

ÖTI – Institut für Ökologie, Technik und Innovation



# Report 61893 Test Report

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EGETAEPPER A/S Industrivej Nord 25 7400 Herning DÄNEMARK Reference

Lenette Ormstrup

# Application

Testing and classification according to EN 15114.

# **Test Material**

"Casa"

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: 13 Original Issue / Vienna 2009-10-15 / AM/KK21000120

Authorised for Institute DI (FH) Angelika Hönecke

Hone Lo

Technology Build and Live Ing. Hannes Vittek 🕿 18 / vittek@oeti.at



ÖTI – Institut für Ökologie, Technik und Innovation + Spengergasse 20 + A-1050 Wien + Austria +
Telefon: +43 1 5442543-0 + Fax: +43 1 5442543-10 + Email: office@oeti.at + Web: www.oeti.at +
UniCredit Bank Austria AG BLZ 12000 + Konto 23410378800 + IBAN AT941200023410378800 +
Swift: BKAUATWW + UID-Nummer: AT U16358705 + DVR-Nummer: 0438693+ ZVR-Zahl; 859853730 +





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# 1 Order

# 1.1 Chronology

Date	Received	Order
2009-09-16	2009-09-22	Testing and classification according to EN 15114.

# 1.2 Samples

No.	Received	Sample Identification	Sample Material
1	2009-09-18 (1)	"Casa"	textile floor covering, approx. 3 rm
	(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:	rolls
Manufacturing procedure:	woven (flat carpet)
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)

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

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

### 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	2111 g/m²
Coefficient of variation	1,8 %
Confidence interval (P = 95 %) absolute width	± 59 g/m²



# 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	3,7 mm
Coeffizient of variation	1,3 %
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

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

### Evaluation

The specimen fulfills the requirements of EN 1470.



# 2.5 Determination of dimensional changes after exposure to heat and water

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# Test conditions

According to ISO/PAS 17 984, method 3

#### Test results

Tested sample: 1

rested sample. I		Dimensional change [%]	
		length	Cross
1. Treatment	1. Measurement	- 0,2	- 0,1
2 hours storage (drying) at 60 °C	2. Measurement	- 0,2	- 0,1
	3. Measurement	- 0,2	-0,1
	Mean value	- 0,2	- 0,1
2. Treatment	1. Measurement	- 0,3	- 0,1
2 hours storage in water at 20 °C	2. Measurement	- 0,2	- 0,1
	3. Measurement	- 0,2	- 0,1
	Mean value	- 0,2	- 0,1
3. Treatment	1. Measurement	- 0,5	- 0,3
24 hours storage (drying) at 60 °C	2. Measurement	- 0,5	- 0,2
	3. Measurement	- 0,5	- 0,2
	Mean value	- 0,5	- 0,2
4. Treatment	1. Measurement	- 0,5	- 0,3
48 hours storage at standard climate	2. Measurement	- 0,5	- 0,3
	3. Measurement	- 0,4	- 0,3
	Mean value	- 0,5	- 0,3

#### Description of the final appearance: no deformation

Note:

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





# 2.6 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
Colour fastness to a)		
<ul> <li>Light</li> </ul>	$\geq$ 5 (pastel shade <sup>b)</sup> $\geq$ 4)	
<ul> <li>Rubbing</li> </ul>		
- dry	≥ 3-4	
- wet	≥ 3	Conformity to be
<ul> <li>Water – change in colour</li> </ul>		declared by the
- plain carpets	≥ 3-4	each colour
- other carpets	≥ 4	
<ul> <li>Water – staining <sup>c)</sup></li> </ul>		
all carpets	≥ 2-3	
Hairiness/ Pilling <sup>e)</sup>	≥ 2-3	4-5
Colour change <sup>d)</sup>		
<ul> <li>Due to spilled water</li> </ul>	≥ 4	Conformity to be
<ul> <li>Due to soiling subsequent to spilled water</li> </ul>	≥ 3	declared by the manufacturer for each production run
Dimensional change <sup>fj</sup>	Shrinkage (both directions): $\leq 1,2\%$	Length: - 0,5%
	Expension (both directions): $\leq 0,5\%$	Cross: -0,3%

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

a) Conformity to be declared by the manufacturer

e) Worst result (of longitudinal or cross direction)

<sup>f)</sup> 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.



# 2.7 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	4,5
Index of colour change (median)	4 - 5	4 - 5
Main reasons for change	colour	colour
Index after colour correction (median)	4,5	4,5
Index after colour correction (mean)	4,6	4,5
Damages by the treatment	no	ne

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

### 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: 2000 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:		

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 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

# 2.10 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 appear- ance change *)
5 000 revolutions	colour	3 - 4	3,5
25 000 revolutions	colour	2 - 3	3,0
Castor chair index (r)		3,4	

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

Damages by the treatment: none

### Classification

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

"suitable for intensive use"



# 2.11 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)		100% Polyamide	
Specification of the change in appearance			
Drum test (Vettermann)	<ul> <li>Short term</li> </ul>	[5.000 turns]	4,5
	<ul> <li>Long term</li> </ul>	[22.000 turns]	4,5
Specification of wear behaviour			
Lisson-Tretrad	<ul> <li>Mass loss m<sub>v</sub> (g/m<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul>		No mass loss
Specification of general structural integrity			
Damages by the treatment	<ul> <li>Short term</li> </ul>	[10.000 turns]	No damages by the treatment
	<ul> <li>Long term</li> </ul>	[22.000 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
Overall use class	class 33
Luxury rating class	LC1 *)

\*): 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	Z	normai
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 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: 1

Damages on cut edge after treatment: no deformation

### Judgement

The tested specimen can be classified as resistant to fraying.

# 2.13 Classification of the suitability for use on stairs

### Test conditions

According to EN 15114; 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 15114 the specimen can be classified as suitable

### "for permanent use"

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



# 2.14 Assessment of static electrical propensity – walking test

### **Test Conditions**

According to ISO 6356 Testing atmosphere:  $23 \pm 1 \,^{\circ}$ C /  $25 \pm 3 \,^{\circ}$  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
- 1,3 kV	- 1,3 kV	- 1,6 kV	- 1,4 kV

#### Judgement

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



# 2.15 Summary of Results

Article	"Casa"	
Constructive characteristics		
Material of use surface (by the applicant)	100% polyamide	
Total mass per unit area	2111 g/m²	
Total thickness	3,7 mm	
Basic requirements	fullfilled	
Colour fastness to artificial light (EN ISO 105 B02)		
Colour fastness to rubbing (EN ISO 105 X12) -dry		
Colour fastness to rubbing (EN ISO 105 X12) -wet		
Colour fastness to water (EN ISO 105 E01) – Change in colour		
Colour fastness to water (EN ISO 105 E01) – Staining of adjacent fabric		
Hairiness "Pilling" (EN 1963 Method D)	fulfills the requirements	
Colour change (EN 15115 / EN 15114 annex C) – due to spilled water		
Colour change (EN 15115 / EN 15114 annex C) – due to soiling subsequent to spilles water		
Dimensions stability (ISO 2551) - length direction	-0,5 %	
- cross direction	-0,3 %	
Tests for level use classification		
Change in appearance - "Vettermann" drum test (ISO 10361)	Median Mean value	
Grade after colour correction – 5000 cycles	grade 4,5 grade 4,6	
Grade after colour correction – 22000 cycles	grade 4,5 grade 4,5	
Wear behaviour (EN 1963 method A)		
Mass loss per unit area (m <sub>v</sub> )	No mass loss	
General structural integrity (EN 985 method C)		
Damages by treatment - 10000 cycles	none	
- 25000 cycles	none	
Classification according to EN 15114		
Basic requirements	fulfilled	
Classification of change in appearance	Klasse 33	
Classification of wear behaviour	Klasse 33	
Classification of general structural integrity	Klasse 33	
Level of use classification	Klasse 33	
Use intensity	Commercial use 33 extreme	
Luxury rating classification	LC1	
Additional characteristics		
Castor chair suitability (EN 985)	A 1)	
Fraying behaviour (EN 1814)	resistant to fraying	
Suitability for use on stairs (EN 1963 method D)	for permanent use	
Antistatic (ISO 6356) before cleaning	Antistatic <sup>2)</sup>	

<sup>1)</sup> A .... suitable for intensive use/ B.... suitable for occasional use

<sup>2)</sup> The antistatic behaviour after cleaning has only to be tested if an antistatic finish was applied on the surface.



# 3 Remarks

#### 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.

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