



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN 687:2019

01-september-2019

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 687:2011

Netekstilne talne obloge - Specifikacija linoleja na plutinem hrbtišču z dekorativnim vzorcem in brez njega

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit und ohne Muster mit Korkmentrücken

(standards.iteh.ai)

Revêtements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le linoléum uni et décoratif sur support en composition de liège

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9cda101f-361c-400e-ac51-52998698280d/sist-en-687-2019>

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 687:2019

ICS:

97.150 Talne obloge Floor coverings

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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English Version

Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 April 2019.

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. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 687:2019) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2019.

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

This document supersedes EN 687:2011.

In comparison with the previous edition, the following technical modifications have been made:

— Table 2 has been replaced with the correct version from EN 687:2011.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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. (standards.iteh.ai)

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EN 687:2019 (E)**1 Scope**

This document specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing as a compound floor covering, supplied in roll form.

To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, this standard includes a classification system based on intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service (see EN ISO 10874). 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 document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 10874, *Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Classification (ISO 10874)*

EN ISO 23997, *Resilient floor coverings — Determination of mass per unit area (ISO 23997)*

EN ISO 24340, *Resilient floor coverings — Determination of thickness of layers (ISO 24340)*

EN ISO 24341, *Resilient and textile floor coverings — Determination of length, width and straightness of sheet (ISO 24341)*

EN ISO 24343-1, *Resilient and laminate floor coverings — Determination of indentation and residual indentation — Part 1: Residual indentation (ISO 24343-1)*

EN ISO 24344, *Resilient floor coverings — Determination of flexibility and deflection (ISO 24344)*

EN ISO 24346, *Resilient floor coverings — Determination of overall thickness (ISO 24346)*

EN ISO 26985, *Resilient floor coverings — Identification of linoleum and determination of cement content and ash residue (ISO 26985)*

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

ISO 4918, *Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Castor chair test*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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**linoleum with corkment backing**

product produced by calendaring a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, cork and/or woodflour, pigments and inorganic filler onto a corkment backing

Note 1 to entry: The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process; the only chemical cross-linking bondings in linoleum will be those which are formed during the oxidation process.

3.2

linoleum cement

binder in linoleum, consisting of a mixture of linseed oil and/or other vegetable drying oils, rosin and drying oil catalyts, which is converted to a semi-elastic mass by an oxidative curing process

3.3

corkment

backing or underlay produced by calendering a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, granulated cork, pigments and inorganic fillers on a fibrous backing

Note 1 to entry: The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing 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 EN ISO 26985.

The maximum amount of inorganic filler (ash residue) shall be 50 % when tested in accordance with EN ISO 26985.

Corkment shall be identified by its ability to be disintegrated in 0,5 mol/l potassium hydroxide/methanol solution.

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5 Requirements

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See Table 1.

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Table 1 — General requirements








PROPERTY	REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD
Rolls length width	m mm Not less than the nominal values	EN ISO 24341
Nominal overall thickness average individual values	mm ≥ 4,0 Nominal value ± 0,20 Nominal value ± 0,25	EN ISO 24346
Thickness of linoleum layer average individual values	mm Nominal value ± 0,15 Nominal value ± 0,20	EN ISO 24340
mass per unit area average	g/m ² Nominal value ± 10 %	EN ISO 23997
Residual indentation after static loading average	mm ≤ 0,40	EN ISO 24343-1

PROPERTY	REQUIREMENT	TEST METHOD
Flexibility around a mandrel of diameter 60 mm	Shall show no signs of cracking	EN ISO 24344
Colour fastness to artificial light	Minimum 6	EN ISO 105-B02
Effect of a castor chair	No damage shall be apparent.	ISO 4918
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.		

6 Classification

The classification scheme for resilient floor coverings is described in EN ISO 10874. The requirements for floor coverings described in this standard sold as a compound floor covering, in accordance with this scheme, are related to the nominal thickness of the linoleum, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Classification requirements

CLASS	SYMBOL	LEVEL OF USE	NOMINAL THICKNESS OF THE LINOLEUM LAYER
Domestic			
21		domestic moderate	1,5 mm
22		domestic general	
23		domestic heavy	
Commercial			
31		commercial moderate	1,5 mm
32		commercial general	
33		commercial heavy	2,0 mm
Light Industrial			
41		light industrial moderate	2,0 mm