



IS 17897 : 2022 - STONE-POLYMER COMPOSITE FLOORING TILES AND PLANKS — SPECIFICATION

- Stone-Polymer Composite (SPC) tiles are gaining popularity in the market for their **durability, aesthetic appeal, and low maintenance**. Consumers typically seek **long-lasting flooring** solutions that are **resistant to stains, scratches, and wear**. They also prioritize flooring that can withstand **moisture**, offers **ease of cleaning**, and provides **thermal stability**. SPC tiles are considered ideal because of their **strong wear layers, UV coatings, and flexible installation options** that often include **locking systems** for a seamless, secure fit.
- The **IS 17897:2022** standard for **SPC Flooring Tiles and Planks** addresses these consumer expectations by specifying key parameters to ensure high-quality products. For example, the **wearing layer** and **UV coating** provide enhanced **abrasion resistance** and **scratch resistance**, ensuring longevity. The standard stipulates that SPC tiles must pass **physical and mechanical tests**, including **residual indentation** (maximum of 0.10 mm), **abrasion resistance** (maximum 0.5% by weight), and **peel strength** (minimum 1.05 kN/m), ensuring that the tiles maintain their appearance and structural integrity over time.
- Additionally, the standard defines acceptable limits for **dimensional stability** (maximum 0.25%) and **gap difference** between tiles (maximum 0.2 mm), ensuring a smooth and even surface once installed. **Locking strength** is also a critical consideration, with a minimum requirement of 2.5 kN/m for tiles featuring a locking system. **Flammability** and **colour fastness** are also covered, providing assurance to consumers regarding the safety and aesthetic durability of the flooring.
- By adhering to these specifications, **IS 17897:2022** ensures that SPC flooring tiles and planks meet the functional and aesthetic expectations of consumers, making them a reliable choice for residential and commercial applications.