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## Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Castor chair test

*Revêtements de sol textiles, résilients ou stratifiés — Essai à l'appareil  
à roulettes*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 4918 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

It cancels and replaces ISO/TR 4918:1990, which has been technically revised.

# Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings — Castor chair test

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for

- a) assessment of the wear behaviour of textile floor coverings,
- b) assessment of the change in colour (glossing) of needled floor coverings without a pile,
- c) assessment of the general structural integrity of textile floor coverings,
- d) determination of susceptibility to surface crazing, of construction integrity and of joint stability for resilient or laminate floor coverings, including joints.

The methods involve subjecting a test specimen to the movement of a castor chair.

## 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.

ISO 139, *Textiles — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 1957, *Machine-made textile floor coverings — Selection and cutting of specimens for physical tests*

ISO 2424, *Textile floor coverings — Vocabulary*

ISO 9405, *Textile floor coverings — Assessment of changes in appearance*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2424 apply.

## 4 Principle

A floor covering, including one or more joints, treated or welded where necessary, is submitted for a prescribed number of cycles to the action of three castors. The castors move in epicyclical paths with multiple changes of direction, stops and starts, and the frequency of passage varies from area to area.

For textile floor coverings, three different tests are specified:

- a) the change in appearance of a textile floor covering is assessed after 5 000 cycles and 25 000 cycles, in accordance with ISO 9405 (Test A),