Kodumööbel. Istmed. Püstivuse määramine

Domestic furniture - Seating - Determination of stability

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1022:2005 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1022:2005 ingliskeelset teksti. Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 25.10.2005 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes. Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1022:2005 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1022:2005. This document is endorsed on 25.10.2005 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation. The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: Käesolev standard sätestab meetodid kõigi täiskavanud inimeste poolt kasutatavate elukondlike istmete püstivuse määramiseks. Voodiks muudetavate istmete korral kehtib see standard ainult istme konfiguratsioonile.Istmete püstivust võidakse määrata kas eksperimentaalsel või arvutuslikul meetodil. Need meetodid on ühilduvad, kuna nendes rakendatakse samu jõude samades kohtades. Juhul kui arvutuslikul meetodil saadud tulemus on ebakindel või piiripeal, tuleb võimaluse korral tulemust kontrollida eksperimentaalsel meetodil.Arvutuslik meetod ei anna tulemust istmete puhul, mis nähtavalt painduvad horisontaalse koormuse all ja samuti katsetel, mis on toodud jaotistes 8.2, 8.3, 8.4 ja 8.5.	**Scope:** This European Standard specifies test methods and requirements for the determination of the stability of all types of domestic seating for adults.

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Võtmesõnad: istmed, majapidamine, määramine, mööbel, püstivus, püstivuskatsed, rakised

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English version

Domestic furniture - Seating - Determination of stability

Mobilier domestique - Sièges - Détermination de la stabilité

Wohnmöbel - Sitzmöbel - Bestimmung der Standsicherheit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 May 2005.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN 1022:2005) 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 December 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2005.

This document supersedes EN 1022:1996.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies test methods and requirements for the determination of the stability of all types of domestic seating for adults.

The European Standard does not apply to adjustable geometry seating where the backrest is at an angle of 10º or less to the horizontal.

Stability can be determined by either the experimental or the calculative method. Both methods are based on the same forces and points of application.

The calculative method does not apply to seating, which have variable geometry and to seating, which visibly flex under the applied loads.

If the result of the calculative method is uncertain or marginal the result shall be checked, if possible, by the experimental method.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1
stability
ability to withstand forces that tend to cause the loaded seating to overturn

2.2
load bearing structure
any part of a chair, which as its primary function supports a portion of the loads exerted by the sitter, e.g. the seat frame but not the upholstery

2.3
footrest
part of the structure of a chair intended to support the feet of the sitter

3 General test conditions

3.1 General

No prior conditioning is required.

The furniture shall be tested as delivered. The tests shall be carried out in the configuration most likely to cause overturning.

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 configuration shall be used for each test. Knock-down fittings shall be tightened before testing.

Stools shall be tested for forwards overturning in all directions. The other stability tests are not applicable.

The test results are only valid for the tested seating. When the test results are intended to be applied to production models, the tested seating shall be representative of the production model.

In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the tests shall be carried out as far as possible as described and deviations from the test procedure recorded in the test report.