

JAP NOSING BLACK MATT 60x150



Class 1 Building Product Information Requirements Self-Assessment

Product Name: JAP NOSING BLACK MATT 60x150

Product Identifier: JAPBLK

Product Description: A full body porcelain nosing with an matt finish and a water absorption rate of less than 0.06%.

Building Code Obligations

Code Clauses:

B2 – Durability

B2.3.1

C3 – Fire affecting areas beyond the source

D1 – Access routes

D1.3.3

E3 – Internal moisture

E3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4

G3 – Food preparation and prevention of contamination

G3.3.2

G6 – Airborne and Impact sound

G6.3.1



BPIR COMPLIANT



Scope	Use
B2 Durability	See below Suitability table.
C3 Fire	The Building Code relating to fire ratings regulation and standards become mandatory from April 2013, establishing the list of products belonging to Classes A 'No Contribution to Fire' provided for in Decision 94/611/EC implementing Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC.
D1 Access Routes	Not acceptable for use under D1/AS1
E3 Internal Moisture	Under E3 Tiles installed over a waterproof membrane using a nonporous Grouting system, are an acceptable solution.
G3 Food Preparation and Prevention from Contamination	As an Impervious and easy to clean Surface this range complies
G6 Airborne and Impact Sound	If required Tiles can form part of an acoustic system to comply with IIC and STC in conjunction with an approved third-party system.

Suitability	Residential	Light Commercial	Commercial	Industrial
Indoor Floor	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indoor Walls	✓	✓	✓	✓
Outdoor Floor	✓	-	-	-
Outdoor Cladding	✓	✓	✓	✓
Frost Resistant	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming Pool Submerged	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming Pool Surround	✓	-	-	-
Paving	-	-	-	-
Over Underfloor Heating	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercial Kitchen Wall	✓	✓	✓	✓
Within 1.5m of a Plumbing Fixture or Fitting	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note – this building product is not subject to a warning or ban under section 26 of the Building Act 2004

Specifications	
CODE	JAPBLK
TILE SIZE (mm)	60x150
THICKNESS (mm)	10
SUITABILITY	Floor
FINISH	Matt
CLASS	Full body (through bodied) porcelain - Moderate to heavy traffic, All residential applications as well as heavy commercial.
RECTIFIED	
WEIGHT (kg)	0.19
COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION	
SLIP RATING	
TILES PER BOX	120
M2 PER BOX	0.00
PATTERNS/FACES	
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Japan

Building Code Clause and Contribution

B2 - Durability

Compliance with B2 Durability is about providing evidence that the product will meet the relevant durability life in the context of the environment in which it will be located.

The building code sets out the framework for establishing the relevant durability life of building elements based on a number of criteria. B2/AS1 provides a decision tree to establish the relevant durability for common building materials in different circumstances.

Having determined the durability life of the product, the next step is to determine if the product, when exposed to the environment, will continue to perform for the relevant period. A key tool which a product supplier can consider in claiming compliance is limiting the environment in which the product will be exposed to (e.g. a ferrous material used in an indoor environment will last longer than it would when exposed to salt spray — in this example it would be appropriate for the supplier to condition the compliance information to use only in indoor environments).

C3 – Fire affecting areas beyond the source.

C3 Fire affecting areas beyond the fire source is primarily about ensuring that fire does not spread from a fire in the building (in both vertically and horizontally) and from an adjacent building.

The prime product attribute used is the fire resistance rating (FRR) methodology. In most cases a product is combined with other products to achieve a FRR (e.g. an external wall fire rating may be formed by the combination of the external cladding, thermal insulation and the internal lining).

C/AS1 and C/AS2 set out performance criteria for buildings and in particular the FRR requirements for various types of buildings and parts of buildings. Appendix C of C/AS2 sets out test methods for the building elements involved in spread of fire. Appendix B of C/AS2 sets out performance criteria for sprinkler systems while Appendix A sets out criteria for fire safety systems such as alarms and hydrants.

D1 – Access routes

For D1 access routes, in most cases product-related compliance for access routes are slip resistance for floors and the shapes/locations etc of handrails. The Acceptable Solution for access D1/AS1 and NZS 4121:2001 provide good information on compliance for products on access routes.

E3 – Internal Moisture

E3 Internal Moisture is about ensuring that moisture created within the building does not lead to mould or create damage to adjacent buildings or structural elements in the building in which it is installed.

Prevention of the creation of mould is a combination of temperature, insulation and ventilation. Prevention of water damaging other building elements is mainly about installation details (i.e. sealing joints) as well as impervious products. E3/AS1 provides some useful design details, albeit without much product material information.

G3 – Food preparation and prevention of contamination

G3 Food preparation and prevention from contamination for a product (such as a kitchen bench) is mainly associated with being easily cleaned and impervious.

G3/AS1 provides some general design details for food preparation areas but has no referenced product standards, although the document does state some acceptable materials used for surfaces. Compliance with G3/AS1 is not mandatory but provides a good benchmark for compliance.

G6 – Airborne and Impact Sound

For a product, G6 Airborne and impact sound is generally about systems which are designed to work together to achieve the necessary sound attenuation.

The code itself at G6.3.2 sets a quantifiable performance level: “The Sound Transmission Class of walls, floors and ceilings, shall be no less than 55” and G6.3.2 sets the impact insulation class of floors shall be no less than 55. The Acceptable Solution G6/AS1 sets out the transmission and impact insulation class of common wall systems. G6/VM1 sets out test methodologies where the details do not match those of G6/AS1.

Manufacturer Details:

Tile Warehouse Approved



Importer Details:

Tile Warehouse Limited

Address: 286 Church Street, Onehunga, AKL 1061

NZBN: 9429041069448

Website: www.tilewarehouse.co.nz



JAPAN TILE TESTING & ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

Ref. No. 20-0086-1/4
Date 11 May 2020

TEST REPORT

We hereby certify that the following commodities have been inspected in accordance with the specification.

Petitioner	SUGIURA SEITO CO., LTD.	
Address	995-102 Kasahara-cho, Tajimi City, Gifu Prefecture 507-0801, Japan	
Description of the sample.	CERAMIC TILES.	
	UNGLAZED STEP NOSING TILES.	
	Size	150.0X60.0X10.0mm
	Size of sample	150.0X60.0X10.0mm
	Manufacturer	SUGIURA SEITO CO., LTD.
Date Received	09 April 2020	
Dates of Test	20 April 2020 ~ 08 May 2020	
Date Reported	11 May 2020	
Place of Test	JAPAN TILE TESTING & ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.	
Number of tiles supplied	60	

TESTS PERFORMED	
Japanese Industrial Standard. No.JIS A 1509-3 :2014.	Determination of water absorption.
Japanese Industrial Standard. No.JIS A 1509-4 :2014.	Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength.
Japanese Industrial Standard. No.JIS A 1509-5 :2020.	Determination of resistance to body abrasion for floor tiles.
Japanese Industrial Standard. No.JIS A 1509-7 :2014.	Determination of thermal shock.
Japanese Industrial Standard. No.JIS A 1509-9 :2014.	Determination of frost resistance.
Japanese Industrial Standard. No.JIS A 1509-10 :2020.	Determination of chemical resistance.
Japanese Industrial Standard. No.JIS A 1509-12 :2020.	Determination of slip resistance.

Signature:

Print Name: Go Mizurushi, Manager of Testing Division
JAPAN TILE TESTING & ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

3936-91 Kasahara-cho, Tajimi city, Gifu 507-0801, Japan

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Web:http://www.tileken.or.jp E-mail:info@tileken.or.jp

The samples and his description have been chosen by the petitioner.

The reported results relate only to the samples tested.

The certificate shall not be reproduced except in full, without the prior written approval of the issuing laboratory.



JAPAN TILE TESTING & ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

Ref. No. : 20-0086-2/4

Test Results

Test Item: **Determination of water absorption (Vacuum method).**

Applied Specification : Japanese Industrial Standard, No. JIS A 1509-3 :2014.

Sample No	dry mass (g)	soaked mass (g)	Coefficient of water absorption (%)
1	177.16	177.27	0.06
2	177.03	177.17	0.08
3	176.39	176.45	0.03
4	176.84	176.93	0.05
5	176.33	176.44	0.06

Test Item: **Determination of modulus of rupture and breaking strength.**

Applied Specification : Japanese Industrial Standard, No. JIS A 1509-4 :2014.

Sample No	Breaking load(N)	Breaking strength(N)	modulus of rupture(N/mm ²)
1	901	2137.2	53.1
2	840	1987.5	49.4
3	842	1984.2	49.0
4	861	2043.1	49.9
5	943	2225.9	54.7

The span between the support rods: 140mm

Test Item: **Determination of resistance to body abrasion for floor tiles.**

Applied Specification : Japanese Industrial Standard, No. JIS A 1508-5 :2020.

Sample No	Wear volume (mm ³)
1	135
2	135
3	131
4	131
5	131

Test Item: **Determination of resistance to thermal shock.**

Applied Specification : Japanese Industrial Standard, No. JIS A 1509-7 :2014.

Sample No	Test Data
1	no deterioration
2	no deterioration
3	no deterioration
4	no deterioration
5	no deterioration





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Ref. No. : 20-0086-3/4

Test Item: Determination of frost resistance.

Applied Specification : Japanese Industrial Standard, No.JIS A 1509-9 :2014.

Sample No	Test Data
1	no deterioration
2	no deterioration
3	no deterioration
4	no deterioration
5	no deterioration

Test Item: Determination of chemical resistance.

Tests Performed : Japanese Industrial Standard, No.JIS A 1509-10 :2020.

Test Items	Sample No	Test Data Visual
Ammonium chloride solution, 100g/l	1	Change is not seen.
	2	Change is not seen.
	3	Change is not seen.
	4	Change is not seen.
	5	Change is not seen.
Hydrochloric acid solution 3%	1	Change is not seen.
	2	Change is not seen.
	3	Change is not seen.
	4	Change is not seen.
	5	Change is not seen.
Citric acid solution, 100g/l	1	Change is not seen.
	2	Change is not seen.
	3	Change is not seen.
	4	Change is not seen.
	5	Change is not seen.
Potassium hydroxide solution, 30g/l	1	Change is not seen.
	2	Change is not seen.
	3	Change is not seen.
	4	Change is not seen.
	5	Change is not seen.
Sodium hypochlorite solution, 20mg/l	1	Change is not seen.
	2	Change is not seen.
	3	Change is not seen.
	4	Change is not seen.
	5	Change is not seen.



JAPAN TILE TESTING & ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION

Ref. No. : 20-0088-4/4

Test Item: Skid resistance test.

Applied Specification : Japanese Industrial Standard, No.JIS A 1509-12 :2020.

Sample No	C.S.R
1	0.60
2	0.58
3	0.63
4	0.65
5	0.64

Note :

- Test room temperature 23 degrees.
- Wet condition JIS Z 8901 Test Powder 1, class. 1 : JIS Z 8901 Test Powder 1, class. 7 : Water = 1:9:20
- Slip piece Rubber sheet.

Test Item: Skid resistance test.

Applied Specification : Japanese Industrial Standard, No.JIS A 1509-12 :2020.

Sample No	C.S.R-B
1	1.01
2	1.04
3	1.05
4	1.10
5	1.07

Note :

- Test room temperature 23 degrees.
- Wet condition : Water (300g) + JIS Z 8901 Test Powder 1, class. 4 (1g)
- Slip piece: Rubber non-slip sheet.

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End of Test Report



FIRE PERFORMANCE

BE 100% CONFIDENT IN THE PRODUCTS YOU SPECIFY



“The Grenfell Tower tragedy in London highlights the importance to specifiers of ensuring the products they specify (from flooring to cladding materials) are fire-resistant in order to conform to the building code relating to fire rating regulations.”



TILES DO NOT REQUIRE TESTING AS THEY DO NOT CONTRIBUTE TO FIRE

In New Zealand, fire ratings are required by the Building Code to ensure that if a building is on fire, its construction materials do not significantly increase the spread or intensity of a fire. Tiles, being non-combustible, do not require testing as they do not contribute to fire. Aside from this, tiles by nature do not contain any form of petroleum-based product or wood fibres and are in essence, fire-proof and non toxic!

The building code relating to fire rating regulations and standards became mandatory from April 2013, establishing the list of products belonging to Classes A 'No contribution to fire' provided for in Decision 94/611/EC implementing Article 20 of Council Directive 89/106/EEC.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW:

- Because most ceramics are manufactured at over 1000 degrees celsius, they become fire-resistant and therefore an obvious choice for both commercial and residential floor and wall surfaces. For example, if a lighted cigarette is dropped on the floor, it will not do any damage to the tile. Even hot kitchen pans or skillets will not scorch or melt the surface of tile, let alone set the tile on fire.
- Tiles are non-combustible so do not catch fire, nor do they give off toxic fumes in the form of VOC's (Volatile Organic Compounds) affecting breathing, when exposed to fire.
- During the manufacture of tiles, any VOC's that may have been present in clays or binders are completely burned away which ensures the final product is inert.



A safe and simple approach with regards to Fire performance in products is to utilise tile for both **Floor** and **Wall** areas. To view latest styles and designs to suit Commercial Projects, see our tile and stone range;
<https://www.tilewarehouse.co.nz/tile-stone-range/>