



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 430:1999

01-marec-1999

Netekstilne talne obloge - Ugotavljanje ploščinske mase

Resilient floor coverings - Determination of mass per unit area

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der flächenbezogenen Masse

Revetements de sol résilients - Détermination des masses surfaciques

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 430:1994

[SIST EN 430:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/489dfda7-a9ff-414e-be02-ea2298e7e7ae/sist-en-430-1999)

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ICS:

97.150 Netekstilne talne obloge Non-textile floor coverings

SIST EN 430:1999

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 430

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Descriptors: Floor coverings, textile floor coverings, measurements, specific area

English version

**Resilient floor coverings - Determination of mass
per unit area**Revêtements de sol résilients - Détermination
des masses surfaciquesElastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der
flächenbezogenen Masse**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**
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CENEuropean 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 floorcoverings" of which the secretariat is held by BSI.

This document was submitted to the formal vote and approved.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1995.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, 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 and United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the mass per unit area of a resilient floor covering.

2 Definition

For the purposes of this standard, the following definition applies.

mass per unit area: The quotient of mass and area expressed in grams per square metre.

3 Principle

A number of test pieces of defined size are taken from a resilient floor covering sample. The test pieces are weighed and from this, the mass per unit area of the floor covering is calculated.

4 Apparatus

4.1 A balance, capable of weighing a test piece to the nearest 10 mg.

4.2 caliper gauge, capable of measuring the size of a test piece to the nearest 0,05 mm.

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5 Sampling and preparation of test pieces

Take a representative sample from the available material.

Take five test pieces at equal distances from the sample, the distance between the outer edge of the sample and the nearest edge of the test piece being at least 100 mm, either square or round, of at least 0,01 m² in area, or from individual tiles.

NOTE: Full tiles may also be used.

If necessary, clean the edges of the test piece.

6 Conditioning

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

Maintain these conditions when carrying out the test.

7 Procedure

For each test piece, measure and record the dimensions to the nearest 0,1 mm. Weigh each test piece separately and record the mass to the nearest 10 mg.

8 Calculation and expression of results

Calculate the mass per unit area in grams per square metre using the following equation:

Mass per unit area

$$\frac{M}{A}$$

where:

M is the mass of the test piece in grams;

A is the area of the test piece in square metres.

For results up to and equal to 1 000 g/m², express these to the nearest 5 g/m².

For results over 1 000 g/m², express these to the nearest 10 g/m².

Calculate the mean value for mass per unit area for the five test pieces.

9 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

- a) reference to this standard, i.e. EN 430;
- b) complete identification of the product tested, including type, source, colour and manufacturer's reference numbers;
- c) previous history of the sample;
- d) the mean value for mass per unit area;
- e) any deviation from this standard which may have affected the results.