Polymax SLATE EFFECT Tiles	Test Method	Requirements	Average test results from running production
Thickness	EN 428	Mean value of the nominal value ±0.15 mm EN 1817	3.5mm
Hardness	ISO 7619	≥ 75 Shore A	88 ± 5
Abrasion resistance at 5N Load	ISO 4649, procedure A	≤ 250 mm^3	130mm
Residual indentation	EN 433	Mean value ≤ 20 N/mm at thickness ≥ 3 mm	0.15mm
Dimensional stability	EN 434	± 0.4%	±0.3%
Flexibility	EN 435, procedure A	Mandrel diameter 20 mm, no fissuring	Fulfilled
Tear strength	ISO 34-1, method B, procedure A	Mean value ≥ 20 N/mm	38 N/mm
Colour fastness to artificial light	EN 20 105-B02, procedure 3, test conditions 6.1 a	At least level 6 on the blue scale level ≥ 3 on the grey scale (= 300 MJ/m^2)	Grey scale ≥ level 3 acc. To EN 20 105-A02
Toxicity of the gases	DIN 53 436	-	Non Toxic
Cigarette-burn resistance	EN 1399	Procedure A (Stubbed Out) level ≥ 4 Procedure B (Burning) level ≥ 3	Fulfilled
Thermal conductivity	DIN 52 612	-	0.35 W/mK - Suitable for underfloor heating system
Anti-slip properties	DIN 51 130	According BGR 181	R9
Effect of chemicals	EN 423	-	Resistant depending on concentration and time of exposure
Improvement in footfall sound absorption	ISO 140-8	-	10 dB
Electrical insulation properties	IEC 60093, VDE 0303 T.30	-	> 10^{10} Ohm
Electrical propensity when walked on	EN 1815	-	Antistatic, charging in case of rubber soles < 2 kV
Effect of a castor chair	EN 425	-	Suitable if caster wheels, type W, according to EN 12 529 are used
Classification	EN 685	Residential/Commercial/Industrial	23 / 32 / 41
CE Conformity	EN 14 041	-	Manufactured in Europe
Dynamic coefficient of fiction	EN 13 893	-	DS
Reaction to fire	EN 13 501-1	-	Bfl-s1