SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 15372:2008

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Pohištvo - Trdnost, trajnost in varnost - Zahteve za mize, ki niso za domačo uporabo

Furniture - Strength, durability and safety - Requirements for non-domestic tables

Möbel - Festigkeit, Dauerhaltbarkeit und Sicherheit - Anforderungen an Tische für den Nicht-Wohnbereich

Mobilier - Résistance, durabilité et sécurité - Exigences applicables aux tables a usage non domestique

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Furniture - Strength, durability and safety - Requirements for non-domestic tables

Mobilier - Résistance, durabilité et sécurité - Exigences applicables aux tables à usage non domestique

Möbel - Festigkeit, Dauerhaltbarkeit und Sicherheit - Anforderungen an Tische für den Nicht-Wohnbereich

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Contents

Page

Foreword

This document (EN 15372:2008) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 “Furniture”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2008.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for the safety, strength and durability of all types of non-domestic tables including those with glass in their construction.

It does not apply to office tables or desks, tables for educational institutions and outdoor tables for which EN standards or drafts exist.

With exception of the stability tests, this standard does not provide assessment of the suitability of any storage features included in non-domestic tables.

It does not include requirements for the durability of castors and height adjustment mechanisms.

It does not include requirements for electrical safety.

It does not include requirements for the resistance to ageing, degradation.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1730:2000, *Domestic furniture – Tables – Test methods for determination of strength, durability and stability*

EN 14072:2003, *Glass in furniture – Test methods*

EN 12150-1:2000, *Glass in building - Thermally toughened soda lime silicate safety glass - Part 1: Definition and description*

EN 12600, *Glass in building - Pendulum test - Impact test method and classification for flat glass*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
accessible parts
parts to which access can easily be gained by the user when the table is in its intended configuration of use and for which the probability of unintentional user contact is high

3.2
parts accessible during setting up and folding
parts to which access can only be gained when setting up and folding the table

3.3
shear and squeeze point
shear and squeeze points exist if the distance between two accessible parts moving relative to each other is less than 18 mm or more than 7 mm in any position during movement

4 Test sequence

The tests shall be carried out in the order in which they are listed in this Standard.

5 Safety requirements

5.1 General

The table shall be designed so as to minimise the risk of injury to the user.

All parts of the table with which the user comes into contact during intended use, shall be designed so that physical injury and damage are avoided.

This requirement is met when:

1) edges of table tops which are directly in contact with the user are rounded or chamfered, and all other edges accessible during intended use are free from burrs and/or sharp edges,

2) ends of hollow components are closed or capped.

Movable and adjustable parts shall be designed so that injuries and inadvertent operation are avoided.

It shall not be possible for any load bearing part of the table to come loose unintentionally.

All parts which are lubricated to assist sliding shall be designed to protect users from lubricant stains when in normal use.

5.2 Shear and squeeze points

5.2.1 Shear and squeeze points when setting up and folding

Unless 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 are applicable, shear and squeeze points that are created only during setting up and folding are acceptable, because the user can be assumed to be in control of his/her movements and to be able to cease applying the force immediately upon experiencing pain.

The edges of parts moving relative to each other and creating shear and squeeze points shall be as specified in 5.1.

5.2.2 Shear and squeeze points under influence of powered mechanisms

There shall be no shear and squeeze points created by parts of the table operated by powered mechanisms, i.e. springs, gas lifts and motorised systems.

5.2.3 Shear and squeeze points during use

There shall be no shear and squeeze points created by forces applied during normal use, see Table 2.

There shall be no shear and squeeze points if a hazard is created by the user during normal movements and actions, e.g. attempting to move the table.

5.3 Stability

5.3.1 Stability under vertical load

5.3.1.1 General

Tables that can be set to heights both above and below 950 mm shall be tested to both 5.3.1.2 and 5.3.1.3.

5.3.1.2 Test for tables that are or can be set to a height of 950 mm or less

The table shall be set to the height most likely to overturn the table, but not more than 950 mm. The table shall not overturn when tested according to Clause 6.7 of EN 1730:2000 using the forces specified within Table 2.

5.3.1.3 Test for tables that are or can be set to a height greater than 950 mm

The table shall be set to the height most likely to cause overturning, but not less than 950 mm. The table shall not overturn when tested according to Clause 6.7 of EN 1730:2000 using 50 % of the forces specified within Table 2.

5.3.2 Stability for tables with extension elements

Load each extension element with the load specified in Table 1.

For tables with extension elements not fitted with interlocks, open all extension elements in the least favourable combination. For tables with extension elements fitted with interlocks, open the two extension elements with the largest loads without overriding the interlock. If an interlock device prevents any two of the extension elements from being opened simultaneously, open the extension element with the largest load.

The table shall not overturn when the vertical force specified in Table 2 is applied to the centre of the front of the table, through a loading pad (EN 1730:2000, 5.6), 50 mm from the edge.

Table 1 — Loads in extension elements

Component	Load
Extension elements designed for suspended filing only	4,0 kg/dm
Other extension elements	0,5 kg/dm^3

6 Strength and durability

6.1 General

Tables shall be tested for strength and durability according to Table 2 and following the order listed in Table 2.

When choosing the loads and cycles for each test, this shall be done with due respect to the end use of the product.

It shall be noted that some end uses may be covered by more than one requirement, depending on the severity of the expected use, e.g. restaurants, cafes, cinemas, concert halls. See also Annex C (informative).

Table 2 — Stability, strength and durability tests

Test	Reference	Loading	1	2	3
1. Stability under vertical load	EN 1730:2000, **6.7**	Test force, N Main surface V_1 V_2 Ancillary surface V_1 V_2	 200 400 100 200	 200 400 100 200	 200 400 100 200
2. Stability for tables with extension elements	**5.3.2**	Test force, N	200	200	200
3. Horizontal static load	EN 1730:2000, **6.2**	Test force, N: high (more than 600) low (600 or less) 10 times	 400 200	 400 200	 600 300
4. Vertical static load	EN 1730:2000, **6.3**	Test force, N a) main surface b) ancillary surface 10 times	 1 000 200	 1 250 300	 1 250 300
5. Horizontal fatigue	EN 1730:2000, **6.4**	Number of cycles: Test force 300 N	10 000	15 000	2 0000
6. Vertical fatigue for cantilever or pedestal tables	EN 1730:2000, **6.5**	Number of cycles: Test force 300 N	10 000	15 000	20 000
7. Vertical impact for tables without glass in their construction	EN 1730:2000, **6.6**	Drop height, mm: 10 times	180	180	240
8. Vertical impact for tables with glass in their construction	 EN 1730:2000, **6.6** EN 14072:2003, **6**[2)]	Drop height, mm: 10 times Safety glass[1)] Other glass	 180 240	 180 240	 240 300
9. Drop test for tables weighing more than 20 kg	Annex A	Nominal drop height mm – tables without glass Nominal drop height mm – tables with glass	100 50	100 50	100 50

[1)] Glass is considered to be safety glass if the glass fulfils the requirements in EN 12150-1:2000, Clause 8, fragmentation test; or where the mode of breakage (β) according to EN 12600, is Type B or Type C.

[2)] Impact for the table top in accordance with the positions defined within EN 1730:2000, 6.6.

6.2 Strength and durability requirements

The strength and durability requirements are fulfilled when after testing in accordance with Table 2:

1) there are no fractures of any member, joint or component,

2) there are no loosening of joints intended to be rigid,

3) table fulfils its functions after removal of the test loads,

4) table fulfils the stability requirements.