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Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Methods of test

Dalles d'aggloméré de liège pour revêtements des sols — Méthodes d'essai

Sample Document

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3810 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 87, *Cork*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3810 : 1977), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Methods of test

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies methods of test for determining the following characteristics of agglomerated cork floor tiles : dimensions and squareness, apparent density, tensile strength, initial and residual indentation, ash content and resistance to boiling hydrochloric acid.

2 References

ISO 3813, *Floor tiles of agglomerated cork — Characteristics, sampling and packing.*¹⁾

ISO 9366, *Floor tiles of composition cork — Determination of dimensions and of deviation from rectilinearity and from sides perpendicularity.*²⁾

3 Reagent

Hydrochloric acid, $\rho_{20} \approx 1,18$ g/ml, of technical grade.

4 Apparatus

4.1 Balance, accurate to $\pm 0,5$ g.

4.2 Balance, accurate to $\pm 0,1$ mg.

4.3 Crucible, made of porcelain, nickel or platinum.

4.4 Stop-watch.

4.5 Desiccator.

4.6 Conditioning chamber, temperature and humidity controlled.

4.7 Electrically heated oven, capable of being controlled at 103 ± 2 °C.

4.8 Electric muffle furnace, capable of being controlled at 450 ± 20 °C.

4.9 Tensile testing machine, accurate to ± 1 N, with one fixed jaw and one movable jaw, initially 12 mm apart. The movable jaw shall move unloaded at a speed of 300 mm/min.

4.10 Static load press, with flat parallel platens of dimensions greater than those of the test pieces and equipped with the following items :

4.10.1 Cylindrical indenter, made of steel, of diameter 28,7 mm (cross-sectional area 645 mm²) fitted on the movable head.

4.10.2 Dial micrometer, accurate to $\pm 0,05$ mm, attached to the movable head and giving by direct reading the thickness of the compressed material.

4.10.3 Weights, for applying the load to the movable head.

4.11 Device for testing resistance to boiling hydrochloric acid, equipped with

4.11.1 Round bottom flask, of min. capacity 500 ml.

4.11.2 Reflux condenser.

4.11.3 Heating device, to maintain temperature.

4.12 Punch, to prepare test piece.

5 Sampling and conditioning

Tests shall be carried out at ambient temperature, on test specimens taken from a sample obtained in accordance with ISO 3813 and conditioned in the conditioning chamber (4.6) for 24 h at 20 ± 2 °C and at a relative humidity of 65 ± 5 %, unless otherwise specified.

1) At present at the stage of draft. (Revision of ISO 3813-1977.)

2) At present at the stage of draft.