

Elastsed põrandakatted. Linoleumi identifitseerimine ning tsemendisisalduse ja tuhajäägi määramine (ISO 26985:2008)

Resilient floor coverings - Identification of linoleum and determination of cement content and ash residue (ISO 26985:2008)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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English Version

**Resilient floor coverings - Identification of linoleum and
determination of cement content and ash residue (ISO
26985:2008)**

Revêtements de sol résilients - Identification du linoléum et
détermination de la teneur en ciment et du taux de cendres
(ISO 26985:2008)

Elastische Bodenbeläge - Erkennung von Linoleum und
Bestimmung des Gehaltes an Bindemittel und
anorganischen Füllstoffen (ISO 26985:2008)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 26985:2008 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 219 “Floor coverings” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 26985:2012 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2012.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 26985:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 26985:2012 without any modification.

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

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for identifying linoleum and determining the cement content and ash residue of linoleum floor coverings.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

ash residue

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 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 specimen 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

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

3.2.2 Ash residue

To determine the amount of ash residue, a specimen without the backing material is incinerated and the mass of the residual ash is measured.