

ICS 79.080

CCS B 69



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 15036.2-2018

Replacing GB/T 15036.2-2009

Solid wood flooring - Part 2: Examination methods

实木地板 第2部分：检验方法

Issued on: July 13, 2018

Implemented on: February 1, 2019

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Test methods
- 3.1 Specifications
- 3.1.1 Measuring tools
- 3.1.1.3 Vernier caliper with an accuracy of

Foreword

GB/T 15036 "Solid Wood Flooring" is divided into two parts.

--- Part 1. Technical requirements;

--- Part 2. Test methods. This part is the second part of GB/T 15036. This part is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009. This part replaces GB/T 15036.2-2009 "Solid wood flooring Part 2. Inspection methods". This part and GB/T 15036.2- Compared with.2009, the main changes are as follows:

--- Clear the appearance quality inspection requirements (see 3.2);

--- Increased the production and test methods of the sample on the surface of the paint film (see 3.3.2.5);

--- Increased test methods for heavy metal content (color limit paint) (see 3.3.2.6);

--- Increased wood name identification method (see 3.4);

--- Revised the sample sampling requirements in the inspection method (see 4.2.1, 4.2.1 of the.2009 edition);

--- Removed Appendix A. This section was proposed by the National Forestry and Grassland Bureau. This part is under the jurisdiction of the National Timber Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC41). This section drafted by: Heilongjiang Academy of Forestry, Zhejiang Forest Product Quality Inspection Station, China Academy of Forestry Science and Wood Industrial Research Institute, Jiusheng Flooring Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Fudeli Wood Industry Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Shiyong Wood Industry Co., Ltd., Nature Home (China) Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Shenghua Yunfeng New Material Co., Ltd., Dehua Bunny Decoration New Material Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Lingge Wood Industry Co., Ltd. Division, Shanghai Feilinger Wood Co., Ltd., Nanjing Forestry University, Jiaying Rongshi Wood Co., Ltd., Baroque Wood (Zhongshan) Co., Ltd. Division, Zhejiang Haoyun Wood Industry Co.,

Ltd., Zhejiang Ruicheng Wood Industry Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Shangchen Home Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Kanghui Wood Industry Co., Ltd. Division, Suzhou David Wood Industry Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this section. Huang Xiaoshan, Fang Chongrong, Guan Fang, Lu Bin, Xu Manping, Zhang Enzhen, Meng Rongfu, Ni Yuezhong, Yan Xuebin, Zhao Jianzhong, David, Liu Binbin, Liu Dunyin, Luo Jiayan, Rong Hui, Lin Deying, Ding Qilong, Pang Yuliang, Gu Guohua, Shen Jiankang, Jiang Wei. The previous versions of the standards replaced by this section are.

---GB/T 15036.6-1994, GB/T 15036.2-2001, GB/T 15036.2-2009. Solid wood flooring - Part 2. Test methods

1 Scope

China's national examination methods for solid wood flooring. It is Part 2 of GB/T 15036 and specifies the inspection methods and the inspection rules, applying to the quality inspection and assessment of solid wood flooring in production, sale and distribution. Part 1 states what the flooring must be; this part states how each of those properties is measured and how a lot is judged, and for a natural product sold by the square metre both halves of that matter. The measurement half has to remove the ambiguity a wooden board invites. Moisture content, the property that governs everything, is determined by a specified method on specified sampling positions, because the moisture of a board is not uniform through its thickness or along its length and a reading taken conveniently is not the reading that matters. The dimensional measurements are made at defined points with defined instruments, since a board that is within tolerance measured at the middle may not be at the end. The appearance grading is done under specified lighting and viewing distance, which is the only way a subjective assessment becomes repeatable between two inspectors. And the coating tests - adhesion, hardness, abrasion, and resistance to household chemicals - are referred to their own methods with the specimen preparation defined. The rules half then fixes the lot, the sampling plan and the acceptance criteria, which is what converts a set of measurements on a few boards into a decision about a delivery of several hundred square metres. Issued on 13 July 2018 and in force since 1 February 2019, it replaces GB/T 15036.2-2009.

This part of GB/T 15036 specifies the inspection methods and inspection rules for solid wood flooring. This section applies to the quality inspection and assessment of the production, sales and circulation of solid wood flooring.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article. Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 2828.1-2012. Sampling procedures for sampling by sampling - Part 1 . Batch-by-batch inspections by Retrieving Quality of Acceptance (AQL) plan

GB/T 4823-2013 sawn timber defects Rubber and plastics -- Determination of physical and chemical properties of paints -- Part 4 . Adhesion cross-cutting method

GB/T 6739-2006 Paint and varnish pencil method for determination of film hardness

GB/T 15036.1-2018 Solid wood flooring - Part 1. Technical requirements

GB/T 17657-2013 Test method for physical and chemical properties of wood-based panels and veneered panels

GB 18584 Interior decoration materials, limited amount of harmful substances in wooden furniture

GB/T 29894-2013 General rules for wood identification methods

JB/T 3889-2006 coated abrasive cloth

3.1.1 Measuring tools

3.1.1.1 Steel tape measure with an accuracy of 1 mm.

3.1.1.2 Steel ruler with an accuracy of 1mm.

3.1.1.3 Vernier caliper with an accuracy of

0.02 mm.

3.1.1.4 Micrometer with an accuracy of 0.01mm.

3.1.1.5 feeler gauge with an accuracy of 0.01mm.

3.1.2 Length (l) The length (l) test is measured with a steel tape measure or a steel ruler at a distance of 20 mm from the long side of the floor, to the nearest 1 mm, see Figure 1.