Materials Science and Engineering Industrial Research Services 37 Graham Road, Highett VIC 3190

PO Box 56, Highett VIC 3190, Australia

Telephone: (03) 9252 6000 • Facsimile: (03) 9252 6244 • ABN 41 687 119 230

C.S.I.R.O ACCELERATED WEAR TEST (CAWT)

REPORT No. 4530CAWT

Date	4/09/08					
Test Performed by	Gerald Fisher					
Product Description	Nose Tread Material - black					
Preparation	Deionised Water					
Abrasive Pad Used	Scotch Brite (SB) No. 96					
Test equipment	ipment GARDCO Washability and Wear Tester (Linear) Model no. D12V					
	Friction Boat 1000gms & 1000mm ²					
	Deionised Water					

Comment:

The potential wear factor of a tile in situ can be assessed by the CSIRO Accelerated Wear Test (CAWT). The test involves a number of revolutions of a wetted 3M Scotch Brite No.96 pad over the tile surface. The tile is initially tested to AS4856 Appendix A: Wet Pendulum test. One tile is then subjected to 500 revolutions of CAWT and then retested to Appendix A: Wet Pendulum test. Depending on the tile surface the wet pendulum classification may drop to a lower level. This is due to the scrubbing of the tile surface either removing the fine pinnacles on the tile structure or scrubbing the surface smooth.

The CAWT is relevant for tiles that may have a high pedestrian traffic flow or vehicular traffic flow.

AS/NZS 4586:2004	Mean BPN				Class				Date Tested		
Appendix A. Wet Pendulum	80			${f v}$				4/09/08			
Surface Roughness Rz	N/A										Mean:

CAWT TABLE

Revolutions		Pen	Mean BPN	Pendulum			
	1	2	3	4	5	(final 3 swings)	Class
0							
100	83	80	78	78	78	78	V
300							
500	78	78	76	76	76	76	V
Rz	N/A						
1000							

The results of the test relate only to the samples tested and any information provided by the client or approved third party. CSIRO does not accept responsibility for deviations in the manufactured quality and performance of the product. The testing method is used to measure the change in slip resistance within a controlled environment, and cannot be used to definitively predict the long term slip resistance / sustainability of the product. Other factors such as installation, maintenance, surface treatment, specific wear and contamination need to be considered when assessing changes in slip resistance. CSIRO will not be responsible for the results of any actions taken by the client or any other person on the basis of the information contained in the report or any opinions expressed within it. The reproduction of this test report is authorised only in the form of a complete photographic facsimile. Our written approval is necessary for any partial reproduction.