



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**oSIST prEN 1517:2018**  
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**Podloge za športne dejavnosti - Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti udarcu**

Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of resistance to impact

Sportböden - Bestimmung der Schlagfestigkeit

Sols sportifs - Détermination de la résistance au choc

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 1517:2018**

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**ICS:**

97.220.10	Športni objekti	Sports facilities
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English Version

## Surfaces for sports areas - Determination of resistance to impact

Sols sportifs - Détermination de la résistance au choc

Sportböden - Bestimmung der Schlagfestigkeit

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 217.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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

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## European foreword

This document (prEN 1517:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 217 “Surfaces for sports areas”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document will be submitted to the Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 1517:1999.

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## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of resistance to impact of surfaces. It is primarily designed to be used on surfaces intended for use in indoor sports halls. The test may be undertaken in the laboratory or on site.

When undertaking tests on site, it should be noted that permanent damage to the sports floor may be caused.

## 2 Principle

A weighted indenter is dropped from a given height onto the surface and the area of impact is subsequently examined for damage.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following term and definition apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

### 3.1 cracking

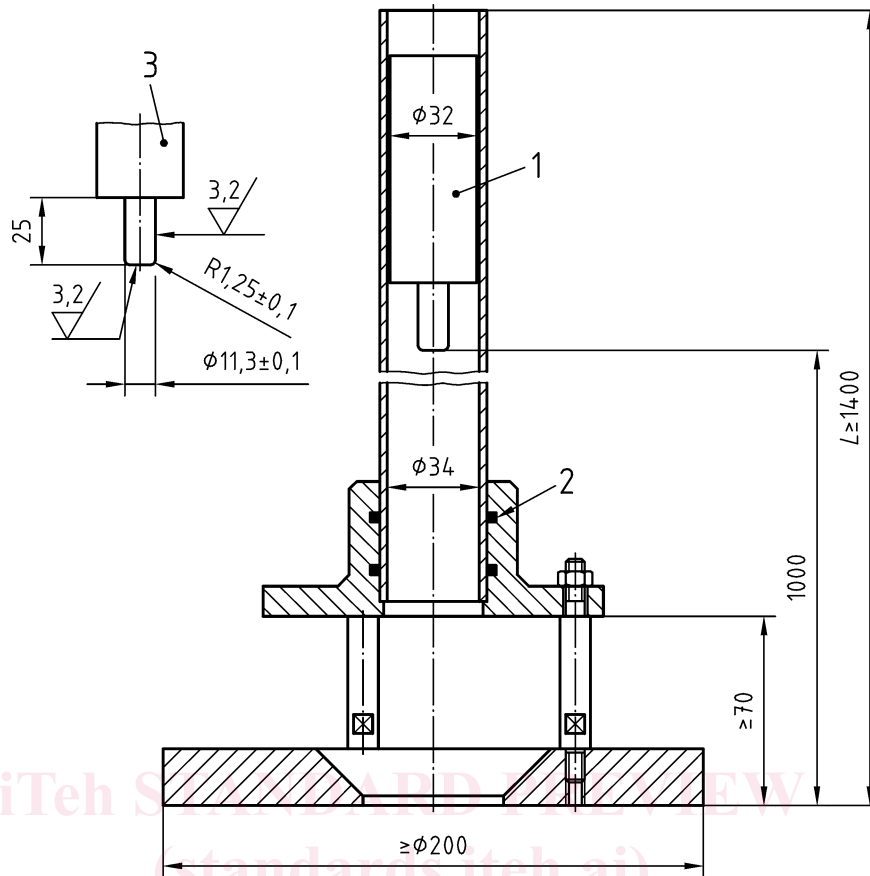
vertical damage in the coating or top layer a minimum of 300 micron deep or any tearing or splitting damage to the underlying layers in the sports floor system

## 4 Apparatus

**4.1** A cylindrical indenter as shown in Figure 1 and having a diameter  $(11,3 \pm 0,3)$  mm, with a flat contact surface having an edge radius of diameter  $(1,25 \pm 0,1)$  mm, a mass of  $(800 \pm 10)$  g and means of dropping the indenter vertically down a guide tube from a height of  $(1 \pm 0,01)$  m, essentially without friction.

**4.2** Pocket-lens/microscope with a magnification of  $4 \times$ .

**4.3** Laboratory thermometer capable of recording the surface temperature of the test specimen to  $0,5^\circ\text{C}$ .



#### Key

- 1 indenter
- 2 guide tube
- 3 indenter mass and contact surface

**Figure 1 — Schematic layout of indenter and guide**

## 5 Test specimen

Prepare a specimen of the surface of minimum length 300 mm and minimum width 300 mm, in combination with the supporting layers with which it is to be used in service, using the recommended method of attachment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

**NOTE** For certain constructions, e.g. dynamic base or area elastic floors, a larger test piece is needed to represent a complete construction.

## 6 Conditioning

Condition the test specimen for a minimum of 3 h at the test temperature of between 8 °C and 10 °C, except where the material is known to be sensitive to humidity, in which case condition it for a minimum of 88 h at  $(50 \pm 5) \%$  relative humidity at the test temperature. Ensure that the test is carried out within such time that the specimen remains within 1 °C of the conditioning temperature.

**NOTE** If necessary, the test can be carried out under the prevailing site temperature conditions. Tests can also be carried out on the complete construction.