



## Report 67027 Test Report

### Applicant

EGETAEPPEL A/S  
Industrivej Nord 25  
7400 Herning  
DÄNEMARK

### Reference

Mrs. Lenette Ormstrup

### Application

Testing and classification according EN 15114, stair and castor chair suitability, fraying resistance, electrical propensity and vertical resistance.

### Test Material

"epoca profile mod 350"

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: 16

Original Issue / Vienna 2011-10-20 / da/AM/KK 120

Authorised for Institute  
DI (FH) Angelika Hönecke

Technology  
Ing. Judith Pointner ☎ 28 / pointner@oeti.at





## Contents

1	Order.....	2
1.1	Chronology.....	2
1.2	Samples.....	2
2	Findings / Tests performed.....	3
2.1	Description of specimen.....	3
2.2	Determination of mass per unit area.....	3
2.3	Determination of thickness.....	4
2.4	Determination of hairiness (pilling).....	4
2.5	Determination of the basic requirement of carpets without pile.....	5
2.6	Determination of changes in appearance – Drum Test.....	6
2.7	Determination of the mass loss of textile floor coverings using the Lisson Tretrad machine.....	6
2.8	Determination of general structural integrity.....	7
2.9	Classification of carpets without pile.....	7
2.10	Determination of the castor chair suitability of textile floor coverings.....	8
2.11	Classification of the suitability for use on stairs.....	9
2.12	Determination of the resistance to fraying.....	9
2.13	Assessment of static electrical propensity – walking test.....	10
2.14	Determination of electrical resistances.....	10
2.15	Determination of total mass of individual tile.....	11
2.16	Determination of the side length, squareness and straightness of tiles.....	11
2.17	Determination of dimensional changes and distortion out of plane.....	12
2.18	Classification of carpets without pile, additional requirements for carpet tiles.....	13
2.19	Summary of results.....	14
3	Remarks.....	16

## 1 Order

### 1.1 Chronology

<i>Date</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Order</i>
2011-09-09	2011-09-14	Testing and classification according EN 15114, stair and castor chair suitability, fraying resistance, electrical propensity and vertical resistance.

### 1.2 Samples

<i>No.</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Sample Identification</i>
1	2011-09-14 (1)	"epoca profile mod350"

(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

Dimensions:	tiles
Manufacturing procedure:	flat woven
Structure of face side:	loop pile
Coloration of face side:	uni
Type of backing:	textile nonwoven backing
Type of fibres at face side *):	100% polyamide

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

According to EN 15114, this is a textile floor covering without pile.

### 2.2 Determination of mass per unit area

#### Test conditions

According ISO 8543

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

Number of specimens: 4

#### Test results

Tested sample: 1

	Mass per unit area
Mean value	2526 g/m <sup>2</sup>
Coefficient of variation	2,4 %
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	± 98 g/m <sup>2</sup>



## 2.3 Determination of thickness

### Test conditions

Testing according ISO 1765  
Test atmosphere: 20° C / 65 % rel. humidity  
Number of specimens: 4

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

	total thickness
Mean value	5,1 mm
Coeffizient of variation	1,1 %
Coeffizient interval (P=95 %) absolute width	± 0,1 mm

## 2.4 Determination of hairiness (pilling)

### Test Conditions

Testing according EN 1963, test D  
Duration: 200 double passages

### Test Results

Tested sample: 1

Samples	Assessment of appearance after 200 double passages according Photo standard	
	longitudinal direction	cross direction
Total Median	4	4,5
Worst Result	4	

### Evaluation

The specimen fulfills the requirements of EN 15114.



## 2.5 Determination of the basic requirement of carpets without pile

### Test conditions

According to EN 15114:2008

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

	Basic requirements	Test results
<b>Colour fastness to a)</b>		
♦ Light	≥ 5 (pastel shade b) ≥ 4)	Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer for each colour
♦ Rubbing		
- dry	≥ 3-4	
- wet	≥ 3	
♦ Water – change in colour		
- plain carpets	≥ 3-4	
- other carpets	≥ 4	
♦ Water – staining c)		
-- all carpets	≥ 2-3	
<b>Hairiness/ Pilling<sup>e)</sup></b>	≥ 2-3	4
<b>Colour change<sup>d)</sup></b>		
♦ Due to spilled water	≥ 4	Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer for each production run
♦ Due to soiling subsequent to spilled water	≥ 3	
<b>Dimensional change<sup>f)</sup></b>	Shrinkage (both directions): ≤ 1,2% Expansion (both directions): ≤ 0,5%	Length: - 0.2%/ + 0.1% Cross: -0.1%/ +0.1%

a) Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer for each colour

b) Pastel shade: colour corresponding to a standard depth ≤ 1/12 (in accordance with EN ISO 105-A01)

c) On multi fibre: worst result

d) Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer

e) Worst result (of longitudinal or cross direction)

f) Not valid for tiles (see Annex A), not valid for permanently glued floor coverings.

### Judgement

The tested material fulfills the basic requirements of carpets without pile according to EN 15114:2008, point 4.



## 2.6 Determination of changes in appearance – Drum Test

### Test conditions <sup>A</sup>

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
Index of colour change (median)	4-5	4
Main reasons for change	colour	colour
<b>Index after colour correction (median)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Index after colour correction (mean)</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4</b>
Damages by the treatment	none	

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

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

### Test conditions <sup>A</sup>

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> ]
<b>Mean value</b>	<b>0 g/m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>- %</b>
Coefficient of variation	0 %	- %
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	± 0 g/m <sup>2</sup>	± - %
<b>Tretradindex:</b>	-	

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.



## 2.8 Determination of general structural integrity

### Test conditions

Testing according: EN 985, test C

Test apparatus: castor chair test equipment from Feingerätebau Baumberg

Typ of castors: single-wheel swivel castor, type H

### Test Results

Tested sample: 1

Duration	Damages by the treatment
10 000 cycles	none
25 000 cycles	none

## 2.9 Classification of carpets without pile

### Test conditions

According to EN 15114:2008

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

Material of the use surface (by the applicant)	polyamide
Specification of the change in appearance	
Drum test ♦ Short term [5.000 turns]	4.5
(Vettermann) ♦ Long term [22.000 turns]	4
Specification of wear behaviour	
Lisson-Tretrad ♦ Mass loss $m_v$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> )	no mass loss
Specification of general structural integrity	
Damages by the treatment ♦ Short term [10.000 turns]	no damages by the treatment
♦ Long term [25.000 turns]	no damages by the treatment

### Classification

Classification of change in appearance	class 33
Classification of wear behaviour	class 33
Classification of general structural integrity	class 33
<b>Overall use class</b>	<b>class 33</b>
<b>Luxury rating class</b>	<b>LC1 *)</b>

\*) : Carpets without pile are classified in luxury rating class LC1 according to EN 15114 point 6.



**Explanations:**

Textile floor coverings are classified to their suitability in different use classes. There are three essential characteristics for the classification: change in appearance, wear behaviour and general structural integrity. These three characteristics serve the description of the use behaviour in dependence to the intensity of use. **The use class assigned to the carpet is the lowest one that was reached after the testing.** 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	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 15114	EN 1307:1997	
21	1	low
22	2	normal
22+ / 31		
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

**2.10 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 appearance change *)
5 000 revolutions	colour	3-4	3.5
25 000 revolutions	colour	2-3	2.5
<b>Castor chair index (r)</b>	<b>3.3</b>		

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

Damages by the treatment: none





## Classification

According to the specifications of **EN 15114** the specimen can be classified as:

**"suitable for intensive use"**

## 2.11 Classification of the suitability for use on stairs

### Test conditions

According to EN 1963; Test method B: nosing test

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

<b>Appearance change*) in the edge area</b>	<b>low appearance change</b>
---	------------------------------

\*) complete mean

### Classification

According to EN 15114 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.

## 2.12 Determination of the resistance to fraying

### Test conditions

Testing according to EN 1814:2005

Number of test samples: 4

Kind of test sample: tiles

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

Damages on cut edge after treatment: none

### Judgement

The tested specimen can be classified as **resistant to fraying**.



## 2.13 Assessment of static electrical propensity – walking test

### Test Conditions

According to ISO 6356  
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
1,1 kV	1,0 kV	1,3 kV	1,1 kV

### Judgement

The tested sample fulfills the requirements of EN 15114:2008 and can be classified as **antistatic** according EN 14041:2004; the requirements for durability aspects are fulfilled.

## 2.14 Determination of electrical resistances

### Test conditions

According to ISO 10965  
Test atmosphere: 23°C ± 1°C / 25% ± 3% rel. humidity  
Circuit voltage: 500 V

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

Sample	Measurement	Vertical resistance	Horizontal resistance
1	1	5.55 10 <sup>11</sup> Ω	7.68 10 <sup>12</sup> Ω
	2	3.17 10 <sup>11</sup> Ω	5.78 10 <sup>12</sup> Ω
2	1	4.87 10 <sup>11</sup> Ω	6.50 10 <sup>13</sup> Ω
	2	4.62 10 <sup>11</sup> Ω	5.87 10 <sup>13</sup> Ω
3	1	4.55 10 <sup>11</sup> Ω	1.07 10 <sup>13</sup> Ω
	2	4.37 10 <sup>11</sup> Ω	7.57 10 <sup>12</sup> Ω
Geometric mean value		4.46 10 <sup>11</sup> Ω	1.55 10 <sup>13</sup> Ω



## 2.15 Determination of total mass of individual tile

### Test conditions

According ISO 8543  
Test atmosphere: 20° C / 65 % rel. humidity  
Number of samples: 4

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

	total mass of individual tile
Mean value	0.580 kg
Coefficient of variation	0 %
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	± 0.000 kg

## 2.16 Determination of the side length, squareness and straightness of tiles

### Test condition

According to EN 994  
Number of tested specimens: 3  
Nominal dimension: Length: 480mm; Width: 480mm

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

Determination of dimensions		Length direction	Cross direction
mean length	[mm]	480.2	480.0
min. average length	[mm]	480.0	480.0
max. average length	[mm]	480.4	480.1
difference between the smallest and the largest average length	[mm]	0.4	0.1
max. deviation from mean length	[%]	<0.1	<0.1
max. deviation from nominal dimension	[%]	0.1	0.0

  

Squareness and straightness		
max. deviation	[mm]	<0.20
max. deviation	[%]	<0.04



## 2.17 Determination of dimensional changes and distortion out of plane

### Test conditions

According to EN 986

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

		Dimensional change [%]	
		length	cross
<b>1. Treatment</b> 2 hours storage (drying) at 60 °C	1. Measurement	-0.2	-0.1
	2. Measurement	-0.2	-0.2
	3. Measurement	-0.2	-0.1
	<b>Mean value</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>2. Treatment</b> 2 hours storage in water at 20 °C	1. Measurement	±0.0	±0.0
	2. Measurement	±0.0	±0.0
	3. Measurement	+0.1	±0.0
	<b>Mean value</b>	<b>±0.0</b>	<b>±0.0</b>
<b>3. Treatment</b> 24 hours storage (drying) at 60 °C	1. Measurement	+0.1	+0.1
	2. Measurement	+0.1	+0.1
	3. Measurement	+0.2	+0.1
	<b>Mean value</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>4. Treatment</b> 48 hours storage at standard atmosphere	1. Measurement	-0.2	+0.1
	2. Measurement	-0.1	-0.1
	3. Measurement	-0.1	-0.0
	<b>Mean value</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>±0.0</b>

maximum distortion out of plane [mm] after the treatment (step 4):			
specimen 1	specimen 2	specimen 3	Mean value
0	0	0	0

Note:

A plus (+) is used to indicate an increase and a minus (-) is used to indicate shrinkage in dimensions.

appearance of specimen after treatment	
curling	no change
distortion	no change



## 2.18 Classification of carpets without pile, additional requirements for carpet tiles

### Test conditions

According to EN 15114 2008, annex A

### Test results

Tested sample: 1

	Non adhered tile	Requirements Adhered tile		Test results
	<i>Loose laid</i>	<i>Removable</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	
Total mass of individual tile, ISO 8543	≥ 0.875 kg	≥ 0.625 kg	---	0.580 kg
Total mass per unit area, ISO 8543	≥ 3.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	≥ 2.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	---	2.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Dimensions, EN 994	± 0.30 % on nominal dimensions			max. deviation on nominal dimensions longitudinal 0.1 % cross 0.0 %
	± 0,20 % in the same batch			max. deviation to the mean length longitudinal <0.1 % cross <0.1 %
Squareness and straightness of edges, EN 994	± 0,15 % in both directions			max. deviation <0.04 %
Dimension stability, EN 986	shrinkage in both directions ≤ 0,2 %		≤ 0,4 %	max. dimensional change longitudinal -0.2 %/ +0,1% cross -0.1/ +0,1% %
	extension in both directions ≤ 0,2 %		≤ 0,2 %	
Curling / doming, EN 986	max. deviation of any part of the sample from its plane ≤ 2 mm		---	max. curling / max. doming 0 mm
Damage at cut edge (fraying), EN 1814	no damage			no damage

### Judgement

The submitted sample fulfils the additional requirements for permanent adhered carpet tiles according EN 15114:2008, Annex A (normative).





<b>Additional Requirements for tiles</b>		<b>fulfilled <sup>1)</sup></b>
Total mass of individual tile (ISO 8543)		0.580 kg
Total mass per unit area (ISO 8543)		2.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Dimensions (EN 994)	- max. deviation to nominal	
	- max. deviation in the same batch	0.1 %
Squareness / straightness of edges (EN 994)	- deviation to nominal	<0.04 %
Dimension stability (ISO 986)	- shrinkage	-0.2 % / +0.1 %
	- extension	-0.1 % / +0.1 %
Curling/oming (ISO 986)		0 mm
Resistance to fraying (EN 1814)		no damage

<sup>1)</sup> Fulfills the requirements for "permanent adhered tiles"



## 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.

### Sample Material

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

Without explicit written other agreement testing is destructive and the sample material is transferred to the property of ÖTI, which is entitled to freely decide on storage and disposal.

### Issuance

The valid first issue is done in paper and has single-handed signatures. For reference purposes and filing an unsigned electronic duplicate can be delivered in pdf format. Duplicates and translations will be marked accordingly on the cover sheet.

### Quality management and accreditations

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 <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/newapproach/nando/>). The accreditation by the Federal Ministry of Economy, Family and Youth as testing laboratory was repeated under reference 92.714/0560-I/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 Engineering). Details and other accreditations are given on request and can be found on [www.oeti.at](http://www.oeti.at).

### Copyright und Usage Notes

It is pointed out, that any alterations, amendments or falsifications of reports not authorized by the issuer of the report will be prosecuted as civil and criminal offences; this especially to the appropriate requirements of ABGB, UrhG, UWG and criminal law and their respective international equivalents.

Reports are protected under international copyright laws. Written consent of the ÖTI is required for publications (also in excerpt) and reference to tests for public relation purposes. Reports may only be reproduced in full length.