
**Laminate and textile floor coverings —
Determination of dimensional variations
after exposure to humid and dry climate
conditions**

*Revêtements de sols stratifiés et textiles — Détermination des
variations dimensionnelles après exposition à des conditions
climatiques humides et sèches*

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Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Principle	1
3 Apparatus	1
4 Test specimens	3
5 Procedure	5
5.1 Installation of the test floor.....	5
5.2 Climatic test periods.....	5
5.3 Measurements	5
6 Calculations and expression of results	9
6.1 General.....	9
6.2 Dimensional variations.....	9
6.3 Width flatness (only for laminate floor coverings) (C)	9
6.4 Openings between the elements (only for laminate floor coverings) (J_L and J_S)	10
6.5 Height difference between elements (only for laminate floor coverings) (h_L and h_S)	10
6.6 Flatness (only for laminate floor coverings) (f_l and f_w).....	10
7 Test report	11

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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ISO 24339 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

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Laminate and textile floor coverings — Determination of dimensional variations after exposure to humid and dry climate conditions

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a process to determine the capability of laminate and textile floor coverings to withstand exposure to moderate humid and dry climate conditions. The subclauses pertaining to flatness, openings between elements and height differences between elements only apply to laminated floor coverings.

2 Principle

To simulate as real use conditions as possible, a test floor covering with an approximate area of 5,5 m² is installed in a climate chamber. After a conditioning period of one week, the floor covering is exposed for four weeks to humid climate and finally another four weeks to dry climate conditions. When applicable, after each week, dimensional variations, flatness, openings between elements, height differences between elements, etc. are recorded.

3 Apparatus

3.1 Climate chamber, of large enough size to have room for a subfloor as described in 3.2, enabling the following atmospheres to be maintained:

- an atmosphere of $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \%$ relative humidity (RH) called conditioning atmosphere;
- an atmosphere of $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(85 \pm 5) \%$ relative humidity (RH) called humid atmosphere;
- an atmosphere of $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(30 \pm 5) \%$ relative humidity (RH) called dry atmosphere.

It is possible to use one chamber to maintain successively the three atmospheres or to have three chambers, each one maintaining only one of these atmospheres all the time.

3.2 Subfloor, with an approximate size of 3 m × 2 m, rigid and flat (maximum tolerances ± 5 mm / 2 m and ± 1 mm / 200 mm).

3.3 Set of thickness gauges, with accuracy and an interval of 0,05 mm.

3.4 Apparatus for measuring width flatness, consisting of a dial gauge accurate to $\pm 0,01$ mm with a rounded tip of radius ≤ 5 mm, installed centrally in relation to three rounded supports with radius ≥ 5 mm. The supports shall be adjustable along a T-shaped assembly of bars to provide the required gauge length. The measurement, d , shall not be less than the width, w , of the test specimen minus 10 mm. The tip of the gauge in contact with the face of the test specimen shall apply a force of $(1,0 \pm 0,5)$ N. The mass of the apparatus shall not affect the flatness of the test specimen beyond the limit of the accuracy of the gauge. See Figure 1. The instrument shall be set to zero against a suitable reference plate.