

Test Report

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## Reference

ref.no. 489 Mrs. Lenette Ormstrup

## Application

Testing and classification according to EN 1307, determination of castor chair suitability, stair suitability, static electrical propensity and resistance to fraying.

## **Test Material**

"epoca classic cl"

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

## **Issuing and Signatures**

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## 1 Order

## 1.1 Chronology

DateReceivedOrder2012-01-062012-01-10Testing and classification according to EN 1307, determination<br/>of castor chair suitability, stair suitability, static electrical<br/>propensity and resistance to fraying.

## 1.2 Samples

- No. Received Sample Identification
- 1 2011-07-04 <sup>(1)</sup> "epoca classic cl"
- 2 2012-01-10 <sup>(1)</sup> "epoca classic cl" (subsequent delivery) (1) Samples provided by the customer. (2) Sample drawn by ÖTI.



# 2 Findings / Tests performed

## 2.1 Description of specimen

Description of specimen according to ISO 2424

#### **Test Results**

Sample tested: 1,2

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

\*) In accordance with the at present valid version of the appropriate European Directives; fibre materials less then 2 % are not considered

According to EN 1307, this is a pile carpet.

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

## Test conditions

According ISO 8543 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	2405 g/m²	372 g/m²
Coefficient of variation	0.4 %	0.6 %
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	± 16 g/m²	± 4 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 Determination of thickness of wear layer according to ISO 1766 Test atmosphere: 20° 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	7.7 mm	3.0 mm
Coeffizient of variation	0.8 %	1.7 %
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 with integration of the following test results:

Pile material	100% polyamide
Density of pile material	1.14 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Mass of pile per unit area	372 g/m²
Thickness of above the substrate pile	3.0 mm

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

Surface pile density	0.124 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Relative surface pile density	10.9 %



## 2.5 Determination of number of tufts or loops

## Test conditions

According to ISO 1763

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Number of tufts or loops / 10 cm	in length direction:	33.9
	in cross direction:	24.9
Number of tufts or loops per dm <sup>2</sup> :		844
Number of tufts or loops per m <sup>2</sup> :		84400

## 2.6 Determination of fibrebind of synthetic looppile carpets

# Test Conditions

Testing according EN 1963, Test C 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

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Surface structure	loop pile carpet
Pile material	100% polyamide

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

<sup>b)</sup> 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 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			
Tretradindex:	3.7		

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 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)	4.3	3.8
Damages by the treatment	mages by the treatment none	

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





## 2.10 Classification of pile carpets

# Test conditions

According to EN 1307:2008

## **Test results**

Tested sample: 1

Surface structure			loop pile carpet
Pile material			100% polyamide
Surface pile weight		[g/m²]	372
Surface pile thickness		[mm]	3.0
Surface pile density		[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	0.124
Number of tufts		[tufts/m <sup>2</sup> ]	84400
Fibre factor		[FF]	
Tretrad index		[I <sub>TR</sub> ]	3.7
Drum test (Vettermann)	Short term	[5.000 turns]	4.5
	<ul> <li>Long term</li> </ul>	[22.000 turns]	4.0
Resistance to fraying			resistant to fraying
Wear index		[Wi]	
Luxury rating factor		[C <sub>F</sub> ]	6.0

## 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	



#### 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	2	normal	
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



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

## Test conditions

According to EN 985, Method A 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	3	3.0
25 000 revolutions	colour + structure	2	2.0
Castor chair index (r)		2.8	

\*) 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"

## 2.12 Classification of the suitability for use on stairs

## Test conditions

According to EN 1963; Test method B: nosing test

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

Appearance change*) in the edge area	low appearance change	
*)complete mean		

#### Classification

According to EN 1307 the specimen can be classified as suitable

#### "for intensive use"

Note: A workmanlike construction of the stair nose with a rounding radius of at least 10 mm is presupposed to the judgement.



## 2.13 Assessment of static electrical propensity – walking test

### **Test Conditions**

According to ISO 6356 Testing atmosphere:  $23 \pm 1 \degree C / 25 \pm 3 \%$  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
- 0.4 kV	- 0.4 kV	- 0.9 kV	- 0.6 kV

### Judgement

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

## 2.14 Determination of the resistance to fraying

## Test conditions 🛞

Testing according to EN 1814:2005 Number of test samples: 4 Kind of test sample: Sheet materials

#### **Test results**

Tested sample: 2

Damages on cut edge after treatment: none

#### Judgement

The tested specimen can be classified as resistant to fraying.



. .

## 2.15 Summary of Results

Article "epoca classic cl"		lassic cl"
Constructive characteristics		
material of use surface(by the applicant)	100% polyamide	
Total mass per unit area	2405 g/m <sup>2</sup>	
Mass of pile per unit area	372 9	g/m²
Total thickness	7.7	mm
Thickness of pile above the substrate	3.0	mm
Surface pile density	0.124	g/cm³
Number of tufts or loops	8440	0 /m²
Basic requirements	fulfi	lled
Fibre bind - Loop-Pile Carpets		
Lisson Tretrad (EN 1963, method C)		
- appearance change	better than p	hotostandard
Tests for determination of use classification level		
Wear behaviour "Lisson-Tretrad" (EN 1963 method A)		
mass loss per unit area [mv]	no mass loss	
relative mass loss [m <sub>rv</sub> ]	no mass loss	
Tretradindex [ltr]	3.7	
Change in appearance – "Vettermann" drum test (ISO 10 361)	Median	Mean value
assesment after colour correction – 5000 cycles	Note 4.5	Note 4.3
assesment after colour correction – 22000 Touren	Note 4.0	Note 3.8
Classification according EN 1307		
Carpet category	Тур	pe 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	domestic use 23 "heavy" commercial use 33 "heavy"	
Luxury rating classification	LC1	
Luxury value	LC1 "plain"	
Additional caracteristics		
Castor chair suitability (EN 985)	suitable for i	ntensive use
Antistatic (ISO 6356)		
Walking test (before cleaning)	-0.6 kV	
Suitability for use on stairs (EN 1963 method D)	"suitable for intensive use"	
Fraying behaviour (EN 1814)	resistant to fraying	



# 3 Remarks

#### Validity

There are no regulations concerning validity in the appropriate single test standards. Regardless of any specified validity, this report stays valid at the most, as long as the product will be produced unchanged; this is the responsibility of the manufacturer. Possible national or international restrictions concerning the validity of test- and classification reports have to be considered; this is not the responsibility of the test laboratory.

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Results of performed tests only refer to the sample material provided.

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#### Quality management and accreditations

The results are partly from report 66562 dated 2011-08-16.

All tests and services are performed under a quality management system according to EN ISO 17025.

ÖTI is accredited by several organisations for various tests offered. It also is a Notified Body for several directives with the registration number 0534 (see <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newapproach/nando/">http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newapproach/nando/</a>). The accreditation by the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth as testing laboratory was repeated under reference 92.714/0560-1/12/2009 (Individual accredited test procedures are marked with the federal laboratory logo), the accreditation for testing and inspection of construction products was given by the OIB (Austrian Institute of Construction Engeineering). Details and other accreditations are given on request and can be found on www.oeti.at.

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