SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST FprEN 12229:2013

01-september-2013

Podloge za športne dejavnosti - Postopek priprave preskušancev iz umetne trave in šivanih tekstilnih podlog

Surfaces for sports areas - Procedure for the preparation of synthetic turf and needle-punch test pieces

Sportböden - Verfahren zur Herstellung von Probekörpern aus Kunststoffrasen und textilen Belägen

Sols sportifs - Méthode de préparation d'éprouvettes en textile aiguilleté et en gazon synthétique

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **FprEN 12229**

ICS:

59.080.60	Tekstilne talne obloge	Textile floor coverings
97.150	Netekstilne talne obloge	Non-textile floor coverings
97.220.10	Športni objekti	Sports facilities

kSIST FprEN 12229:2013 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

FINAL DRAFT
FprEN 12229

May 2013

ICS 59.080.60; 97.220.10

Will supersede EN 12229:2007

English Version

Surfaces for sports areas - Procedure for the preparation of synthetic turf and needle-punch test pieces

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (FprEN 12229:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 217 “Surfaces for sports areas”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede EN 12229:2007.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a procedure for the preparation of test pieces of synthetic turf and needle-punch sports surfaces.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1
surfacing
top layer, or layers, including any shock pad or other shock absorbing or load spreading layers, which directly provide the sports performance and biomechanical response qualities

2.2
supporting layer(s)
main structural layer or layers which support the surfacing and which can influence its sports performance and biomechanical response qualities

Note 1 to entry: Supporting layers can be composed of granular material with a binding agent to produce a cohesive layer or unbound granular material.

2.3
sample
surfacing and supporting layers from which test pieces are taken

2.4
test piece
representative specimen of the surfacing and any supporting layers, if required

3 Preparation of test pieces

3.1 Test pieces, with dimensions as specified in the appropriate test method, shall be cut from a sample of surfacing. Test pieces shall not be taken within 100 mm of any edge of a sample or its constituent parts. Test pieces shall be taken in an even distribution across the sample.

3.2 For tests in which the characteristics being measured are influenced by the supporting layers, as detailed in the appropriate test method, the surfacing shall be laid on supporting layers of equivalent materials and construction to that used on an installation. The supporting layers of the test piece shall be prepared in accordance with the instructions provided by the manufacturer or supplier.

When preparing the supporting layers, take care to ensure that the depth and consolidation of materials simulates the conditions obtained during the installation of the product.

If laboratory test pieces incorporating the supporting layers are being prepared in containers, take care to ensure that the design of the container does not influence the test results.

3.3 The surfacing shall be laid free of creases and with minimal disturbance or damage onto the supporting layers.

Record in the test report any creases or defects resulting from the manufacturing of the surfacing.

Reject the surfacing if it has any defects resulting from storage or transportation.

3.4 If the carpet pile is filled with the same filler material throughout its depth, the mass of filling material specified by the manufacturer or supplier, appropriate to the size of the sample, shall be taken and divided into three equal portions. One third shall be uniformly spread onto the surfacing working it into the pile with a stiff brush. This operation shall be repeated twice more until all filler is applied. Take care to ensure that applying the filler material does not flatten or trap the pile of the surfacing.

3.5 If different types of filler material are incorporated into the pile, the manufacturer's instructions for preparing the surface shall be followed as closely as possible. If specified, this may include consolidation of the infill by means of a conditioning roller (see below) or other means. The same conditioning procedure shall be used on all test specimens being prepared for any one product. Take care to ensure that applying the filler material does not flatten or trap the pile of the surfacing.

3.6 Following filling, filled test specimens shall be conditioned prior to test by passing a hand-pulled roller over the test specimen for 50 cycles (one cycle comprises one outward and one return path of one roller). The barrel of the roller shall weigh (28,5 $\pm$ 0,5) kg, be (118 $\pm$ 5) mm in diameter and have plastic studs mounted as shown in Figure 1 and detailed in Table 1. The studs shall be as shown in Figure 2, be manufactured from plastic and have a Shore A hardness of 96 $\pm$ 2.

Note a manufacturing tolerance of ± 1 mm for the stud positions has been found satisfactory.

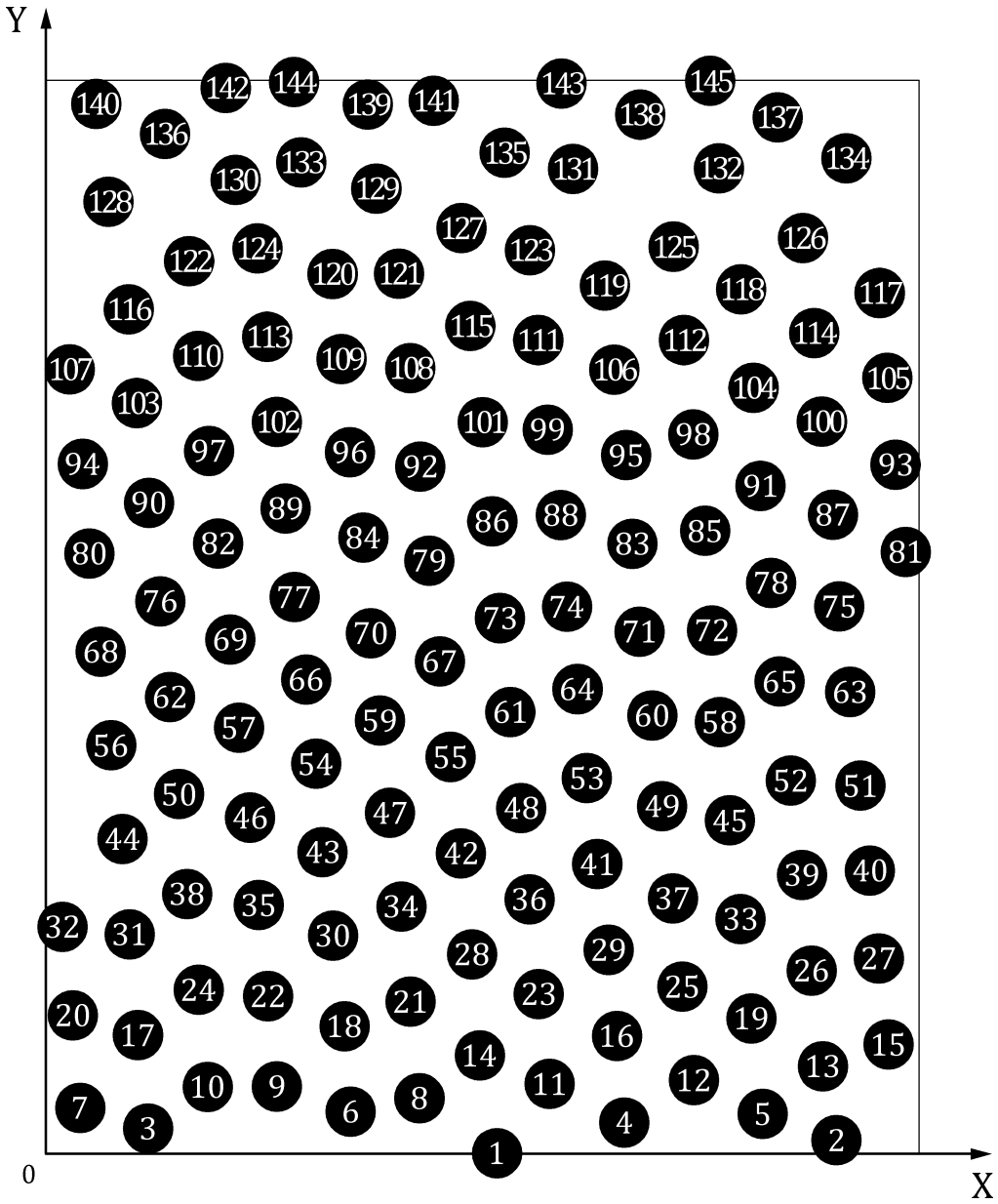

Figure 1 — Pattern of studs