



Standard Test Method for Wear Layer Thickness of Resilient Floor Coverings by Optical Measurement¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F410; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the thickness of the wear layer of resilient non-textile floor coverings, in tile or sheet form, with or without felt backing or foam layer, by optical measurement.

1.2 This test method is applicable for wear layers with a minimum thickness of 0.0004 in. (0.01 mm) to a maximum thickness of 0.1 in. (2.54 mm), where measurements within 0.0001 in. or 0.0025 mm are tolerable.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is applicable for wear layers with a minimum thickness of 0.001 in. (0.02 mm) to a maximum thickness of 0.1 in. (2.54 mm), where measurements within 0.0005 in. or 0.01 mm are tolerable.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F06 on Resilient Floor Coverings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F06.20 on Test Methods - Products Construction/Materials.

Current edition approved Dec. 1, 2013. Published January 2014. Originally approved in 1975. Last previous edition approved in 2008 as F410-08. DOI: 10.1520/F0410-08R13.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Compound Microscope*, having a magnification of at least 40 \times , equipped with an eyepiece micrometer of the ruled disk or filar type. The scale shall cover approximately 0.1 in. (2.54 mm) and each division shall be equal to approximately 0.0004 in. (0.01 mm) at the object. Either a binocular or standard microscope may be used.

4.2 *Vertical Illuminator* (recommended), to illuminate the specimen. If another source is used, the light should fall on the specimen from as nearly vertical direction as possible.

4.3 *Stage Micrometer*, for calibrating the eyepiece micrometer. The scale shall have the smallest division equal to 0.0004 in. (0.01 mm) and shall cover at least 0.1 in. (2.54 mm). The reference standard used for calibration shall be traceable to a National Standard.

4.4 *Holder*—A means for holding the specimen, without distortion, so that the cut edge is perpendicular to the optical axis of the microscope.

4.5 *Sharp Knife*, or razor blade in a holder, for cutting the specimen.

4.6 *Cutting Board* of plastic, hardboard or fine-grained hardwood.

4.7 *Straightedge*, for guiding the cutting edge.

5. Test Specimen

5.1 The specimen shall be cut from a properly selected sample, representing the area to be measured. It shall be approximately 2 in. (50 mm) long on the edge to be measured by about 0.5 in. (13 mm) in width.

6. Procedure

6.1 *Preparation of Specimen*—Place the sample on the cutting board with the face side up. Hold the cutting instrument so that the plane of the blade is perpendicular to the face of the sample. The cutting edge of the blade should be at an angle to the horizontal that produces a clean cut. It is essential that the cut is perpendicular to the face of the sample. Apply sufficient pressure so that a clean cut can be made completely through the sample in one stroke, being careful not to distort the sample or