

# VISUL SYSTEMS TACTILE TILES SLIP RESISTANCE TEST DATA TO BS 8300:2009+A1:2010 Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people – Code of Practice

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS IN BS 8300:2009+a1:2010

### External Surfaces:

Where weather and low temperatures results in surfaces being covered in snow or ice, the slip resistance of a surface ceases to be effective. It is therefore important that external pathways and ramp surfaces are kept free of snow or ice as part of the management regime of a building.

On a level surface, a material that gives a wet PTV greater than 36 is considered to be suitable where the surface is likely to become wet. However, a material with a wet PTV greater than 40 is considered to be more appropriate for a surface when a user is likely to be turning or pushing (e.g. when pushing a person in a wheelchair).

### Ramps and Sloping Surfaces:

On a sloping surface, the lateral component of the force in contact with the surface increases as the gradient of that surface increases. To compensate for this, a sloping surface needs to have a higher coefficient of friction than an equivalent level surface to maintain the same degree of traction.

The additional slip resistance can be approximated for the gradients recommended for ramps by expressing the gradient as a percentage and adding this to the SRV for an equivalent level surface.

For example, for a 1:20 slope, the gradient is 5% and the required SRV is increased by 5. For a 1:12 slope, the gradient is 8.3% and the SRV needs to be increased by 8.3. Where a ramp is likely to become wet, the recommended wet PTVs for ramps of different gradients are, therefore, increased from 40 to 45 for shallow ramps of 1:20 and to 49 for the steepest recommended gradient of 1:12. Materials that are likely to achieve such wet PTVs include floated concrete, acid-etched ceramic tiles and some epoxy coatings with granular aggregate.

### Step Nosings:

Where slip resistance is required for nosings and treads, the slip resistance needs to be equivalent to that expected for level surfaces. A PTV greater than 36 is considered to be suitable, as pushing and turning are unlikely on stairs. On existing nosings, the slip resistance of step nosings are generally expressed by their Rz roughness value as PTV is difficult to measure. In such cases a roughness Rz value of 20 µm is recommended.

<b>Visul Tiles Slip Resistance Data</b>	<b>SRV (dry)</b>	<b>SRV (wet)</b>
PU Corduroy Hazard Warning Surface	61.0	46.6
Acrylic Corduroy Hazard Warning Surface	67.0	49.4
PU Guidance Tactile	66.0	44.5
PU Highway Tactile	65.2	45.2
PU Cycleway Tactile	59.0	45.0
PU Rail Off-Set Blister (Off-Street) Tactile	75.0	63.0
Acrylic Rail Off-Set Blister (Off-Street) Tactile	77.0	78.0

For further guidance on slip resistance the **UK Slip Resistance Group Guidelines** are listed below.

<b>Slip Potential</b>	<b>PTV (SRV)</b>
High slip potential	<25
Moderate slip potential	25-35
Low slip potential	35-65
Extremely Low	>65