SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 669:1999

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Netekstilne talne obloge - Ugotavljanje dimenzijske stabilnosti linolejskih plošč zaradi spreminjanja zračne vlage

Resilient floor coverings - Determination of dimensional stability of linoleum tiles caused by changes in atmospheric humidity

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Bestimmung der Maßänderung von Linoleum-Platte durch Veränderung der Luftfeuchte

Revetements de sol résilients - Détermination de la stabilité dimensionnelle des dalles de linoléum due aux variations de l'humidité atmosphérique

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 669:1997**

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97.150	Netekstilne talne obloge	Non-textile floor coverings

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English version

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CEN

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

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Foreword

This European Standard has been 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 1998.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the dimensional stability of linoleum tiles caused by changes in atmospheric humidity.

2 Definition

For the purpose of this standard the following definition applies:

dimensional stability : The variation of the distance between marks previously made on the test piece after treatment in humid air under specified conditions.

3 Apparatus

3.1 A sliding calliper gauge, or equivalent device, e.g. a table with comparators and stop unit, of accuracy 0,05 mm.

3.2 A smooth, flat surface, with dimensions larger than those of the tiles e.g. a plate of thickness ≥ 10 mm.

3.3 A rigid plate, squared and finished, with dimensions 5 mm to 10 mm less than those of the test pieces. The mass per unit area of the plate shall be approximately 20 kg/m^2 (e.g. steel of thickness 2,5 mm or duralumin of thickness 7 mm).

3.4 Humidity cabinet or similar device, capable of maintaining test pieces at 23 °C and 80 % relative humidity.

4 Sampling and preparation of test pieces

Take a representative sample from the available material.

Take five tiles from the sample as test pieces. Where a pack of tiles comprises the sample, ensure that the first and last tiles are not selected as test pieces.

5 Conditioning

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

6 Procedure

Scribe three marks along each side of the tile, two approximately 10 mm from the perpendicular edges and the third equidistant from the first two.

Place the tile on the flat surface with the squared plate on top. Take three measurements of the marked distance between the opposite sides.

Expose the tile to an atmosphere of at (23 ± 2) °C and (80 ± 5) % relative humidity in the humidity cabinet (3.4) for (24 ± 0,5) h. Repeat the measurements within 10 min of removal from the humidity cabinet.

7 Calculation and expression of result

For each tile, calculate the mean value of the three relevant measurements in each direction, before and after exposure at 23 °C and 80 % relative humidity.

Calculate the change from the initial length.

Calculate the mean value for the five tiles for each direction expressed as a percentage to the nearest 0,01 %.

8 Test report

The test report shall contain the following information:

a) a reference to this standard i.e. EN 669;

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

c) previous history of the sample;

d) the mean value of dimensional change for each direction;

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