



Designation: D2047 – 17

Standard Test Method for Static Coefficient of Friction of Polish-Coated Flooring Surfaces as Measured by the James Machine¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2047; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This laboratory test method covers the use of the James Machine for the measurement of the static coefficient of friction of polish-coated flooring surfaces with respect to human locomotion safety. Further, this test method also establishes a compliance criterion to meet the requirement for a nonhazardous polished walkway surface. The test method is not intended for use on “wet” surfaces or on surfaces wherein the texture, projections, profile or clearance between the sculptured pattern of the surface does not permit adequate contact between the machine foot and the test surface.

1.2 This test method is the only method appropriate for testing polishes for specification compliance with the floor polish static coefficient of friction criterion.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D21 on Polishes and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D21.06 on Slip Resistance.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

C1028 Test Method for Determining the Static Coefficient of Friction of Ceramic Tile and Other Like Surfaces by the Horizontal Dynamometer Pull-Meter Method (Withdrawn 2014)³

D1436 Test Methods for Application of Emulsion Floor Polishes to Substrates for Testing Purposes

D1630 Test Method for Rubber Property—Abrasion Resistance (Footwear Abrader)

D2825 Terminology Relating to Polishes and Related Materials

D4103 Practice for Preparation of Substrate Surfaces for Coefficient of Friction Testing

D6205 Practice for Calibration of the James Static Coefficient of Friction Machine

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

2.2 Federal Specification:

KK-L-165C Leather, Cattlehide, Vegetable Tanned and Chrome Retanned, Impregnated, and Soles.⁴ Type 1—Factory (for Shoe Making), Class 6—Strips

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—See also Terminologies D1436 and D2825.

3.1.1 *friction, n*—the resistance to relative motion developed between two solid contacting bodies at, and parallel to, the sliding plane.

3.1.2 *coefficient of friction, n*—the ratio of the horizontal (shear) component of force required to overcome friction, to the vertical (normal) component of force applied.

3.1.3 *static coefficient of friction, n*—the ratio of the horizontal component of force applied to a body that just overcomes the friction or resistance to sliding, to the vertical component of force applied.

3.1.4 *dynamic coefficient of friction, n*—the ratio of the horizontal component of force required to cause a body to continue to slide at a constant velocity, to the vertical component of force applied.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

3.1.5 *slip resistance, n*—the frictional force opposing movement of an object across its surface, usually with reference to the sole or heel of a shoe on a floor. A surface having a static coefficient of friction of 0.5 or greater as measured by this test method is considered to have adequate slip resistance. That is, it will provide the required traction for preventing or markedly reducing the probability of slipping while walking.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Test Method D2047 establishes a compliance criterion relating static coefficient of friction measurements of flooring surfaces with human locomotion safety. The compliance criterion is based on extensive experiential data from residential, commercial, industrial and institutional walkway surfaces since 1942.

4.2 Polishes and other floor maintenance coatings having a static coefficient of friction of not less than 0.5, as measured by this test method, have been recognized as providing nonhazardous walkways.

NOTE 1—The value of 0.5 meets the requirements for compliance with Rule 5 on “The use of terms slip retardant, slip resistant, or terms of similar import,” of the Proposed Trade Practice Rules for the Floor Wax and Floor Polish Industry as issued by the Federal Trade Commission on March 17, 1953.

4.3 The 0.5 static coefficient of friction compliance criterion of this test method is only appropriate for polish-coated surfaces tested in accordance with this machine and test method. The use of this compliance criterion with other test methods, other test instruments, and other surfaces is improper, because they are not a part of the body of experiential data upon which the conformance criterion is based.

NOTE 2—The conformance criteria of this test method may be valid for other surfaces and surface coatings tested by this test method, but this has not been substantiated by correlation with experiential data.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *James Machine*⁵—See Fig. 1.

5.2 *Shoe Material*⁶—For interlaboratory and specification testing the shoe material shall be leather, conforming to Federal Specification KK-L-165C. Other materials commonly employed as footwear sole or heel material may be used. However, it should be understood that the 0.5 static coefficient of friction compliance criterion value is not relevant when such materials are substituted for the specification leather (Notes 2

⁵ Assembled, motorized machines are available from Michelman, Inc., 9080 Shell Road, Cincinnati, OH 45236-1229. Assembled, non-motorized machines are available from Quadra, Inc., 1833 Oakdale Ave., Racine, WI 53405. Engineering/machinist drawings are available from Consumer Specialty Products Association, 900 17th Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. These are the sole sources of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁶ The sole source of supply of the precut specification leather material known to the committee at this time is available from Consumer Specialty Products Association, 900 17th Street NW, Washington DC 20006. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

and 3). To date, compliance criterion values for polish interfaces with other shoe materials have not been determined with respect to establishing minimum requirements for nonhazardous walkways. If a standard rubber shoe material is required, the test rubber should be in accordance with Test Method D1630.

NOTE 3—The static coefficient of friction measured with elastomeric compositions are frequently as much as 0.3 to 0.5 higher than leather.

5.3 *Substrate*—For interlaboratory and specification testing, OVCT⁷, wood panels⁸, or standard ceramic tiles⁹ shall be used.

5.3.1 If substrates other than the above standards are to be used, they should be of uniform porosity and free of surface irregularities which would interlock the shoe material with the surface or otherwise impede smooth sliding of the shoe over the film surface.

6. Test Surface

6.1 For interlaboratory and specification testing of floor polishes, films on OVCT, wood panels, or ceramic tiles shall be prepared in accordance with Practice D4103 or Test Method C1028, respectively.

7. Test Shoe Material

7.1 The size of the shoe material used by the apparatus is 3 by 3 in. square by 0.25 in. thick (76.2 by 76.2 by 6.4 mm).

7.2 For interlaboratory and specification testing, the shoe material shall be leather manufactured in accordance with Federal Specification KK-L-165C. Cut the 3 by 3-in. (76.2 by 76.2 mm) specimen from the center portion of the hide by any suitable method. Mark the direction of the grain fibers for later reference. The alignment of the sides of the test specimen shall be along the length and width of the hide. Do not compress the leather during cutting. Dress the edges square.⁶

7.3 Before use, the specification leather should be equilibrated at 50 % (±5 %) relative humidity for one week. Between uses, the leather shoe material should be stored under these same constant humidity conditions.

7.4 Other shoe materials may be used for individual and specific testing purposes. If rubber is used, a standard rubber compound conforming to Test Method D1630, Section 7.1, is recommended. It is further recommended that the thickness of the shoe material not be greater than 0.25 in. (6.4 mm) or less than 0.20 in. (5.1 mm).

7.5 Gently sand the inside (flesh) surface of the leather to produce a uniform thickness. The final sanding in this process

⁷ OVCT tile may be obtained through Armstrong Flooring from various home improvement stores. The following Armstrong tile substrates have been found suitable to perform adequately for this test method: Armstrong Excelon Feature Tile: Black (56790), http://www.armstrong.com/commflooringna/product_details_toolbox_magnify.jsp?item_id=47394.

⁸ Wood panels may be constructed from assembled Rock Maple shorts (Second Grade, or better), available from Robbins, Inc., 4777 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45226, or from local distributors for Bruce Hardwood Floors, or Harris-Tarkett Floors. Alternatively, panels may be cut from 3/4 in. (19.1 mm) furniture grade maple veneer plywood, available from local lumberyards or millworks.

⁹ Available from the Tile Council of America, P.O. Box 1787, Clemson, SC 29633. The tiles should be prepared for coating in accordance with the procedure in Test Method C1028.