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Möbler – Bedömning av ytors motstånd mot nötning

Furniture – Assessment of the surface resistance to abrasion

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Denna standard ersätter SIS-CEN/TS 15185:2006, utgåva 1

The European Standard EN 15185:2011 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of EN 15185:2011.

This standard supersedes SIS-CEN/TS 15185:2006, edition 1

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 15185

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2011

ICS 97.140

Supersedes CEN/TS 15185:2005

English Version

Furniture - Assessment of the surface resistance to abrasion

Ameublement - Évaluation de la résistance de la surface à l'abrasion

Möbel - Bewertung der Abriebfestigkeit von Oberflächen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 March 2011.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	3
1 Scope	3
2 Normative references	3
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Principle.....	4
5 Apparatus and materials.....	4
5.1 Cleaning cloth	4
5.2 Calibration plates.....	4
5.3 Abrasion paper strips.....	5
5.4 Test apparatus	5
5.5 Balance	5
5.6 Conditioning chamber.....	5
5.7 Diffuse light source	5
6 Preparation and conditioning.....	6
6.1 Conditioning.....	6
6.2 Test surface.....	6
6.3 Preparation of test surfaces and abrasive paper	6
7 Test procedure	6
7.1 Preparation of abrasive wheels.....	6
7.2 Calibration of abrasive paper	6
7.3 Abrasion of test area	7
7.4 Determination of Initial Wear Point (IP)	7
7.4.1 General.....	7
7.4.2 Foil, laminate and melamine faced boards	8
7.4.3 Pigmented lacquers.....	8
7.4.4 Transparent coatings	8
8 Assessment of results	8
9 Test report	9
Annex A (normative) Calibration and maintenance of abrasion equipment.....	10
A.1 General.....	10
A.2 Apparatus	10
A.2.1 Calibration block.....	10
A.2.2 Feeler gauges.....	10
A.2.3 Shim washers.....	10
A.3 Procedure	11
A.3.1 Bearing wear	11
A.3.2 Shaft wear	11
A.3.3 Alignment	11
A.3.4 Alignment – dual head abradar	11
Annex B (normative) Examples of abrasion traces	14
Annex C (informative) Significant technical changes in revised edition of this standard	16
Bibliography.....	17

Foreword

This document (EN 15185:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 "Furniture", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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 November 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2011.

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

This document supersedes CEN/TS 15185:2005.

Annex C lists the significant changes in the revised edition of this standard.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the abrasion resistance of surfaces referred to under 7.4.

It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces.

It does not apply to the surfaces covered by EN 14434.

The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product, and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test.

The test shall be carried out on unused surfaces.

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 ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials – Brinell hardness test – Part 1: Test method (ISO 6506-1:2005)*

ISO 9352, *Plastics – Determination of resistance to wear by abrasive wheels*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

test surface

part of the test panel

3.2

test panel

panel including the test surface

NOTE It may be cut from a finished item of furniture or it may be a separate panel produced in the same manner as the finished item of furniture.

3.3

test area

part of the test surface under the wheels covered by the abrasion paper strips (5.3)

3.4

colour rendering index (CRI or Ra)

unitless number that specifies how well the colour of an object appears under illumination by a light source compared to a reference light source

4 Principle

The test simulates the ability of the furniture surface under test, to resist abrasive wear-through. Abrasion is achieved by rotating a specimen in contact with a pair of loaded cylindrical wheels covered with abrasive paper. The wheels are positioned so that their cylindrical faces are equidistant from the specimen's axis of rotation but not tangential to it. As they are turned by the rotating specimen they abrade an annular track on the specimen's surface. The number of revolutions of the specimen required to cause one defined degree of abrasion, is used as measurement of resistance to surface wear.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Cleaning cloth

White soft absorbent cloth.

5.2 Calibration plates

Taber S-34¹⁾ or equivalent, having a thickness of $(0,8 \pm 0,1)$ mm and a Brinell hardness of (48 ± 2) when tested in accordance with EN ISO 6506-1, except that the ball diameter shall be 5 mm and the load 360 N.

1) Taber S-34 is the trade name of a product supplied by Taber. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

5.3 Abrasion paper strips

Taber S-42²⁾ or equivalent, of width $(12,7 \pm 0,1)$ mm and length about 160 mm, according to the following specification:

- a) paper of grammage from 70 g/m^2 to 100 g/m^2 ;
- b) open coated 180 grit powdered aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) having a particle size such that it will pass through a sieve of aperture $100 \mu\text{m}$ and remain on a sieve having an aperture of $63 \mu\text{m}$;
- c) adhesive backing.

5.4 Test apparatus

As specified in ISO 9352 with following deviations:

NOTE A suitable machine is available from Taber Acquisition Corp., Taber industries, 455 Bryant St P.O. Box 164, North Tonawanda, NY 14120, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this European standard and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of the machine.

- a) the hardness of wheels' rubber layer shall be between 60 and 70 Shore A, when measured in the middle of the contact surface; make 4 measurements and calculate the average value;

The laboratories shall measure the hardness at least once every 6 months.

- b) weight of loading: every wheel shall apply a force $(5,4 \pm 0,2)$ N on the sample;
- c) vacuum system: the distance between the vacuum suction nozzle (inlet vacuum system) and the test area shall be $(1,5 \pm 0,5)$ mm. The vacuum system shall remove practically all the dust;
- d) the distance between the middle axis of the sample holder and the wheels shall be calibrated according to Annex A.

5.5 Balance

The accuracy of the balance shall be 1 mg.

5.6 Conditioning chamber

A chamber with a standard atmosphere of (23 ± 2) °C, relative humidity (50 ± 5) %.

5.7 Diffuse light source

Light source providing evenly diffused light giving an illumination on the test surface of (1200 ± 400) lx. This may either be diffused daylight or be diffused artificial daylight.

NOTE The daylight should be unaffected by surrounding trees, buildings, etc. When artificial light is used it is recommended that it should have a correlated colour temperature of $(6500 + 50)$ K and a R_a greater than 92, by using a colour matching booth in accordance with EN ISO 3668.

2) Taber S-42 is the trade name of a product supplied by Taber. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

6 Preparation and conditioning

6.1 Conditioning

Conditioning of test surface shall begin at least one week before testing and shall be carried out in air at a temperature of (23 ± 2) °C and relative humidity of (50 ± 5) %.

The conditioning time shall be stated in the test report.

Condition the abrasion paper strips at least for one week in the conditioning atmosphere of (23 ± 2) °C and (50 ± 5) % R.H., before testing, see 5.6.

6.2 Test surface

Three test surfaces shall be prepared.

The test surface shall be taken at least 5 mm from the edge of the test panel.

Each test surface shall be a piece of test panel, shaped to fit the type of clamping device used. It shall usually be a square of 100 mm x 100 mm, and including an appropriated hole drilled in the centre to place the test surface in the axis of the apparatus.

The test surface shall be carefully wiped with a cleaning cloth (5.1) before the test.

The test surface shall be substantially flat.

6.3 Preparation of test surfaces and abrasive paper

Using a suitable marker pen, mark the surface of each test surface with two lines at right angles, diagonals, so that the surface area is divided into four quadrants, according to Figure 1.

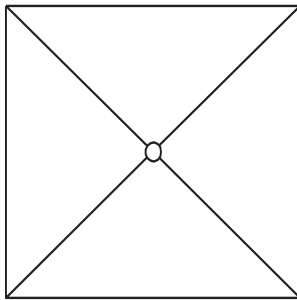


Figure 1 — Test surface area divided into four quadrants

7 Test procedure

7.1 Preparation of abrasive wheels

Bond a strip of conditioned unused abrasive paper to each of the rubber covered wheels. Ensure that the cylindrical surface is completely covered, but without any overlapping of the abrasive paper.

7.2 Calibration of abrasive paper

Carry out this calibration three times for each box.

Prepare two abrasive wheels, in the correct hardness range (5.4), with conditioned unused strips of abrasive paper.

Clamp a zinc plate in the specimen holder, start the vacuum device, set the revolution-counter to zero, lower the wheels, ensuring that the arms are horizontal and the load on the zinc plate is $(5,4 \pm 0,2)$ N, and abrade the zinc plate for 500 revolutions. Wipe the zinc plate clean and weigh to the nearest 1 mg. Replace the abrasive paper on the wheels with preconditioned unused strips from the same batch, clamp the same zinc plate in the specimen holder, lower the abrasive wheels and operate the suction device. Abrade the zinc plate for an additional 500 revolutions, then wipe it clean and reweigh it to the nearest 1 mg.

Any box containing abrasive paper which causes a loss in mass of the zinc plate which is outside (120 ± 20) mg, for any pair of calibrate strips, shall not be used for testing.

The result (mean value of the 3 calibrations / 120) shall be named "correction factor" and shall be included in the test report.

7.3 Abrasion of test area

Perform the test immediately after removal of the test surface and calibrated abrasive paper from the conditioning atmosphere.

Prepare two wheels, in the correct hardness range, with preconditioned unused abrasive paper from the same box previously approved by calibration. Fit the wheels to the machine and set the revolution counter to zero.

Clamp the test surface in the holder, ensuring that it is placed horizontally. Lower the abrasive wheels on to the specimen, ensuring that the arms are horizontal and the load on the samples is $(5,4 \pm 0,2)$ N. Start the vacuum device for removing practically all the dust, and begin abrading the test area.

NOTE If the arms are not horizontal, then there are two possibilities: to modify appropriately the apparatus or to reduce appropriately the thickness of the test surface before the conditioning, see Clause 6.

Before each assessment, in order to correctly assess the Initial Wear Point (IP), see 7.4, ensure the surface is free of dust. If needed, wipe with the cleaning cloth.

At the beginning of the test, the visual assessment shall be carried out, depending on the expected IP (see 7.4), as follows:

- under 200 revolutions, every 10 cycles;
- over 200 revolutions, every 25 cycles;
- over 500 revolutions, every 50 cycles;
- when close to IP, the assessment shall be carried out every 10 cycles.

Replace the abrasive paper after every 200 revolutions.

Continue the test in this way until the IP is reached. Record the number of revolutions.

7.4 Determination of Initial Wear Point (IP)

7.4.1 General

The determination of IP shall be established by one observer experienced in this type of assessment. In case of a dispute, three observers shall carry out the visual assessment.

The determination of IP shall be carried out under the light described above, see 5.7.