}^2$.

6 Luxury classification

Machine-made rugs and runners without pile shall be classified for luxury class LC1.

7 Additional characteristics

7.1 General

The following additional claims may be made for products described in this document.

7.2 Castor chair suitability for occasional use

The product shall meet the requirement $r \geq 2,0$ when tested to EN 985.

7.3 Suitability for use on stair (runners only)

The product shall meet the requirement specified in Annex A when tested to EN 1963:2007 test B.

8 Report

The results taken from the test reports of the individual tests required for classification shall be summarized as shown in Annex B.

Annex A (normative)

Criteria for the assessment of stair suitability

A.1 Applicability

This annex shall be used only for runners without pile that are intended to be installed without the use of protective stair nosing. For runners without pile that are intended to be installed using protective stair nosings, the overall use class shall determine the stair suitability.

A.2 Backing

If the backing can be seen on a new unused piece of the runner when bent at 90 degrees over a 12,5 mm \pm 1 mm radius, the runner shall be deemed to be unsuitable.

A.3 Assessment

Assess the appearance of each specimen using at least three independent assessors according to the characteristics given in Table A.1 (for loop pile runners).

Table A.1 — Loop pile

Suitability	Criteria
Not suitable	Extreme changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visible backing - more than 3 fully broken loops - cobwebbing with a fibre length of 15 mm or more.
Suitable for normal and heavy class	Moderate changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not more than 3 broken loops over the whole width - cobwebbing with a fibre length of 5 mm to 15 mm; - moderate pattern changes at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad.
Suitable for intense and intense prestige class	Minor changes at the area of the stair edge e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited filament destruction (no broken loops) ; - cobwebbing with a fibre length of less than 5 mm. - minor pattern changes at the stair edge compared to areas of the test specimen exposed to the flat treatment with the Lisson Tretrad.