





Fredericia Furniture A/S Attn.: Carsten Mulberg Treldevej 183

DK-7000 Fredericia

Order no. 587918Page 1 of 1Appendices 2

Initials laha/prni/hbs

Gregersensvej DK-2630 Taastrup Tel. +45 72 20 20 00 Fax +45 72 20 20 19

info@teknologisk.dk www.teknologisk.dk

Test Report

Material:

Model: Pato bar sledge

Type:	Bar stool		Lab.no.:	587918-1	
Length:	518 mm	Width:	500 mm	Height:	1095 mm
Weight:	7,55 kg				
Materials:	Plastic shell Sledge				

Sampling:

The test material was sampled by the client and received at the Danish

Technological Institute 23-01-2014

Method:

EN 1022:2005 Domestic furniture - Seating - Determination of stability. EN 16139:2013 Furniture - Strength, durability and safety - Requirements for non-domestic seating.

Clauses 4.1, 4.2.3, 4.3.3, 5, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.4, 6.1.8, 6.1.9, 6.1.11, 6.1.12, 6.1.13, 6.1.14, 6.1.15.

L2: Extreme use: E.g. in night-clubs, police stations, transport terminals, sport changing rooms, prisons, barracks (non-controlled areas).

Period:

The testing was carried out from 23-01-2014 to 24-02-2014.

Result:

Model Pato bar sledge fulfils the requirements in EN 1022:2005 and

EN 16139:2013.

Loading according to Test severity L2. 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.

Software:

This report was generated by software version 2.21 of 2013-06-06.

24-02-2014, Danish Technological Institute, Wood Technology, Taastrup

Test responsible

Co-reader



Report no. 587918

Appendix 1
Page 1 of 1

Initials laha/prni/hbs

Test of model: Pato bar sledge Lab. no.: 587918-1

Loading according to Test severity L2.

Test Method	Cycles	Load	Result
EN 16139, 4.1			Passed
EN 16139, 4.2.2			N/A
EN 16139, 4.2.3			Passed
EN 1022			N/A
EN 1022			Passed
EN 16139, 4.4			N/A
EN 16139, 5			Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.4	10 10	Seat: 2000 N Back: 700 N	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.5	10	Seat: 1600 N	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.6	10	Back: 900 N Seat: 1800 N	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.8	10	1600 N	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.9			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.10			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.11			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.13			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.17	200000 200000	Seat: 1000 N Back: 300 N	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.18	100000	800 N	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.20			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.21	100000	1000 N	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.15	10	Edge: 620 N) (Seat: 1800 N)	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.16	10	Edge: 760 N) (Seat: 1800 N)	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.24	10	300 mm	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.25	10	330 mm / 48°	Passed
EN 1728:2012, 6.26			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.27.1			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.14			N/A
EN 1728:2012, 6.22			N/A
EN 16139, 7			N/A
	EN 16139, 4.1 EN 16139, 4.2.2 EN 16139, 4.2.3 EN 1022 EN 1022 EN 16139, 4.4 EN 16139, 5 EN 1728:2012, 6.4 EN 1728:2012, 6.5 EN 1728:2012, 6.6 EN 1728:2012, 6.6 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.13 EN 1728:2012, 6.15 EN 1728:2012, 6.15 EN 1728:2012, 6.15 EN 1728:2012, 6.16 EN 1728:2012, 6.20 EN 1728:2012, 6.15 EN 1728:2012, 6.16 EN 1728:2012, 6.16 EN 1728:2012, 6.21 EN 1728:2012, 6.21 EN 1728:2012, 6.21 EN 1728:2012, 6.25 EN 1728:2012, 6.26 EN 1728:2012, 6.26	EN 16139, 4.1 EN 16139, 4.2.2 EN 16139, 4.2.3 EN 1022 EN 1022 EN 16139, 4.4 EN 16139, 5 EN 1728:2012, 6.4 EN 1728:2012, 6.5 EN 1728:2012, 6.6 EN 1728:2012, 6.8 EN 1728:2012, 6.9 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.13 EN 1728:2012, 6.13 EN 1728:2012, 6.15 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.15 EN 1728:2012, 6.16 EN 1728:2012, 6.20 EN 1728:2012, 6.21 EN 1728:2012, 6.15 IO EN 1728:2012, 6.16 EN 1728:2012, 6.26 EN 1728:2012, 6.26	EN 16139, 4.1 EN 16139, 4.2.3 EN 1022 EN 1022 EN 16139, 4.4 EN 16139, 5 EN 1728:2012, 6.4 EN 1728:2012, 6.6 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.13 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.11 EN 1728:2012, 6.10 EN 1728:2012, 6.20 EN 1728:2012, 6.20 EN 1728:2012, 6.21 EN 1728:2012, 6.16 IO Edge: 620 N) (Seat: 1800 N) EN 1728:2012, 6.16 EN 1728:2012, 6.24 IO 300 mm EN 1728:2012, 6.25 EN 1728:2012, 6.26 EN 1728:2012, 6.27 EN 1728:2012, 6.24



587918 Report no.

2 Appendix 1 of 1 Page

laha/prni/hbs Initials

Test of model: Pato bar sledge Lab. no.: 587918-1

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.