

Use Area Classification

Selecting a floorcovering that will satisfy the actual or expected service requirements is essential if a product is to perform up to the end user's expectations. With so much product information now available, it is hardly surprising that selection can sometimes be difficult.

Polyflor vinyl floorcoverings, for example, are manufactured in a range of thicknesses, with differing levels of filler and constructions, to suit a variety of applications. In addition, some vinyl floorings have specialist features such as acoustical, static control or slip-resisting properties. These are the variables from just one manufacturer!

So in order to help the end user and/or the building designer make an informed choice, all Polyflor products show the European Use Area Classification. The Use Area Classifications can only be claimed if the products meet the specified requirements of the performance criteria within the relevant Standard.

European Classification ISO 10874 / EN 685

This Standard describes the various levels of use area, the relevant icons and typical applications. These typical applications may vary from country to country as room usage varies and some applications may require a higher rated product.

The system has three specific use categories, with sub-divisions based on type and intensity of traffic. Individual ISO/EN product specifications detail the performance and physical criteria that a product must meet to achieve the classification - and products can meet the criteria of all three groups. When a higher classification number is claimed, the product will meet all the requirements of the lower classes in that group.

| | Class | Symbol | Level of Use | Description | Examples of areas of use |
|------------|-------|---|--------------|--|---|
| domestic | 21 |  | Moderate | Areas considered for residential use Areas with low or intermittent use | Bedroom, dining room |
| | 22 |  | General | Areas with medium use | Children's room, living room, entrance hall |
| | 23 |  | Heavy | Areas with intense use | Kitchen, living room, corridor, office, entrance hall |
| commercial | 31 |  | Moderate | Areas considered for public & commercial use Areas with low or intermittent use | Bedroom, hotel, conference room, small office |
| | 32 |  | General | Areas with medium traffic | Classroom, small office, hotel, boutique, conference room, doctor's practice |
| | 33 |  | Heavy | Areas with heavy traffic | Corridor, department store, school, multi-purpose hall, open plan office, reception |
| | 34 |  | Very Heavy | Areas with intense use | Airport, multi-purpose hall, counter hall, department store |
| industrial | 41 |  | Moderate | Areas considered for light industrial use Areas where work is mainly sedentary with occasional use of light vehicles | Electronic assembly, precision engineering |
| | 42 |  | General | Areas where work is mainly standing and/or with vehicular traffic | Storage room, electronic assembly |
| | 43 |  | Heavy | Other light industrial areas | Storage room, production hall |

As can be seen in the above table Classes 21-23 mean a flooring is fit for domestic use, classes 31 to 34 indicate a flooring is fit for more intensive, 'commercial' use. Classes 41 to 43 indicate a flooring can be used in industrial environments.

While the first digit gives an idea of the general environment (2: domestic, 3: commercial, 4: industrial), the second digit further subdivides this usage into 'light' (1), 'moderate' (2), 'heavy' (3) and 'very heavy' (4).