

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 548:1999

01-marec-1999

## Netekstilne talne obloge - Specifikacija linoleja brez dekorativnega vzorca in z njim

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit und ohne Muster

Revetements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le linoléum uni et décoratif

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: (standards iteh ai)

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ICS:

97.150 Netekstilne talne obloge Non-textile floor coverings

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**EN 548** 

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 1997

ICS 97,150

Descriptors:

floor coverings, linoleum, sheets, floor slabs, specifications, characteristics, tests, safety, classifications, tables (data), symbols, labelling

English version

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

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Revêtements de sol résilients - Spécifications Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für pour le linoléum uni et décoratif (standards.iteh.ailinoleum mit und ohne Muster

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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

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#### Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC TC 134 "Resilient and textile floor coverings", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

Annex A and annex B are informative

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1997.

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.

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### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum, supplied as either tiles or rolls.

To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, the standard includes a classification system based on intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service (see EN 685). It also includes requirements for marking.

The term 'linoleum' is frequently incorrectly applied to a range of floor coverings, often to those based on polyvinyl chloride or rubber. Such materials are not included in this standard.

#### 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 426	Resilient floor coverings - Determination of width, length, straightness and		
•	flatness of sheet material		
EN 427	Resilient floor coverings - Determination of the side length, a squareness and straightness of tiles 7da91deda6f8/sist-en-548-1999		
EN 428	Resilient floorcoverings - Determination of overall thickness		
EN 429	Resilient floor coverings - Determination of the thickness of layers		
EN 430	Resilient floor coverings - Determination of mass per unit area		
EN 433	Resilient floor coverings - Determination of residual indentation after static loading		
EN 435	Resilient floor coverings - Determination of flexibility		
prEN 669	Linoleum floor coverings - Determination of the dimensional changes of tiles, caused by atmospheric humidity changes		
prEN 670	Identification and composition of linoleum. Determination of cement content and ash residue		
EN 685	Resilient floor coverings - Classification		
EN 20 105-BO2 Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part BO2 : Colour fastness to artificial			
	1. 1. (Tr		

light (Xenon arc fading lamp test) (ISO 105-B02:1988).

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#### 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply.

- 3.1 linoleum cement: Binder in linoleum, consisting of a mixture of linseed oil and/or other vegetable drying oils, rosin and drying oil catalysts, which is converted to a semi-elastic mass by an oxidative curing process.
- **3.2 linoleum:** Product produced by calendering a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, cork and/or woodflour, pigments and inorganic filler onto a fibrous backing. The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process.

NOTE: The only chemical cross-linking bondings in linoleum will be those which are formed during the oxidation process.

#### 4 Identification

Linoleum shall be identified by its ability to be disintegrated in 0,5 mol/l potassium hydroxide/methanol solution and by the determination of cement content and ash residue.

The minimum amount of linoleum cement shall be 30 % when tested in accordance with prEN 670.

The maximum amount of inorganic filler (ash residue) shall be 50 % when tested in accordance with prEN 670.

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## 5 Requirements

#### 5.1 General requirements

All classes of plain and decorative linoleum shall comply with the appropriate general requirements specified in table 1, when tested in accordance with the methods given therein.

Table 1: General requirements

Characteristic		Requirement	Test method
Roll form: length width	m mm	Not less than the nominal values	EN 426
Tiles: side length	mm	Deviation ≤ 0,15 % of nominal length up to 0,5 mm maximum	EN 427
squareness and straightness	mm	Deviation allowed at any point	
for side length ≤ 400 mm > 400 mm		≤ 0,25 ≤ 0,35	
Dimensional stability of tiles cau changes of atmospheric humidity	sed by %	Variation ≤ 0,1	prEN 669
Overall thickness average	mm	Nominal value ± 0,15	EN 428
individual values iTeh	STANI	A Nominal value ± 0,20 V	
Thickness of fibrous backing average	(stamu	ards.iteh_ai) ≤0,80	EN 429
Mass per unit area average https://standard		TEN 548:1999 standa <b>Nominal value:</b> ±510.1% -a6cc	EN 430
Residual indentation after static average	loading mm	a6f8/sist-en-548-1999	EN 433
nominal thickness: ≤ 3,2 mm ≥ 4,0 mm		≤ 0,15 ≤ 0,20	
Flexibility of sheets Thickness (nominal) 2,0 mm 2,5 mm 3,2 mm 4,0 mm	Mandrel diameter 30 mm 40 mm 50 mm 60 mm	Shall show no sign of cracking when bent around the appropriate mandrel	EN 435 Method A
Colour fastness to artificial light		6 minimum	EN 20 105-BO2: Method 3 <sup>1)</sup>

Before comparing the test piece, expose the reference sample together with the Blue Wool cloth to the xenon arc lamp, until a contrast is produced on Blue Wool Reference 2 equal to the contrast illustrated by Grey Scale 3. This step is necessary to remove the inherent 'stove yellowing' of linoleum before the stable colouration is achieved.

Plain and decorative linoleum complying with the requirements of this standard are suitable for use with castor chairs.

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# 5.2 Classification requirements

The classification scheme for resilient floor coverings is described in EN 685. The requirements for plain and decorative linoleum in accordance with this scheme, are related to the nominal overall thickness of the linoleum, as shown in table 2.

Table 2: Classification requirements

Class	Symbol	Intensity of use	Nominal overall thickness, mm
	À	Domestic	
21	21	Moderate	2,0
22		General	2,0
23		Heavy	2,0
	i Reh	Commercial RD PR	EVIEW
31	"III"31	(Moderateards.iteh.a	<b>i</b> 2,0
32	"III" Landards	SIST EN 548:1999 Litch ai/catalog/standards/sist/f3666df Tda91 deda6f8/sist-en-548-1999	2-216c-4141-a6cc-
33		Heavy	2,5
34		Very heavy	2,5 <sup>1)</sup>
		Light Industrial	
41	*** <b>*</b>	Moderate	2,01)
42		General	2,5 <sup>1)</sup>
43		Heavy	2)

Other thicknesses, e.g. 3,2 mm and 4,0 mm, may be specified to satisfy particular customer requirements.

<sup>2)</sup> Any requirements for class 43 should be determined and agreed between the parties concerned, taking into account specification of use.

## 6 Marking

Plain and decorative linoleum floor coverings and/or their packaging shall bear the following marking:

- a) number and date of this European Standard, i.e. EN 548: 1997:
- b) manufacturer's or supplier's identification;
- c) product name;
- d) colour/pattern, and batch and roll number if applicable;
- e) classes/symbols appropriate for the product
- f) for rolls: the length, width and thickness
- g) for tiles: the dimensions of a tile and the area in square metres contained in a package

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