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OIL-WET INCLINING PLATFORM SLIP RESISTANCE TEST

Fiddes Hardwax Oil applied to timber

Prepared for: Fiddes Australia
Melissa Wyness
10/100 New Street
RINGWOOD VIC 3134

Specimen Description: Fiddes Hardwax Oil applied to timber, 550x900 mm.

No. of Specimens: 1 off

Surface Structure: Structured

Specimen Preparation: Washed with water and pH neutral detergent, rinsed then dried.

Specimen Configuration: Unfixed

Test Direction: Test conducted parallel with grain of timber.

Joint Type & Width: N/A

Air Temperature: 21°C

Test Standard: AS 4586:2013 Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials, Appendix D - Oil Wet Inclining Platform Test

Test Shoe: Leipzig V73-SP

Test Location: ATTAR, Unit 1, 64 Bridge Road, Keysborough.

Test Date: 15 May 2019

Test Personnel: Awel Guled and Dale Siegle

Displacement Space (rounded to the nearest 0.5cm ³ /dm ²):	Not tested
Displacement Space Assessment Group (Appendix E, AS 4586 - 2013):	Not tested
Corrected mean overall acceptance angle (α_{ave}) (rounded down to the nearest degree):	26°
Classification:	R11

These results apply only to the specimens tested and it is recommended that before selection of flooring or paving materials the effect of service conditions, including maintenance procedures and wear on their slip resistance be checked.

Reviewed By:



Dale Siegle
Compliance and Test Technician
Approved Signatory



Awel Guled
Compliance and Test Technician
Approved Signatory

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA – AS 4586 - 2013
Oil Wet Inclining Platform Test – Appendix D

Compliance

**TABLE 5: CLASSIFICATION OF PEDESTRIAN SURFACE MATERIALS ACCORDING TO THE
OIL-WET INCLINING PLATFORM TEST**

Classification	Angle, degrees
No Classification	<6
R9	≥6 <10
R10	≥10 <19
R11	≥19 <27
R12	≥27 <35
R13	≥35



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WET PENDULUM SLIP RESISTANCE TEST

Fiddes Hardwax Oil Clear (2 coats) applied to Tasmanian Oak

Prepared for: Innovative Global Imports Pty Ltd
Melissa Wyness
10/100 New Street
RINGWOOD VIC 3134

Specimen Description: Fiddes Hardwax Oil Clear (2 coats) applied to Tasmanian Oak,
760x1200 mm.

No. of Specimens: 1 off (Sampling Conducted by Client)

Specimen Preparation: Washed with water and pH neutral detergent, rinsed then dried.

Test Condition & Slope: Unfixed, N/A

Test Direction: Test conducted parallel with grain of timber.

Air Temperature: 21°C

Test Standard: AS 4586:2013 Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface
materials, Appendix A - Wet Pendulum Test

Test Location: ATTAR Unit 1, 64 Bridge Road, Keysborough.

Test Date: 21 February 2019

Test Equipment: Munro Stanley Pendulum Skid Resistance Tester Serial Number
0320, Calibrated 03/05/2018.

Slider Rubber: Slider 96 Batch No. #81 prepared on P400 & 3µm lapping film.

Test Personnel: Awel Guled

Specimen Number	1	2	3	4	5
Mean British Pendulum Number (BPN)	51	50	52	51	50
Slip Resistance Value (SRV)	51				
Classification	P4				

These results apply only to the specimens tested and it is recommended that before selection of flooring or paving materials the effect of service conditions, including maintenance procedures and wear on their slip resistance be checked. Where alternatives are permitted by the standard, the choice of rubber slider used may also influence the test results obtained.

Reviewed By:



Awel Guled
Compliance and Test Technician



Marcus Braché
Senior Engineering Technician
Approved Signatory

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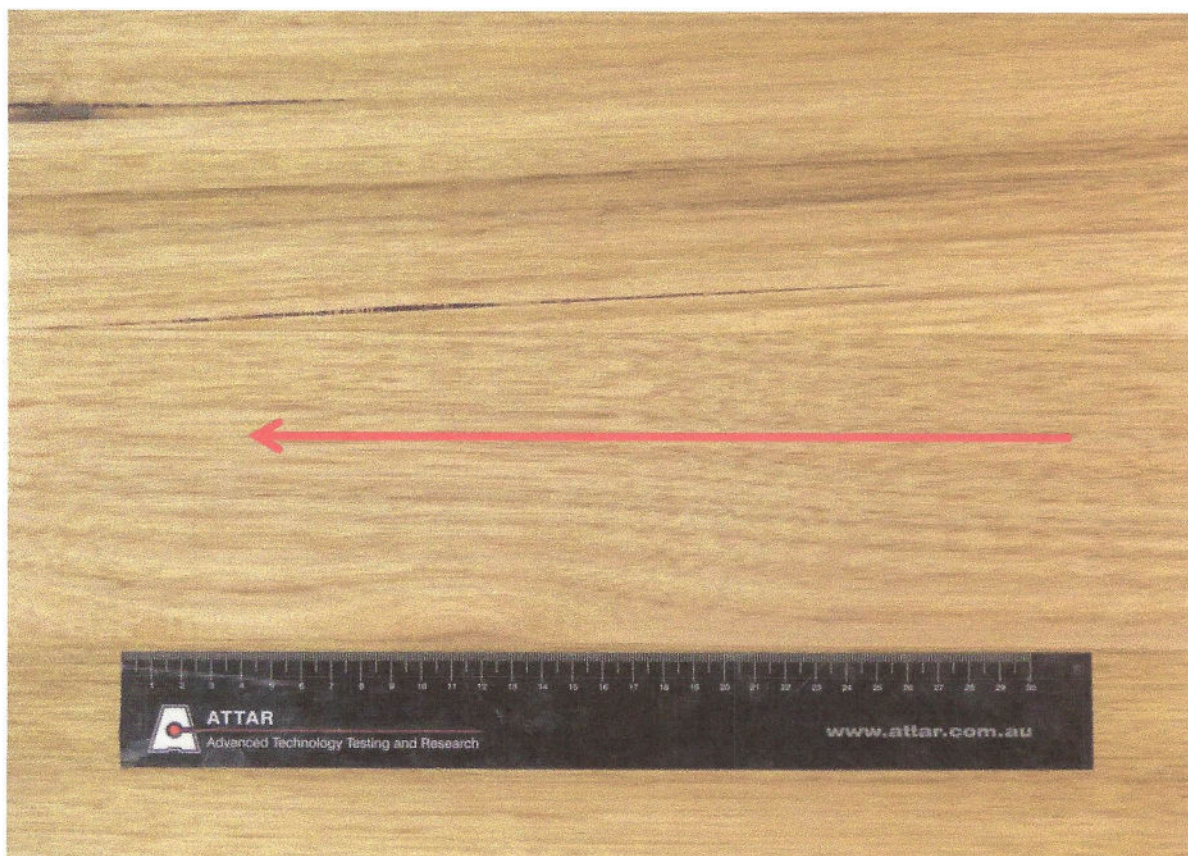


Figure 1: Fiddes Hardwax Oil Clear (2 coats) applied to Tasmanian Oak
Arrow indicates direction of testing

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA – AS 4586 – 2013

Wet Pendulum Test - Appendix A

Slip resistance

When this Standard is used for the testing and classification of the slip resistance of carpets (or carpet-like products) in potentially wet locations, the carpet shall be tested using the wet pendulum test method set out in Appendix A of AS 4586, and shall be reported as such.

When this AS 4586 is used for the testing and classification of the slip resistance of carpets in dry locations, the test shall be carried out in the dry condition using the pendulum test method set out in Appendix A of AS 4586, modified in accordance with Paragraph A2, and shall be reported as such.

The 'dry floor friction' test method in Appendix B of AS 4586 is not suitable for heavily profiled surfaces or carpets.

Compliance

The surface shall comply with the stated classification for the test method and test rubber that is nominated and declared by the manufacturer or supplier.

**TABLE 2: CLASSIFICATION OF PEDESTRIAN SURFACE MATERIALS
ACCORDING TO THE AS 4586 WET PENDULUM TEST**

Class	Pendulum SRV (see Note 1)	
	Slider 96	Slider 55
P5	>54	>44
P4	45-54	40-44
P3	35-44	35-39
P2	25-34	20-34
P1	12-24	<20
P0	<12	

NOTES:

- 1 While Slider 96 or Slider 55 rubbers may be used, the test report shall specify the rubber that was used.
- 2 It is expected that these surfaces will have greater slip resistance when dry.
- 3 SDV may be calculated by using the tables that are given in Appendix F of AS 4586, and the minimum SRV that is considered appropriate for a level surface (see examples given in Appendix F of AS 4586).

Means of demonstrating compliance

Pedestrian surfaces that are classified in accordance with Table 2 shall meet the following criteria:

- (a) The mean test results shall be as follows:
 - (i) For the classifications in Table 2, the mean of the test results shall be—
 - (A) within the relevant criteria set out in the table; and
 - (B) each individual result shall be equal to or above the lower limit for the classification or, if below the classification, within the mean of the result minus 20%.

If either criteria is not met, the lot shall be considered to be of lower classification.
- (b) The classification in accordance with Table 2 shall be determined by—
 - (i) selecting and testing at least five specimens at random as specified in Appendices A and B of AS 4586; or
 - (ii) carrying out continuous testing and process control in accordance with AS 3942.
- (c) When testing individual lots, if a particular test fails to produce the expected classification it shall be permissible to—
 - (i) disregard the first sample, resample a minimum of 10 specimens from the whole lot, retest and apply the criteria to the new sample; or
 - (ii) subdivide the lot into smaller lots of different quality, resample, retest and reclassify each of the smaller lots.