



DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Plastic carpet — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD ON PUBLIC REVIEW

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 072, *Plastics and related products*.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Plastic carpet — Specification

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for modular and broadloom plastic carpets.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1421, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of tensile strength and elongation at break*

ISO 24342, *Resilient and textile floor coverings — Determination of side length, edge straightness and squareness of tiles and planks*

ISO 10581, *Resilient floor coverings — Homogeneous poly (vinyl chloride) floor covering — Specifications*

ISO 10582, *Resilient floor coverings — Heterogeneous poly (vinyl chloride) floor covering — Specifications*

ISO 10595, *Resilient floor coverings — Semi-flexible/vinyl composition (VCT) poly (vinyl chloride) floor tiles — Specification*

ISO 26986, *Resilient floor coverings — Expanded (cushioned) poly (vinyl chloride) floor covering — Specification*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

plastic carpet

type of floor covering made primarily from synthetic or recycled plastic materials such as polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polypropylene (olefin), polyester (PET), and nylon. It is designed to mimic the look and feel of traditional textile carpets while offering durability, moisture resistance, and easy maintenance

3.2

colour fastness

resistance of a material's colour to fading or change when exposed to light

Note to entry ISO 105 B02 uses a xenon arc lamp to simulate natural daylight and assess how well colours withstand prolonged exposure textile carpets while offering durability, moisture resistance, and easy maintenance

4 General requirements

4.1 Carpets shall be manufactured from virgin or recycled plastics free from hazardous substances.

4.2 The plastic carpet shall be free from sharp edges, burrs, or hazardous protrusions that may cause injury during handling, installation, or use.

4.3 Carpets shall be free from persistent unpleasant odours.

5 Specific requirements

5.1 Material composition

Carpets shall be manufactured from virgin or recycled plastics free from hazardous substances.

5.2 Dimensions and tolerances

Nominal thickness, width, and length shall conform to declared values within $\pm 5\%$.

5.3 Tensile strength

The plastic carpet shall have a minimum tensile strength of 15 MPa when tested in accordance with ISO 1421.

5.4 Tear resistance

The plastic carpet shall have a minimum tear resistance of 20 N/mm when tested in accordance with ISO 4674-1.

5.5 Slip resistance

When tested in accordance EN 13893, the plastic carpet shall have a coefficient of friction not less than 0.4 under dry conditions and not less than 0.3 under wet conditions, when tested in accordance with EN 16165.

5.6 Modular plastic carpets

Resilient and textile floor covering modular plastic carpet shall conform to the following dimensional accuracy requirements when tested in accordance with ISO 24342.

Side length tolerance: The measured side length shall not deviate from the nominal dimension by more than ± 0.25 mm.

Edge straightness: The maximum deviation from a straight edge shall not exceed 0.20 mm per 300 mm length.

Squareness: The difference between the two diagonals of the tile or plank shall not exceed 0.25 mm.

5.7 PVC-based plastic carpets

PVC-based plastic carpets shall comply with all applicable requirements specified in ISO 10581, ISO 10582, ISO 10595, and ISO 26986.

5.8 Tufted plastic carpet

The tuft withdrawal force shall be determined in accordance with ISO 4919. The measured force shall not be less than the minimum value specified in the table below.

Carpet Type	Suggested Minimum Force (N)
Domestic plastic carpets	~20–30 N
Commercial carpets	~40–50 N
Heavy-duty / institutional carpets	≥ 60 N

5.9 Colour fastness

The plastic carpet shall exhibit a minimum colour fastness grade of 4 when tested in accordance with ISO 105 B02.

Note Grade 4 = "Good" fastness, meaning the carpet retains acceptable colour stability under normal indoor lighting conditions.

5.10 Abrasion resistance

The plastic carpet shall achieve an abrasion resistance index of not less than 40 when tested in accordance with ISO 9352.

5.11 Indentation recovery

For carpets intended for use under static loads (e.g. furniture legs), the carpet shall recover from static indentation within 24 hours to not less than 80% of its original thickness, when tested in accordance with ISO 3415.

5.12 Resistance to repeated rolling loads

Commercial and heavy-duty plastic carpets shall withstand repeated rolling loads without surface damage, delamination, or loss of performance, when tested in accordance with ISO 4918.

6 Labelling

Plastic carpet shall be legibly and indelibly labelled in English and/or any other official language (such as French and Kiswahili) used in the importing East African Partner State with the following information:

- a) Product name as 'Plastic carpet'
- b) name and physical address of manufacturer
- c) country of origin
- d) Batch/lot number
- e) Date of manufacture
- f) Dimensions
- g) Carpet type
- h) polymer used

7 Sampling

The sampling shall be done in accordance with Table 1.

Table 1 — Scale of sampling and criteria for conformity of plastic carpets

Lot/Batch Size	Sample Size	Maximum defective units allowed
≤ 25	5	0
26 – 50	8	0
51 – 150	20	0
151 – 500	32	1
501 – 1,200	80	2
1,201 – 3,200	125	3
3,201 – 10,000	200	5
10,001 – 35,000	315	7
≥ 35,000	500	10

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Bibliography

- [1] ISO 2859-1:2026, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection.*

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