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BS EN 1815:2016



BSI Standards Publication

Resilient and laminate floor coverings — Assessment of static electrical propensity

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This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1815:2016. It supersedes BS EN 1815:1998 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/60, Resilient and Laminate Floor Coverings.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Resilient and laminate floor coverings - Assessment of static electrical propensity

Revêtements de sol résilients et stratifiés - Évaluation à la propension à l'accumulation de charges électrostatiques

Elastische und Laminat-Bodenbeläge - Beurteilung des elektrostatischen Verhaltens

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European foreword

This document (EN 1815:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 134 "Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings", the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2017.

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

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1 Scope

This standard specifies a method for determining the body voltage generated when a person wearing standardized footwear walks on a resilient or laminate floor covering. The test method can be used under laboratory conditions as well as *in situ*.

2 Normative References

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 61340-4-1, *Electrostatics - Part 4-1: Standard test methods for specific applications - Electrical resistance of floor coverings and installed floors*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

static electrical propensity

tendency for charge to be generated by a person walking on the floor covering

3.2

earthed

connected to a reference earth (part of the Earth considered as conductive, the electric potential of which is conventionally taken as zero)

4 Principle

A floor covering is evaluated for static electrical propensity by means of a walking test with an operator using a pair of standard sandals, walking over the floor covering situated over a earthed metal base plate (resilient floor coverings) or over a PE-foam/PE-foil situated over a grounded metal base plate (laminate floor coverings).

5 Apparatus

5.1 Substructure for resilient floor coverings

A earthed metal base plate shall be used, e.g. a stainless steel plate of approximately (100 × 200) cm and 1 mm thick.

5.2 Substructure for laminate floor coverings

5.2.1 Laminate floor coverings without attached sound absorbing material

A PE foam sheet of approximately (220 × 120) cm and (3 ± 0,5) mm thick, with a vertical resistance $\geq 10^{13} \Omega$ (measured at 500 V DC according to EN 61340-4-1) shall be used. This PE foam sheet is laid on a earthed metal base plate, as specified in 5.1.

5.2.2 Laminate floor coverings with attached sound absorbing material

A water vapour barrier PE foil of approximately (220 × 120) cm and (0,2 ± 0,1) mm thick is laid on a earthed metal base plate, as specified in 5.1.