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Test Report

Material: Model: EJ 191 Insula

Type:	Table				
Length:	830 mm	Width:	1000 mm	Height:	341 mm
Weight	16,7 m				
Materials:	Top: 8,3 mm linoleum Legs: Lacquered aluminum				

Sampling: The test material was sampled by the client and received at the Danish Technological Institute 30-06-2015.

EN 15372:2008 Furniture – Strength, durability and safety – Requirements for non-domestic tables.

Test level 2: General use: General hotel, café, restaurant, public hall, banks, bars, meeting rooms.

Period: The testing was carried out from 30-06-2015 to 23-07-2015

Result: Model EJ 191 Insula fulfils the requirements in EN 15372:2008

Individual results appear from Appendix 1.

Storage: The test material will be destroyed after 1 month, unless otherwise agreed.

Terms: The test has been performed according to the attached conditions, which are according to the guidelines laid down by DANAK (The Danish Accreditation). The testing is only valid for the tested specimen. The test report may only be extracted, if the laboratory has approved the extract

23-07-2015, Danish Technological Institute, Wood Technology, Taastrup



Lars Hansen
Test responsible



Per A. Nielsen
Co-reader

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EN 15372:2008 Stability, strength and durability tests

Test	Test Method	Cycles	2	Result
Stability under vertical load	EN 1730:2000, 6.7	Test force, N Main surface V ₁ V ₂ Anc. surface V ₁ V ₂	200 400 100 200	Passed
Stability for tables with extension elements	5.3.2	Test force, N	200	N/A
Horizontal static load	EN 1730:2000, 6.2	Test force, N: High (>600) Low (600 or less) 10 times	400 200	Passed
Vertical static load	EN 1730:2000, 6.3	Test force, N: a) Main surface b) Anc. surface 10 times	1250 300	Passed
Horizontal fatigue	EN 1730:2000, 6.4	No. cycles: Test force 300 N	15.000	Passed
Vertical fatigue for cantilever or pedestal tables	EN 1730:2000, 6.5	No. cycles: Test force 300 N	15.000	N/A
Vertical impact for tables without glass in their construction	EN 1730:2000, 6.6	Drop height, mm: 10 times	180	Passed
Vertical impact for tables with glass in their construction	EN 1730:2000, 6.6 EN 14072:2003, 6 ²	Drop height, mm: Safety glass ¹⁾ Other glass	180 240	N/A
Drop test for tables weighing more than 20 kg	Annex A	Nom. drop height mm – tables without glass Nom. drop height mm – tables with glass	100 50	N/A

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

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Photo



The general conditions pertaining to assignments accepted by Danish Technological Institute shall apply in full to the technical testing and calibration at Danish Technological Institute and to the completion of test reports and calibration certificates within the relevant field.

Danish Accreditation (DANAK)

DANAK was established in 1991 in pursuance of the Danish Act No. 394 of 13 June 1990 on the promotion of Trade and Industry.

The requirements to be met by accredited laboratories are laid down in the "Danish Agency for Trade and Industry's ("Erhvervsfremme Styrelsens") Statutory Order on accreditation of laboratories to perform testing etc. and GLP inspection. The statutory order refers to other documents, where the criteria for accreditation are specified further.

The standards DS/EN ISO/IEC 17025 "General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories" and DS/EN 45002 "General criteria for the assessment of testing laboratories" describe fundamental criteria for accreditation. DANAK uses guidance documents to clarify the requirements in the standards, where this is considered to be necessary. These will mainly be drawn up by the "European co-operation of Accreditation (EA)" or the "International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC)" with the purpose of obtaining uniform criteria for accreditation. In addition, DANAK draws up Technical Regulations with specific requirements for accreditation that are not contained in the standards.

In order for a laboratory to be accredited it is, among other things, required:

- that the laboratory and its personnel are not subject to any commercial, financial or other pressures, which might influence their technical judgement

- that the laboratory operates a documented quality system
- that the laboratory has at its disposal all items of equipment, facilities and premises required for correct performance of the service that it is accredited to perform
- that the laboratory management and personnel have technical competence and practical experience in performing the service that they are accredited to perform
- that the laboratory has procedures for traceability and uncertainty calculations
- that accredited testing or calibration is performed in accordance with fully validated and documented methods
- that the laboratory keeps records, which contain sufficient information to permit repetition of the accredited test or calibration
- that the laboratory is subject to surveillance by DANAK on a regular basis
- that the laboratory shall take out an insurance, which covers liability in connection with the performance of accredited services

Reports carrying DANAK's logo are used, when reporting accredited services and show that these have been performed in accordance with the rules for accreditation.