

## Let's try to quickly recap:

**Table 1: Product Use Classification**

Classification	Reference Category	Criteria
Interior, Dry	ID	$\geq 0.42$ dry DCOF* (per Section 10.1)
Interior, Wet	IW	$\geq 0.42$ wet DCOF* (per Section 9.1) or Manufacturer-Declared
Interior, Wet Plus	IW+	Manufacturer-Declared
Exterior, Wet	EW	Manufacturer-Declared
Oils/Greases	O/G	Manufacturer-Declared

**IW+, EW, O/G are not “regulated” by Ansi:**

**INFORMATIVE NOTE:** Normative measured DCOF limit values are not provided in this standard for exterior applications, interior ramps and inclines, pool decks, shower floors, or flooring that is contaminated with material other than water or where minimal or no footwear is used.

### ID guidance is:

**4.1.1 Interior, Dry:** Product shall be kept dry, level, and free of contaminants when in use.

**INFORMATIVE NOTE:**

*Possible Areas of Use: Subject to determination by specifier and the criteria in this standard, may include, but are not limited to, indoor shopping malls (excepting food courts), hotel lobbies, office buildings, showrooms, home interiors without water sources and other level areas where surface will be kept dry and contaminant free when walked upon and proper safety procedures will be followed when cleaning the hard surface flooring materials. Walk-off mats may be necessary for use*

**Let's take IW as an example to show the difference between ANSI, DIN and Brit. Pendulum**

**4.1.2 Interior, Wet:** See Section 3.1. Product shall have a minimum measured wet DCOF value of 0.42\* or greater when tested per this standard or be manufacturer-declared for this category based on manufacturing parameters, internal quality control criteria, and manufacturer experience with similar surfaces (see Section 3.4). Attributes to consider for products manufacturer-declared for this category include, but are not limited to, product size, texture, structure, and drainage.

**INFORMATIVE NOTE:**

*Possible Areas of Use: Subject to determination by specifier and the criteria in this standard, may include, but are not limited to, entry foyers, public restrooms (without showers), grocery stores, "front of the house" in fine and casual dining restaurants with a closed kitchen, home interiors including bathrooms and kitchens, and other areas where floors may be walked upon when wet if level, clean, maintained, and free of standing water or other contaminants.*

## What are Section 3.1 and 3.4?

**3.1 DCOF  $\geq$  0.42\*:** Unless otherwise declared by the manufacturer, hard surface flooring materials suitable for level<sup>2</sup> interior spaces expected to be walked on when wet with water shall have a measured wet DCOF value of 0.42\* or greater when tested using SBR testfoot material and SLS solution as per this standard. However, hard surface flooring materials with a measured wet DCOF value of 0.42\* or greater are not necessarily suitable for all projects. The specifier shall determine materials appropriate for specific project conditions, considering by way of example, but not in limitation, type of use, traffic, expected contaminants, expected maintenance, expected wear,<sup>3</sup> and manufacturers' guidelines and recommendations.

**3.4 Manufacturer-Declared Product Use Classification:** Manufacturer shall declare product use classification based on manufacturing parameters, internal quality control criteria, their experience with similar surfaces, and the criteria in this standard for all surfaces classified under Sections 4.1.3, 4.1.4, and 4.1.5, mosaic surfaces, and flooring where surface structure (e.g. three-dimensionally patterned

So basically ANSI tells you to ask

Manufacturer or specifier also for IW.

Where do Manufacturers turn to?

DIN and British Pendulum and what are these tests requiring?



## DIN 51130 – Slip resistance working rooms and areas

SLIP-PROOF PROPERTIES	
EDITED BY HVBG	
(The German Federation of institutions for statutory accident insurance and prevention)	

<b>0</b>	<b>Workplaces and rooms in general *</b>	
0.1	Entrance areas, indoors **	R9
0.2	Entrance areas, outdoors	R11 o R10 V4
0.3	Stairs ***	R9
0.4	Outdoor stairs	R11 o R10 V4
0.5	Common areas (lavatory, locker rooms, showers)	R10
	Recreation rooms (work canteens, break rooms)	R9
	First aid rooms	R9

Building or walkway type	Line no.	Location or function of area	Minimum wet PTV (or BPN)	
			Hard rubber slider	Soft rubber slider
External pavements and ramps	1	External ramps with slopes steeper than 1 in 14 (4.1 degrees)	55	45
	2	External ramps, slopes less than 1 in 14	45	40
	3	Level surfaces: external sales areas (e.g. markets), external car parks, external colonnades, walkways, pedestrian crossings, balconies, verandas, carports, driveways, courtyards, roof decks	45	40
	4	Car parks, undercover	35	35
Hospitals and aged care facilities	5	Bathrooms and ensuites in hospitals and aged care facilities	35	35
	6	Wards and corridors in hospital and aged care facilities	25	20
<u>Hotels, offices,</u> <u>public buildings,</u> schools, kindergartens; entries and access areas including common areas, internal elevator lobbies	7	Dry area	12	NS
	8	Hotel bathrooms, ensuites and toilets	25	20
	9	Hotel kitchens and laundries	25	20
	10	Restroom facilities in offices, bars and shopping centers	35	35
	11	Transitional areas, intended to be kept dry	25	20
	12	Wet area	35	35
Kitchens	13	Commercial kitchens	55	45

So Out of the 5 categories,  
only ID one is somewhat “regulated” by ANSI.