



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 14215:2013

01-oktober-2013

Nadomešča:

SIST EN 14215:2003

SIST EN 15825:2012

Tekstilne talne obloge - Razvrščanje strojno obdelanih preprog in tekačev

Textile floor coverings - Classification of machine-made pile rugs and runners

Textile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung von maschinengefertigten abgepassten Polteppichen und Läufern

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

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 14215:2013**

ICS:

59.080.60 Tekstilne talne obloge Textile floor coverings

SIST EN 14215:2013

en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 14215

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 2013

ICS 59.080.60

Supersedes EN 14215:2003, EN 15825:2010

English Version

**Textile floor coverings - Classification of machine-made pile rugs
and runners**Revêtements de sol textiles - Classification des carpettes
et passages en velours manufacturésTextile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung von maschinengefertigten
abgepassten Polteppichen und Läufern

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 July 2013.

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

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

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Contents	Page
Foreword.....	3
1 Scope	4
2 Normative references	4
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Identification requirements	5
5 Basic requirements	5
6 Classification for level of use intensity	6
7 Luxury classification	7
8 Additional characteristics	7
8.1 General	7
8.2 Castor chair suitability for occasional use	7
8.3 Suitability for use on stairs (runners only)	7
9 Report	7
Annex A (normative) Method to determine the calculated surface pile density	8
Annex B (normative) Criteria for the assessment of stair suitability	9
Annex C (normative) Summary test report	12
Annex D (normative) Lists of references	13

SIST EN 14215:2013

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4266e49d-45a9-46e3-b28c-b7e37999225f/sist-en-14215-2013>

Foreword

This document (EN 14215:2013) 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 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2014.

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 14215:2003 and EN 15825:2010.

List of significant technical changes:

- this standard supersedes the previous edition of EN 14215 and also EN 15825:2010. Hence the scope covers also machine-made rugs and runners without pile;
- the normative references were updated and new references were included;
- new classification codes and new criteria were introduced for the use intensity classes (Clause 6);
- luxury classes were based only on the mass of pile per unit area above the substrate (SPW); a class LC1 was introduced (Clause 7);
- Annex A was extended to a wider range of materials;
- Annex B was deleted. The new Annex B corresponds to the previous Annex C (stair suitability) but was thoroughly reworked;
- A new Annex C was added on the test report;
- A new Annex D was added: a list of equivalent terms in four languages (English-French-German-Dutch).

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EN 14215:2013 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies requirements for machine-made (woven, tufted, knitted, needled, flocked, bonded, hand-tufted) rugs and runners, including a classification according to use intensity and luxury.

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

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 1471, *Textile floor coverings — Assessment of changes in appearance*

EN 1963, *Textile floor coverings — Tests using the Lisson Tretad 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-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02)*

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

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

ISO 1763, *Carpets — Determination of number of tufts and/or loops per unit length and per unit area*

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

ISO 2424:2007, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*

ISO 4919, *Carpets — Determination of tuft withdrawal force*

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 tester*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2424:2007 and the following apply.

3.1**SPT**

thickness of pile above the substrate in mm

3.2**SPW**

mass of pile per unit area above the substrate in g/m²

3.3**SPD**

surface pile density in g/cm³

3.4**SPD_c**

calculated surface pile density

3.5**N_z**number of tufts/loops per dm²**3.6****FD**

fibre density factor

4 Identification requirements

This clause specifies the requirements for the identification of the product and tolerances for the identifying properties.

The manufacturer of machine made rugs and runners shall provide information on the following in accordance with the terms and definitions specified in ISO 2424

- commercial references,
- type of production technique,
- type of use surface;
- type of secondary backing (if applicable).

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and shall declare the values of the characteristics listed in Table 1 using the test methods specified therein. The tolerances of the characteristics shall be in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Identification requirements

Characteristics	Test method	Tolerances
Fibre composition of use-surface	Regulation EU N° 1007/2011	
Dimensions	CEN/TS 14159	CEN/TS 14159
Total thickness mm	ISO 1765	±10 %
Total mass per unit area g/m ²	ISO 8543	±10 %
If applicable: Mass of pile per unit area above the substrate (SPW) g/m ²	ISO 8543	±10 %
If applicable: Number of tufts/loops per unit area (N _z)	ISO 1763	±10 %
If applicable: Surface pile density (SPD) in g/cm ³	ISO 8543	±10 %

5 Basic requirements

The general properties of machine-made rugs and runners shall be in accordance with Table 2 when tested in accordance with the test methods therein.

Table 2 — Basic requirements

Characteristics	Requirements	Test methods
Colour fastness to light Man-made fibres Natural fibres	≥ 5 ≥ 4	EN ISO 105-B02
Colour fastness to rubbing - dry - wet	≥ 3 - 4 ≥ 3	EN ISO 105-X12
Colour fastness to Water (change in colour) - plain rugs and runners - patterned and with tonal effect Water (staining) - all rugs and runners	≥ 3 - 4 ≥ 4 ≥ 2 - 3 ^a	EN ISO 105-E01
Tuft withdrawal force: cut pile rugs ^b	3,0 N (average, with no individual result below 1,5 N)	ISO 4919
Tuft withdrawal force: loop pile rugs ^b	10,0 N (average, with no individual result below 5,0 N)	ISO 4919
Fibre bind (synthetic loop rugs and runners without pile only)	SIST EN 14215:2013 fuzzing, hairiness below level of reference photographs	EN 1963, test C (200 cycles)
^a On multi fibre: worst result. ^b A representative number or tufts/loops shall be sampled, taking into account the binding.		

6 Classification for level of use intensity

Machine-made rugs and runners shall be classified for level of use intensity in accordance with the requirements of Table 3 (for all classes). For pile rugs and runners classified as class 23, SPD_C (g/cm^3) shall be minimum 0,12 and SPW (g/m^2) shall be minimum 1 500 g/m^2 . Annex A defines the method to determine the calculated surface pile density.

The change in appearance is determined in accordance with ISO 10361 in either the Hexapod or the Vettermann apparatus using the number of cycles for long term tests. The tested specimens shall be assessed in accordance with EN 1471 and the median grade for overall change in appearance shall meet the requirements specified in Table 3.

Table 3 — Classification for use intensity – Change in appearance – Requirements

Class	Vettermann (20 000 cycles) or Hexapod (12 000 cycles) (ISO 10361)
	Change of appearance rating (EN 1471)
21	2
22	3
23	4

7 Luxury classification

Machine-made rugs and runners without pile shall be classified as LC1.

Machine-made pile rugs and runners shall be classified as specified in Table 4.

Table 4 — Luxury class by mass of pile per unit area above the substrate

Luxury class	SPW (in g/m ²) According to ISO 8543
LC1	< 600
LC2	≥ 600
LC3	≥ 800
LC4	≥ 1 000
LC5	≥ 1 500

8 Additional characteristics

8.1 General

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

8.2 Castor chair suitability for occasional use

If a claim for castor chair suitability for occasional use is made, the product shall meet the requirement for an occasional use $r \geq 2,0$ when tested according to EN 985, Test A.

8.3 Suitability for use on stairs (runners only)

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

9 Report

The results taken from the test reports of the individual test required for classification shall be summarised as shown in Annex C.

Annex A (normative)

Method to determine the calculated surface pile density

The following formula shall be used to calculate the calculated surface pile density:

$$\text{SPD}_c = \frac{\text{SPW} \times 10^{-3}}{\text{SPT} \times \text{FD}}$$

Surface pile thickness (SPT) shall be determined in accordance with EN 1766.

The fibre density factors (FD) are as follows:

— acrylic	1,12
— cotton	1,50
— polyamide	1,14
— polyester	1,38
— polypropylene	0,91
— silk	1,25
— viscose	1,52
— wool	1,32

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In the case of fibre blends, the minimum requirements are calculated on a pro-rata basis according to the fibre blend.

Annex B (normative)

Criteria for the assessment of stair suitability

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

For loop pile runners, the thickness of the pile above the substrate measured according to ISO 1766 shall be ≤ 12 mm.

For pile runners: If the primary backing can be seen on a new unused piece of the runner when bent at 90° over a $(12,5 \pm 1)$ mm radius, the runner shall be deemed to be unsuitable as long as a visible backing is not part of the surface design.

Assess the appearance of each test specimen using at least three independent assessors according to the characteristics given in Table B.1 (for loop pile runners), Table B.2 (for cut pile runners) or Table B.4 (for runners without pile).

Pile runners showing a pile loss of more than three when assessed in accordance with Tables B.1 or B.2 shall be tested and classified according to the pile withdrawal force test given in Table B.3.

Table B.1 — Loop pile runners

Suitability	Criteria
Not suitable	<p style="text-align: center;">SIST EN 14215:2013</p> <p>Extreme changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — visible primary backing as long as a visible backing is not part of the surface design; — more than three fully broken loops; — cob-webbing with a fibre length of 15 mm or more.
Suitable for class 21 and 22	<p>Moderate changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — not more than three broken loops over the whole width; — cob-webbing 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; — runners showing pile loss (more than three) are tested and classified according to the pile withdrawal force test (ISO 4919 and Table B.3).
Suitable for class 23	<p>Minor changes at the area of the stair edge e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — limited filament destruction (no broken loops); — cob-webbing 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; — runners showing pile loss (more than three) are tested and classified according to the pile withdrawal force test (ISO 4919 and Table B.3).