ASTM C1028-96

STATIC COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test determines the static coefficient of friction of tile or other surfaces using a neolite eel assembly.

A neolite heel assembly with a fifty pound load is pulled horizontally with a dynamometer to measure the force required to cause the assembly to slip. After the sample is tested, measurements are calculated and reported as the static coefficient of friction.

TEST RESULTS

HEEL ASSEMBLY CONDITION	STATIC COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION
Dry	0.78

INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS

The Coefficient is the ratio of the load (50 lbs.) to the actual force required to move that load.

The following example is helpful: The test is performed using a 50 lb. Stationary load. If the test results yield a Coefficient of .80, then it requires 40 lbs. Of force to cause slippage.

To relate this to an everyday application: The Coefficient holds true for any weight of load under the same conditions. A 250 lb. Load (a worker standing on a NOTRAX® matting product with a Coefficient of .80) would require 200 lbs. Of force to cause slippage.

NOTRAX® FLOOR MATTING

The greater the Coefficient (the higher the number) the greater the slip resistance of the NOTRAX® Matting product.

The most meaningful interpretation is to compare the Static Coefficient of Friction test results of all NOTRAX® Floor Matting products.

All testing of NOTRAX® Floor Matting has been performed by an independent testing laboratory.