
**Netekstilne, tekstilne, laminirane in modularne mehansko spojene talne obloge -
Krožno gospodarstvo - Izrazi in definicije**

Resilient, textile, laminate and modular mechanical locked floor coverings - Circular Economy - Terms and definitions

Elastische, textile, Laminat- und modulare mechanisch verriegelnde Bodenbeläge - Kreislaufwirtschaft - Begriffe

Revêtements de sol résilients, textiles, stratifiés et modulaires à clipsage mécanique - Économie circulaire - Termes et définitions

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 17861

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ICS:

01.040.13	Okolje. Varovanje zdravja. Varnost (Slovarji)	Environment. Health protection. Safety (Vocabularies)
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13.030.50	Recikliranje	Recycling
97.150	Talne obloge	Floor coverings

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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (prEN 17861:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 “Resilient, textile, laminate and modular mechanical locked floor coverings”, the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

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Introduction

This document is intended to provide producers, distributors and consumers of floor coverings with a clear understanding of how terms widely used with reference to the circular economy, are defined by and apply specifically to the flooring sector. Figure 1 shows the material flows for floor covering in a circular economy.

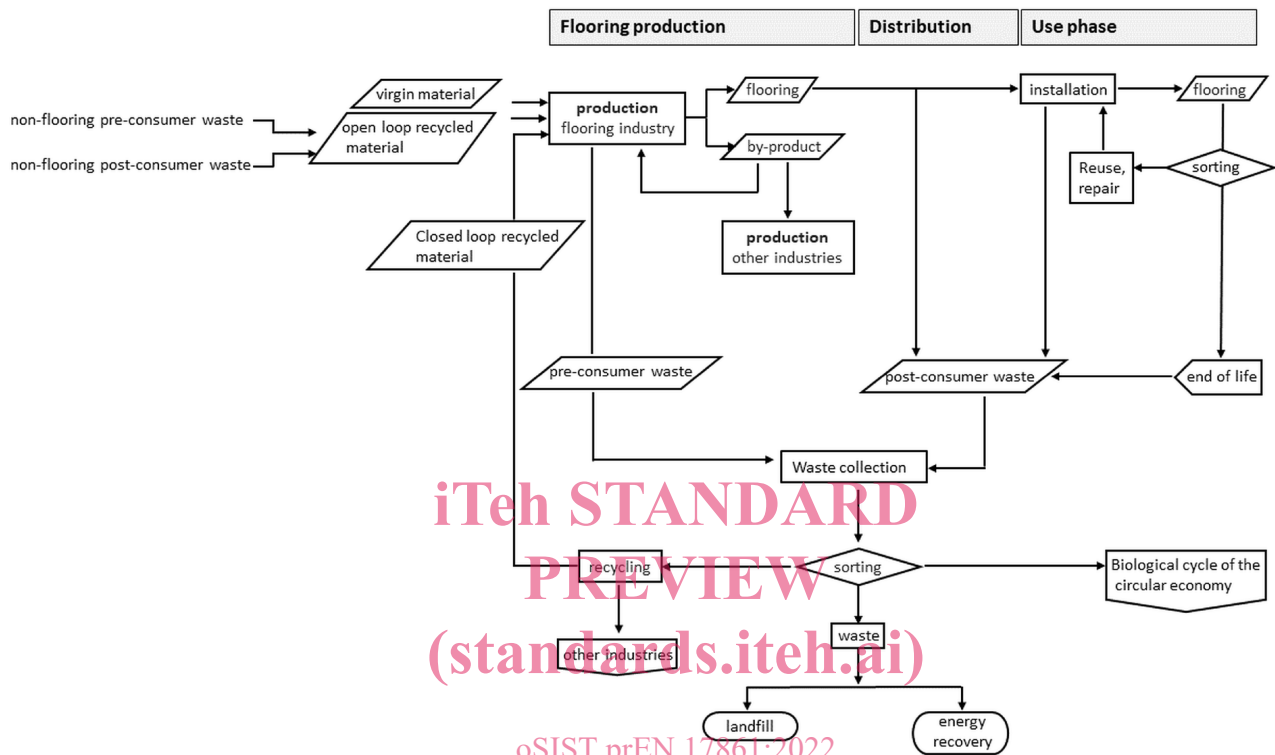


Figure 1 — Schematic diagram showing the various material flows for floor coverings in a circular economy.

1 Scope

This document defines terms regarding circular economy that are used by the flooring sector.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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:

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

3.1

circular economy

economic system aimed at maintaining the value of products, materials and resources for as long as possible by extracting the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life, while minimising the generation of waste

Note 1 to entry: It entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources and designing waste out of the system. It is based on three principles:

- Design out waste and pollution.
- Keep products and materials in use.
- Regenerate natural systems.

[SOURCES: Adapted from: <http://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/430844e3-241e-460b-b581-1608-7201/iso-17861-2022>

1. Plastics Recyclers Europe Glossary <https://www.plasticsrecyclers.eu/glossary>

2. Ellen Macarthur Foundation “What is a circular economy”

www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/concept]

3.2

reuse

use of a product more than once in its original form

Note 1 to entry: The term reuse can be applied to floor covering which is uplifted at the end of its first life from one setting and used again in a different setting, thus extending its use phase.

[SOURCE: ISO 15270:2008, Definition 3.32, modified by taking only the definition and using the term in its non-hyphenated form]

3.3

design for recycling

approach to the design of a product that facilitates recycling at the end of its useful life

prEN 17861:2022 (E)**3.4****biomass**

material of plant or animal origin, excluding material embedded in geological formations or transformed to fossilised material

Note 1 to entry: This includes organic material (both living and dead) from above and below ground, e.g. trees, crops, grasses, tree litter, algae, and animals.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021:2016, Definition: 3.1.1, modified definition (replacing “biological” by “plant or animal”, and removing “excluding peat”), modified note (removing “and waste of biological origin, e.g., manure”)]

3.5**bio-based**

derived from biomass

Note 1 to entry: It is essential to characterize the amount of biomass contained in the product by its (total) bio-based content.

Note 2 to entry: The bio-based content of a product itself does not provide information on its environmental impact or sustainability.

[SOURCE: EN 16575:2014, Definition 2.1, modified by taking only the definition]

3.5.1**bio-based material content**

proportion, by mass, of material in a flooring product that is derived from biomass

Note 1 to entry: Normally expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the product.

Note 2 to entry: It is possible that quantification of the bio-based content is required by authorities or the market.

Note 3 to entry: Input materials can also be a combination of bio-based and non-bio-based, in this case only the bio-based fraction has to be taken into account.

3.6**biodegradable**

capable of undergoing biological aerobic or anaerobic degradation during a defined period, in line with the circular economy principles for renewable materials, leading to a release of carbon dioxide and/or biogas and biomass, depending on the environmental conditions of the process

Note 1 to entry: Examples for standards to determine biodegradability are:

- EN ISO 17556:2019, *Plastics — Determination of the ultimate aerobic biodegradability of plastic materials in soil by measuring the oxygen demand in a respirometer or the amount of carbon dioxide evolved*
- ISO 21701:2019, *Textiles — Test method for accelerated hydrolysis of textile materials and biodegradation under controlled composting conditions of the resulting hydrolysate*

3.7**renewable material**

material that is composed of biomass from a living source and that can be continually replenished within a defined period in line with the circular economy principles

[SOURCE: EN ISO 14021:2016, *Environmental labels and declarations*, 7.14, modified by adding “within a defined period in line with the circular economy principles”]

3.8**renewable material content**

proportion, by mass, of renewable material in a flooring product

Note 1 to entry: Normally expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the product.

Note 2 to entry: Input materials can also be a combination of renewable and non-renewable, in this case only the renewable fraction has to be taken into account.

3.9**recycled material**

material that has undergone a recycling (3.13) process

3.10**recycled material content**

proportion, by mass, of recycled material in a flooring product

Note 1 to entry: Normally expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the product.

Note 2 to entry: Input materials can also be a combination of recycled and non-recycled, in this case only the recycled fraction has to be taken into account.

Note 3 to entry: Only pre-consumer and post-consumer materials shall be considered as recycled material content.

3.11**by-product**

secondary product, resulting from a production process, which can be re-used for production (either within or outside the flooring industry) without prior re-processing

Note 1 to entry: Bearing in mind that any substance or object can be either waste or non-waste, by-products are regarded by definition as non-waste. This means that by-products should be subject, where applicable, to legislation which excludes waste from its scope, such as REACH.

Note 2 to entry: Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Article 5(1) sets out the following four conditions that a production residue must meet in order to be considered a by-product:

- Further use of the substance or object is certain.
- The substance or object can be used directly without any further processing other than normal industrial practice.
- The substance or object is produced as an integral part of a production process.
- Further use is lawful, i.e. the substance or object fulfils all relevant product, environmental and health-protection requirements for the specific use and will not lead to overall adverse environmental or human health impacts.

Note 3 to entry: These tests are cumulative, meaning that all four conditions must be met.

[SOURCES:

1. Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Article 5(1),
2. COM (2007) 59 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT on the Interpretative Communication on waste and by-products]

prEN 17861:2022 (E)**3.12****waste**

any substance or object which the generator or holder discards or intends to discard or is required to discard

[SOURCE: Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC Article 3(1)]

3.12.1**pre-consumer waste**

material, resulting from a production process which has to undergo a recycling or recovery operation, or contains contaminants that need to be removed before it can be further used or processed

Note 1 to entry: Included is processing waste that has been substantively adapted/reformulated prior to reprocessing, excluded are by-products (3.11).

Note 2 to entry: “Substantively adapted and reformulated prior to reprocessing” refers to:

— Unintentionally produced material which is sorted and re-mixed with other compatible material or virgin materials before being reintroduced into the process or which has to be reformulated with the addition of new additives and compounds resulting for example in new granules or feedstock which then can be reintroduced into the new process

— Unintentionally produced material which has to be disassembled by separating layers, before being reintroduced into the process.

Note 3 to entry: The term “post-industrial material” is sometimes used synonymously.

3.12.2**post-consumer waste**

material, generated by the end-users of products, that has fulfilled its intended purpose or can no longer be used, including material returned from within the distribution chain, used flooring after renovation, demolition, off cuts collected from the site of flooring installation

Note 1 to entry: The term “post-use” is sometimes used synonymously.

3.13**recycling**

processing of waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, excluding energy recovery

[SOURCE: ISO 472:2013, *Plastics – vocabulary*, 2.1706]

3.13.1**physical recycling**

processing of floor covering waste into recycled raw material or products without changing the chemical structure of the material

3.13.1.1**recycling by dissolution technologies**

processing of floor covering waste into recycled raw material or products by means of dissolution technologies (e.g., using a solvent to leach out one or more components or separating the waste into its individual components)

Note 1 to entry: Excluded are processes resulting in altering the chemical structure of one or more of the components (e.g. depolymerization); these are covered by “chemical recycling”.