



TEST REPORT

DATE: 07/28/2010

TEST NUMBER: 131324

CLIENT	Patcraft - DW
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TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	AATCC 134-06 Electrostatic Propensity of Carpets
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DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	I0265 Conduct
COLOR	-----
ROLL	413919-J
CONSTRUCTION	Multi-Level Loop Pile
FIBER	-----
BACKING	ClassicBac
REFERENCE	TEST NO: 071610-16

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This method is designed to assess the static propensity of flooring material by controlled laboratory simulation of conditions which are known from experience to be strongly contributory to excessive accumulation of static charges.

A flooring material preconditioned to equilibrium at controlled atmospheric conditions is walked on by a test subject in a specified manner with specified shoe soles. The static charges which build up on the tester are monitored continuously by a recorder.

A neolite shoe sole has been chosen as the primary reference material because its static performance is much like that of many common leathers. It is a commonly used shoe sole material and can be easily cleaned, while its chemical and physical properties are quite uniform.

A chrome tanned leather shoe sole has been chosen for a secondary reference material because it is representative of a certain class of leathers whose performance differs significantly from that of neolite soles on certain carpet fiber. Statistically, chrome tanned leather comprises a very small percentage of the shoe sole market, but must be considered in critical applications.

TEST CONDITIONS	
TEST CONDITIONS	The sample is conditioned to equilibrium and tested at 70 ± 2° F and 20 ± 2% relative humidity
SAMPLE PREPARATION	Tested As Received
SUBSTRATE	40 Ounce Rubberized Jute/ Hair Pad

	DAY 1	DAY 2	AVERAGE
TEST I: Step Test/Neolite Sole	+0.9 KV	+0.7 KV	+0.8 KV
TEST II: Scuff Test/Neolite Sole	-2.1 KV	-1.9 KV	-2.0 KV
TEST III: Step Test/Leather Sole	+2.6 KV	+2.3 KV	+2.5 KV
TEST IV: Scuff Test/Leather Sole	+2.4 KV	+2.2 KV	+2.3 KV
MAXIMUM AVERAGE VOLTAGE		POS 2.5 KV	

"The results of this test relate to the sample of flooring material tested. Its static performance may be altered in service as a result of wear, soiling, cleaning, temperature, relative humidity, etc..."

APPROVED BY: *Larry A. Berry*



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TEST REPORT

Date: 7/14/2010

TEST NUMBER: 130998

CLIENT	Patcraft - DW
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TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM E648-08 Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using A Radiant Heat Energy Source, also referenced as NFPA 253 and FTM Standard 372
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DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	I0265 Conduct
COLOR	-----
ROLL	413923-J
CONSTRUCTION	Multi-Level Loop Pile
FIBER	-----
BACKING	UltraLoc Pattern
REFERENCE	TEST NO: 062910-14

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This procedure is designed to measure the critical radiant flux at flame out of horizontally mounted floor covering systems exposed to a flaming ignition in a test chamber which provides a graded radiant heat energy environment. The imposed radiant flux simulates the thermal radiation levels likely to impinge on the floors of a building whose upper surfaces are heated by flames from a fully developed fire in an adjacent room or compartment. The test result is an average critical radiant flux (watts/square cm) which indicates the level of radiant heat energy required to sustain flame propagation in the flooring system once it has been ignited. A minimum of three test specimens are tested and the results are averaged. Theoretically, if a room fire does not impose a radiant flux that exceeds this critical level on a corridor floor covering system, flame spread will not occur.

The NFPA Life Safety Code 101 specifies as Class 1 Critical Radiant Flux of .45 watts/sq cm or higher and Class 2 Critical Radiant Flux as .22 - .44 watts/sq cm.

FLOORING SYSTEM ASSEMBLY			
SUBSTRATE	Mineral-Fiber/Cement Board	UNDERLAYMENT	Direct Glue Down
ADHESIVE	Subset 1000	CONDITIONING	Minimum of 96 hours at 70 ± 5° F and 50 ± 5% relative humidity

This test report relates to the installation in accordance with the criteria set forth in the report. Any variation in the installation criteria may produce different results.

	Distance Burned	Time To Flame Out	Critical Radiant Flux
Specimen 1	35 cm	15 minutes	0.59 watts/square cm
Specimen 2	40 cm	18 minutes	0.49 watts/square cm
Specimen 3	38 cm	15 minutes	0.53 watts/square cm

Average Critical Radiant Flux	0.54 Watts/Square Cm
Standard Deviation	0.04 Watts/Square Cm
Coefficient of Variation	7.66 %

* NOTE: Meets or exceeds Class 1 rating as specified in NFPA Life Safety Code 101 and IBC 804.2 Classification.

APPROVED BY:



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