

Terms and Definitions

Abrasion (Tabor Abrasion)

Defined as the level of abrasive resistance, by how well the surface of a mat will hold up to heavy use.

The less weight the sample loses, the more durable the product proves to be. touches a Conductive or Static Dissipative

Coefficient of Friction (COF)

Defined as the measure of traction provided by the surface of the mat. It is a measurement of force that must be exerted before an object slips. The higher the number, the better the traction. Recommend a COF of 0.50 in Dry areas and 0.25 in Wet areas.

Compression Deflection (CD)

Defined as a method of measuring the softness or comfort level of a sponge mat. The CD measures how much a person's foot sinks into the mat, and the higher the reading, the softer the mat.

The results are affected by the thickness of the sponge backing and the flexibility of the surface material. Consider 0.20 to 0.50 as the ideal range.

Customisation

Defined as specific customer mat specifications and/or configurations, incl width, length, etc PVC entrance matting can be customised to conform to any shape, size and inlay design.

Density

Defined as the measure of a substances weight per unit volume in g/cm³, stiffness, impact strength, and other related properties.

Durometer

Defined as the measure of softness/hardness of moulded rubber and moulded PVC mats. The general rule is, the lower the durometer, the softer the mat. Our mats range between 45 to 70 Durometer, and considered the ideal range for moulded rubber mats.

Elongation at Break %

Defined as the measure of "ultimate elongation" or percentage increase in original length of a specimen when it breaks.

Electro Static Discharge (ESD)

Defined as when static builds up on a determined person's body and they touch another object, that charge is passed onto the object.

This discharge can harm sensitive equipment and is drained off when the person steps on or mat.

Hardness (Shore A)

Defined as the rubber durometer hardness as measured on a Shore (TM, Wilson-Shore Instruments) "A" guage. Also refer IRHD. Higher numbers indicate harder materials, lower numbers indicate softer materials.

Life Expectancy

Defined as the term of use a mat will last. Life expectancy of a mat can vary greatly depending upon a diverse range of factors Including compound used, location, mat selection, foot traffic, exposure to grease, oils or chemicals, cleaning frequency and/or importantly their maintenance schedule.

Tear Strength

Defined as the force required to rupture a sample of stated geometry. Tear resistance is the resistance to growth of a cut or nick when Tension is applied to a specimen. PsiT.

Tensile Strength

Defined as the force in pounds per square inch (Psi) required to cause the rupture of rubber. The higher the Psi the stronger the mat.

Working Temperature

Defined as the maximum and minimum Temperature limits within which a mat can function in a given application. Lowering temperature results in loss of resilience, increased hardness, & brittleness.

OHM

Defined as a measure of resistance. The higher an ohm reading on a conductive mat, the more difficult it is for the static electric charge to go through the mat and out the ground. Therefore, the lower the ohm reading, the more conductive the material.

Range: Conductive = 1 x 10³ to 1 x 10⁶ ohms

Range: Dissipative = > 1x10⁶ to 1x10¹⁰ ohms