# BS EN 687:2011



# **BSI Standards Publication**

Resilient floor coverings
— Specification for plain
and decorative linoleum
on a corkment backing



BS EN 687:2011 BRITISH STANDARD

## National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 687:2011. It supersedes BS EN 687:1997, which is withdrawn.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

**EN 687** 

April 2011

ICS 97.150 Supersedes EN 687:1997

## **English Version**

# Resilient floor coverings - Specification for plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing

Revêtements de sol résilients - Spécifications pour le linoléum uni et décoratif sur support en composition de liège

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Spezifikation für Linoleum mit und ohne Muster mit Korkmentrücken

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 March 2011.

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN 687:2011) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2011.

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# 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the characteristics of plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing as a compound floor covering, supplied in roll form.

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

EN 685, Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Classification

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 with corkment backing

product produced by calendering a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, cork and/or woodflour, pigments and inorganic filler onto a corkment backing

NOTE The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process.

### 3.3

### corkment

backing or underlay produced by calendering a homogeneous mixture of linoleum cement, granulated cork, pigments and inorganic fillers on a fibrous backing

NOTE 1 The product is then converted into its final form by an oxidative curing process.

NOTE 2 The only chemical cross-linking bondings in linoleum will be those which are formed during the oxidation process.

## 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.

Corkment shall be identified by its ability to be disintegrated in 0,5 mol/l potassium hydroxide/methanol solution.

# 5 Requirements

## 5.1 General requirements

All classes of linoleum on corkment backing shall comply with the appropriate general requirements specified in Table 1, when tested in accordance with the methods given therein.

Table 1 — General requirements

Property	Requirement	Test method
Rolls		EN 426
Length m	Not less than the nominal values	
width mm		
Overall thickness mm		EN 428
Nominal value	≥4,0	
Average	Nominal value ± 0,20	
Individual values	Nominal value ± 0,25	
Thickness of linoleum compositionm		EN 429
Average		
	Nominal value ± 0,15	
Individual values		
	Nominal value ± 0,20	
Mass per unit area g/m²		EN 430
Average	Nominal value ± 10 %	
Residual indentation after static loading mm		EN 433
Average	≤ 0,40	
Flexibility around a mandrel of		EN 435
diameter 60 mm	Shall show no signs of cracking	Method A
Colour fastness to artificial light	6 minimum	EN ISO 105-B02
		Method 3 <sup>1)</sup>
Effect of a castor chair	No damage shall be apparent.	EN 425

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.

# 5.2 Classification requirements

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

Table 2 — Classification

Class	Symbol	Level of use	Nominal thickness of the surface layer
21		domestic moderate	1,5
22		domestic general	
22+		domestic general	
23		domestic heavy	
31		commercial moderate	1,5
32		commercial general	
33		commercial heavy	2,0
41		light industrial moderate	

# 6 Marking

Floor coverings of plain and decorative linoleum on a corkment backing and/or their packaging shall bear the following marking:

- a) number and date of this European Standard, i.e. EN 687:2011;
- b) manufacturer's or supplier's identification;
- c) product name;
- d) colour/pattern, and batch and roll number;
- e) classes/symbols appropriate for the product;
- f) length, width and thickness of rolls.

# 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.

— 6	electrical resistance (see EN 1081);
— 6	effect of stains (see EN 423);
— (	cigarette resistance (see EN 1399).
_	eneral use, a linoleum floor covering, depending on the colour and/or pattern, is expected to have the wing rating when tested in accordance with EN 1399:
N	Method A, stubbed cigarettes; rating 4 or higher;
N	Method B, burning cigarettes; rating 3 or higher;
— (	electrostatic propensity (see EN 1815);

— sound insulation (see EN ISO 10140-3 and EN ISO 717-2).

# **Bibliography**

- [1] EN 423, Resilient floor coverings Determination of resistance to staining
- [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
- [5] EN ISO 10140-3, Acoustics Laboratory measurement of sound insulation of building elements Part 3: Measurement of impact sound insulation (ISO 10140-3:2010)
- [6] EN ISO 717-2, Acoustics Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements Part 2: Impact sound insulation (ISO 717-2:1996)



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