Testing scheme for office furniture – Work tables and desks

To *application-no. 2647/14*

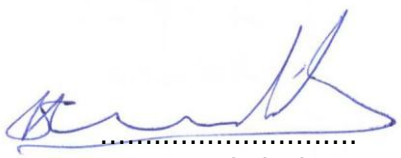
Testing object (name, type)	DESK NEO (selectable) TYPE B – FULLY SELECTABLE - Chipboard + melamine film covering, top + bottom - Chipboard + Veneer covering, top + bottom - Chipboard + HPL covering, top + bottom - Birch Plywood BB-BB + HPL covering, top + bottom - Compact laminate
Inspector	SPIROS BAKALEXIS
Receiving date of testing object	01.10.2014
End or period of testing	11.12.2014
Location of testing	TESTLAB DROMEAS S.A (Industrial Area of Serres)
Testing fundamentals (optional)	EN 527-1:2011 EN 527-2:2002 EN 527-3:2003

Statement to the testing result

☑

Testing result	✓ = requirements are met ✕ = requirements are not met — = requirements are not applicable

Thessaloniki, 31.12.2014



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Inspector: Bakalexis S.

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*

EN 527-1:2011

1	**Dimensions**		
1.1	**Measurement procedure**		
	Position the work table/desk on a flat horizontal and rigid floor surface, with levelling device(s) fully closed.		✓
	Inclinable desk top work surfaces shall be set to the horizontal or as near to the horizontal as possible.	N/A	✓
	Before commencing measurement procedure, it shall be determined whether the table/desk is for sitting, standing or sit/stand use.	Sitting only	✓
	The minimum and maximum height of work surface shall be measured at the front edge (see Figure 1) and the adjustment range shall be recorded. For height selectable work tables/desks type B and D the minimum height increments shall also be recorded.	Height of the work surface: 650-850 mm	✓
	The legroom depth shall be measured at the working position and with the rear edge of the work table/desk placed against a vertical wall.		✓
	Figure 1 shows the legroom for all work surfaces which have straight front edges at least all along the width, W, see Table 1. In these cases, the legroom shall be rectangular with dimensions as specified in Table 1.		✓
	Figure 2 shows the legroom for all work surfaces with non-straight front edges. In these cases, the legroom shall be curved with dimensions as specified in Table 1.		✓
1.2	**Requirements**		
	The dimensions of tables/desks shall be as specified in Table 1.	Type B, Sitting only	✓

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*

Table 1 — Table/desk dimensions in millimetres

Dimensions			Work table/desk type						
			Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D			
			Fully adjustable	Fully selectable	Fixed height	Limited adjustable or limited selectable [e]			
h_1	Height of the work surface	Sitting only	Minimum range 650 - 850	Minimum range 650 - 850 [a]	740 ± 20	-allow: yes	Min: 680	Max: 760	+allow: yes
		Standing only	Minimum range 950 - 1250	Minimum range 950 - 1250 [a]	1050 ± 20	-allow: yes	Min: 1000	Max: 1180	+allow: yes
		Sit/stand	Minimum range 650 - 1250	N/a	N/a	Minimum range 680 - 1180			
t_1 and t_2	Maximum desk top thickness (see Figure 1)	At the front, t_1	55 [b]	55 [b]	70	70			
		At 500 mm from the front edge, t_2	80 [b]	90 [b]	100	100			
k_1	Minimum height of knee clearance for standing position only (see Figure 3)	Applies only to tables with a height more than 850 mm	700 [d]	700 [d]	700 [d]	700 [d]			
k_2	Minimum depth of knee clearance for standing position only (see Figure 3)		80	80	80	80			
k_3	Minimum depth of foot clearance for standing position only (see Figure 3)		150	150	150	150			
f_1 and f_2	Minimum height of minimum foot clearance	Sitting only and sit/stand From 600 mm to 800 mm from the front edge, f_1	120	120	120	120			
		Standing only From front edge to 150 mm, f_2	120	120	120	120			
g_1	Minimum legroom depth [c] (see Figure 1)	Sitting only and sit/stand	800	800	800 [f]	800			

Table 1 — Table/desk dimensions in millimetres *(continued)*

D	Minimum desk top depth [g]		800	800	800 [f]	800
W	Minimum legroom width	Sitting only and sit/stand	1200	1000	850	850
		Standing only	790	790	790	790

[a] Maximum increment of 20 mm

[b] Only applies to sitting and sit/stand work tables/desks

[c] The construction of the product shall ensure the minimum legroom depth

[d] Measured from the floor

[e] The minimum and maximum values shall be obtained

[f] 600 mm can in some situations be acceptable, e.g. when 17" or smaller flat screens are used, providing that the work surface is not against the wall and that two people are not sitting one in front of each other. Information about these limitations shall be provided with the product

[g] The dimension D is measured as the smallest dimension at the work area

NOTE 1: Users outside of the range given in the introduction may need furniture of different dimensions.

NOTE 2: There is no dimension specified for the width (length) of a work table/desk. The width and shape of the

Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

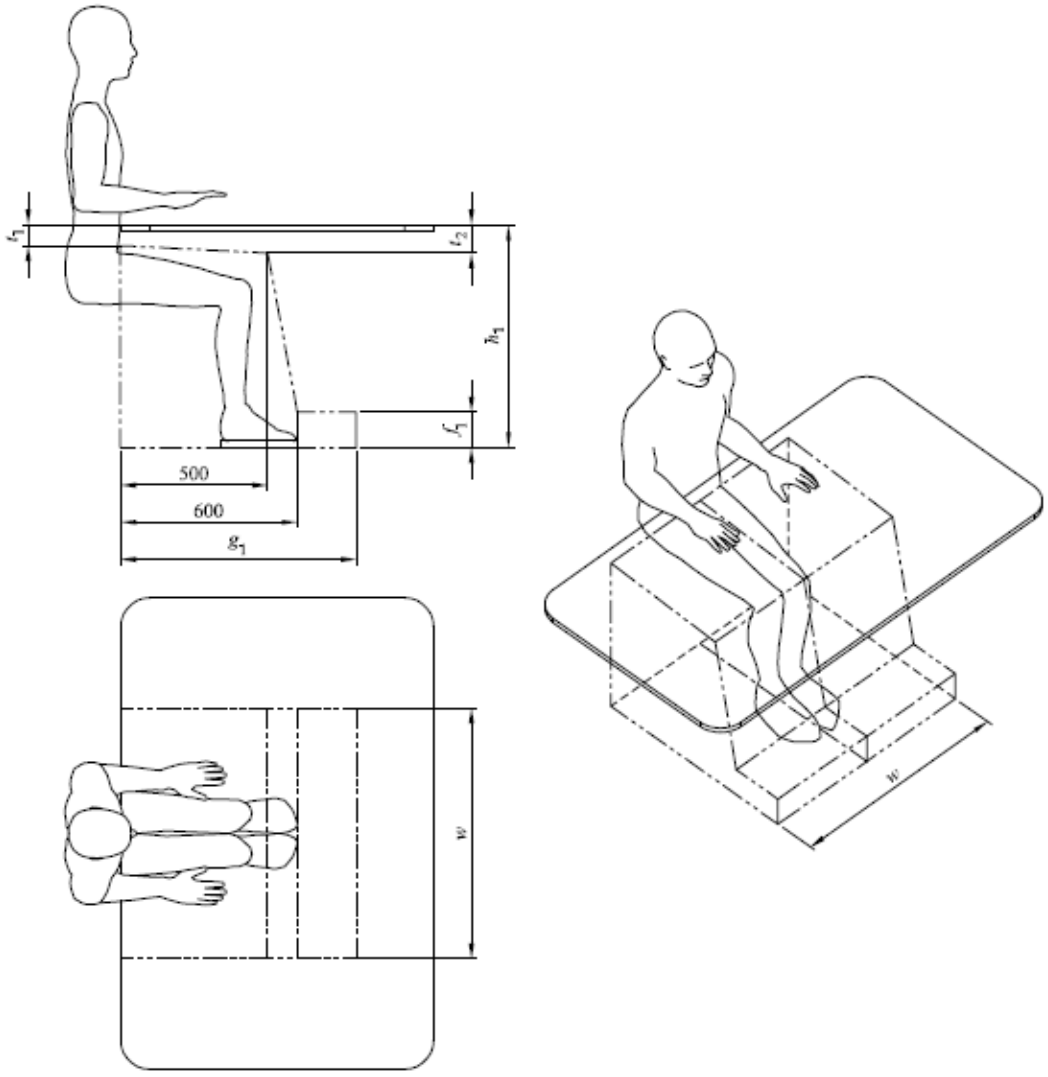
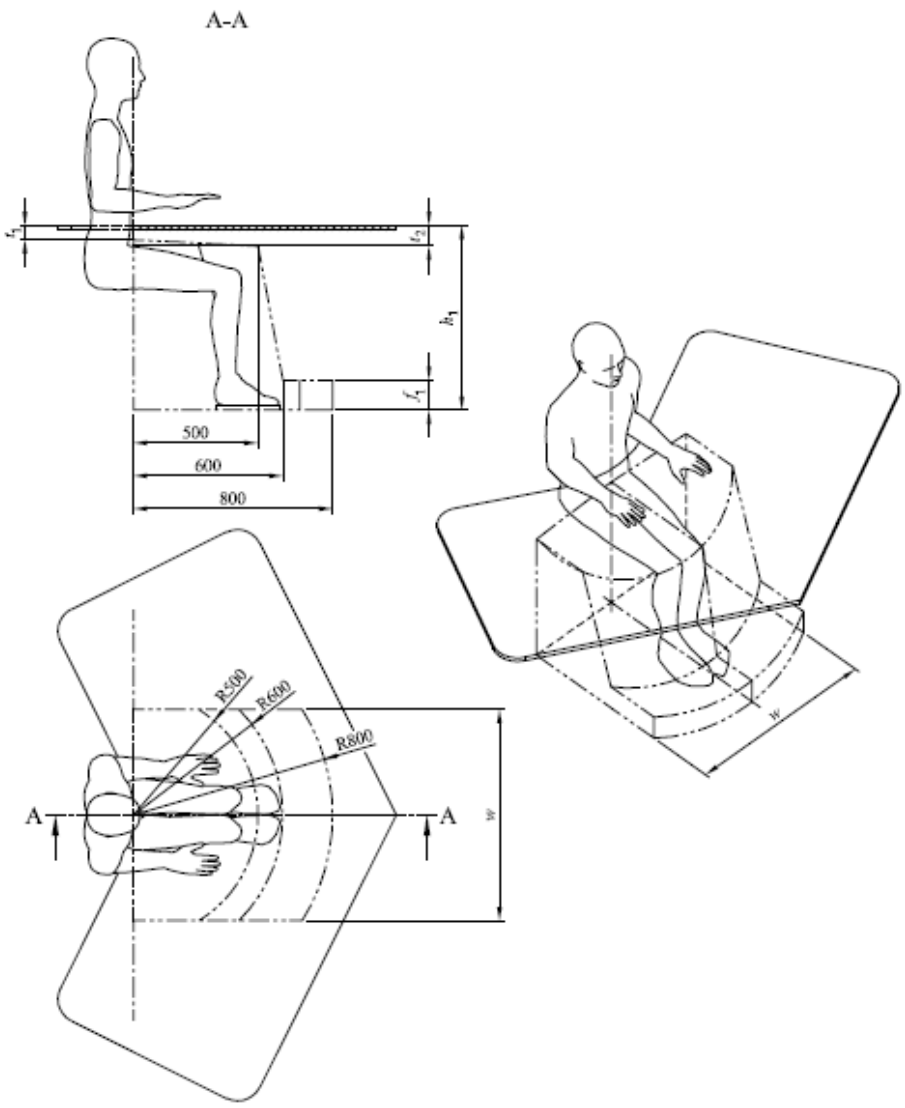
Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	work tables/desks can vary greatly. The actual size of the work surface depends on the individual user's needs and task requirements (see EN ISO 9241-5).		
	Dimensions in millimetres  **Key** h_1 height to the top of the work surface t_1 maximum desk top thickness at the front t_2 maximum desk top thickness at 500 mm from the front edge f_1 height of foot clearance g_1 minimum legroom depth w minimum legroom width **Figure 1 — Legroom and height for work tables/desks with straight front edges**		

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*

Dimensions in millimetres



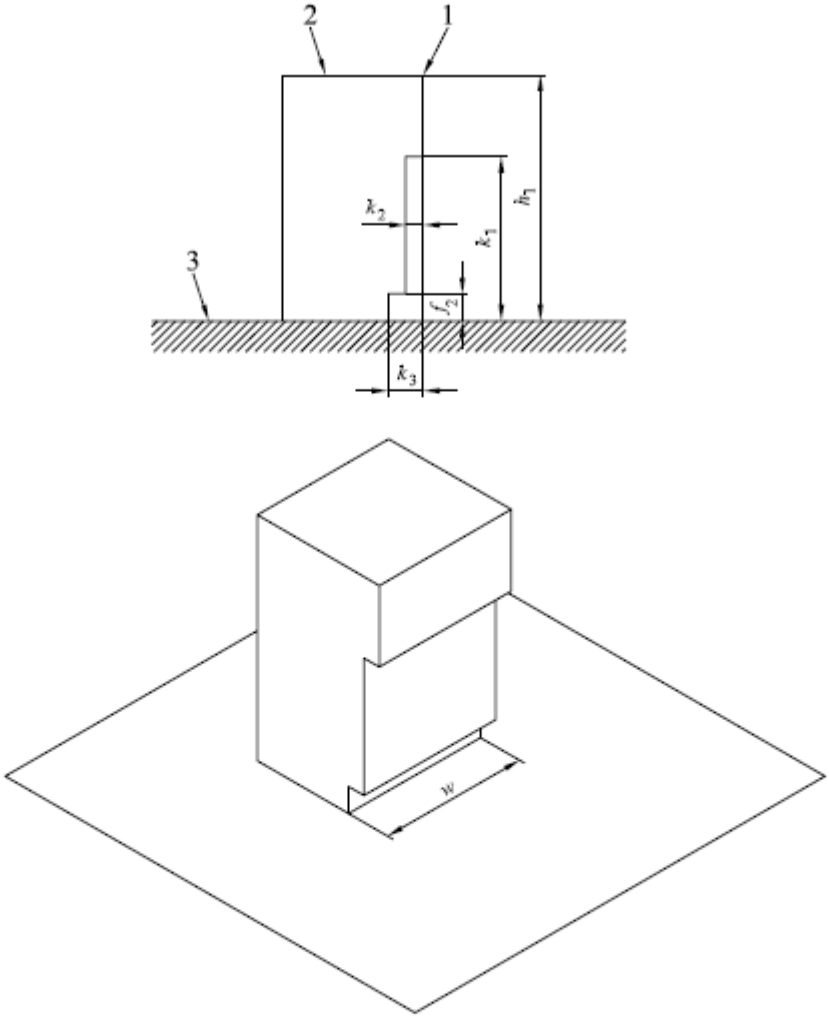
Key

h_1 height to the top of the work surface
t_1 maximum desk top thickness at the front
t_2 maximum desk top thickness at 500 mm from the front edge
f_1 height of foot clearance
g_1 minimum legroom depth
w minimum legroom width

Figure 2 — Legroom and height for work tables/desks with non-straight front edges

Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



Key

1 front edge
2 top of the work surface
3 floor
h_1 height to the top of the work surface
k_1 height of knee clearance
k_2 depth of knee clearance
k_3 depth of foot clearance
f_2 height of foot clearance
w minimum legroom width

Figure 3 — Foot and knee clearance dimensions for standing position only

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
Annex A (informative)	**General ergonomic principles and explanations to Table 1**		
1.3.A.1	**General**		
	The functional dimensions of work tables/desks are shown in Table 1. There are four types of desks, A, B, C and D, based on their height adjustability/selectability. The dimensional requirements vary depending on how they are used i.e. whether the users are sitting or standing or can vary their posture from sitting to standing (and anything in between).	TYPE B - Fully selectable	✓
	The legroom clearance height is determined by the maximum desk top thicknesses t1 at the front edge and t2 at 500 mm from the front edge. The reason for this is to make the measurement process simpler. The maximum desk top thickness has been calculated by subtracting the legroom height requirement from height of the work surface of a fixed height desk. The work tables/desks complying with the Type A and B height of the work surface and the maximum desk top thickness requirements will accommodate the 95th percentile European male.	As Mentioned on the drawings	✓
	The minimum foot clearance height is specified to allow a clearance under any part of the rear of the work surface/desk such as a modesty panel so that users can place their feet on the floor without hitting any part of the desk. For standing work tables/desks only, there is an additional requirement for the minimum foot clearance depth so that users standing in front of the table/desk can work without hitting any obstruction under the work table/desk.		✓
	The minimum legroom depth and width for sitting and sit/stand work tables/desks is shown in Figure 2. For these work tables/desks, only the legroom depth is specified at knee height and at floor level. This should be deeper than the depth at knee height in order to allow the users to stretch their legs forward at angle of 30 degrees between their lower leg and the vertical and without their feet hitting any part of the work table/desk at the floor level.	Legroom width: 924 mm Legroom depth: free	✓
	The minimum desk top depth (800 mm and 600 mm in some situations) can be different from the required minimum legroom depth. The minimum desk top depth is based on the comfortable eye to monitor distance which should be between 450 mm to 750 mm as specified in A.2.12 of EN ISO 9241-5:1999.		✓
	The minimum legroom width for sitting applications (i.e. the gap between the legs or any part or component of the work table/desk at the sides) is specified sufficiently large to allow users to rotate their chairs rather than twist their spines when reaching sideways. The minimum legroom width for standing applications is based on the distance between the outsides of users' legs when standing with their legs slightly apart.		✓
	The dimensions specified in Table 1 are based upon the following anthropometric data for sitting and standing work taking limitations in technology into account. Body dimensions shown in Table A.1 for the European populations are taken from		✓

Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	PeopleSize 2008, by Open Ergonomics.		
1.3.A.2	**Anthropometric data for sitting and standing work**		
	The body dimensions which form the basis of the table/desk dimensions given in Table 1 are shown in Table A.1 for sitting and standing. This anthropometric data is taken from PeopleSize 2008, by Open Ergonomics.		✓
	All dimensions are in mm and appropriate ones include 30 mm shoe heel height as specified in EN ISO 14738.		✓

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*

Table A.1 — Anthropometric data (including 30 mm shoe thickness)

Symbol	Dimension	Dutch			Italian			French			German			Belgian			Swedish			British		
		5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female
a (see Figure A.1)	Seat to elbow	187	302	n/a	197	293	n/a	199	279	n/a	201	277	n/a	204	287	n/a	192	292	n/a	197	275	n/a
b (see Figure A.1)	Thigh thickness	128	169	n/a	112	159	n/a	140	220	n/a	131	195	n/a	133	175	n/a	130	184	n/a	132	194	n/a
c (see Figure A.1)	Posterior to knee	565	689	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-	n/a	546	677	n/a	549	670	n/a	540	667	n/a	537	673	n/a
d (see Figure A.1)	popliteal height	399	521	n/a			n/a			n/a	390	503	n/a			n/a	430	550	n/a	383	500	n/a
e (see Figure A.1)	Body thickness	227	341	n/a	171	307	n/a	190	341	n/a	220	379	n/a	194	296	n/a	203	352	n/a	220	377	n/a
f (see Figure A.1)	Foot lengh	225	291	n/a	218	282	n/a	218	288	n/a	224	289	n/a	218	281	n/a	223	286	n/a	220	287	n/a
g (see Figure A.1)	Top of knee height	-	635	n/a	471	612	n/a	488	620	n/a	497	626	n/a	-	-	n/a	498	633	n/a	488	622	n/a
h (see Figure A.2)	Elbow height-stand	979	1230	n/a	-	-	n/a	963	1219	n/a	969	1215	n/a	-	-	n/a	987	1211	n/a	951	1208	n/a
-	hip breadth-sitting	366	437	464	304	394	412	336	432	464	348	435	472	354	412	463	372	445	466	346	432	469
	hip breadth-stand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	407	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	321	405	427

BS EN 527

Testing result: able

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*

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Table A.1 — Anthropometric data (including 30 mm shoe thickness) *(continued)*

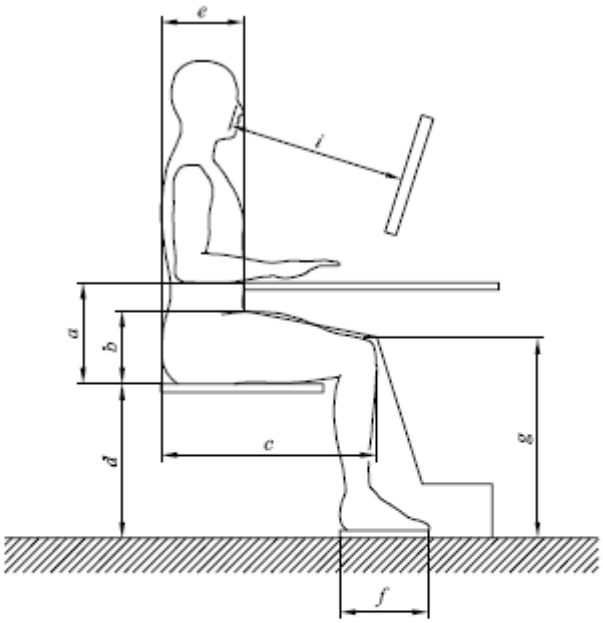
Symbol	Dimension	Dutch			Italian			French			German			Belgian			Swedish			British		
		5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female	5% female	95% male	95% female
Desk/table Dimensions																						
t_1 (desk top thickness at front)	= a - b	59	133	-	85	134	-	59	59	-	70	82	-	71	112	-	62	108	-	65	81	-
t_2 (desk top thickness at 500mm)	= a + d - g		188														124	209		92	153	
h_1 (desk top height sitting) (see Figure A.3)	= a + d	586	823								591	780					622	842		580	775	
h_1 (desk top height standing) (see Figure A.4)	= h	979	1230					963	1219		969	1215					987	1211		951	1208	
d_1 (legroom depth at knee) (see Figure A.5)	= c - e (using 95th%ile - 5th%ile within genders)	462		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457		-	476		-	464	452	-	453	427	-

Source: PeopleSize 2008, Open Ergonomics Ltd

Note : All dimensions are in mm

Testing result:

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



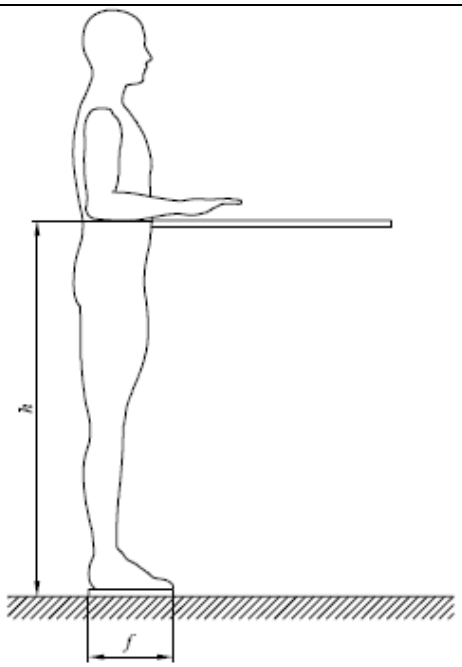
Key

a dimension from seat to elbow
b thigh thickness
c dimension from posterior to knee
d popliteal height
e body thickness
f foot length
g top of knee height
i eye to monitor distance

Figure A.1 — Dimensions for sitting posture

NOTE (i) Eye to monitor distance is = 450 mm to 750 mm (EN ISO 9241-5)

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



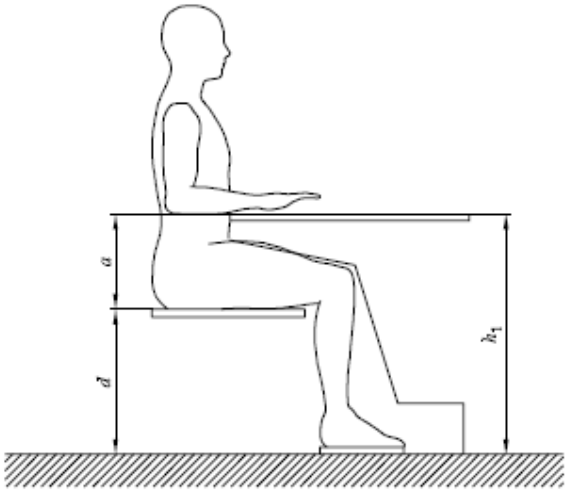
Key

f foot length
h elbow height-stand

Figure A.2 — Dimensions for standing posture

The calculations used in determining the dimension of tables/desk are shown below. It should be noted that these are theoretical approximate dimensions.

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



Key

a dimension from seat to elbow
d popliteal height
h_1 height to the top of the work surface

Figure A.3 — Dimension h_1 for sitting posture

Sitting Type C (fixed height):

h_1 = a 95th percentile + d 95th percentile

As can be seen from Table A.1, the Swedish population has the largest seat to elbow height (a) and the largest popliteal height (d)

Therefore **h_1= 292 + 550 = 842**

Sitting Type A or B (fully adjustable or selectable):

h_1 minimum = a 5th percentile + d 5th percentile

As can be seen from Table A.1, the British population has the smallest seat to elbow height (a) and the smallest popliteal height (d)

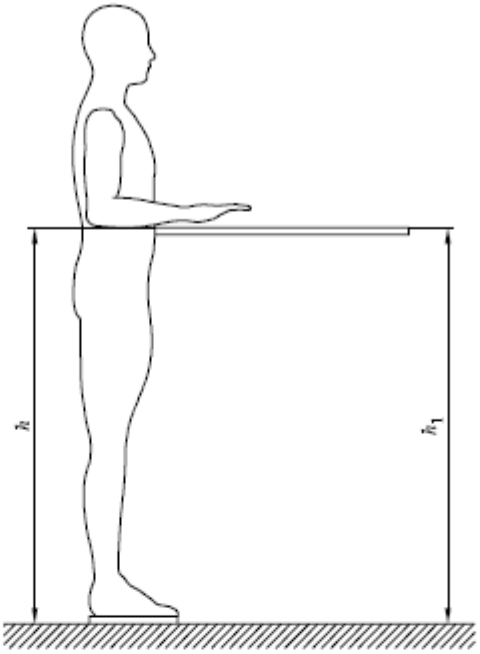
Therefore **h_1 minimum**= 197+ 383= **580**

h_1 maximum = a 95th percentile + d 95th percentile

As can be seen from Table A.1, the Swedish population has the largest seat to elbow height (a) and the largest popliteal height (d)

Therefore **h_1 maximum** = 292 + 550 = **842**

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



Key

h elbow height-stand
h_1 height to the top of the work surface

Figure A.4 — Dimension h_1 for standing posture

Standing Type C (fixed height):

h_1 = (h 95th percentile + h 5th percentile) / 2 = 1061

Standing Type A or B (Fully adjustable or selectable):

h_1 minimum = h 5th percentile

As can be seen from Table A.1, the British population has the smallest standing elbow height (h)

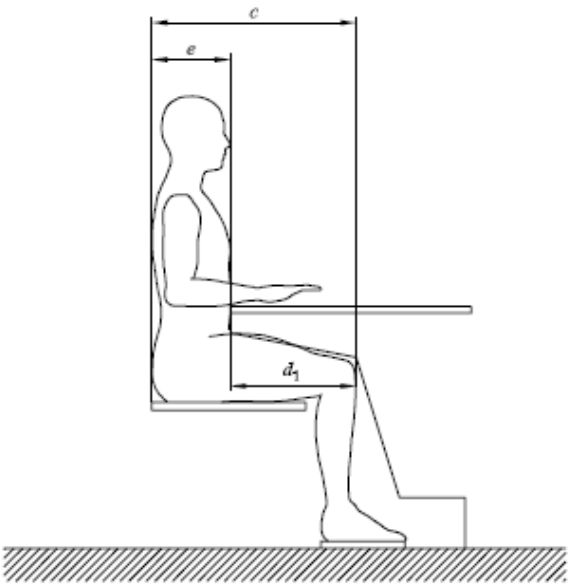
Therefore **h_1 minimum = 951**

h_1 maximum = h 95th percentile

As can be seen from Table A.1, the Dutch population has the largest standing elbow height (h)

Therefore **h_1 maximum = 1230**

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



Key

c dimension from posterior to knee
e body thickness
d_1 minimum depth of legroom at knee

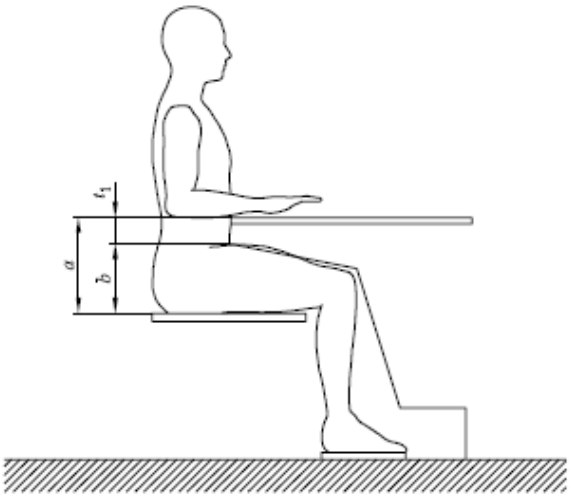
Figure A.5 — Dimension d_1

d_1 = c 95th percentile – e 5th percentile

As can be seen from Table A.1, the Belgian population has the largest difference between posterior to knee dimension (c) and the body thickness (e)

Therefore **d_1= 670 – 194 = 476**

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



Key

a dimension from seat to elbow
b thigh thickness
t_1 maximum desk top thickness at the front

Figure A.6 — Dimensions t_1

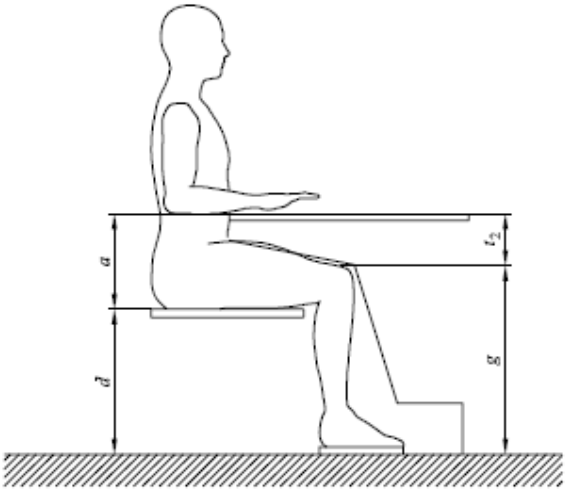
Sitting:

t_1 = a 5th percentile – b 5th percentile

As can be seen from Table A.1, the Dutch and French 5th percentile females has the smallest dimension between the seat to elbow (a) and thigh thickness (b)

Therefore t_1 = 187 - 128 = 59

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*



Key

a dimension from seat to elbow
d popliteal height
g top of knee height
t_2 maximum desk top thickness at 500 mm from the front edge

Figure A.7 — Dimension t_2

Sitting:

t_2 = a 5th percentile + d 5th percentile – g 5th percentile

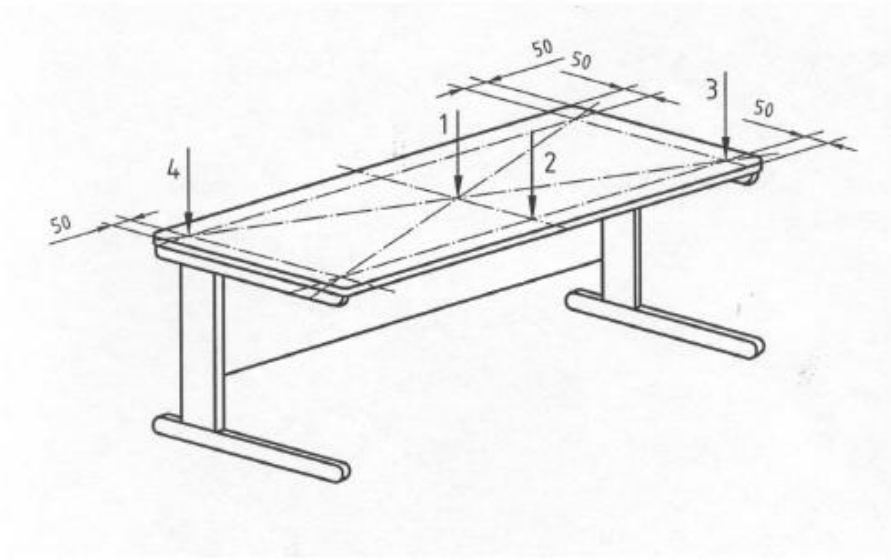
As can be seen from Table A.1, the UK 5th percentile females has the smallest dimension between the sitting desk height (h_1) and top of knee height (g)

Therefore $t_2 = 197 + 383 - 488 = 92$

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	EN 527-3:2003 (E)		
2	**Test apparatus**		
	Unless otherwise stated, the tests may be applied by any suitable device because results are dependent only upon correctly applied forces and loads and not upon the apparatus.		✓
2.1	**Floor surface**		
	Horizontal, flat and rigid with a smooth surface. For the drop test (5.6), a rubber mat (2 ± 0,5) mm thick, with hardness of IRHD ± 10 IRHD according to ISO 48 on top of a concrete floor.		✓
2.2	**Stops**		
	To prevent the article from sliding but not lifting, no higher than 12 mm expect in cases where the design of the item necessitates the use of higher stops, in which case the lowest that will prevent the item from moving shall be used.		✓
2.3	**Loading pad for the application of vertical forces**		
	A rigid object with a flat surface, 100 mm in diameter, with a 12 mm front edge radius.		✓
2.4	**Horizontal force application device**		
	A device, capable of applying a gradually increasing horizontal force. The device shall be capable of applying the force at the required angle of inclination of the horizontal and shall not hinder the free movement of the article.	Compression Testing Machine (Certificate Number: 04SK120216NC Date of Issue:20-02-12 ALGOSYSTEMS S.A.)	✓
2.5	**Masses**		
	Masses designed so that they do not reinforce the structure or redistribute the load.	Electronic Balance (Certificate Number: 01SK120216MC Date of Issue:20-02-12 ALGOSYSTEMS S.A.)	✓
3	**Test methods**		
3.1	**Stability**		
3.1.1	**Purpose of the test**		
	To check the ability of tables to resist forces which can cause overturning under the following conditions:		
	- Stability under vertical load: to demonstrate adequate resistance to being overturned by people using the table.		✓
	- Stability with drawers open: to demonstrate adequate resistance to overturning with drawers fully loaded and fully open.		—
3.1.2	**Test procedure**		
	Place the table on the floor surface (2.1), in normal position of use. There shall be no additional loads on the top or in the drawers except where otherwise stated (see 3.1.2.2).		✓
	All extra components e.g. pull-out trays and flaps shall be placed in the position most likely to cause overturning but they shall not be taken into account when determining the loading positions.		—
	Height adjustable tables shall be set to their highest position, but not more than 800 mm from the floor to the top surface.		✓
	Levelling devices shall be set in the closed position.		✓
3.1.2.1	**Stability under vertical load**		
	Apply, by means of the loading pad (2.3), a vertical load of 750 N at any position 50 mm from the edge of the table top likely to cause overturning.		✓
	In the case of a sliding work surface, carry out the		—

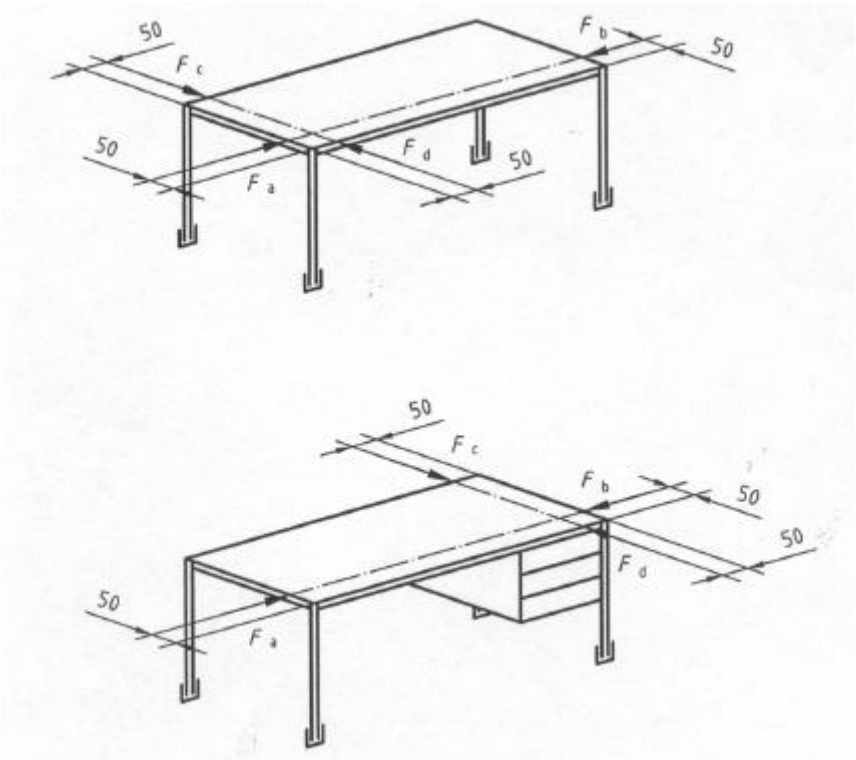
Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	test in the most adverse position in which the work surface can be locked and used.		
	Record whether the table overturns.	No overturn	✓
3.1.2.2	**Stability with drawers open**		
	When the table is equipped with drawers or file suspension frames, load each drawer with the test load M specified in 3.2.		—
	Open the drawers in accordance with the following instructions:		
	a) Furniture with drawers without interlocks: Open all drawers in the least favourable combination.		—
	b) Furniture with drawers with interlocks: Open, in the least favourable combination, the largest drawer of each pedestal, or that which is likely to overturn the table.		—
	The drawers shall be opened as far as the open stop will allow and a vertical load of 200 N shall be applied to the centre of the front of the table, 50 mm from the edge.		—
	Record whether the table overturns.		
3.2	**Strength under vertical force**		
3.2.1	**Purpose of the test**		
	To check the strength of the worktop and the structure of the table, under occasional vertical loads of short duration.		✓
3.2.2	**Test procedure**		
	Place the table on the floor surface (2.1), in normal position of use.		✓
	Levelling devices shall be opened 10 mm.		✓
	Load all drawers with the test load M specified in 3.2. Close the drawers and keep the drawers closed throughout the test.		—
	Apply to the work surface, by means of the loading pad (2.3), a downwards vertical force of 1000 N, 10 times. The force application shall be maintained for 10 s ± 2 s.		✓
	Carry out the test at the four points shown in figure 1, or anywhere else on the work surface that is considered likely to cause failure.		✓
	The forces shall be applied 50 mm from the edges.		✓
	Record any defect.	No defects	✓

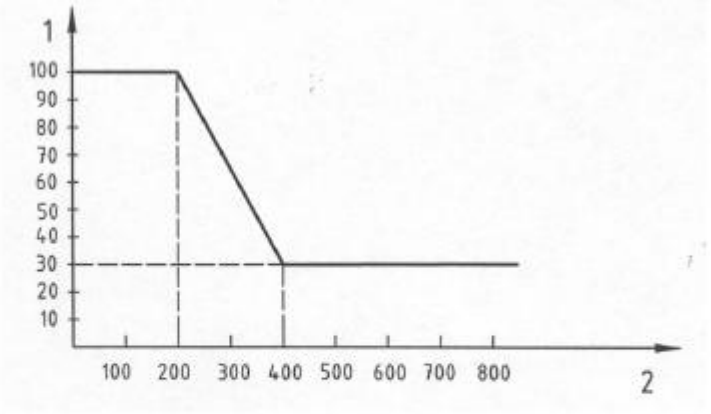
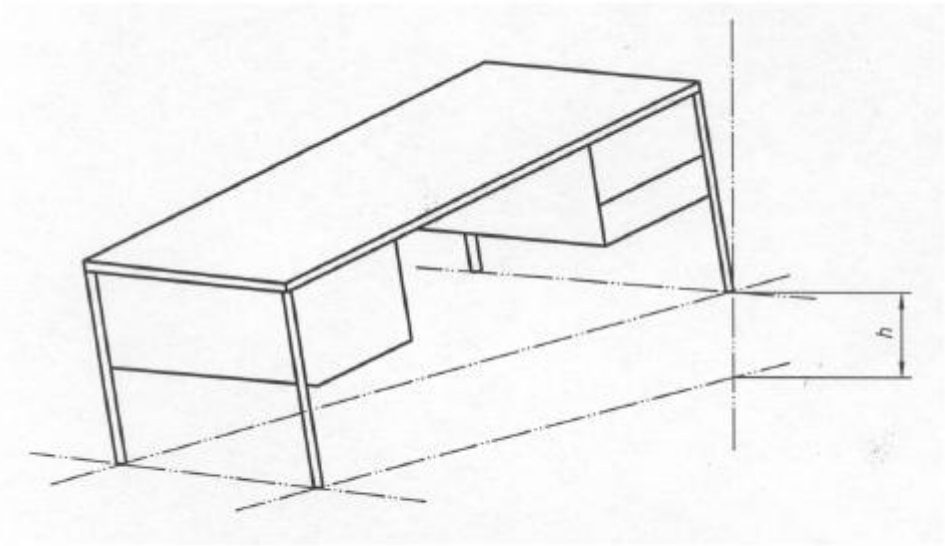
Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	Maße in Millimeter  **Legende** 1, 2, 3, 4 Kraftangriffspunkte **Bild 1 — Festigkeit bei vertikalem Kraftangriff**		
3.3	**Strength under horizontal force**		
3.3.1	**Purpose of the test**		
	To check the ability of office tables to withstand horizontal forces applied for example by a person pushing or pulling the table.		✓
3.3.2	**Test procedure**		
	Place the table on the floor surface (4.1), in normal position of use.		✓
	Height adjustable tables shall be set to their highest positions, but not more than 800 mm from the floor to the top surface.		—
	Levelling devices shall be opened 10 mm.		✓
	Restrain the base/legs of the table by stops (2.2) placed on one short side.		✓
	Load all drawers with the test load M specified in 3.2. Close the drawers and keep the drawers closed throughout the test.		—
	Apply a force of 450 N by means of the horizontal force application device (2.4) horizontally and alternately from the centre of the short sides.		✓
	One application from one short side and from the other short side represent one cycle.		✓
	Carry out 10 cycles.		✓
	Each force application shall be maintained for at least 10 s.		✓
	If the table tends to overturn, incline the test force downwards gradually until the table is just prevented from overturning.		✓
	If the table is non-symmetrical with regards to its transverse centre line, carry out the test first with the stops positioned at one end and then repeat with the stops at the opposite end.		—
	Move the stops to one long side.		✓
	Repeat the test as described above with the force of 450 N applied at the centre of the long sides.		✓
	Record any defects.	No defects	✓

Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
3.4	**Fatigue under horizontal force**		
3.4.1	**Purpose of the test**		
	To check the durability of tables under small cyclic forces (opening and closing of drawers, careful movement, etc…), to ensure that, during use, they can absorb displacements without a significant deformation of the top.		✓
3.4.2	**Test procedure**		
	Place the table on the floor surface (2.1) in normal position of use.		✓
	Height adjustable tables shall be set to their highest position, but not more than 800 mm from the floor to the top surface.		✓
	Levelling devices shall be opened 10 mm.		✓
	Block the legs with stops (2.2) in all directions of forces to prevent the table from sliding.		✓
	Load the table top uniformly with a mass of 100 kg max. to prevent the table from overturning. The mass or loads shall not overhang the edges and shall not be capable of moving during the test.		✓
	With the horizontal force application device (4.4), apply horizontally and at right angles to the top edge of the table surface at 50 mm from the corners, a force of 300 N. Apply the force alternately to points a/b and then to the points c/d (see figure 2). The forces shall increase gradually from 0 to 300 N.		✓
	If the table, with the mass of 100 kg, tends to tilt, reduce the force in that direction sufficiently to just prevent tilting and carry out the test with this reduced force in that direction only. Record this force.		—
	If the table only includes one suspended drawer pedestal, points c and d shall be chosen on the side on which the pedestal is located.		—
	Carry out 5000 cycles F(a) + F(b) and 5000 cycles F(c) + F(d) with a frequency of not more than 8 cycles/minute.	Test Frequency =7 cycles / min.	✓
	Record any defects.	No defects	✓

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	Maße in Millimeter  Bild 2 — Ermüdung bei horizontalem Kraftangriff		
3.5	**Fatigue under vertical force**		
3.5.1	**Purpose of the test**		
	To check the durability of the worktop and of the structure of the table, under downwards vertical forces.		✓
3.5.2	**Test procedure**		
	Place the table on the floor surface (2.1), in normal position of use.		✓
	Height adjustable tables shall be set to their highest position, but not more than 800 mm from the floor to the top surface.		✓
	Levelling devices shall be opened 10 mm.		✓
	The legs/base may be blocked to prevent sliding.		✓
	Load all drawers with the test load M specified in 3.2. Close the drawers and keep the drawers closed throughout the test.		—
	Apply to the tabletop a vertical force of 400 N at a position where it is considered most likely to cause failure, with the loading pad (2.3) at 100 mm from the worktop edge. Maintain the force for at least 2 seconds. Remove it for at least 2 seconds before the next application.		✓
	Carry out 10 000 cycles with a frequency of not more than 10 cycles per minute.		✓
	Record any defects.	No defects	✓
3.6	**Drop test**		
3.6.1	**Purpose of the test**		
	To check the ability of tables to withstand drops.		✓
3.6.2	**Test procedure**		
	Place the table on the surface (2.1), in normal position of use.		✓
	Height adjustable tables shall be set to their		✓

Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	lowest position.		
	Levelling devices shall be opened 10 mm.		✓
	Apply an upwards vertical force sufficiently large to lift the table on the edge of one longitudinal centreline. Measure this force.	Force=380N measured with the Force gauge (Load cell 100kg) (Certificate N.: 02SK120209NA Date of Issue:09-02-12 ALGOSYSTEMS S.A.)	✓
	Determine the drop height (H) on the diagram figure 3 according to this force.	Drop Height(H)=90mm	✓
	Lift the same side of the table to the drop height (H) determined as such, so that the 2 legs lifted are on an horizontal plane (see figure 4).		✓
	Let it drop freely onto the floor surface (4.1).		✓
	Carry out the test 5 times.		✓
	Repeat the same test on the opposite side. Repeat the test 5 times.		✓
	Record any defects.	No defects	✓
	 **Legende** 1 Fallhöhe (mm) 2 Notwendige Kraft um den Büro-Arbeitstisch an einer Schmalseite anzuheben (N) **Bild 3 — Fallhöhe**		
	 **Bild 4 — Fallprüfung**		
4	**Test report**		
	The test report shall include at least the following information:		

Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	a) reference to this European Standard;		✓
	b) details of the unit tested;		✓
	c) test results according to the applicable clauses;		✓
	d) details of any deviations from this European Standard;		✓
	e) the name and address of the test facility;		✓
	f) the date of the tests.		✓

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	EN 527-2:2003 (E)		
5	**General design requirements**		
	The table shall be so designed as to minimise the risk of injury to the user. Supporting elements shall be so placed as not to restrict the movement of users. Intermediate supporting elements under the work top shall either be visible or be placed where the risk of injury to the users legs or feet is minimised. The requirement is satisfied when, for example, the intermediate supporting elements are positioned less than 100mm or more than 450mm from the front edge of the table. All parts of the table with which the user comes into contact during intended use shall be so designed that physical injury and damaged to property are minimized. These requirements are met when: - all edges and corners are free from burrs and rounded or chamfered; - in order to avoid points of high pressure under the forearms, during prolonged contact with work tops, the edges and corners of the top surfaces are rounded with a radius of not less than 2mm; - movable and adjustable parts are designed to minimize the risk of injuries and inadvertent operation or release; - the safety distance between accessible movable parts is either < 8mm or > 25mm in any position during movement. This applies to any elements moving relative to each others, with the exception of doors(including hinges) and extension elements (including runners); - the handles are designed so that they cannot trap fingers during intended use; - the ends of feet and hollow components are closed or capped;		✓
5	**Structural safety requirements**		
5.1	**Test sequence**		
	The table shall be tested in the following sequence of tests of EN527-3: - stability (optional) - strength under horizontal force - fatigue under horizontal force - fatigue under vertical force - stability - drop test		✓
5.2	**Requirements for structural tests**		
	The structural design of all tables shall comply with minimum safety requirements. This includes demonstration of adequate structural strength. These requirements are fulfilled when: after the tests specified in 5.2 to 5.6 of EN527-3:2002: - there is no fracture of any member, joint or component; - there is no loosening of joints intended to be rigid; - no major structural element is significantly deformed; - the table fulfils its functions after removal of test loads; - adjusting screws fulfil their functions.		✓
5.3	**Stability requirements**		

Testing result: ✓ = Requirements are met ✗ = Requirements are not met — = Requirements are not applicable

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*
	During the stability test specified in 5.1 of EN527-3:2002 - the table does not overbalance or rest supported on the drawers and all feet return to the ground when the loads are removed.		✓

Figure	*Requirements*	*Notes*	*Testing result*

Annex B (informative)	**Product Drawings**