## BS EN 548:2011



# BSI Standards Publication

# Resilient floor coverings — Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

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#### National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 548:2011. It supersedes BS EN 548:2004, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/60, Resilient floor coverings.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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## EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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#### **English Version**

# Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum

Revêtements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le linoléum uni et décoratif

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit und ohne Muster

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 February 2011.

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#### **Foreword**

This document (EN 548:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 "Resilient, textile and laminate 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2011.

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#### 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum, supplied as either tiles or rolls.

To encourage the consumer to make an informed choice, the standard includes a classification system based on intensity of use, which shows where resilient floor coverings should give satisfactory service (see EN 685). It also includes requirements for marking.

The term 'linoleum' is frequently incorrectly applied to a range of floor coverings, often to those based on polyvinyl chloride or rubber. Such materials are not included in this standard.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

EN 425, Resilient and laminate floor coverings — Castor chair test

EN 426, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of width, length, straightness and flatness of sheet material

EN 427, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of the side length, squareness and straightness of tiles

EN 428, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of overall thickness

EN 429, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of the thickness of layers

EN 430, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of mass per unit area

EN 433, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of residual indentation after static loading

EN 435, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of flexibility

EN 669, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of dimensional stability of linoleum tiles, caused by changes in atmospheric humidity

EN 670, Resilient floor coverings — Identification of linoleum and determination of cement content and ash residue

EN ISO 105-B02, 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)

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

#### linoleum cement

binder in linoleum, consisting of a mixture of linseed oil and/or other vegetable drying oils, rosin and drying oil catalysts, which is converted to a semi elastic mass by an oxidative curing process

#### 3.2

#### linoleum

product produced by calendaring one or more layers of a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, cork and/or woodflour, pigments and inorganic fillers containing a fibrous reinforcement and/or a fibrous backing. The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process

NOTE The only chemical cross-linking bondings in linoleum will be those which are formed during the oxidation process.

#### 3.3

#### surface layer

layer or layers with the same binder above a support material or backing

#### 4 Identification

Linoleum shall be identified by its ability to be disintegrated in 0,5 mol/l potassium hydroxide/methanol solution and by the determination of cement content and ash residue.

The minimum amount of linoleum cement shall be 30 % when tested in accordance with EN 670.

The maximum amount of inorganic filler (ash residue) shall be 50 % when tested in accordance with EN 670.

#### 5 Requirements

#### 5.1 General requirements

All classes of plain and decorative linoleum shall comply with the appropriate general requirements specified in Table 1, when tested in accordance with the methods given therein.

Table 1 — General requirements

Characteristic		Requirement	Test method
Roll form:			EN 426
length width	m mm	Not less than the nominal values	
Tiles:			EN 427
side length	mm	Deviation ≤ 0,15 % of nominal length up to 0,5 mm maximum	
squareness and straightness	mm	Deviation allowed at any point	
for side length ≤ 400 mm > 400 mm		≤ 0,25 ≤ 0,35	
Dimensional stability of tiles changes of atmospheric humidity	caused by	Variation ≤ 0,1	EN 669
Overall thickness	mm		EN 428
average individual values		Nominal value ± 0,15 Nominal value ± 0,20	

Table 1 (continued)

Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
Calendared surface layer		EN 429
	minimum 0,80 mm	
Effect of a castor chair	No disturbance to the surface other than slight change in appearance and no delamination shall occur	EN 425
Mass per unit area g/m²		EN 430
average	Nominal value ± 10 %	
Residual indentation after static loading average mm		EN 433
nominal thickness: ≤ 3,2 mm ≥ 4,0 mm	≤ 0,15 ≤ 0,20	
Flexibility of sheets		EN 435
Thickness (nominal) diameter 2,0 mm 30 mm 2,5 mm 40 mm 3,2 mm 50 mm 4,0 mm	Shall show no sign of cracking when bent around the appropriate mandrel	Method A
Colour fastness to artificial light	6 minimum	EN ISO 105-B02:
		Method 3 <sup>a</sup>

Before comparing the test piece, expose the reference sample together with the Blue Wool cloth to the xenon arc lamp, until a contrast is produced on Blue Wool Reference 2 equal to the contrast illustrated by Grey Scale 3. This step is necessary to remove the inherent 'stove yellowing' of linoleum before the stable colouration is achieved.

Plain and decorative linoleum complying with the requirements of this standard are suitable for use with castor chairs.

#### 5.2 Classification requirements

The classification scheme for resilient floor coverings is described in EN 685. The requirements for plain and decorative linoleum in accordance with this scheme are related to the nominal overall thickness of the linoleum, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Classification requirements

Class	Symbol	Intensity of use	Nominal overall thickness, mm
		Domestic	
21		Moderate	2,0
22		General	2,0
22+		General	2,0
23		Heavy	2,0
		Commercial	
31		Moderate	2,0
32		General	2,0
33		Heavy	2,5
34		Very heavy	2,5ª
		Light Industrial	
41		Moderate	2,0 <sup>a</sup>
42		General	2,5 <sup>a</sup>
43		Heavy	b

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Other thicknesses, e.g. 3,2 mm and 4,0 mm, may be specified to satisfy particular customer requirements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Any requirements for class 43 should be determined and agreed between the parties concerned, taking into account specification of use.

#### Marking 6

Plain and decorative linoleum floor coverings and/or their packaging shall bear the following marking:

- number and date of this European Standard, i.e. EN 548:2011; a)
- manufacturer's or supplier's identification; b)
- product name; c)
- d) colour/pattern, and batch and roll number if applicable;
- classes/symbols appropriate for the product; e)
- for rolls: the length, width and thickness; f)
- for tiles: the dimensions of a tile and the area in square metres contained in a package. g)

# **Annex A** (informative)

### **Optional properties**

Where the following properties are required for specific applications, the floor covering should be tested in accordance with the appropriate methods.

- electrical resistance (see EN 1081);
- electrostatic propensity (see EN 1815);
- effect of stains (see EN 423);
- cigarette resistance (see EN 1399):
   In general use, a linoleum floor covering, depending on the colour and/or pattern, is expected to have the following rating when tested in accordance with EN 1399:
   Method A, stubbed cigarettes; rating 4 or higher
   Method B, burning cigarettes; rating 3 or higher
- loaded heavy duty castors (see EN 1818).

## **Bibliography**

- EN 423, Resilient floor coverings Determination of resistance to staining [1]
- [2] EN 1081, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of the electrical resistance
- [3] EN 1399, Resilient floor coverings — Determination of resistance to stubbed and burning cigarettes
- [4] EN 1815, Resilient and textile floor coverings — Assessment of static electrical propensity
- EN 1818, Resilient floor coverings Determination of the effect of loaded heavy duty castors [5]
- [6] EN 14041, Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Essential characteristics
- EN 685, Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings Classification [7]

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