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

*Revêtements de sol résilients — Identification du linoléum et  
détermination de la teneur en ciment et du taux de cendres*

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ISO 26985 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 219, *Floor coverings*.

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# 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.