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**TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS -
CLASSIFICATION OF NEEDLED PILE FLOOR
COVERINGS**

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Textile floor coverings - Classification of needled pile floor coverings

Revêtements de sol textiles - Classement des moquettes
aiguilletées

Textile Bodenbeläge - Einstufung von Polvlies-
Bodenbelägen

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 "Resilient and textile floor coverings", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2001.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Annex A is normative.

1 Scope

This European Standard describes and specifies needed pile floor coverings in sheet form including use classification according to wear and appearance retention. These floor coverings are intended to be bonded to the substrate.

This standard is also applicable to tiles the additional requirements for which are given in annex A.

2 Normative references

incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 984	<i>Determination of the mass per unit area of the use surface of needed floor coverings</i>
EN 985	<i>Textile floor coverings - Castor chair test</i>
EN 986	<i>Textile floor coverings - Tiles - Determination of dimensional changes due to the effects of varied water and heat conditions, and distortion out of plane</i>
EN 994	<i>Textile floor coverings - Determination of the side length, squareness and straightness of tiles</i>
EN 995	<i>Textile floor coverings - Assessment of the creep of the backings</i>
EN 1269	<i>Textile floor coverings - Assessment of impregnations in needed floor coverings by means of a soiling test</i>
EN 1318	<i>Textile floor coverings - Determination of the apparent effective thickness of backing</i>
EN 1471	<i>Textile floor coverings - Assessment of changes in appearance</i>
EN 1815	<i>Resilient floor coverings - Assessment of static electrical propensity</i>
EN 1963 :1997	<i>Textile floor coverings - Tests using the Lisson Tretrad machine</i>
EN ISO 105-A01 :1995	<i>Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A01 : General principles of testing (ISO 105-A01 :1994)</i>
ISO 105-B02 :1999	<i>Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part B02 : Colour fastness to artificial light : Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02 :1994, including amendment 1 :1998)</i>
EN ISO 105-E01 :1996	<i>Textiles - Test for colour fastness - Part E01 : Colour fastness to water (ISO 105-E01 :1994)</i>
EN ISO 105-X12 :1995	<i>Textiles - Test for colour fastness - Part X12 : Colour fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12 :1993)</i>
EN ISO 140-8 :1997	<i>Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 8 : Laboratory measurements of the reduction of transmitted impact noise by floorcoverings on a heavyweight standard floor (ISO 140-8 :1997)</i>

EN 20354 :1985	<i>Acoustics - Measurement of sound absorption in a reverberation room (ISO 354 :1985)</i>
EN ISO 717-2 :1996	<i>Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 2 : Impact sound insulation (ISO 717-2 :1996)</i>
ISO 1765	<i>Machine-made textile floor coverings - Determination of thickness</i>
ISO 2424	<i>Textile floor coverings – Vocabulary</i>
ISO 2551	<i>Machine-made textile floor coverings - Determination of dimensional changes due to the effects of varied water and heat conditions</i>
ISO 3018	<i>Rectangular textile floor coverings - Determination of dimensions</i>
ISO 8302 :1991	<i>Thermal insulation - Determination of steady-state thermal resistance and related properties - Guarded hot plate apparatus</i>
ISO 8543	<i>Textile floor coverings - Methods for determination of mass</i>
ISO TR 10361	<i>Textile floor coverings - Production of changes in appearance by means of a Vettermann drum and Hexapod tumbler testers</i>
ISO 10965	<i>Textile floor coverings - Determination of electrical resistance</i>

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard the terms and definitions given in ISO 2424 and the following apply :

3.1

homogenous needled floor covering

pile floor covering the whole textile structure of which consists of the same fibre raw material or the same fibre raw material blend and has no support material. It can be partially or fully impregnated.

3.2

heterogeneous needled floor covering

pile floor covering that consists of at least two layers of different fibre raw materials, different fibre raw material blends or differently coloured fibres and/or has a support material. It can be partially or fully impregnated, with or without backcoating.

NOTE Products with backcoating are considered heterogeneous needled floor coverings.

3.3

back coated needled floor covering

needled floor covering where the bonding compound is applied to the back of the needled floor covering and does not reach the use surface. The bonding compound is present only in the lower part of the needled floor coverings.

3.4

fully impregnated needled floor covering

needled floor covering that is totally immersed in the bonding compound so that in the finished product the bonding compound is present throughout the thickness of the needled floor covering.

3.5

hairy needled floor covering

back coated pile needled floor covering manufactured by means of a needled punching technique. The use surface is a directional pile layer made by mechanically brushing the fleece, resulting in a roughened surface with in general relatively long and coarse protruding fibres.

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