SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 661:1999

01-marec-1999

Netekstilne talne obloge - Ugotavljanje razširjanja vode

Resilient floor coverings - Determination of the spreading of water

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der Wasserausbreitung

Revetements de sol résilients - Détermination de la propagation de l'eau

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 661:1994**

ICS:

97.150 Netekstilne talne obloge Non-textile floor coverings

SIST EN 661:1999 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 661

November 1994

ICS 91.180

Descriptors: Floor coverings, tests, propagation, water

English version

Resilient floor coverings - Determination of the spreading of water

Revêtements de sol résilients - Détermination de la propagation de l'eau

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der Wasserausbreitung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1994-11-10. 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.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 'Resilient and textile 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the rate at which water spreads horizontally within a resilient floor covering having a non-absorbent backing.

2 Principle

The rate at which water spreads horizontally in a resilient floor covering having a non-absorbent backing is measured.

3 Apparatus and materials

3.1 Glass plates, of minimum dimensions 260 mm x 260 mm and thickness 3 mm to 5mm.

3.2 Metal collars, of nominal thickness 8 mm, nominal internal section 314 mm^2, nominal internal diameter 20 mm (see figure 1).

NOTE: The design of the collar is such that it will support the graduated tube, and will create a constant water level of (5 + 1) mm above the floor covering.

3.3 A graduated tube, with a volume of 50 ml and internal diameter of 11 mm.

3.4 A stand, to hold the graduated tube in a vertical position.

3.5 Metal plate, of minimum dimensions 250 mm x 250 mm x 2 mm.

3.6 A sealant, giving a water-tight joint for fitting the collar to the test piece.

3.7 The test liquid, i.e. distilled water containing 0,03 % pure sodium alkylsulfate and 0,06 % colouring agent.

3.8 One of the adhesives recommended for the installation of the resilient floor covering.

4 Sampling and preparation of test pieces

Take a representative sample from the available material.

Take three test pieces at equal distances across the sample, the distance between the outer edge of the sample and the nearest edge of the test piece being at least 100 mm, of dimensions (250 ± 5) mm x (250 ± 5) mm.

Identify the layer of the sample which could allow water to be transmitted horizontally. Over an area of 100 mm^2 at the centre of each test piece, make a number of shallow cuts in the surface above this layer, to reach it but not to penetrate it.

Bond each test piece to a glass plate and place a 6 kg weight on top for 4 h, using a metal plate according to 3.5

Seal a metal collar around the prepared test area.

5 Conditioning

After preparation, keep the test piece/glass plate bonding at ambient conditions for one week and then keep the test piece in the testing atmosphere i.e. temperature of (23 ± 2) °C and relative humidity (50 ± 5) % for a minimum of 48 h, but not more than 96 h, before the test. Maintain these conditions when carrying out the test.

6 Procedure

Place the test piece with the collar fitting over the open end of the tube which is filled with the test liquid.

Turn the whole unit over in such a way that the test piece is horizontal, and read the initial level in the tube from the graduations.

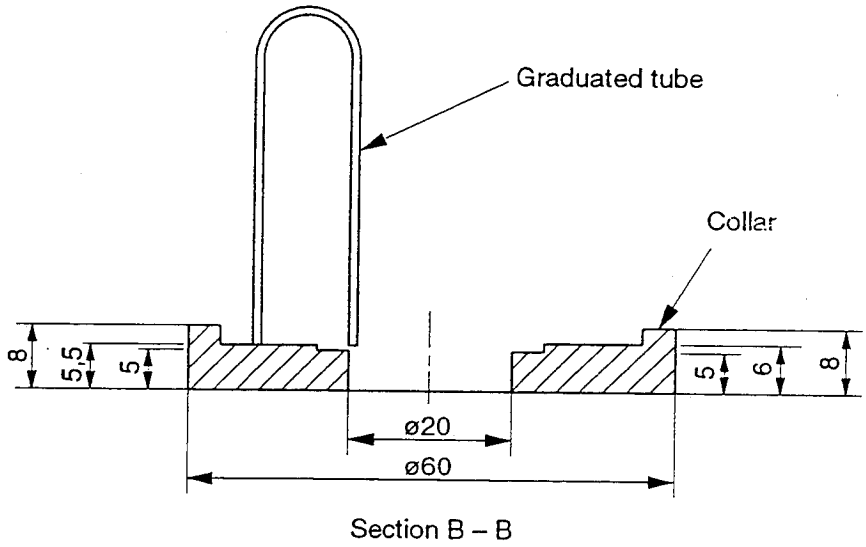
Record the time required for the coloured water to spread to one of the edges of the test piece.

If the water does not reach one of the edges in the minimum period specified in the product standard, terminate the test after a further 2 h.

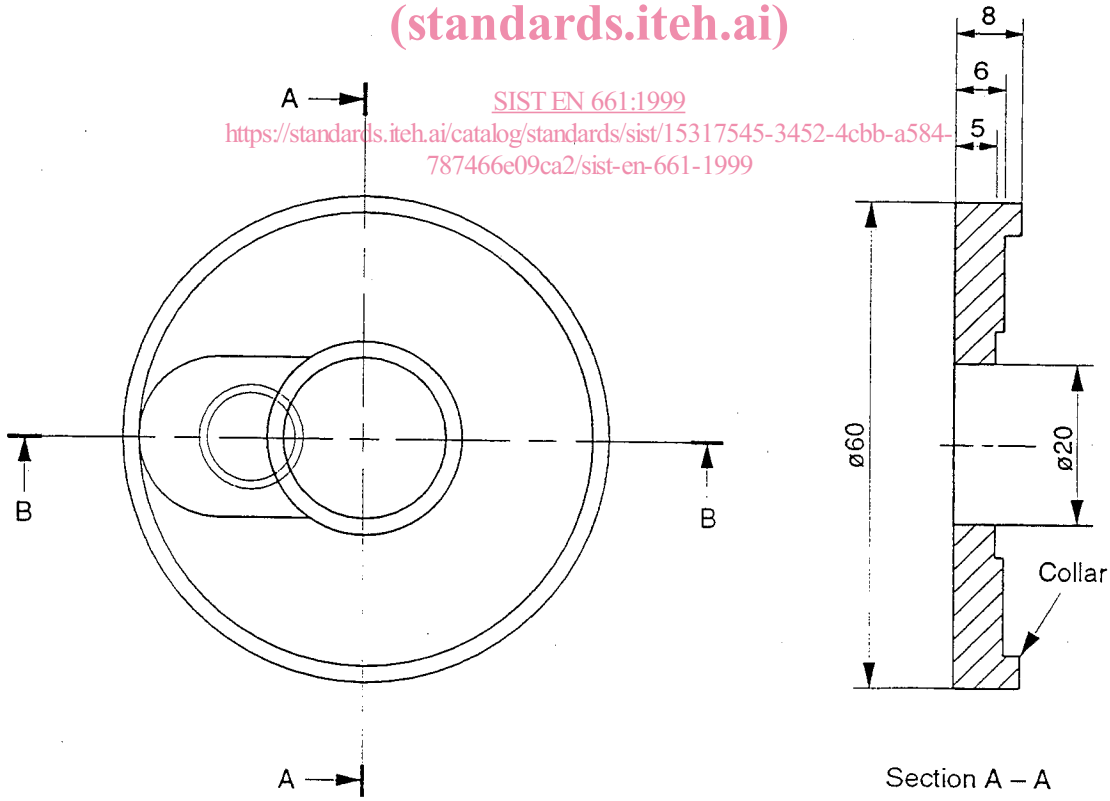
If the water reaches an edge of a test piece before the specified period, make a series of vertical radial cuts immediately on a section of the test piece to establish whether the water has spread throughout the thickness of the material. If the spread of water has been principally at the bonding level, discount the result and repeat the test on a further piece.

NOTE 1: With some materials the progress of the test may be followed by using an inclined mirror positioned below the test piece.

NOTE 2: With materials with an opaque backing the progress of the test may be followed by placing self-indicating silica gel around the test piece.



Section B – B



Section A – A

Figure 1. Apparatus

7 Expression of results

Express the result as the shortest of the times recorded for water to spread to one of the edges of the three test pieces.

8 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

a) reference to this standard i.e. EN 661;

b) a complete identification of the product tested, including type, source and manufacturer's reference numbers;

c) the previous history of the sample;

d) the shortest of the times recorded for water to spread to one of the edges of the three test pieces.

e) any deviation from this standard which may have affected the results.