



# Shod Slip Advice

## Pendulum Test - Slider 96

**These notes should be read in conjunction with British Standards BS5385-3 2024**

Where it is known that slippery conditions might arise in service and present a significant hazard, tiles with slip resistant finishes suitable for the conditions and location should be used. Flooring materials should not be highly slippery when used in locations that suffer occasional wetting, which increases surface slipperiness, i.e. shopping malls or office receptions. Additional entrance matting should be installed and/or a management regime put in place to deal with such situations.

Pendulum Slider 96 provides slip potential readings for shod-foot pedestrians.

### Pendulum results: Slider 96 (Shod)

Pendulum Value (PTV)	Potential for slip
0-24	High slip potential
25-35	Moderate slip potential
36-64	Low slip potential

Table: Slip potential classification, based on pendulum test values (PTV)

A higher level of slip resistance is required on a sloping surface than on the level to achieve the same degree of safety and 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 PTV for an equivalent level surface, e.g. for a 1:20 slope, the gradient is 5% and the required PTV is increased by 5. For a 1:12 slope, the gradient is 8.3% and the PTV needs to be increased by 8.3.

If a floor is only likely to be wet or otherwise contaminated very occasionally, its performance at a PTV less than 36 when contaminated with materials likely to be present might be acceptable.

The United Kingdom Slip Resistance Group (UKSRG) and the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) currently recommend two types of instrumentation to assess the slip resistance of flooring materials, the pendulum, which measures slip resistance and an appropriate roughness meter, which measure roughness parameters (Rz).

