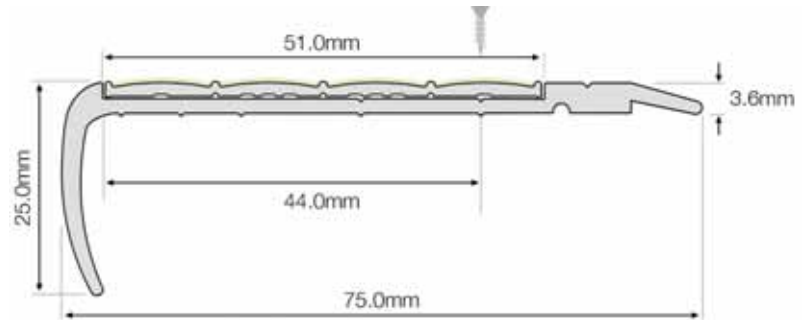


# F8-111 Flat Nosing



## F8-111 Step Nosing

The F8-111 is designed to create an anti-slip step edge to reduce falls and enhance speed in all weather situations. The bull nosed aluminium step nosing ensures a perfect fit for a wide range of step shapes.

The F8-111 can be used on a range of substrates such as concrete, timber, tiles, vinyl, steel and checker plate. Installation is a simple process using fixers (supplied) and glue. It can also be fitted over steps with an industrial or commercial type carpet (with no underlay) and up to 1/4" (6mm) thick.

## Benefits and Technical Details

Ecoglo products meet or exceed the performance criteria specified in the following tests or standards:

### 1. High Visibility in Dark or Light conditions.

Brightness:

ASTM E2073-02, Standard Test Method for Photopic Luminance of Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Markings.

DIN 67510 Part 1, Phosphorescent Pigments and Products: Measurement and identification by the manufacturer.

ISO 17398:2004 Clause 7.11, Safety Colours and Safety Signs- Classification, Performance and Durability of Safety Signs.

UL 1994 Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems

UL 924 Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment

ASTM E2072 Standard Specification for Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Safety Markings

### 2. High Durability Indoors and Outdoors.

UV Stability: ASTM G155-04 Cycle 1 2000hrs, Standard Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials.

Salt Spray Resistance: ASTM B117-97 500hrs, Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus.

Freeze-Thaw Resistance: ASTM C1026-87(1996), Standard Test Method for Measuring the Resistance of Ceramic Tile to Freeze-Thaw Cycling.

### 3. Reduces Slips.

Slip Resistance: UL410, Standard for Slip Resistance for Floor Surface Materials.

AS/NZS 4586-1999, Slip Resistance Classification of New Pedestrian Surface Materials.

AS/NZ 4586 - 2004 Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials - Appendix D (oil-wet ramp test).

### 4. Hard Wearing

Abrasion Resistance:

ASTM D1242-95a, Standard Test Methods for Resistance of Plastic Materials to Abrasion.

ASTM B 244-97, Test Methods for Measurement of Anodic Coatings on Aluminum and other Nonconductive Coatings on Nonmagnetic Basis Metals with Eddy-Current Instruments.

ASTM B137-95(2000), Test Method for Measurement of Coating Mass per Unit Area of Anodically Coated Aluminum.

ASTM F510-93(2004), Standard Test Method for Resistance to Abrasion of Resilient Floor Coverings Using an Abrader with a Grit Feed Method.

JIS H8682-1:1999, Test methods for abrasion resistance of anodic oxide coatings on aluminium and aluminium alloys- Wheel wear test.

### 5. Easy Cleaning.

Washability:

ASTM D4828-94(2003), Standard Test Methods for Practical Washability of Organic Coatings.

ASTM B136-84(1998), Standard Test Method for Measurement of Stain Resistance of Anodic coatings on Aluminum.

### 6. No Radioactivity or Toxicity.

Radioactivity: ASTM D3648-2004, Standard Practices for the Measurement of Radioactivity.

Toxicity: Bombardier SMP 800-C (2000), Toxic Gas Generation Test.

### 7. Does not burn.

Flammability:

ASTM E162-02, Standard Test Method for Surface Flammability of Materials Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source.

ASTM D635-03, Standard Test Method for Rate of Burning and/or Extent and Time of Burning of Plastics in a Horizontal Position.

FAAAC 23.2 Paragraph 4.b, Horizontal Burn Test.