Professional Testing Laboratory Inc.

TEST REPORT

TEST NUMBER	0083899
DATE	05/10/04
PAGE	1 of 2

CLIENT	SHAW CONTRACT

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	AATCC Test Method 134-1996 Electrostatic Propensity of Carpets

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	60283 Ambition II
COLOR	-----
ROLL	PH9301-4
CONSTRUCTION	Loop Pile
FIBER	-----
BACKING	Action Bac
REFERENCE	TEST NO: 042304-13

TEST RESULTS

MAXIMUM VOLTAGE	NEG 0.7 KV

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This method is designed to assess the static propensity of carpet by controlled laboratory simulation of conditions which are known from experience to be strongly contributory to excessive accumulation of static charges.

A carpet preconditioned to equilibrium at controlled atmospheric conditions is walked on by a test subject in a specified manner with specified shoe soles. The static charges which build up on the tester are monitored continuously by a recorder.

A neolite shoe sole has been chosen as the primary reference material because its static performance is much like that of many common leathers. It is a commonly used shoe sole material and can be easily cleaned, while its chemical and physical properties are quite uniform.

A chrome tanned leather shoe sole has been chosen for a secondary reference material because it is representative of a certain class of leathers whose performance differs significantly from that of neolite soles on certain carpet fiber. Statistically, chrome tanned leather comprises a very small percentage of the shoe sole market, but must be considered in critical applications.

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TEST CONDITIONS	The sample is conditioned to equilibrium and tested at 70± 2°F and 20± 2% relative humidity.
SAMPLE PREPARATION	Tested As Received
SUBSTRATE	40 Ounce Rubberized Jute/Hair Pad

NOTE: *The tests reported below were conducted in accordance with the AATCC Test Method 134-1991, Section 8.6.2 "Step Test Procedure".*

TEST RESULTS

	MAXIMUM VOLTAGE		
	DAY 1	**DAY 2**	**AVERAGE**
TEST I: Step Test/Neolite Sole	-0.6 KV	-0.8 KV	-0.7 KV
TEST III: Step Test/Leather Sole	+0.4 KV	+0.5 KV	+0.5 KV

MAXIMUM AVERAGE VOLTAGE	NEG 0.7 KV

"The results of this test relate to the sample of carpet tested. It's static performance may be altered in service as a result of wear, soiling, cleaning, temperature, relative humidity, etc..."

APPROVED BY: Gary Cochran

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CLIENT	SHAW CONTRACT

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM E662-01 Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials, also referenced as NFPA 258

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	60283 Ambition II
COLOR	-----
ROLL	PH9301-4
CONSTRUCTION	Loop Pile
FIBER	-----
BACKING	Action Bac
REFERENCE	TEST NO: 042304-13

TEST RESULTS

FLAMING	126

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This procedure is designed to measure the specific optical density of smoke generated by the test specimen within a closed chamber. Each specimen is exposed to an electrically heated radiant-energy source positioned to provide a constant irradiance level of 2.5 watts/square cm on the specimen surface. Measurements are recorded through a photometric system employing a vertical beam of light and a photo detector positioned to detect the attenuation of light transmittance caused by smoke accumulation within the chamber. The light transmittance measurements are used to calculate specific optical density, a quantitative value which can be factored to estimate the smoke potential of materials. Two burning conditions can be simulated by the test apparatus. The radiant heating in the absence of ignition is referred to as the Non-Flaming Mode. A flaming combustion in the presence of supporting radiation constitutes the Flaming Mode.

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BACKING	Action Bac
REFERENCE	TEST NO: 042304-13

CONDITIONS

PREDRYING OF TEST SAMPLE **CONDITIONING OF TEST SAMPLE**	24 Hours at 140 degrees F 24 Hours at 70 degrees F and 50% relative humidity

FURNACE VOLTAGE **CHAMBER TEMPERATURE** **TEST MODE**	113 V 95 degrees F Flaming	**IRRADIANCE** **CHAMBER PRESSURE**	2.5 watts/sq cm 3" H2O

AVERAGE MAXIMUM DENSITY CORRECTED (Dmc)	126

	1	2	3
Maximum Density (Dm)	144	163	136
Time to Dm (minutes)	8.0	2.0	2.5
Clear Beam (Dc)	24	27	17
Corr. Max Density (Dmc)	120	139	119
Density at 1.5 minutes	137	161	132
Density at 4.0 minutes	137	144	127
Time to 90% Dm (minutes)	1	1	1
Specimen Weight (grams)	7.8	8.2	7.9

AVERAGE SPECIFIC OPTICAL DENSITY AT 4.0 MINUTES: 136

APPROVED BY: Gary Calvery

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CLIENT	SHAW CONTRACT

TEST METHOD CONDUCTED	ASTM E648-00 Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using A Radiant Heat Energy Source, also referenced as NFPA 253 and FTM Standard 372

DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE	
IDENTIFICATION	60283 Ambition II
COLOR	-----
ROLL	PH9301-4
CONSTRUCTION	Loop Pile
FIBER	-----
BACKING	Action Bac
REFERENCE	TEST NO: 042304-13

This test report relates to the installation in accordance with the criteria set forth in the report. Any variation in the criteria may produce different results.

TEST RESULTS

AVERAGE CRITICAL RADIANT FLUX	.34 Watts/Square Cm*

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This procedure is designed to measure the critical radiant flux at flame out, of horizontally mounted floor covering systems exposed to a flaming ignition in a test chamber which provides a graded radiant heat energy environment. The imposed radiant flux simulates the thermal radiation levels likely to impinge on the floors of a building whose upper surfaces are heated by flames of compartment. The test result is an average critical radiant flux (watts/square cm) which indicates the level of radiant heat energy required to sustain flame propagation in the flooring system. Theoretically, if a room fire does not impose a radiant flux that exceeds this critical level on a corridor floor covering system, flame spread will not occur.

The NFPA Life Safety Code 101 specifies as Class 1 Critical Radiant Flux of .45 watts/sq cm or higher and Class 2 Critical Radiant Flux as .22 - .44 watts/sq cm.

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FLOORING SYSTEM ASSEMBLY	
SUBSTRATE UNDERLAYMENT ADHESIVE	Mineral-Fiber/Cement Board Direct Glue Down Subset 1000
CONDITIONING	Each test sample was conditioned a minimum of 96 hours at 70 ± 5° F and 50± 5% relative humidity.

TEST RESULTS

TEST DATA	DISTANCE BURNED	TIME TO FLAME OUT	CRITICAL RADIANT FLUX
SPECIMEN 1	53 cm	37 minutes	.30 watts/sq cm
SPECIMEN 2	48 cm	38 minutes	.38 watts/sq cm
SPECIMEN 3	49 cm	28 minutes	.35 watts/sq cm

AVERAGE CRITICAL RADIANT FLUX	.34 watts/square cm*
STANDARD DEVIATION	.04 watts/square cm
COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	12%

*NOTE: Meets or exceeds Class 2 rating as specified in NFPA Life Safety Code 101.

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