

Entwicklungs- und Prueflabor Holztechnologie GmbH · Zellescher Weg 24 · 01217 Dresden · Germany

CENTEXBEL
Mrs. Kristina DE TEMMERMAN
Technologiepark 70
9052 ZWIJNAARDE
BELGIEN

Entwicklungs- und Prueflabor
Holztechnologie GmbH
Zellescher Weg 24
01217 Dresden · Germany

Phone: +49 351 4662 0
Fax: +49 351 4662 211
info@eph-dresden.de
www.eph-dresden.de

Dresden, 01/03/2021
MPET/USOK

Test Report Order No. 2721085

Client: CENTEXBEL
Technologiepark 70
9052 Zwijnaarde
BELGIUM

Date of order: 09/02/2021

Order: Determination of anti-slip property according to DIN 51130:2014

Contractor: EPH – Laboratory Surface Testing

Engineer in charge: Dipl.-Ing. (FH) M. Peter



Dr.-Ing. Rico Emmler
Head of Laboratory Surface Testing

The test report contains 3 pages. Any duplication, even in part, requires written permission of EPH. These test results are exclusively related to the tested material.

1 Task

The accredited Entwicklungs- und Prueflabor Holztechnologie GmbH (EPH) was instructed by CENTEXBEL in Zwijnaarde / BELGIUM to carry out determination of anti-slip property according to DIN 51130:2014.

NOTE: All numerical values within this document are given with a comma as decimal.

2 Test material

For testing, the following flooring samples were selected by the client and sent to the contractor with receipt at EPH laboratory on: 11/02/2021

Variant 1: LVT floor covering T2102661, Xtreme Mira 550M, 450B043440

Variant 2: LVT floor covering T2102662, Xtreme Disa 797M, 450B043144

3 Determination of anti-slip property according to DIN 51130:2014

The determination of the anti-slip property was carried out according to DIN 51130:2014 (Workrooms and fields of activities with slip danger, Walking method – Ramp test) and BGR 181, updated version from October 2003 (Fig. 1).

A test person with test shoes, in an upright position, is walking on the floor covering to be tested in forward and backward direction while the inclination of the flooring is increasing from the initial horizontal state until an acceptance angle (inclination angle) is reached. The determination of that angle will be done after coating the floor covering with lubricant before. The average inclination angle is used to assess the degree of slipping. Subjective influences are limited by a calibration procedure.

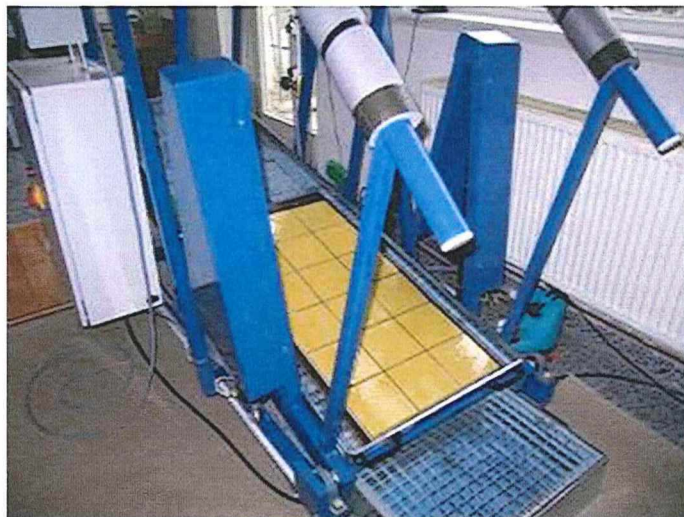


Fig. 1: Calibration board on Ramp test device

Performance of the tests: 23/02/2021

4 Test results

Variant	Angle of acceptance in °	Anti slip class*
1	1,6	-
2	18,2	R10

* Statements on conformity assessment/classification were made on the basis of the measurement results obtained. Measurement uncertainties were not included in the assessment (ILAC G8 03/2009 "Guidelines on the Reporting of Compliance with Specification" Section 2.7).

Anti-slip classes according to DIN 51130:2014

Angle of acceptance for class R9 6° until 10°

Angle of acceptance for class R10 above 10° until 19°

Angle of acceptance for class R11 above 19° until 27°

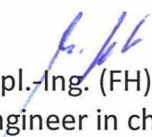
Angle of acceptance for class R12 above 27° until 35°

Angle of acceptance for class R13 above 35°

5 Evaluation

The tested flooring "variant 1" doesn't meet the requirements according to BGR 181, updated version October 2003, Table 1 and according to DIN 51130:2014, for the minimum anti slip class R9 (angle of acceptance 6° until 10°).

The tested flooring "variant 2" meets the requirements according to BGR 181, updated version October 2003, Table 1 and according to DIN 51130:2014, for the anti slip class R10 (angle of acceptance above 10° until 19°).


Dipl.-Ing. (FH) M. Peter
Engineer in charge