# ÖTI – Institut für Ökologie, Technik und Innovation GmbH













# Report 73447 Test Report

# **Applicant**

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### Reference

Ref. No. 489 Mrs. Lenette Ormstrup

# **Application**

Determination according to the classification criteria of EN 1307 as well as castor chair suitability, suitability for using on stairs, resistance to fraying and static electrical propensity.

## **Test Material**

"Epoca Classic wt"

Material used in testing was anonymized for laboratory purposes. A detailed sample list is contained in the report.

# **Issuing and Signatures**

Number of pages contained: 12

Original Issue / Vienna 2014-03-24 / da/KK

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# 1 Order

# 1.1 Chronology

Date Received Order

2014-03-06 2014-03-24 Determination according to the classification criteria of EN 1307

as well as castor chair suitability, suitability for using on stairs,

resistance to fraying and static electrical propensity.

# 1.2 Samples

No. Received Sample Identification

1 2013-11-21 (1) "Epoca Classic wt"

(1) Samples provided by the customer. (2) Sample drawn by  $\ddot{\text{O}}\text{TI}.$ 



# 2 Findings / Tests performed

# 2.1 Description of specimen

Description of specimen according to ISO 2424

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Dimensions:	rolls
Manufacturing procedure:	tufted
Structure of face side:	loop pile
Coloration of face side:	multicoloured unpatterned
Type of backing:	textile secondary backing
Type of fibres at face side *):	100% Polyamide (according to the specification by the applicant)

<sup>\*)</sup> According to the current version of the relevant European Directives, fibre materials with a mass percentage of < 2 % are not specified

The submitted specimen is a textile floor covering according to EN 1307.

# 2.2 Determination of mass per unit and pile mass per unit area

#### **Test conditions**

According ISO 8543 accr.)

Test atmosphere: 20° C / 65 % rel. humidity

Type of shearing apparature: Sharp pointed knife

Number of samples: 4

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

	mass per unit area	pile mass per unit area
Mean value	2146 g/m²	458 g/m²
Coefficient of variation	2.5 %	1.0 %
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	± 84 g/m²	± 8 g/m²

#### Note:

The pile mass per unit area of pile carpets represents the mass over the carpet-ground which can be sheared with the sharp pointed knife. If other procedures are consulted for the shearing of the pile material, then is to be counted on deviating results. The pile mass per unit area should not be confounded with the pile weight.



# 2.3 Determination of thickness and thickness of wear layer

#### **Test conditions**

Testing according

Determination of thickness according to ISO 1765 accr.)

Determination of thickness of wear layer according to ISO 1766 accr.)

Test atmosphere:  $20^{\circ}$  C /  $65\,\%$  rel. humidity Shearing methode: Sharp pointed knife

Number of samples: 4

**Test results** 

Tested sample: 1

	total thickness	thickness of wear layer
Mean value	6.3 mm	3.8 mm
Coeffizient of variation	0.6 %	0.7 %
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	± 0.1 mm	± 0.1 mm

# 2.4 Calculation of surface pile density and pile fibre volume ratio

#### **Test conditions**

The calculation was made according ISO 8543 accr.) with integration of the following test results:

Pile material	Polyamide
Density of pile material	1.14 g/cm³
Mass of pile per unit area	458 g/m²
Thickness of above the substrate pile	3.8 mm

## **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Surface pile density	0.121 g/cm³
Relative surface pile density	10.6 %

# 2.5 Determination of number of tufts or loops

#### **Test conditions**

According to ISO 1763 accr.)

# **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Number of tufts or loops / 10 cm	Number of tufts or loops / 10 cm in length direction:	
	in cross direction:	25.4
Number of tufts or loops per dm <sup>2</sup> :		912
Number of tufts or loops per m <sup>2</sup> :		91200



# 2.6 Determination of fibrebind of synthetic looppile carpets

# **Test conditions**

Testing according EN 1963, Test C accr.) Evaluation according: EN 1307 Duration: 400 double passages

# **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Assessment of appearance change: better than photostandard

# **Evaluation**

The specimen fulfills the requirements of EN 1963 or 1307.



# 2.7 Determination of the basic requirement of pile carpets

# **Test conditions**

According to EN 1307:2008 accr.)

## **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Surface structure	Loop pile
Pile material	Polyamide

	Basic requirements	Test results	
Colour fastness to a)			
• Light	$\geq$ 5 (pastel shade b) $\geq$ 4)		
Rubbing			
- dry	≥ 3-4		
- wet	≥ 3	Conformity to be	
Water – change in colour		declared by the manufacturer for	
- plain carpets	≥ 3-4	each colour	
- other carpets	≥ 4		
Water – staining c)			
all carpets	≥ 2-3		
Fibre bind for all carpets < 80 % Wo	ol		
<ul> <li>Loop pile carpets</li> </ul>	Fuzzing below level of reference photographs	better than photostandard	
Cut pile carpets	Loss of mass ≤ 25 %		
Colour change d)			
Due to spilled water	≥ 4	Conformity to be declared	
<ul> <li>Due to soiling subsequent to spilled water</li> </ul>	≥ 3	by the manufacturer for each production run	

- a) Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer for each colour
- b) Pastel shade: colour corresponding to a standard depht ≤ 1/12 (in accordance with EN ISO 105-A01)
- c) On multi firbe: worst result
- d) Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer

# **Judgement**

The tested material fulfills the basic requirements of pile carpets according to EN 1307:2008, point 6.



# 2.8 Determination of the mass loss of textile floor coverings using the Lisson Tretrad machine

#### **Test conditions**

According to EN 1963, test A accr.)

Soles: Vulcanised SBR-rubbers with a wave profile

Number of treads: 2200

Adjustment of wheel height: - 5 mm

Number of specimens: 4

#### Test results

Tested sample: 1

	Mass loss per unit area [m <sub>v</sub> ]	Relative mass loss [m <sub>rv</sub> ]	
Mean value			
Coefficient of variation	no mass loss		
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	110 111233 1033		
Tretradindex:	4.1		

#### Note:

The primary function of the test with the "Lisson-Tretrad-Machine" is to obtain from textile floor coverings a criteria for the wear performance in practical use. The used "Lisson-Tretrad" with four feet – which are covered with changeable rubber soles – runs on a straight line forwards and backwards, with a slip of 20 % and a surface pressure of 150 N, on the surface of the test specimen (which is lying on a test table). After a defined count of reciprocating motion the mass loss will be ascertained.

# 2.9 Determination of changes in appearance – Drum Test

## **Test conditions**

According to EN 1307 and ISO/TR 10 361 accr.)

Assessment according EN 1471

Number of drum revolutions: 5 000 and 22 000

Number of specimens: 1

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

	5 000 revolutions	22 000 revolutions	
Index of appearance change (median)	4.5	4.0	
Index of colour change (median)	4-5	4	
Main reasons for change	structure	structure	
Index after colour correction (median)	4.5	4.0	
Index after colour correction (mean)	4.5	4.0	
Damages by the treatment	nc	none	

Assessment indices: Index 1 – high change, Index 5 – no change



# 2.10 Determination of the resistance to fraying

# **Test conditions**

Testing according to EN 1814:2005 accr.)

Number of test samples: 4

Kind of test sample: Sheet materials

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Damages on cut edge after treatment: none

# **Judgement**

The tested specimen can be classified as resistant to fraying.

# 2.11 Classification of pile carpets

## **Test conditions**

According to EN 1307:2008 accr.)

## **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Surface structure			Loop pile
Pile material			Polyamide
Surface pile weight		[g/m²]	458
Surface pile thickness		[mm]	3.8
Surface pile density		[g/cm³]	0.121
Number of tufts		[tufts/m²]	91200
Fibre factor		[FF]	1.0
Tretrad index		[I <sub>TR</sub> ]	4.1
Drum test (Vettermann)	<ul> <li>Short term</li> </ul>	[5.000 turns]	4.5
	<ul> <li>Long term</li> </ul>	[22.000 turns]	4.0
Resistance to fraying			restistant to fraying
Luxury rating factor		[C <sub>F</sub> ]	9.2

## Classification

Type of carpet	Type 1
Classification for wear	class 33
Classification for change in appearance	class 33

Overall use class	class 33
Luxury rating class	LC 2



#### **Explanations:**

Textile floor coverings are classified to their suitability in different use classes. There are two essential characteristics for the classification: wear behaviour and change in appearance. These both characteristics serve the description of the use behaviour in dependence to the intensity of use. The use class assigned to the carpet is the lower one that was reached after the testing of the wear behaviour and change in appearance. The different use classes are described as followed:

Domestic		Commercial	
Class	Use intensity	Class	Use intensity
21	moderate / light		
22	general / medium		
22+	general	31	moderate / light
23	heavy	32	general
		33	heavy

The use- and comfort-classes are corresponding to the following till now common judgements for the wear- and comfort behaviour.

Level of use classification		"use class"
EN 1307:2008	EN 1307:1997	
21	1	low
22	0	io o rigo oil
22+ / 31	2	normal
23 / 32	3	heavy
33	4	extreme

Luxury rating class	"luxury value"
LC 1	plain
LC 2	good
LC 3	high
LC 4	luxurious
LC 5	prestige

# 2.12 Determination of the castor chair suitability of textile floor coverings

#### **Test conditions**

According to EN 985, Method A accr.)

Test apparatus: castor chair test equipment, Typ: Feingerätebau Baumberg

Castors: according EN 985

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Test duration	change of attribute	Index of colour change *)	Index of appear- ance change *)
5 000 revolutions	colour	2-3	3.0
25 000 revolutions	colour	2	2.5

Castor chair index (r)	2.9

\*) Note: Index 1 - high change / Index 5 - no change

Damages by the treatment: none

#### Classification

According the specifications of **EN 1307** the specimen can be classified as: "suitable for intensive use"



# 2.13 Assessment of static electrical propensity - walking test

# **Test conditions**

According to ISO 6356 accr.)

Testing atmosphere: 23 °C / 25 % rel. humidity Base plate: Isolating rubber mat on metal plate

Sole-material: XS-664P Neolite

Pretreatment: none

**Test results** 

Tested sample: 1

Supplied condition			
Measurement 1	Measurement 2	Measurement 3	Mean value
-0.9 kV	-0.6 kV	-0.5 kV	-0.7 kV

# **Judgement**

The tested sample in supplied condition can be classified as **antistatic** according EN 14041:2004.



# 2.14 Summary of Results

Article	"Epoca Classic wt"	
Constructive characteristics		
Material of use surface	Polyamide	
Total mass per unit area	2146 g/m²	
Mass of pile per unit area	458	g/m²
Total thickness	6.3	mm
Thickness of pile above the substrate	3.8	mm
Surface pile density	0.121	g/cm³
Number of tufts or loops	9120	0 /m²
Basic requirements	fulfill	ed *)
Fibre bind - Loop-Pile Carpets		
Lisson Tretrad (EN 1963, method C)		
- appearance change	better than photostandard	
Tests for determination of use classification level		
Wear behaviour "Lisson-Tretrad" (EN 1963 method A)		
mass loss per unit area [m <sub>v</sub> ]	no mass loss	
relative mass loss [m <sub>rv</sub> ]	no mass loss	
Tretradindex [I <sub>tr</sub> ]	4.1	
Change in appearance – "Vettermann" drum test (ISO 10 361)	Median	Mean value
assesment after colour correction – 5000 cycles	Note 4.5	Note 4.5
assesment after colour correction – 22000 Touren	Note 4.0	Note 3.8
Classification according EN 1307		
Carpet category	Type 1	
Basic requirements	fulfilled	
Classification of the wear performance	Class 33	
Classification of the appearance retention	Class 33	
Level of use classification	Class 33	
Use intensity	commercial use 33 "heavy"	
Luxury rating classification	LC2	
Luxury value	LC2 "good"	
A delition of the current eviction		
Additional characteristics		
Castor chair suitability (EN 985)	suitable for i	intensive use

Additional characteristics	
Castor chair suitability (EN 985)	suitable for intensive use
Antistatic (ISO 6356)	- 0.7 kV
Fraying behaviour (EN 1814)	resistant to fraying

For pile carpets with  $\geq$  80 % wool in the wear layer there are no basic requirements. Therefore these floor coverings fulfill the basic requirements "a priori".



# 3 Remarks

#### Validity

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