

## **Coefficient of Friction**

The amount of friction on a surface that is available to prevent slippage depends on the coefficient of friction.

You may determine this by placing a shoe on the flat surface, and measuring the force necessary to make the shoe slide then dividing this force by the weight of the shoe.

The higher the value of the coefficient of friction, the less is the possibility of slipping: the smaller the value, the greater the danger.

For conventional shoes, a concrete floor-surface will yield a coefficient that is high enough (about 0.55 to .70) to preclude the reasonable probability of slipping.

Linoleum generally yields a lower coefficient, though in some cases high enough (about 0.50) to be safe, and in other cases low enough (of the order of 0.30) to be dangerous.

The following list illustrates average ratings:

Heavy grit quartz floors: .85 to 1 (excellent for area's with constant standing water)

Aluminum oxide grit epoxy floors: .65 to .80

Tennant High Traffic System Floors: .65 to .68

Broom finished bare concrete floors: .60 to .70

Epoxy or Urethane floors with Sharkgrip additive: .55 to .60

Bare concrete, non broom finished floor: .55 to .60

Steel troweled, bare concrete, non broom finished floor: .50 to .55

Solid epoxy or urethane floor with no grit added: .50 to .55

Linoleum floor: .30 to .50 (depending on how heavily waxed)

Industry standards consider any rating over .50 to be safe.