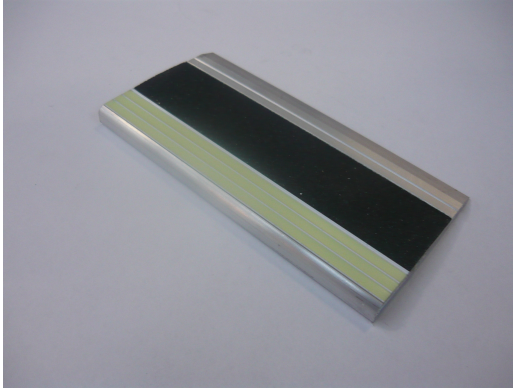


F13-171 Flat Nosing



F13-171 NCC Code Compliant Step Nosing

The **F13-171 NCC Code Compliant Step Nosing** is designed to create a highly visible step edge to reduce falls and enhance speed in all situations whether light, dark or dimly lit. The **NCC Code Compliant** aluminium step nosing ensures a perfect fit for a wide range of step shapes.

The photoluminescent strip is visible for many hours after the lights go out, having been charged from sunlight or artificial light.

The abrasive strip provides all weather protection from slips and falls.

The **F13-171 NCC Code Compliant** 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.

F13-151- Yellow Grit plus Photoluminescent Strip

F13-161 - Grey Grit plus Photoluminscent Strip

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.