SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 662:1999

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Netekstilne talne obloge - Ugotavljanje gubanja pri izpostavitvi vlagi

Resilient floor coverings - Determination of curling exposure to moisture

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der Schüsselung bei Feuchteeinwirkung

Revetements de sol résilients - Détermination de l'incurvation a l'humidité

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Resilient floor coverings - Determination of curling on exposure to moisture

Revêtements de sol résilients - Détermination de l'incurvation à l'humidité

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der Schüsselung bei Feuchteeinwirkung

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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 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1995.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 vertical deformation of a resilient floor covering when in contact with a wet surface.

2 Definition

For the purposes of this standard the following definition applies.

curl. The vertical deformation of a resilient floor covering on exposure to moisture.

3 Principle

A test piece is laid on a moistened cellulose paper. At the beginning and at the end of the test the vertical distance between the upper side of a support plate and the underside of a test piece is measured at the four corners.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Non-absorbent support plates e.g. glass, metal, flat and rigid, of minimum dimensions 150 mm x 150 mm, thickness ≥ 6 mm, with polished, unbevelled edges.

4.2 Containers of a size such that the support plate may be immersed to within 3 mm to 5 mm of its upper face.

4.3 A swivelling platform to carry the containers positioned in front of a travelling microscope.

4.4 A travelling microscope with the horizontal axis of the eyepiece level with the upper surface of the support plate, giving an enlargement of 20 x and having a precision of reading of 0,05 mm.

4.5 Capillary material placed on each support plate, consisting of neutral cellulose paper, e.g. make-up removal tissue normally weighing 17 g/m^2, used in double thickness as supplied, and minimum dimensions 210 mm x 210 mm.

4.6 Test liquid, e.g. distilled water containing 0,03 % pure sodium alkyl sulfate.

5 Sampling and preparation of test pieces

Take a representative sample from the available material.

Take five flat test pieces at equal distances accross 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 (150 ± 5) mm x (150 ± 5)mm.

6 Conditioning

Condition the test pieces at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C and relative humidity (50 ± 5) % for a minimum of 24 h.

Maintain these conditions when carrying out the test.

7 Procedure

Spread the cellulose paper which has been moistened with the test liquid over the support plates in the container taking care to avoid stretching it or folding it or allowing bubbles to form. Burst small bubbles with a pin.

Make notches in the paper at each corner over a radius of approximately 10 mm.

Place the test piece onto the paper, with the wear surface uppermost, ensuring that there is no overlap.

Place the container on the swivelling platform. In turn, measure the vertical distance between the upper surface of the support plate and the underside of the test piece.

NOTE. The mean of the four readings represents the initial measurement; these four readings should not differ by more than 0,25 mm.

Adjust the level of the liquid in the container and top up during the test as necessary.

Repeat the measurements of the vertical distance 48 h after the beginning of the test.

8 Calculation and expression of results

Calculate the curl or curvature of the test pieces from the difference between the measurement after 48 h and the initial measurement.

Calculate the mean value of the four lowest recorded curvature values from the five test pieces and express the result in millimetres to one decimal place.

9 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

a) reference to this standard i.e. EN 662;

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 mean of the four lowest values for curl;

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