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Pisarniško pohištvo - Pregrade - 3. del: Preskusne metode

Office furniture - Screens - Part 3: Test methods

Büromöbel - Raumgliederungselemente - Teil 3: Prüfung

Mobilier de bureau - Cloisons - Partie 3: Méthodes d'essai

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 "Furniture", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This part of EN 1023 specifies the test methods for stability and for the structure of office screens.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN 1023-2 Office furniture - Screens - Part 2 : Mechanical safety requirements

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definition applies :

3.1
add-on elements

types of furniture items to be attached on screens (worktops, shelves, hanging cupboards, lateral pull-out filing drawers...).

4 General test conditions

The manufacturer shall indicate in his instruction manual the recommended screen configurations, the method of attachment of components, how to use the screens in combination with the different add-on elements, as well as the maximum admissible load of each type of screen (load in kg for 1 m of screen width).

In case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, carry out the test as far as possible as described and state any deviations in the test report.

4.1 Preliminary preparation

Before any of the tests are commenced, the item shall be old enough to ensure that it has developed its full strength. At least four weeks in normal indoor conditions shall have elapsed between manufacture and testing in the case of glued joints in timber and the like.

The furniture shall be tested as delivered. Knock-down furniture shall be assembled according to the instructions supplied with it. If the furniture can be assembled or combined in different ways, the most adverse combination shall be used for each test. Knock-down fittings shall be tightened before testing.

For each test, all components shall be in their least favourable position.

The tests shall be carried out in normal indoor ambient conditions but, if during a test, the atmosphere temperature is outside the range 15° to 25°, the maximum and/or minimum temperature shall be recorded in the report.

4.2 Test equipment

The forces in strength tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that dynamic effects are negligible.

Test loads and test forces may be applied by any suitable device because results are not dependent upon the apparatus.

Unless otherwise specified, loading pads shall pivot and shall be fixed so that they do not prevent the screen from moving during testing.

4.3 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated :

- all forces shall have an accuracy of ± 5 % of the nominal force ;
- all dimensions an accuracy of ± 1 mm of the nominal dimension ;
- all masses an accuracy of ± 1 % of the nominal mass ;
- the tolerance for position of loading pads shall be ± 5 mm.

4.4 Test sequence

The tests shall be carried out on the same sample and in the order specified in EN 1023-2.

5 Test apparatus

5.1 Floor surface

A rigid, horizontal and flat surface.

5.2 Stops

Stops are intended to prevent the screen from sliding but not from overturning. They shall be not higher than 12 mm except in cases when the design of the screen needs the use of higher stops. In this case, the lowest position to prevent the screen from sliding shall be used.

5.3 Loading pad

A rigid cylindrical pad, 200 mm in diameter, with a flat face and a 12 mm edge radius.

5.4 Horizontal force application device

A device which can apply a horizontal force through the loading pad (5.3). The device shall not hinder free movement of the screen being tested.

5.5 Vertical force application device

A device which can apply a vertical force through the loading pad (5.3).

6 Test methods

6.1 Stability for non-load bearing screens (see figure 1)

6.1.1 Purpose of the test

To show that an unloaded screen does not overturn when submitted to horizontal forces.

6.1.2 Test procedure

Examine the recommendations provided by the manufacturer to determine the screen configuration least favourable for stability.

Place the screen configuration on the test surface (5.1).

Restrain the base of the screen configuration by stops (5.2) as shown in figure 1.

Apply on the screen configuration a gradually increasing horizontal force, through the horizontal force application device (5.4). The force shall be applied at the least favourable position alongside a horizontal line at 1300 mm above the floor, unless the top of the screen is lower than 1400 mm, in which case, the height of the force application shall be 100 mm lower than the screen height.

Increase the force until either a 200 N force maximum is attained or until the screen is displaced 200 mm at the point of application.

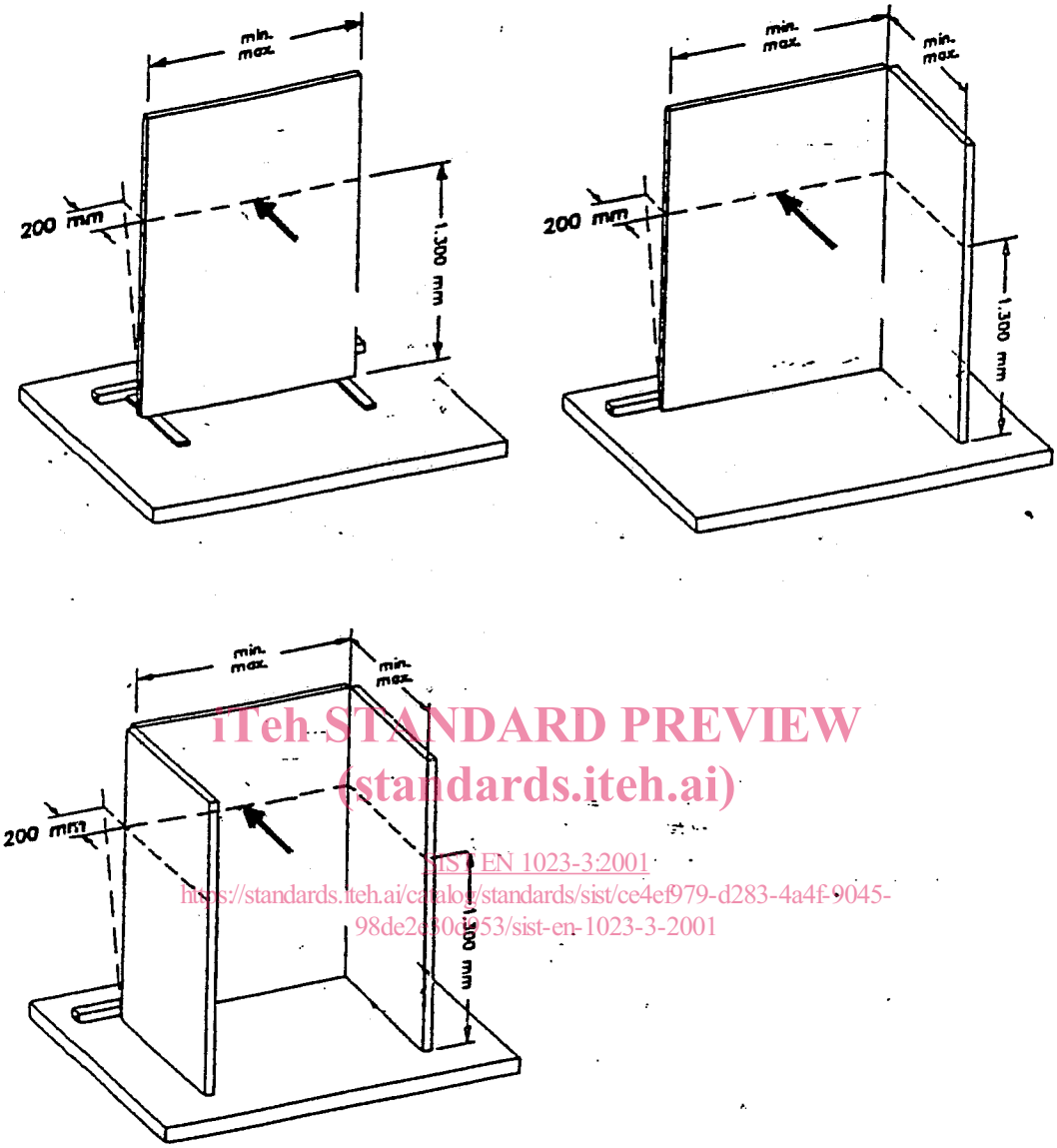

Figure 1 - Stability for non-load bearing screens

6.2 Stability for load bearing screens (see figures 2 and 3)

6.2.1 Purpose of the test

To show that a loaded screen does not overturn when submitted to horizontal forces.

6.2.2 Test procedure

Examine the recommendations provided by the manufacturer to determine the screen configuration, with all add-on elements, least favourable for stability.

Place the screen configuration on the test surface (5.1).

Restrain the base of the screen configuration by stops (5.2) as shown in figure 3.

Load the add-on elements up to the worst case permitted by the manufacturer's instructions, taking into account the min. and max. width of the screens recommended by the manufacturer.

The worst case may mean a combination of loaded and unloaded units.

Moveable parts of add-on elements shall not be restrained from moving during this test.

Apply on the screen configuration a gradually increasing horizontal force, through the horizontal force application device (5.4). The force shall be applied at the least favourable position alongside a horizontal line at 1300 mm above the floor, unless the top of the screen is lower than 1400 mm, in which case, the height of the force application shall be at 100 mm lower than the screen height.

Increase the force until either a 200 N force maximum is attained or until the screen is displaced 200 mm at the point of application.

Repeat the test on the opposite side of the screen configuration.