Guidance Note 007



Pendulum Test Quick Reference Guide

Slider Preparation

| | #96/4S | #55/TRL | | |
|------|--|---|--|--|
| New | 10x P400 (dry) Reset footprint 10X P400 (dry) 20X pink film (wet) | 10x P400 (dry) Reset footprint 10X P400 (dry) 20X green film (wet) | | |
| Used | 3x P400 20X pink film (wet) | 3x P400 20X green film (wet) | | |

A slider working edge must be between 1 and 4mm.

Sliders should be refaced after each test.

Adjusting the Zero

With the machine levelled and foot raised above the surface you should achieve 3x consistent zeros. If this is not the case adjust the friction rings (located where the arm meets the frame).

Verification

| | Pink Lapping Film | Float Glass | Pavigrés Tile | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Acceptable PTV's | 59 – 64 | 5 - 10 | 32 - 36 | |

Use only the #96/4S slider. All tests are conducted wet. Lapping film matt side up.

Verification should be conducted after the machine has been assembled and/or before that day's testing. It is not necessary to conduct verification between tests or on completion of testing.

The slider used for verification does not require refacing prior to testing.

Slider Selection

Slider #96/4S, for areas used by shod pedestrians.

Slider #55/TRL for areas used by barefoot pedestrians and for surfaces which are very heavily profiled (for example; tactile pavers, metal grates, etc).

Conducting a Test

Only proceed if you have a prepared slider and the machine has been verified.

Place the machine on the test surface.

Level using the adjustable screws.

Check zero measurement (3x swings).

Lower foot and set contact patch.

Conduct testing (8x swings).

Raise foot.

Check zero measurement (3x swings).

Repeat the above for 45° and 90° orientations of test.

Repeat all of the above for wet tests.

Interpreting Results

| Direction | Condition | Per | Pendulum Test Value (PTV) | | | | | | | Median PTV | Lowest PTV | Slip Risk Classification |
|-----------|-----------|-----|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Principal | | 58 | 58 | 57 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | | |
| 45° | Dry | 63 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 56 | Low |
| 90° | - 10 | 67 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | | |
| Principal | | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 | | |
| 45° | Wet | 38 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 29 | Moderate |
| 90° | | 40 | 38 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | | |

- Discount the first 3 results
- Take the median (middle value) of the last 5 results
- Take the lowest of the 3 directional results
- Classify dry and wet final results according to the following;

| PTV | 0 – 24 PTV | 25-35 PTV | 36+ PTV |
|----------------|------------|---------------|----------|
| Classification | High Risk | Moderate Risk | Low Risk |

For slopes, adjust the classification boundaries as follows;

| 1° | 2° | 3° | 4° | 5° | 6° | 7° | 8° |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| +2 | +3 | +5 | +7 | +9 | +11 | +12 | +14 |

Risk assessment is complex, however a general rule is that **surfaces** must present a safe level of grip in the expected conditions of end use. This is typically interpreted as 36+ in end use conditions.

If In Doubt

Consult the instructions, test standard, UKSRG Guidelines, or give us a call or email, we're always happy to help.