

TorTestSM Floor Friction Testing Service
SOTTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION
Consultants

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*Licensed by the State of California
Board of Professional Engineers
And Land Surveyors*

*Approved by the City of Los Angeles
for testing slip resistance of flooring*

Flooring Slip Resistance Test Results

Client: **Tremron**

Report date: 5/19/15

Flooring: **Old Towne 30 mm**

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Sample no.: 1505-1913

Pieces tested: 3

Date tested: 5/19/15

Size: 9.5"x6.5"

How and when sample obtained: Supplied by client 5/14/15

AS HB198:2014 Pendulum Test

The pendulum is the national standard test device for pedestrian slip resistance in 49 nations on five continents and has been endorsed by Ceramic Tile Institute of America since 2001. The test method used here was that in the Australian standard cited above.

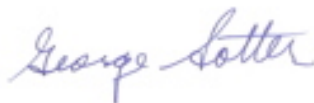
Pendulum Test Value (PTV), as received:

Tested with TRL (55) soft rubber slider

Dry: 95 Wet: 65

Surface roughness, for reference only, was 100.9 microns. High Pendulum Test Values indicate potentially good traction. AS HB 198: 2014 recommends a range of situation-specific minimum Pendulum Test Values as shown in the attached table. The Ceramic Tile Institute of America (CTIOA) makes a more general recommendation and says that a **minimum** pendulum test value of **36** for level floors is considered "low slip potential". Slip resistance can be affected by factors such as floor coatings, abrasives, detergents, contamination, chemical treatments, and wear. According to CTIOA, values of 25-35 are classed as "moderate slip potential". Values of 0-24 have "high slip potential".

Respectfully submitted,
SOTTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION



J. George Sotter, P.E., Ph.D., President



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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
Hotels, offices, public buildings, 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 (commercial), serving areas, cold stores	13	Commercial kitchens	55	45
	14	Serving areas behind bars in bars and clubs	45	40
	15	Cold stores and freezers	45	40
Loading docks	16	Loading docks under cover	55	45
Sports stadiums	17	Undercover concourse areas	35	35
Supermarkets and shopping centers	18	Dry areas in separate shops in shopping centers	12	NS
	19	Fast food outlets, buffet food servery areas, food courts and fast food dining areas in shopping centers	35	35
	20	Fresh fruit and vegetable areas in shops and supermarkets	35	35
	21	Shop entry areas with external entrances	35	35
	22	Supermarket aisles (except fresh food areas)	12	NS
	23	Wet areas in separate shops in shopping centers	35	35
Swimming pools and sporting facilities	24	Communal changing rooms	35	35
	25	Communal shower rooms	45	40
	26	Swimming pool decks	45	40
	27	Swimming pool ramps and stairs leading to water	55	45
NS - not specified				

Table 1. Recommended minimum PTV from the June 2014 Australian standard. The minimum values in this table are both more permissive (values below 36) and more conservative (values above 36) than the CTIOA standard discussed on the previous page. We consider the standard summarized on this page to be the world's most sophisticated. However, the choice between the two is left to the reader.

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