SLOVENSKI STANDARD
kSIST FprEN 12521:2015

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

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

Möbel - Festigkeit, Dauerhaltbarkeit und Sicherheit - Anforderungen an Tische im Wohnbereich

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

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

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

Möbel - Festigkeit, Dauerhaltbarkeit und Sicherheit - Anforderungen an Tische im Wohnbereich

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Foreword

This document (FprEN 12521:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 “Furniture”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede EN 12521:2009.

Compared to EN 12521:2009 the following modifications have been made:

a) references to EN 1730:2012, *Furniture — Tables — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability* updated.

1 Scope

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

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

It does not apply to tables where the table top is not fixed to the understructure, i.e. when applying test 3, Table 2, the top becomes detached from the understructure.

With the exception of stability tests, the standard does not provide assessment of the suitability of any storage features included in 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 and degradation.

Annex A (informative) contains a table top deflection test.

2 Normative references

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

EN 1730:2012, *Furniture — Tables — Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability*

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

EN 12600:2002, *Glass in building — Pendulum test — Impact test method and classification for flat glass*

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

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
accessible part
part 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
part accessible during setting up and folding
part to which access can only be gained when setting up and folding the table

3.3
shear and squeeze point
shear and squeeze point exists 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 conditions and test sequence

The tests shall be carried out in the order in which they are listed in Table 2 of this standard.

The tests conditions shall be as contained in EN 1730:2012, 4.1.

The test forces may be replaced by masses. The relationship 10 N = 1 kg shall be used.

5 Safety requirements

5.1 General

The table shall be so designed 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 so designed that physical injury and damage are avoided.

These requirements are met when:

1) the edges of table tops which are directly in contact with the user shall be rounded or chamfered. All other edges accessible during use shall be free from burrs and/or sharp edges;

2) the 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 that 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, as defined in 3.3, that are created only during setting up and folding, including the installation of extensions to the main table surface 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 EN 1730:2012, 7.2.2, 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 EN 1730:2012, 7.2.3, 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 at the centre of the front of the table, through a loading pad (EN 1730:2012, 5.4), 50 mm from the edge.

Table 1 — Loading of extension elements

Component	Load
Extension elements designed for suspended filing only	1,25 kg/dm
Other extension elements	0,2 kg/dm^3

6 Stability, strength and durability

6.1 General

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