
Netekstilne talne obloge - Ugotavljanje trdnosti šiva

Resilient floor coverings - Determination of seam strength

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der Nahtfestigkeit

Revetements de sol résilients - Détermination de la résistance de la soudure

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 684:1995[SIST EN 684:1999](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e59efcb8-d2a6-429e-9c0f-a98cdf7c23d8/sist-en-684-1999)<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e59efcb8-d2a6-429e-9c0f-a98cdf7c23d8/sist-en-684-1999>**ICS:**

97.150

Netekstilne talne obloge

Non-textile floor coverings

SIST EN 684:1999**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 684

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English version

Resilient floor coverings - Determination of seam strengthRevêtements de sol résilients - Détermination
de la résistance de la soudureElastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der
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CEN

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 "Resilient and textile floor coverings" of which the secretariat 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1996.

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 and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the strength of the seams of resilient floor coverings when welded in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2 Definition

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

Seam strength: The maximum tensile force recorded, for a defined width, when a floor covering is tested under a constant rate of separation.

3 Principle

An increasing tensile force is applied to the seam until breakage occurs and the maximum force is recorded (see figure 1).

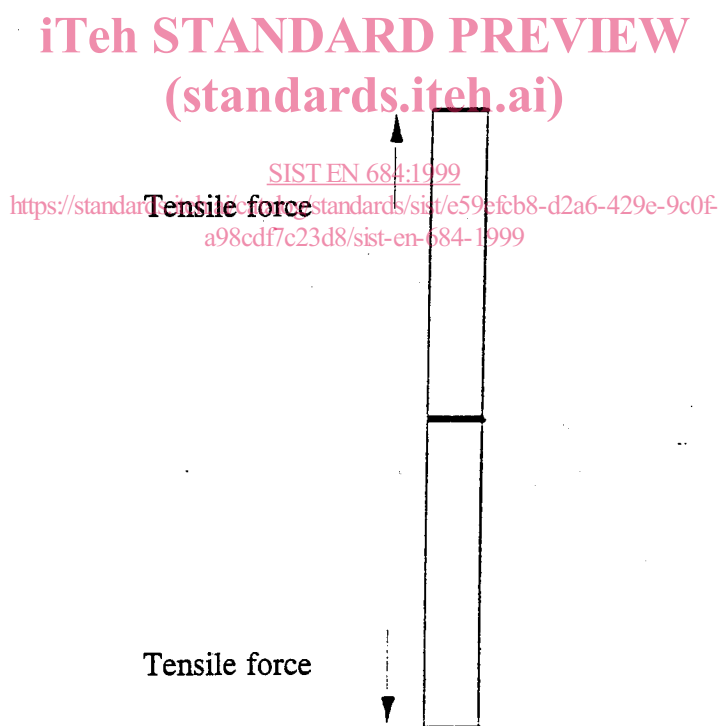


Figure 1: Principle of test

4 Apparatus

A tensile testing machine, which allows a speed of separation of (100 ± 5) mm/min, and a recording device.

5 Sampling and preparation of test pieces

5.1 Sampling.

Take a representative sample from the available material.

5.2 Preparation of test pieces.

Take two pieces of a sheet floor covering of minimum length 1 m and minimum width 300 mm and weld them together in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. For tiles, weld two tiles together in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Cut five test pieces of minimum length 150 mm and width $(50 \pm 0,5)$ mm 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, with the seam centrally located across each test piece (see figure 2).

Dimension in millimetres

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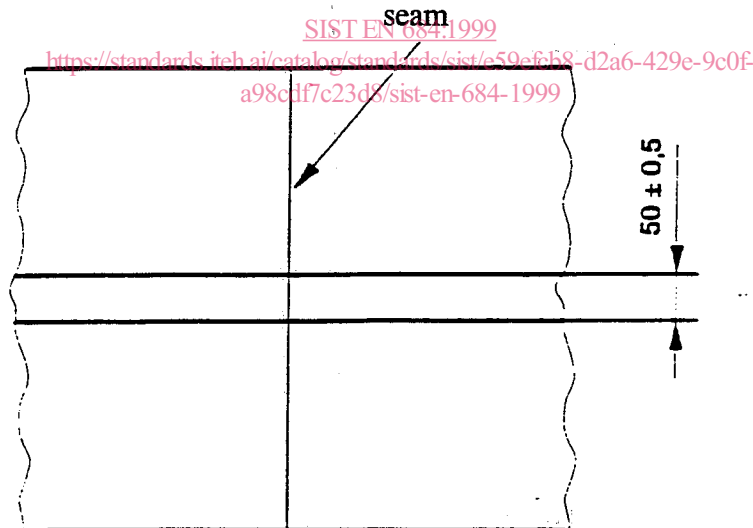


Figure 2: Test piece layout

6 Conditioning

Condition the test pieces at a temperature of $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and relative humidity of $(50 \pm 5) \%$ for a minimum of 24 h.

Maintain these conditions when carrying out the test.

7 Procedure

Place the test piece in the jaws (which are approximately 100 mm apart) of the tensile testing machine so that the seam is at an equal distance from the jaws and tension is applied evenly over the width. Set the machine and its recording device in operation such that the speed of separation is $(100 \pm 5) \text{ mm/min}$. Record the force at break or the maximum force exerted.

Repeat the test on the remaining test pieces to obtain five values.

8 Calculation and expression of results

Calculate the mean value of the five tests and express the result to the nearest 10 N in N/50 mm.

Also record the minimum of the individual values.

9 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

- a) a reference to this standard, i.e. EN 684;
- b) a complete identification of the product tested, including type, source, colour and manufacturer's reference numbers;
- c) previous history of the sample;
- d) a description of the welding process;
- e) the mean value of seam strength;
- f) the minimum value of seam strength;
- g) the type of failure if not in the seam, e.g. failure due to breaking of test piece;
- h) any deviation from this standard which may have affected the results.