



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 14836:2018

Surfaces for sports areas - Synthetic
surfaces for outdoor sports areas - Test
method for artificial weathering

I.S. EN 14836:2018

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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National Foreword

I.S. EN 14836:2018 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 14836:2018, Surfaces for sports areas - Synthetic surfaces for outdoor sports areas - Test method for artificial weathering

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 14836

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2018

ICS 97.150; 97.220.10

Supersedes EN 14836:2005

English Version

Surfaces for sports areas - Synthetic surfaces for outdoor sports areas - Test method for artificial weathering

Surfaces sportives - Surfaces synthétiques pour terrains de sport en plein air - Méthode d'essai de vieillissement artificiel

Sportböden - Synthetische Sportböden für den Außenbereich - Künstliche Bewitterung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 November 2018.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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European foreword

This document (EN 14836:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 217 “Surfaces for sports areas”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14836:2005.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

EN 14836:2018 (E)

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for an artificial weathering exposure, as a basis for a subsequent determination of property changes related to weathering resistance.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ASTM E1252-98, *Standard Practice for General Techniques for Obtaining Infrared Spectra for Qualitative Analysis*

EN ISO 4892-1, *Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 1: General guidance (ISO 4892-1)*

EN ISO 4892-3:2016, *Plastics - Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources - Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps (ISO 4892-3:2016)*

EN ISO 5079, *Textiles - Fibres - Determination of breaking force and elongation at break of individual fibres (ISO 5079)*

EN ISO 11357-3, *Plastics - Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) - Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization (ISO 11357-3)*

3 Principle

Specimens are exposed to ultraviolet (UV) radiation under controlled environmental conditions. Two exposure periods are specified. Method 1 is for assessing products intended for installation in environments where high levels of UV exposure are unlikely. Method 2 is for assessing products intended for installation in environments where high levels of UV exposure might be expected.

NOTE 1 Guidance on the direct long-term average solar irradiation levels that any specific region may be expected to experience is available from numerous sources including: www.solargis.com. Typically northern Europe will receive between 400 kWh/m² and 1500 kWh/m² per year and southern Europe will receive between 1200 kWh/m² and 2000 kWh/m² per year.

NOTE 2 Fluorescent UV lamps use the emission from a low-pressure mercury arc to excite a phosphor that produces a continuous spectrum in a relatively narrow wavelength interval, which is generally distributed around a peak wavelength. The spectral distribution of the radiation from a fluorescent lamp is determined by the emission spectrum of the phosphor and the UV transmission properties of the glass tube. Fluorescent UV lamps are generally used to expose material to UV radiation in a limited spectral range. The use of alternative artificial weathering procedures, such as those specified in EN ISO 4892-2, might be used when developing products.

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