

Elastsed põrandakatted. Linoleumi identifitseerimine ning tsemendisisalduse ja tuhajäägi määramine

Resilient floor coverings - Identification of linoleum and determination of cement content and ash residue

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÖNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 670:2000 sisaldb Euroopa standardi EN 670:1997 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 670:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 670:1997.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: Käesolev Euroopa standard esitab meetodid linoleumi identifitseerimiseks ning sideaine sisalduse ja anorgaanilise täitematerjali (tuhajäägi) määramiseks linoleum-põrandakatetes.	Scope:
--	---------------

ICS 97.150

Võtmesõnad: identifitseerimine, koostis, linoleum, põrandakatted, sideaine, tuhasisaldus

ICS 97.150

Descriptors: Floor coverings, linoleum, cement content, ash residue, testing.

English version

**Resilient floor coverings
Identification of linoleum and determination of
cement content and ash residue**

Revêtements de sol résilients –
Identification du linoléum et détermi-
nation de la teneur en ciment et du
taux de cendres

Elastische Bodenbeläge – Erkennung
von Linoleum und Bestimmung des
Gehaltes an Bindemittel und anorga-
nischen Füllstoffen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-08-03.

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 Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by March 1998 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies methods for identifying linoleum and determining the cement content and inorganic filler (ash residue) in linoleum floor coverings.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 ash content : The residue that remains following incineration at 500 °C for 3 h.

2.2 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 Principles

3.1 Identification

A small test piece is saponified in a solution of potassium hydroxide in methanol to identify linoleum from other floor coverings.

3.2 Composition

3.2.1 Cement content

The surface layer of a test piece without the backing material is crumbled and mixed with a solution of potassium hydroxide in methanol. After intensive stirring at 20 °C to 25 °C the mixture is filtered and the residue is carefully dried. The difference between the initial mass and the mass of the residue is the defined mass of linoleum cement.

3.2.2 Inorganic filler (ash residue)

To determine the amount of inorganic filler, the surface layer of a test piece without the backing material is incinerated and the mass of the residual ash is measured.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Apparatus

4.1.1 Grater

4.1.2 General laboratory apparatus, eg. beakers.

4.1.3 Porcelain crucibles.