



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1307:2014+A2:2018
01-junij-2018

Tekstilne talne obloge - Razvrstitev

Textile floor coverings - Classification

Textile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung

Revêtements de sol textile - Classement d'usage

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1307:2014+A2:2018

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ICS:

97.150 Talne obloge Floor coverings

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Textile floor coverings - Classification

Revêtements de sol textile - Classement d'usage

Textile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 November 2015 and includes Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 4 December 2017.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN 1307:2014+A2:2018 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 1307:2014+A2:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 “Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings”, the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2018 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2018.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document includes Amendment 2 approved by CEN on 4 December 2017 and Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 22 November 2015.

This document supersedes $\boxed{A_2}$ EN 1307:2014+A1:2016 $\boxed{A_2}$.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags $\boxed{A_1}$ $\boxed{A_1}$ and $\boxed{A_2}$ $\boxed{A_2}$.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the requirements for classification of all textile floor coverings and carpet tiles, excluding rugs and runners (see ISO 2424) into use classes with regard to one or more of the following properties: wear, appearance retention, additional performance properties and classes for luxury rating.

This European Standard refers to the classification as defined in EN ISO 10874.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 984, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of the mass per unit area of the use surface of needled floor coverings*

EN 985:2001, *Textile floor coverings — Castor chair test*

EN 986, *Textile floor coverings — Tiles — Determination of dimensional changes due to the effects of varied water and heat conditions and distortion out of plane*

EN 994, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of the side length, squareness and straightness of tiles*

EN 1269, *Textile floor coverings — Assessment of impregnations in needled floor coverings by means of a soiling test*

EN 1471, *Textile floor coverings — Assessment of changes in appearance*

EN 1814, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of resistance to damage at cut edges using the modified Vettermann drum test*

EN 1963:2007, *Textile floor coverings — Tests using the Lisson Tretrad Machine*

CEN/TS 15398, *Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Floor covering standard symbols*

EN ISO 105-B02, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02)*

EN ISO 105-E01, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E01: Colour fastness to water (ISO 105-E01)*

EN ISO 105-X12, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part X12: Color fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12)*

EN ISO 354, *Acoustics — Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room (ISO 354)*

EN ISO 10140-3, *Acoustics — Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements — Part 3: Measurement of impact sound insulation (ISO 10140-3)*

EN ISO 24345, *Resilient floor coverings — Determination of peel resistance (ISO 24345)*

ISO 1763, *Carpets — Determination of number of tufts and/or loops per unit length and per unit area*

ISO 1765, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness*

ISO 1766, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of thickness of pile above the substrate*

ISO 2424:2007, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*

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ISO 2551, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Determination of dimensional changes due to the effects of varied water and heat conditions*

ISO 4919, *Carpets — Determination of tuft withdrawal force*

ISO 6356, *Textile and laminate floor coverings — Assessment of static electrical propensity — Walking test*

ISO 8302, *Thermal insulation — Determination of steady-state thermal resistance and related properties — Guarded hot plate apparatus*

ISO 8543, *Textile floor coverings — Methods for determination of mass*

ISO 10361, *Textile floor coverings — Production of changes in appearance by means of Vettermann drum and hexapod tumbler tester*

ISO 10965, *Textile floor coverings — Determination of electrical resistance*

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ISO 11856, *Textile floor coverings — Test methods for the determination of fibre bind using a Modified Martindale Machine*

A1

3 Terms and definitions

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For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2424:2007 and the following apply.

[SIST EN 1307:2014+A2:2018](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4457040e-b4a1-4a76-88b3-3e92e8a2bfla/sist-en-1307-2014a2-2018)

3.1 non-adhered tile (loose laid tile) <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4457040e-b4a1-4a76-88b3-3e92e8a2bfla/sist-en-1307-2014a2-2018>
tile installed without any use of a bonding system

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A.

3.2 adhered removable tile

tile installed with a bonding system allowing easy removal and reinstallation

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A.

3.3 permanently adhered tile

tile installed with a permanent bonding system

Note 1 to entry: See Annex A.

3.4 nominal value

value stated by the manufacturer

3.5

flat needled floor coverings types

floor coverings divided into the following three types:

- a) Type A1: one visible layer (homogeneous product);
- b) Type A2: more than one visible layer, the bonding compound of which does not reach the top of the use surface;
- c) Type A3: more than one visible layer, the bonding compound of which is present throughout its thickness

Note 1 to entry: Layers such as secondary backing are also taken into consideration for the determination of the number of layers.

3.6

pile needled floor coverings types

floor coverings divided into the following three types:

- a) Type B1:
 - 1) needled textile floor covering with pile in which the use-surface is composed of entangled fibres bonded together by a mechanical and a chemical process;
 - 2) the mechanical bonding system is a consolidation of a batt of fibres through entanglement by multiple penetrations of barbed needles in one or more (visible) layers;
 - 3) needles are used for structuring this pre-needled felting material;
 - 4) the use surface is either a geometric or linear design, a velours or a rib pattern;
- b) Type B2:
 - 1) needled textile floor covering with pile in which the use-surface is composed of entangled fibres bonded together by a mechanical and a chemical process;
 - 2) the mechanical bonding system is a consolidation of a batt of fibres through entanglement by multiple penetrations of barbed needles in one or more (visible) layers;
 - 3) mechanically brushing machines are being used for structuring this pre-needled felting material, resulting in a roughened surface with relatively long and coarse protruding fibres;
 - 4) the bonding system is applied to the back;
- c) Type B3:
 - 1) needled textile floor covering with pile in which the use-surface is composed of fibre spheres bonded together by a mechanical and a chemical process;
 - 2) the chemical bonding system is incorporated in the backing

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4 Description of levels of use

Textile floor coverings shall be classified as suitable for different levels of use in accordance with the performance requirements specified in Clause 7.

The different levels of use shall be as described in Table 1.

Table 1 — Levels of use intensity

Domestic use	
21	Moderate
22	General
23	Heavy
Commercial use	
31	Moderate
32	General
33	Heavy

If symbols are used for the use classes, luxury rating classes and additional characteristics, the symbols listed in CEN/TS 15398 shall be used.

NOTE These symbols can also be found at www.floorsymbols.com.

5 Identification requirements

The following information shall be provided in accordance with the definitions in ISO 2424 and or in accordance with the list of references in Annex B:

- commercial references;
- composition of the use surface;
- type of manufacture (see Annex B ref 1);
- type of surface (see Annex B ref 2);
- type of primary backing (see Annex B ref 3) (if applicable);
- type of secondary backing (see Annex B ref 4) (if applicable);
- type of colouring/patterning (see Annex B ref 5);
- type of category of needled floor covering (see 3.5 and 3.6) (if applicable).

The producer shall also declare the values of the characteristics listed in Table 2.

Table 2 — Characteristics

A1

Characteristic	Test method	Tolerances (to nominal value)	Applicable for (X means applicable)				
			Carpet s with pile	Carpets without pile	Flat Needle d	Pile Needled	Flocke d
Total thickness (in mm)	ISO 1765	+ 15 % / -10 %	X	X	X	X	X
Total mass per unit area (in g/m ²)	ISO 8543	±15 %	X	X	X	X	X
Effective pile thickness / Thickness of pile above substrate (SPT) (in mm)	ISO 1766	+ 15 % / -10 %	X			Type B2, B3	
Effective pile mass / Mass of pile above substrate per unit area (SPW) (in g/m ²)	ISO 8543 EN 984 ^a	+ 15 % / -10 %	X			Type B2, B3	
Mass per unit area of the use-surface (in g/m ²)	EN 984 ^a	+ 15 % / -15 %			Type A2, A3		
Surface pile density (SPD) (in g/cm ³)	ISO 8543					Type B2, B3	
Number of tufts or loops (per dm ²)	ISO 1763	+ 10 % / -7,5 %	X				

^a EN 984 only applicable for needled floor coverings categories A2, A3, B2 and B3 when the use surface visually can be distinguished from the substrate.

A1

NOTE EU Regulation 1007/2011 and associated national regulations address fibre composition.

6 Basic requirements

Textile floor coverings shall conform to the basic requirements specified in Table 3.

Table 3 — Basic requirements

Characteristic	Test method	Requirements	Applicable for (X means required)				
			Carpets with pile	Carpets without pile	Flat Needled	Pile Needled	Flocked
Colour fastness to light ^{a b}	EN ISO 105-B02		X	X	X	X	X
- <i>Man-made fibres</i>		≥ 5					
- <i>Natural fibres</i>		≥ 4					
Colour fastness to rubbing ^{a b}	EN ISO 105-X12		X	X	X	X	X
- <i>Wet</i>		≥ 3					
- <i>Dry</i>		≥ 3-4					
Colour fastness to water (change in colour) ^{a b}	EN ISO 105-E01		X	X	X	X	X
- <i>Plain carpets</i>		≥ 3-4					
- <i>Other carpets</i>		≥ 4					
Colour fastness to water(staining) ^{a b}			X	X	X	X	X
- <i>All carpets</i>		≥ 2-3					
Fibre bind < 80 % natural fibres	ITeH STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)						
- <i>Loop pile carpets</i>	EN 1963:2007 test C	Fuzzing level of reference photographs	X				
- <i>Cut pile carpets</i>	EN 1963 test A (Number of cycles defined by calibration)	Loss of mass < 25 %	X				X
A2 deleted text A2							
Dimensional stability ^c	ISO 2551	Shrinkage ≤ 1,2 % Extension ≤ 0,5 %		X	X	X	X
Assessment of impregnation	EN 1269	≥ 2-3			X		
A1 Hairiness /pilling	EN 1963 test D 200 cycles	≥ 2,5		X ^d	X	Type B1	
Peel resistance	EN ISO 24345	≥ 40 N per 50 mm					X
Water impermeability	Annex G	pass					X
<p>^a Conformity to be declared by manufacturer for each colour.</p> <p>^b In case of blends, the predominant fibre is leading. In case of 50/50 blends, the most stringent criterion is valid.</p> <p>^c At the final stage due to the effects of varied heat and water conditions, only applicable if loose laid.</p> <p>^d Requirement to be met after testing in both directions (machine and across) for carpets without pile. A1</p>							

NOTE In case of carpet tiles, for additional basic requirements see Annex A.

7 Level of use classification

Textile floor coverings are classified as to their suitability for use based on one or more properties referred to in Table 4. The final use class allocated to a textile floor covering is the lowest of the classes obtained for all relevant properties as referred to in Table 4.