

autostone
floor systems

kitchen.tech
advanced food prep surfaces



Made In USA

Kitchen.Tech Tile Guide Book

2023.11 Edition

Contains tile, specifications including thickness, grout material matching and more.

ANSI 326.3_2021

Manufacturer Declared Use Categories:

- 4.1.1 - Interior Dry (ID)
- 4.1.2 - Interior Wet (IW)
- 4.1.3 - Interior Wet Plus (IW+)
- 4.1.4 - Exterior Wet (EW)
- 4.1.5 - Oils/Greases (O/G)

KitchenTechUSA.com

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Series: Traction Tread



MADE IN USA



Alloy Grey

8" x 8"*



Carbon Black

8" x 8"*



SUPER.Grip

Clean.Tech.USA

brightfinish

ultra-cleanable technology

* = U.S. Nominal Dimension

8" x 8" (U.S Nominal Dimension) = 7 5/8" x 7 5/8" (Actual Size)

Sizing

Kitchen.Tech is a calibrated tile. Dimensions may vary within (+) or (-) 2mm in sizing. Upon request and based on stock availability, AutoStone can provide you a mono or bi calibrated tile for your order.

Description

A permanent enhanced porcelain technology floor system. Elevated traction provides a better surface to manage risk in your food prep areas. See DCOF ratings and declared use categories below.

Advantages

1. Advanced surface technology to better manage STF (slip, trip & fall) risk.
2. Surface has repeating lines elevated above the bed of the tile. Designed for greater foot, shoe-sole traction.
3. Will not permanently stain or darken when properly cleaned.

Manufactured Declared Product Uses

Evaluate for use in food preparation facilities, industrial kitchens and similar environments.

4.1.2 (Interior Wet Plus (IW+)) - DCOF > .50 Evaluate for use in interior environments with good drainage. Floors walked on when wet should be level, clean, maintained and free of standing water or other contaminants. Should be cleaned with frequent maintenance to keep clean.

4.1.5 (Oils/Greases) - DCOF > .55 Evaluate for interior environments, level areas regularly exposed to grease, oils, and fluids, "back of house", fast food, food preparation areas with grills or deep-fry equipment, and any where oils, grease and/or fats may be present so long as floors are level, regularly cleaned, maintained and free of standing water and contaminant build-up. Consult with your architect to determine dealership practices.



Series: Safe Surface



MADE IN USA



Alloy Grey

8" x 8"*



Carbon Black

8" x 8"*

* = U.S. Nominal Dimension

8" x 8" (U.S Nominal Dimension) = 7 5/8" x 7 5/8" (Actual Size)



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Safer Working Conditions



Create safer work environments with our high traction surface.

STF (slip, trip, and fall) risk is an ever present condition in the food service industry.

Your floors are a big part of the equation that best solves this challenging reality.

Kitchen.tech is a high traction surface with elevated lines that extend up and beyond the bed of the tile. These elevated lines provide important traction points which aid foot traction.

Gravity pulls water and liquids to the bed of tile while these traction lines extend upward. These lines of elevated traction help your employees deal with this work place risk .

The reality of food service is your employees are working on floors that have contaminants present. The question you face is, **"what is the best floor to help manage this risk?"**

We suggest - kitchen.tech!

**ANSI
A326.3**

American National Standard Test Method for Measuring Dynamic Coefficient of Friction of Hard Surface Materials—2021



Reduce Workplace Injuries

INCLINES & RAMPS:

You face additional risk for environments that have interior ramps and inclines. The suitability of the installed hard surface flooring materials depends significantly on the degree of incline, the nature of any non-pedestrian use, and the physical structure of the hard surface flooring, in addition to cleaning practices and many factors beyond our ability to confirm this product is appropriate for use. The DCOF rating of this product should not be your sole deterministic measurement for product use. You should consult an architect or other expert for determination of use of this product for ramps and inclines.

Table 1: Product Use Classification

Classification	Reference Category	Criteria
Interior, Dry	ID	≥ 0.42 dry DCOF* (per Section 10.1)
Interior, Wet	IW	≥ 0.42 wet DCOF* (per Section 9.1) or Manufacturer-Declared
Interior, Wet Plus	IW+	Manufacturer-Declared
Exterior, Wet	EW	Manufacturer-Declared
Oils/Greases	O/G	Manufacturer-Declared

DCOF Minimum Requirements

Note: Chart to the left reflects the minimum DCOF ratings for each environment and product use category.



Brightfinish delivers better performance, aids with cleaning practices and helps retain our DCOF rating throughout the life cycle use of the product. To do this, please implement proper cleaning practices.

ANSI A326.3 states....

"While specifying products with higher DCOF for use under contaminated conditions can be considered, surfaces with higher DCOF may have maintenance/cleanliness issues and be harder to remove contaminants and films from; this can cause hazardous and unfavorable conditions. In addition to maintenance issues, a surface with a high DCOF can create a difficult walking condition for that subset of the elderly and disabled who slide their feet on the floor. For them, smooth and dry flooring may be more appropriate, specifically flooring with a low wet DCOF that is kept dry when in use."

Brightfinish was created to help with your cleaning practices and aid with your cleaning practices. More information on Brightfinish is below.



Brightfinish Ultra-Cleanable Technology

Brightfinish is a permanent sealant baked-in during kiln-firing process. The Brightfinish permanent sealant aids food preparation franchise businesses with their cleaning practices by sealing surface micropores which trap and hold-on to grease, oils, or other contaminants.

Enhanced Impervious Surface Technology

An impervious tile is the highest performance standard in the porcelain tile industry. The definition of an impervious tile is a surface that absorbs moisture between 0.5% to 0.001%. At AutoStone, we think that 0.5% is too much absorbency, and in the food service industry this will cause your tile floor to absorb oils, grease, food matter, debris and other contaminants. When this happens, your tile surface will darken over use and this leads to potential hazards such as STF (slip, trip and fall) events. Dirty floors that are wet, debris and oil soaked can pose other hazards when not properly removed with regularly scheduled and proper cleaning practices. With the addition of our brightfinish we enhance our impervious tiles and reduce their absorbency to levels at the lowest end of the spectrum (0.001% or less). This means nothing is permanently absorbed by an AutoStone Kitchen.Tech tile. AutoStone food service industry floors are a premium floor designed to resist staining, be easier to clean and help reduce your exposure to STF (slip, trip, and fall) risk.

Limitations

Surface is a non-vitreous (impervious) enhanced porcelain tile. Oil, grease, food matter and similar contaminants will remain on surface until properly cleaned and removed. Regular and proper cleaning practices are recommended to keep your kitchen in a safe operating condition.

ANSI A326.3 American National Standard Test Method for Measuring Dynamic Coefficient of Friction of Hard Surface Flooring Materials—2021

Introduction

This introduction is not part of the American National Standard Test Method for Measuring Dynamic Coefficient of Friction of Hard Surface Flooring Materials, ANSI A326.3.

The dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF) measurement provided in this standard is an evaluation of a hard surface flooring material under known conditions using a standardized testfoot material prepared according to a specific protocol. As such, it can provide a useful comparison of surfaces, but it does not predict the likelihood a person will or will not slip on a hard surface flooring material.

There are many factors that affect the possibility of a slip occurring on a surface, including, by way of example, but not in limitation, the following: the material of the shoe sole and the degree of its wear; the presence and nature of surface contaminants; the speed and length of stride at the time of a slip; the physical and mental condition of the individual at the time of a slip; whether the floor is flat or inclined; how the hard surface flooring material is used and maintained; and the DCOF of the material, how the flooring surface is structured, and how drainage takes place if liquids are involved. Because many variables affect the risk of a slip occurring, the measured DCOF value shall not be the only factor in determining the appropriateness of a hard surface flooring material for a particular application. Further, while structure (e.g. three-dimensionally patterned or profiled surfaces) can assist in drainage, break the film of the contaminant, and mechanically impede slipping, such surfaces can produce misleading measured DCOF values due to test device constraints.

The presence on installed hard surface flooring materials of water (including standing water as can exist on floors which are not properly sloped for drainage or on exterior flooring surfaces immediately after a rain storm or on which snow is melting), oil, grease, and/or any other elements which reduce traction, creates slippery conditions where the risk of a slip cannot be completely eliminated. Applications with exposure to such elements require extra caution in product selection, use, and maintenance.

While specifying products with higher DCOF for use under contaminated conditions can be considered, surfaces with higher DCOF may have maintenance/cleanliness issues and be harder to remove contaminants and films from; this can cause hazardous and unfavorable conditions. In addition to maintenance issues, a surface with a high DCOF can create a difficult walking condition for that subset of the elderly and disabled who slide their feet on the floor. For them, smooth and dry flooring may be more appropriate, specifically flooring with a low wet DCOF that is kept dry when in use.

END OF INTRODUCTION

1.0 Scope

This standard describes the test method for measuring dynamic coefficient of friction (DCOF) of hard surface flooring materials. This method can be used in the laboratory or in the field.

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 the standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2.0 Definition of Terms

Coating: A surface application, usually polymer-based, which is applied after firing (for ceramic manufactured products), after fabrication (for non-ceramic manufactured products), or after installation of hard surface flooring materials onsite, typically to protect and/or to enhance the surface. Grout release agents, grout sealers, or products which are not intended to be permanent applications are not considered to be coatings.

Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (DCOF): Sometimes called kinetic coefficient of friction. This is the ratio of the force necessary to keep a surface already in motion sliding over another surface divided by the weight (or normal force) of the sliding object.¹ Different contaminants such as dirt, water, soap, oil, or grease can change this value.

3.0 Specification

3.1 DCOF \geq 0.42*: Unless otherwise declared by the manufacturer, hard surface flooring materials suitable for level² interior spaces expected to be walked on when wet with water shall have a measured wet DCOF value of 0.42* or greater when tested using SBR testfoot material and SLS solution as per this standard. However, hard surface flooring materials with a measured wet DCOF value of 0.42* or greater are not necessarily suitable for all projects. The specifier shall determine materials appropriate for specific project conditions, considering by way of example, but not in limitation, type of use, traffic, expected contaminants, expected maintenance, expected wear,³ and manufacturers' guidelines and recommendations.

3.2 DCOF $<$ 0.42*: When tested using SBR testfoot material and SLS solution as per the procedure in this standard, hard surface flooring materials with a measured wet DCOF value of less than 0.42* (including by way of example, but not in limitation, polished surfaces), unless otherwise declared by the manufacturer, shall only be installed when the surface will be kept dry when walked upon and proper safety procedures will be followed when cleaning the hard surface flooring materials. Hard surface flooring not intended to be walked upon when wet shall have a dry DCOF value of 0.42* or greater when tested per Section 10.0 of this standard.

¹ The values determined by this test method reflect the dynamic friction between the testfoot and the hard surface flooring being tested under specific, controlled conditions when using the apparatus specified in Section 5.0 and the methodology contained in Section 9.0 of this standard. No claim of correlation to actual footwear or human ambulation is made.

² The term "level" referred to herein is used to describe nominally horizontal surfaces with minimal slope as permissible by local building codes and not exceeding 2%.

³ The DCOF of installed hard surface flooring materials can change over time as a result of wear and surface contaminants. In addition to regular cleaning, deep cleaning and traction-enhancing maintenance may be needed periodically to maintain DCOF values.

* Each instance of the 0.42 threshold limit value provided on this page applies to the BOT 3000E device; devices being used as equivalent may have different threshold limit values, which shall be independently correlated to those values determined with the BOT 3000E, and independently-derived precision statements which shall be provided by the device manufacturer.

3.3 Coatings: Hard surface flooring materials which have a coating applied after firing (for ceramic manufactured products), after fabrication (for non-ceramic manufactured products), or after installation of flooring materials onsite shall only be used in areas that can be kept dry, unless otherwise declared by the coating's manufacturer. If testing data is required after a coating is applied, use the test method specified by the manufacturer, or the dry testing procedure in this standard if no test method is suggested by the manufacturer of the coating.

3.4 Manufacturer-Declared Product Use Classification: Manufacturer shall declare product use classification based on manufacturing parameters, internal quality control criteria, their experience with similar surfaces, and the criteria in this standard for all surfaces classified under Sections 4.1.3, 4.1.4, and 4.1.5, mosaic surfaces, and flooring where surface structure (e.g. three-dimensionally patterned or profiled surfaces) results in misleading DCOF measurements due to test device constraints. Optionally, surfaces classified under Section 4.1.2 shall also be permitted to be manufacturer-declared. Hard surface flooring manufacturer shall define internal product selection criteria (for example, but not in limitation, DCOF limit values established using this test method or other test methods, internal reference standards and practices, and/or the presence of abrasive grain and/or surface structure) for each product where the manufacturer-declared product use classification is not based on DCOF criteria developed per this standard. Regardless of declared product use classification, specifier shall determine materials appropriate for specific project conditions, considering by way of example, but not in limitation, type of use, traffic, expected contaminants, expected maintenance, expected wear,³ and manufacturers' guidelines and recommendations.



Kitchen.tech includes manufacturer declared used and compliant for use in environments listed on the following pages.

Note: tiles that previously were rated > .42 DCOF that have been used for kitchen and food preparation environments, do NOT meet this new standard.

Tile manufacturer MUST declare applicable for use in kitchen and food preparation areas.

INFORMATIVE NOTE: *Hard surface flooring materials with a measured wet DCOF value less than 0.42* are often used in areas such as shopping malls (outside the food court), hotel lobbies, office buildings, etc. where a certain appearance (e.g. glossy) and ease of cleaning are highly desired and measures are in place to keep the floor dry when walked upon.*

INFORMATIVE NOTE: *Normative measured DCOF limit values are not provided in this standard for exterior applications, interior ramps and inclines, pool decks, shower floors, or flooring that is contaminated with material other than water or where minimal or no footwear is used.*

For exterior applications, the suitability of the installed hard surface flooring materials depends significantly on drainage of the assembly, physical structure of the hard surface flooring, expected footwear, intended use, and the variety of contaminants present, in addition to other factors already discussed. Accordingly, a single DCOF limit value for exterior applications is not provided.

For interior ramps and inclines, the suitability of the installed hard surface flooring materials depends significantly on the degree of incline, the nature of any non-pedestrian use, and the physical structure of the hard surface flooring, in addition to other factors already discussed. Accordingly, a single DCOF limit value for ramps and inclines is not provided.

For pool decks, the suitability of the installed hard surface flooring materials depends significantly on drainage of the assembly, physical structure of the hard surface flooring, and the variety of contaminants present, in addition to other factors already discussed. Accordingly, a single DCOF limit value for pool decks is not provided.

* Each instance of the 0.42 threshold limit value provided on this page applies to the BOT 3000E device; devices being used as equivalent may have different threshold limit values, which shall be independently correlated to those values determined with the BOT 3000E, and independently-derived precision statements which shall be provided by the device manufacturer.

For shower floors, the suitability of the installed flooring depends on the size and drainage of the assembly, the size and number of grout joints, the structure/texture of the floor surface, and whether barefoot use is expected, in addition to other factors already discussed. Accordingly, a single DCOF limit value for shower floors is not provided and flooring with a wet DCOF less than 0.42* is not precluded where suitable.

Similarly, a single DCOF limit value for hard surface flooring contaminated with materials other than water is not provided due to the variety of possible contaminants and the effect of such on traction.

4.0 Product Use Categories

4.1 Product Use Classification: Hard surface flooring products shall be classified into one or more of the product use categories provided in Table 1 and described in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.5.

4.1.1 Interior, Dry: Product shall be kept dry, level, and free of contaminants when in use.

INFORMATIVE NOTE:

Possible Areas of Use: Subject to determination by specifier and the criteria in this standard, may include, but are not limited to, indoor shopping malls (excepting food courts), hotel lobbies, office buildings, showrooms, home interiors without water sources and other level areas where surface will be kept dry and contaminant free when walked upon and proper safety procedures will be followed when cleaning the hard surface flooring materials. Walk-off mats may be necessary for use in entrance areas of the possible areas of use where water or other contaminants would otherwise be occasionally or consistently transported onto the flooring surface. Hard surface flooring not intended to be walked upon when wet shall have a dry DCOF value of 0.42* or greater when tested per Section 10.0 of this standard.

4.1.2 Interior, Wet: See Section 3.1. Product shall have a minimum measured wet DCOF value of 0.42* or greater when tested per this standard or be manufacturer-declared for this category based on manufacturing parameters, internal quality control criteria, and manufacturer experience with similar surfaces (see Section 3.4). Attributes to consider for products manufacturer-declared for this category include, but are not limited to, product size, texture, structure, and drainage.

INFORMATIVE NOTE:

Possible Areas of Use: Subject to determination by specifier and the criteria in this standard, may include, but are not limited to, entry foyers, public restrooms (without showers), grocery stores, "front of the house" in fine and casual dining restaurants with a closed kitchen, home interiors including bathrooms and kitchens, and other areas where floors may be walked upon when wet if level, clean, maintained, and free of standing water or other contaminants.



driveseries & kitchen.tech- is rated for this category use in:

(IW+) and more categories, see below.

Note: DCOF rating is > .50

4.1.3 Interior, Wet Plus: See Section 3.4. Product shall be manufacturer-declared for this category based on manufacturing parameters, internal quality control criteria, and manufacturer experience with similar surfaces. Attributes to consider include, but are not limited to, product size, texture, structure, and drainage. Products meeting Interior, Wet Plus criteria may require frequent maintenance to keep clean.

INFORMATIVE NOTE:

Possible Areas of Use: Subject to determination by specifier and the criteria in this standard, may

* Each instance of the 0.42 threshold limit value provided on this page applies to the BOT 3000E device; devices being used as equivalent may have different threshold limit values, which shall be independently correlated to those values determined with the BOT 3000E, and independently-derived precision statements which shall be provided by the device manufacturer.

include, but are not limited to, public showers, interior pool decks, locker rooms, covered exterior areas, steam rooms, “front of the house” applications in restaurants with an open kitchen, and in “front of the house” applications in quick service, fast-casual, and self-service restaurants, food areas in gas stations, and other similar areas where floors may be walked upon when wet if clean, maintained, and free of standing water or other contaminants.

INFORMATIVE NOTE: In the absence of superseding manufacturer-declared product use classification, excepting where measured DCOF is lower due to the impact of structure on the DCOF measurement, it is generally accepted that hard surface flooring in this category should have at least a minimum wet DCOF value of 0.50* , with factors other than wet DCOF also taken into consideration. Such factors include, but are not limited to, expected contaminants, drainage, surface structure, effect of structure on the DCOF measurement, number of grout joints (see Informative Note in Section 9.1.7), traction-enhancing features, and intended use, in addition to the other criteria in this standard. As the suitability of the installed hard surface flooring depends significantly on such factors, a single normative DCOF limit value is not provided.

4.1.4 - Exterior, Wet (EW) -

See other requirements for site conditions for a tile product to be used.

Kitchen.Tech series: Traction Tread and Safe Surface are - rated for Exterior, Wet Plus (EW) - see environment for use.



Note: DCOF rating is > .55

Kitchen.tech tile series are the only industrial tile with brightfinish, a permanent sealant, baked-in during manufacturing retards permanent staining and aids dealership cleaning practices.

This is a critical function as having a high-rated DCOF that is difficult to clean results in degradation of DCOF values as oils, grease, and other elements embed in the tile surface, darkening the tile because it is difficult to clean.

Later, moisture reactivates the embedded chemicals which decrease the DCOF rating and the floor becomes slippery and poses STF risk to dealership operations.

INFORMATIVE NOTE: Interior, Wet Plus products for applications intended to be walked upon with footwear can, but are not required to, have physical surface characteristics different from products in the same category intended to be walked upon barefoot. Such characteristics can include, but are not limited to, more aggressive surface structure and traction enhancing features for use with footwear, and potentially less texture and lower wet DCOF in barefoot applications.

4.1.4

Exterior, Wet: See Section 3.4. Product shall be manufacturer-declared for this category based on manufacturing parameters, internal quality control criteria, and manufacturer experience with similar surfaces. Attributes to consider include, but are not limited to, product size, texture, structure, and additionally in wet applications, drainage. Products meeting Exterior, Wet criteria may require frequent maintenance to keep clean.

INFORMATIVE NOTE:

Possible Areas of Use: Subject to determination by specifier and the criteria in this standard, may include, but are not limited to, level outdoor living spaces including pool decks, walkways, patios, and sidewalks, where such floors may be walked upon when wet (excluding ice or snow) if level, clean, maintained, and free of standing water or other contaminants.

INFORMATIVE NOTE: In the absence of superseding manufacturer-declared product use classification, excepting where measured DCOF is lower due to the impact of structure on the DCOF measurement, it is generally accepted that hard surface flooring in this category should have at least a minimum wet DCOF value of 0.55* , with factors other than wet DCOF also taken into consideration. Such factors include, but are not limited to, expected contaminants, drainage, surface structure, effect of structure on the DCOF measurement, number of grout joints (see Informative Note in Section 9.1.7), traction-enhancing features, and intended use, in addition to the other criteria in this standard. As the suitability of the installed hard surface flooring depends significantly on such factors, a single normative DCOF limit value is not provided.

NOTE: Exterior, Wet labeling does not refer to frost resistance. For ceramic tile, refer to ANSI A137.1 for frost resistance criteria.

* Each instance of the 0.50 and 0.55 threshold limit values provided on this page applies to the BOT 3000E device; devices being used as equivalent may have different threshold limit values, which shall be independently correlated to those values determined with the BOT 3000E, and independently-derived precision statements which shall be provided by the device manufacturer.

4.1.5 - Oils/Greases (O/G) - describes all industrial kitchens and food production and retailing environments such as customer restrooms and other spaces that are exposed to grease, oils and have greater STF (slip, trip, and fall) risk

4.1.5

Oils/Greases: See Section 3.4. Product shall be manufacturer-declared for this category where oil, grease, and/or fats may be present, based on manufacturing parameters, internal quality control criteria, and manufacturer experience with similar surfaces. Attributes to consider include, but are not limited to, product size, texture, structure, and drainage. Products meeting Oils/Greases criteria may require frequent maintenance to keep clean.

INFORMATIVE NOTE:

Possible Areas of Use: Subject to determination by specifier and the criteria in this standard, may include, but are not limited to, level areas regularly exposed to automotive fluids, "back of the house" fast food or family style restaurants, food preparation areas with grills or deep-fry equipment, and any area where oil, grease, and/or fats may be present so long as such floors are level, regularly cleaned, maintained, and free of standing water and contaminant build-up.

INFORMATIVE NOTE: In the absence of superseding manufacturer-declared product use classification, excepting where measured DCOF is lower due to the impact of structure on the DCOF measurement, it is generally accepted that hard surface flooring in this category should have at least a minimum wet DCOF value of 0.55*, with factors other than wet DCOF also taken in consideration. Such factors include, but are not limited to, expected contaminants, drainage, surface structure, effect of structure on the DCOF measurement, number of grout joints (see Informative Note in Section 9.1.7), traction-enhancing features, and intended use, in addition to the other criteria in this standard. As the suitability of the installed hard surface flooring depends significantly on such factors, a single normative DCOF limit value is not provided.



kitchen.techn & driveseries - is rated for Oils/Greases - (O/G) - see environment for use.

Note: DCOF rating is > .55

Only Kitchen.Tech meets these new ANSI declared used standards.

Don't be fooled by quarry tile products or other surfaces that don't address STF risk.

Table 1: Product Use Classification

Classification	Reference Category	Criteria
Interior, Dry	ID	≥ 0.42 dry DCOF* (per Section 10.1)
Interior, Wet	IW	≥ 0.42 wet DCOF* (per Section 9.1) or Manufacturer-Declared
Interior, Wet Plus	IW+	Manufacturer-Declared
Exterior, Wet	EW	Manufacturer-Declared
Oils/Greases	O/G	Manufacturer-Declared

5.0 Apparatus

5.1 Testing device⁴: Automated dragsled-type tribometer device capable of testing dynamic coefficient of friction in wet and dry conditions. The tribometer shall be equipped with a strain gauge which shall be verified prior to testing using the verification method provided by the testing device manufacturer.

* Each instance of the 0.42 and 0.55 DCOF threshold limit values provided on this page applies to the BOT 3000E device; devices being used as equivalent may have different threshold limit values, which shall be independently correlated to those values determined with the BOT 3000E, and independently-derived precision statements which shall be provided by the device manufacturer.

4 The BOT 3000E or the equivalent has been found satisfactory. The BOT 3000E is manufactured by Regan Scientific Instruments, Inc., 400 Gerault Rd, Flower Mound, TX 75028. The upper measurement limit for the BOT 3000E is 1.00. If while testing, the BOT 3000E measures a value of 1.00, report the value as ≥1.00. Devices being used as equivalent to the BOT 3000E device may have different threshold limit values, which shall be independently correlated to those values determined with the BOT 3000E, and independently-derived precision statements which shall be provided by the device manufacturer. The 0.42 threshold limit value provided in this standard applies to the BOT 3000E device. This is not an endorsement of the BOT 3000E device nor its supplier nor any other device and supplier.