



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 687:2011

01-november-2011

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 687:1999

Netekstilne talne obloge - Specifikacija linoleja na plutinem hrbtišču brez dekorativnega vzorca in z njim

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit und ohne Muster mit Korkmentrücken

Revêtements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le linoléum uni et décoratif sur support en composition de liège

ITh STANDARD PREVIEW
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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 687:2011

ICS:

97.150 Netekstilne talne obloge Non-textile floor coverings

SIST EN 687:2011 **en,fr,de**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
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EN 687

April 2011

ICS 97.150

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English Version

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing

Revêtements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le
linoléum uni et décoratif sur support en composition de
liège

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit
und ohne Muster mit Korkmentrücken

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 March 2011.

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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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Contents		Page
Foreword.....		3
1	Scope	4
2	Normative references	4
3	Terms and definitions	5
4	Identification.....	5
5	Requirements	5
5.1	General requirements.....	5
5.2	Classification requirements.....	7
6	Marking	8
Annex A (informative) Optional properties		9
Bibliography		10

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Foreword

This document (EN 687:2011) 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 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2011.

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.

This document supersedes EN 687:1997.

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

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EN 687:2011 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing as a compound floor covering, supplied in roll form.

To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, the standard 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 European Standard.

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 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, *Resilient floor coverings — Determination of flexibility*

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

EN 685, *Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Classification*

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, 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 with corkment backing

product produced by calendering a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, cork and/or woodflour, pigments and inorganic filler onto a corkment backing

NOTE The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process.

3.3

corkment

backing or underlay produced by calendering a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, granulated cork, pigments and inorganic fillers on a fibrous backing

NOTE 1 The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process.

NOTE 2 The only chemical cross-linking bondings in linoleum will be those which are formed during the oxidation process.

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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.

Corkment shall be identified by its ability to be disintegrated in 0,5 mol/l potassium hydroxide/methanol solution.

5 Requirements

5.1 General requirements

All classes of linoleum on corkment backing shall comply with the appropriate general requirements specified in Table 1, when tested in accordance with the methods given therein.

Table 1 — General requirements









Property	Requirement	Test method
Rolls		EN 426
Length width	m mm Not less than the nominal values	
Overall thickness	mm	EN 428
Nominal value	$\geq 4,0$	
Average	Nominal value $\pm 0,20$	
Individual values	Nominal value $\pm 0,25$	
Thickness of linoleum composition	mm	EN 429
Average	Nominal value $\pm 0,15$	
Individual values	Nominal value $\pm 0,20$	
Mass per unit area	g/m^2	EN 430
Average	Nominal value $\pm 10 \%$	
Residual indentation after static loading	mm	EN 433
Average	$\leq 0,40$	
Flexibility around a mandrel of diameter 60 mm	Shall show no signs of cracking	EN 435 Method A
Colour fastness to artificial light	6 minimum	EN ISO 105-B02 Method 3 ¹⁾
Effect of a castor chair	No damage shall be apparent.	EN 425

¹⁾ 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.

5.2 Classification requirements

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

Table 2 — Classification

Class	Symbol	Level of use	Nominal thickness of the surface layer
21		domestic moderate	1,5
22		domestic general	
22+		domestic general	
23		domestic heavy	
31		commercial moderate	1,5
32		commercial general	
33		commercial heavy	2,0
41		light industrial moderate	