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Introduction

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Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/DIS 7173

ISO/TC 136

Secretariat: UNI

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2014-10-07

Voting terminates on:
2015-01-07

Furniture - Seating - Test methods for the determination of strength and durability

Ameublement — Sièges — Méthodes d'essais pour la détermination de la résistance et de la durabilité

ICS: 97.140

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 General test condition.....	2
4.1 Preliminary preparation	2
4.2 Application of forces.....	2
4.3 Tolerances.....	2
5 Test equipment and apparatus	3
5.1 Loading point template.....	3
5.2 Floor.....	6
5.3 Stops.....	6
5.4 Seat loading pad.....	7
5.5 Smaller seat loading pad	8
5.6 Back loading pad	9
5.7 Local loading pad	9
5.8 Foam for use with loading pads	10
5.9 Seat impactor	10
5.9.1 Circular body	10
5.9.2 Springs	10
5.9.3 Striking surface	10
5.10 Impact hammer	11
5.11 Arm rest durability test apparatus.....	13
5.12 Test surface for castor testing	13
5.13 Test weights drop test	13
6 Test procedures – Chairs other than Work Chairs	14
6.1 General	14
6.2 Determination of seat and back loading points	14
6.2.1 General	14
6.2.2 Seating with a back rest.....	14
6.2.3 Seating without a back rest.....	14
6.3 Determination of back angle	16
6.4 Seat static load and back static load test	17
6.5 Seat Front Edge Static Load	19
6.6 Vertical load on back rests	19
6.7 Horizontal forward static load test on back rests	20
6.8 Foot rest static load test.....	20
6.9 Leg rest static load test	20
6.10 Arm rest sideways static load test	21
6.11 Arm rest downwards static load test.....	21
6.12 Headrest static load test.....	22
6.13 Vertical upwards static load on arm rests	22
6.13.1 Seating which may be moved when occupied	22
6.13.2 Stacking seating	23
6.14 Vertical static load on auxiliary writing surfaces	23
6.16 Leg sideways static load test.....	24
6.17 Combined seat and back durability test	25
6.18 Seat front edge durability test.....	27
6.19 Durability test on seating with a multi-position back rest	28

6.20	Arm rest durability test	29
6.21	Foot rest durability test	29
6.22	Auxiliary writing surfaces durability test	29
6.24	Seat impact test	30
6.25	Back impact test	30
6.26	Arm rest impact test	32
6.27	Drop tests	32
6.27.1	Drop test for multiple seat units	32
6.27.2	Drop test for stacking seating	33
6.27.3	Drop test from the height of a table	34
6.28	Backward fall test	35
6.29	Castor and chair base durability	36
6.30	Rolling resistance of the unloaded chair	36
7	Test procedures – Work Chairs	36
7.1	General	36
7.2	Loading points	37
7.2.1	General	37
7.2.2	Loading point A	37
7.2.3	Loading point B	37
7.2.4	Loading point C	37
7.2.5	Loading point D	38
7.2.6	Loading point E	38
7.2.7	Loading point F	38
7.2.8	Loading point G	38
7.2.9	Loading point H	39
7.2.10	Loading point J	39
7.3	Combined seat and back static load test	39
7.4	Seat front edge static load test	40
7.5	Arm rest downward static load test – central	40
7.6	Arm rest downward static load test – front	41
7.7	Arm rest sideways static load test	42
7.8	Foot rest static load test	42
7.9	Seat and back durability	42
7.10	Arm rest durability	43
7.11	Swivel test	44
7.12	Foot rest durability	44
7.13	Castor and chair base durability	44
7.14	Rolling resistance of the unloaded chair	44
8	Test procedures – Loungers	44
8.1	General	44
8.2	Seat and back static load test	44
8.3	Additional seat and leg rest static load test	45
8.4	Seat and back durability test	46
8.4.1	Seat and back durability test procedure	46
8.4.2	Additional seat durability test procedure	46
8.5	Durability test on back rest mechanism	47
8.6	Arm rest downwards static load test	47
8.7	Arm rest durability test	47
8.8	Impact test	47
8.9	Lifting test for mobile loungers	49
Annex A (normative)	Seat Loading pad data	51
Annex B (informative)	Arm rest loading pad details	54

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 7173 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 136, *Furniture*, Subcommittee SC .

This document is a proposal for the revision of ISO 7173 and is based upon the European Standard EN 1728.

This second/third/... edition cancels and replaces the first/second/... edition (), [clause(s) / subclause(s) / table(s) / figure(s) / annex(es)] of which [has / have] been technically revised.

Furniture — Seating — Test methods for the determination of strength and durability

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies test methods for the determination of strength and durability of the structure of all types of seating without regard to use, materials, design/construction or manufacturing process.

This International Standard does not apply to children's highchairs, table mounted chairs and bath seats.

Test methods for the assessment of ageing, degradation, ergonomics and electrical functions are not included.

The test methods are not intended to assess the durability of upholstery materials, such as upholstery filling materials and upholstery covers.

This International Standard does not include any requirements. Requirements for different end uses can be found in other Standards.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 7619-2:2010, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 2: IRHD pocket meter method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

structure

load bearing parts of furniture such as the frame, seat, back and arm supports and suspension

3.2

leg rest

extension of the seat area intended to support the legs of the user

Note 1 to entry: A leg rest might or might not be permanently attached to the structure of the item of seating.

3.3

foot rest

part intended to support the feet of the user and which assists the user getting on or off an item of seating

Note 1 to entry: A foot rest might or might not be permanently attached to the structure of the item of seating.

3.4

work chair

chair, with or without arm rests, for use by one adult in the office or home office (for example working with a computer), whose upper part, which includes the seat and back, is supported on a single column and can rotate in the horizontal plane and is at least adjustable in height

3.5

back rest

element that supports the back of the user higher than 100 mm above the seat loading point

3.6

arm rest length

distance between vertical lines through the front and rear edges of the arm rest

4 General test condition

4.1 Preliminary preparation

The furniture shall be tested as delivered. Knock-down furniture shall be assembled according to the instructions supplied. If the instructions allow the furniture to 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. Further tightening shall not take place unless specifically required by the manufacturer.

For seating that is designed to be fixed to the structure of a building, the unit shall be mounted according to the manufacturer's instructions to a structure representative of the service installation. This structure shall be sufficiently strong and stiff to eliminate the possibility of it affecting the results of the test.

Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, the sample for test shall be stored in indoor ambient conditions for at least 24 h immediately prior to testing.

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

4.2 Application of forces

The test forces in durability and static load tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that negligible dynamic load is applied. The forces in durability tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that kinetic heating does not occur.

Unless otherwise stated, static forces shall be maintained for (10 ± 2) s. Unless otherwise stated, durability forces shall be maintained for (2 ± 1) s.

The forces may be replaced by masses. The relationship $10 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg}$ shall be used.

4.3 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated, the following tolerances are applicable to the test equipment:

- Forces: $\pm 5 \%$ of the nominal force;
- Velocities: $\pm 5 \%$ of the nominal velocity;
- Masses: $\pm 1 \%$ of the nominal mass;
- Dimensions: $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$ of the nominal dimension;

— Angles: $\pm 2^\circ$ of the nominal angle.

The accuracy for the positioning of loading pads and impact plates shall be 5 mm.

NOTE For the purposes of uncertainty measurement, test results are not considered to be adversely affected when the above tolerances are met.

5 Test equipment and apparatus

The equipment shall not inhibit deformation nor cause unnatural deformation of the unit/component, i.e. it shall be able to move so that it can follow the deformation of the unit/component during testing.

All loading pads shall be capable of pivoting in relation to the direction of the applied force. The pivot point shall be as close as practically possible to the load surface.

If a loading pad tends to slide, use a slip resistant material between the loading pad and the foam for loading pads (5.8).

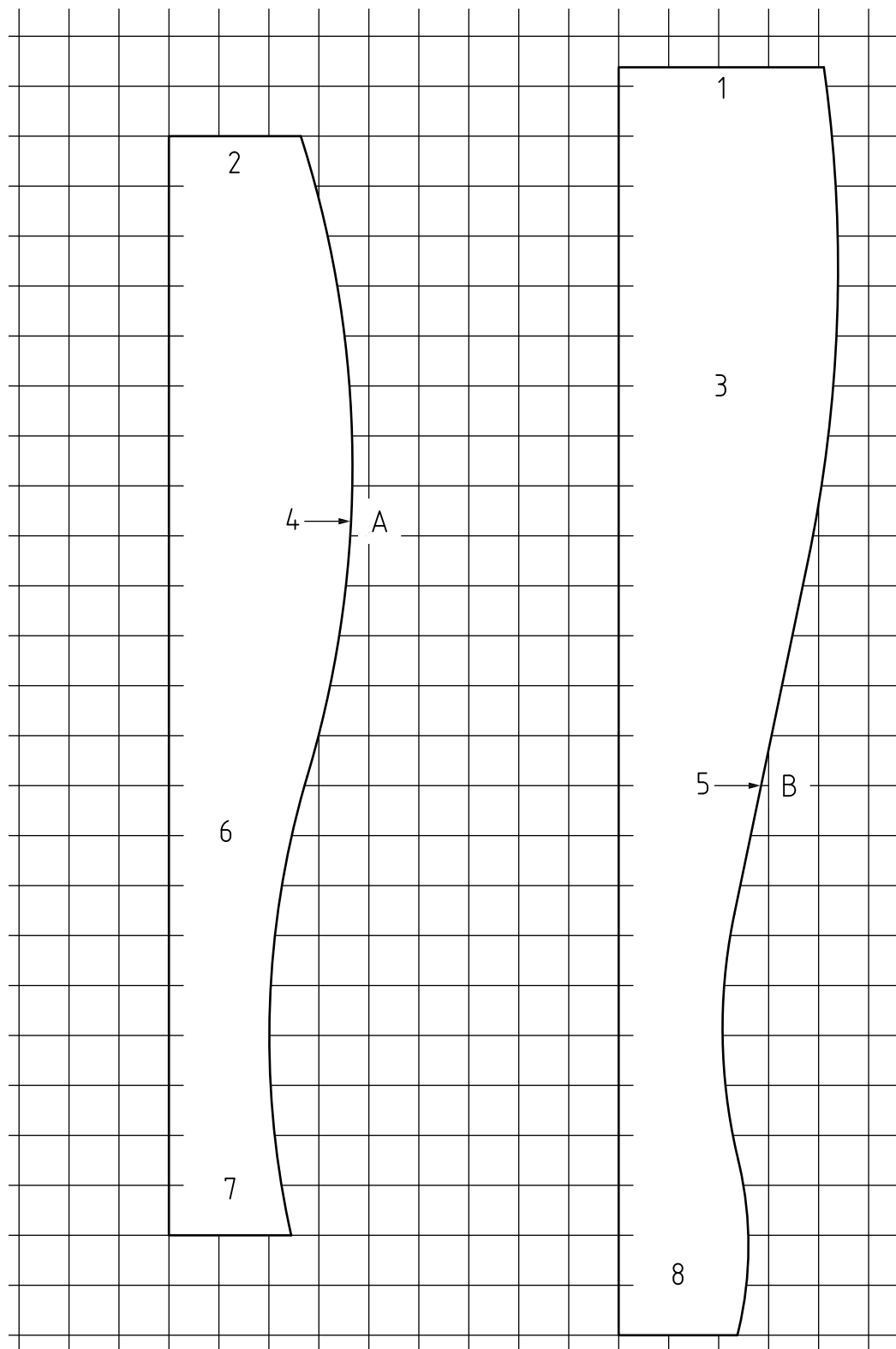
The tests may be applied to any suitable device because results are dependent only upon correctly applied forces and not upon the apparatus. Exceptions include cases of impact tests where the apparatus described in 5.9 and 5.10 shall be used and the arm rest durability test where the apparatus described in 5.11 shall be used.

5.1 Loading point template

The loading point template consists of two shaped members (see Figure 1) fastened together by a pivot at one end.

The contours of the shaped surfaces are so devised as to sink into the upholstery. For this purpose, the loading point template, with an additional mass applied at the seat loading point, shall be 20 kg +1 kg, - 0 kg.

The apparatus is marked as shown in Figure 2.

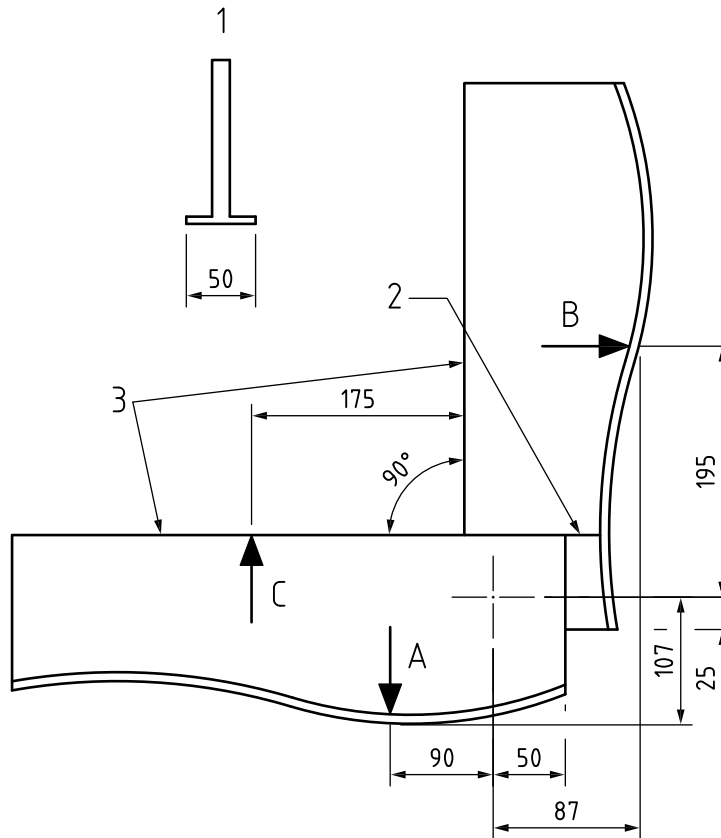


Scale: 1 square = 20 mm

Key

- 1 Top
- 2 Rear
- 3 Back portion
- 4 Seat load
- 5 Back load
- 6 Seat portion
- 7 Front
- 8 Bottom

Figure 1 — Loading surface curves for seat and back loading point template



Key

- 1 Typical section
- 2 Mark to fix 90°
- 3 Straight edge for the determination of seat or back inclination
- A Seat load (chairs)
- B Back load (chairs)
- C Seat load (stools)

Figure 2 — Loading point template

5.2 Floor

For the back and arm rest impact tests (6.25 and 6.26), the drop (6.27) and the backwards fall test (6.28), the floor shall be faced with a 2 mm thick layer of rubber with a tests hardness of (85 ± 10) IRHD according to ISO 7619-2:2010

5.3 Stops

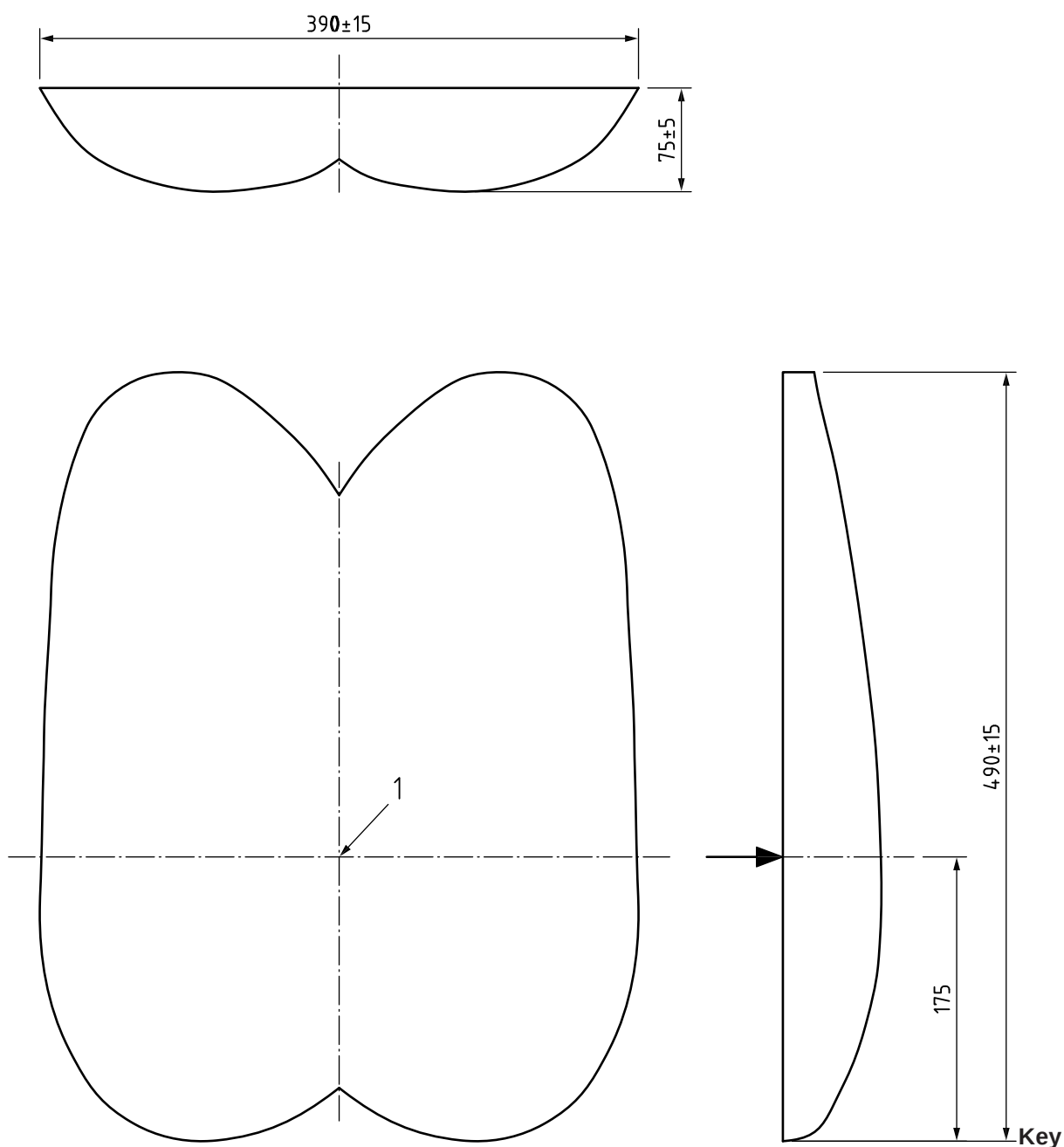
Stops are used to prevent the item from sliding but not tilting no higher than 12 mm, except in cases where the design of the item necessitates the use of higher stops, in which case the lowest that will prevent the item from moving shall be used.

5.4 Seat loading pad

The seat loading pad is a naturalistically shaped rigid indenter with a hard, smooth surface having overall dimensions within the limits shown in Figure 3.

For details of design, see Annex A.

Dimensions in millimetres



1 Seat loading point

Figure 3 — Seat loading point

5.5 Smaller seat loading pad

The smaller seat loading pad is a rigid circular object 200 mm in diameter, the loading surface of which has a convex spherical curvature of 300 mm radius with a 12 mm front edge radius (see Figure 4).

Dimensions in millimetres

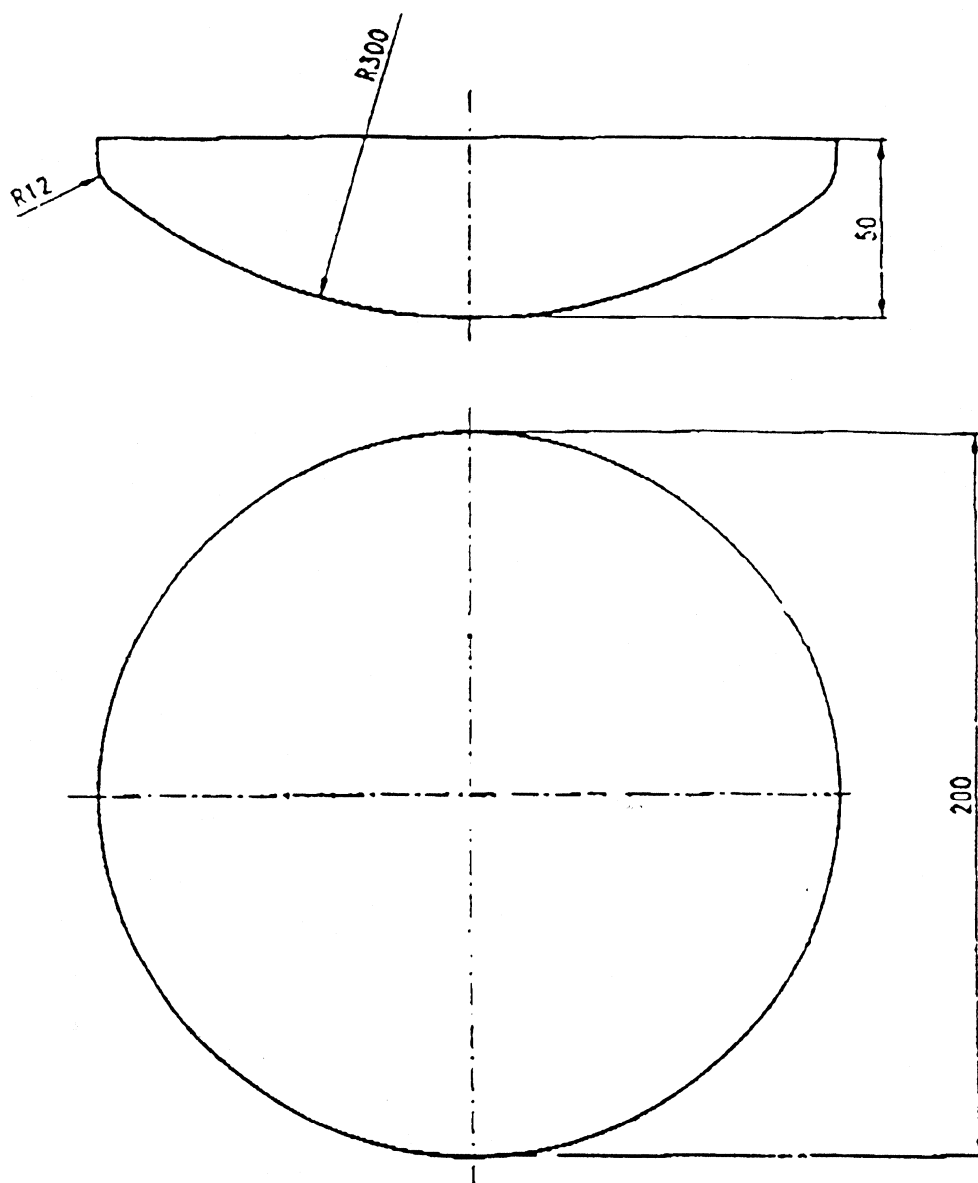


Figure 4 — Smaller seat loading pad

5.6 Back loading pad

The back loading pad is a rigid rectangular object 200 mm high and 250 mm wide, the loading surface of which is curved across the width of the pad with a convex cylindrical curvature of 450 mm radius and with a 12 mm radius on all front edges (see Figure 5).

Dimensions in millimetres

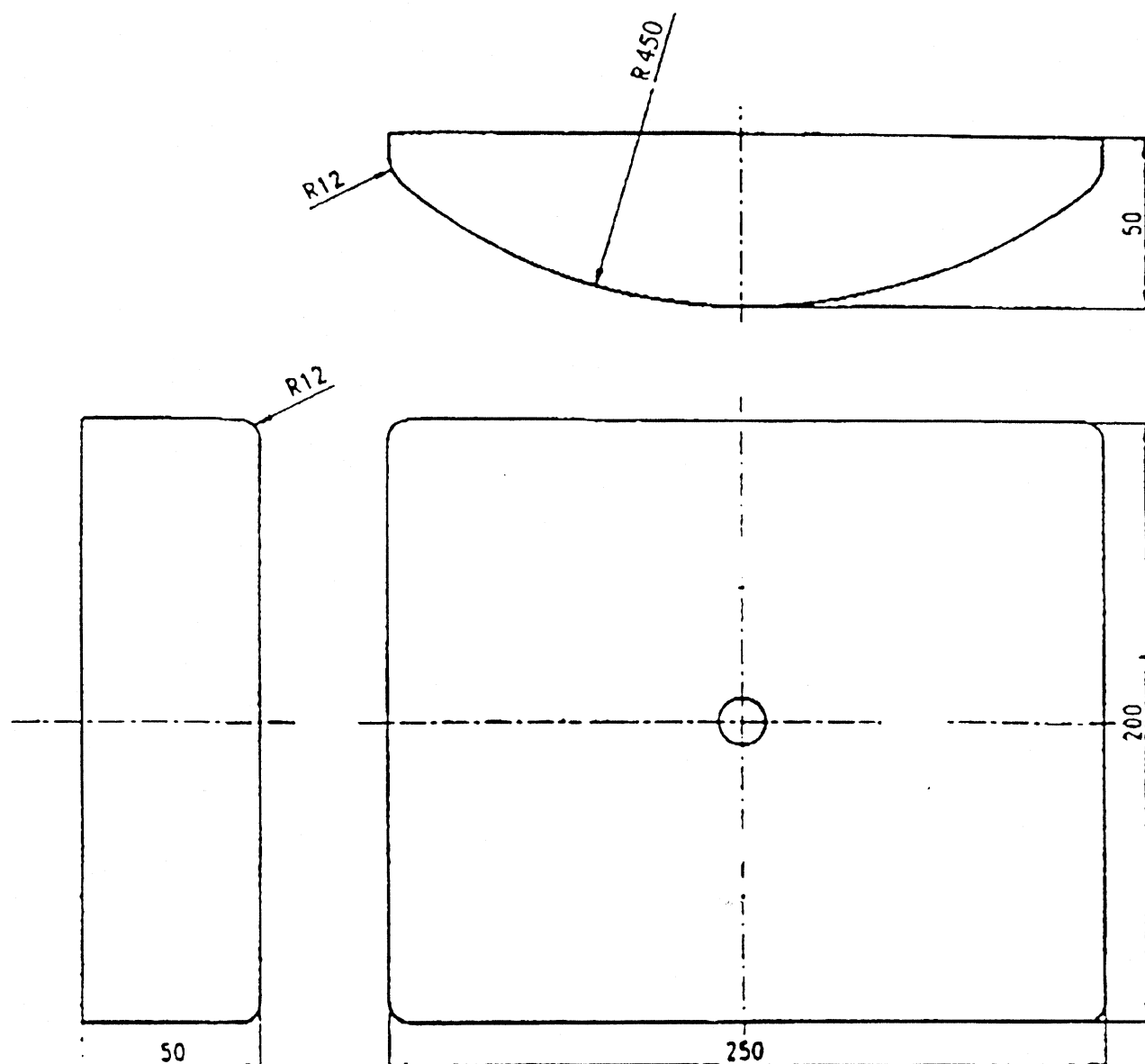


Figure 5 — Back loading pad

5.7 Local loading pad

The local loading pad is a rigid cylindrical object 100 mm in diameter, with a flat face and a 12 mm edge radius.

5.8 Foam for use with loading pads

A layer of flexible foam with a bulk density of $(120 \pm 25) \text{ kg/m}^3$, 25 mm or 10 mm thick. The foam shall be attached to the loading pads or alternatively positioned between the loading pad and the test structure.

5.9 Seat impactor

The seat impactor is shown in Figure 6. The impactor is comprised of the following elements.

5.9.1 Circular body

The circular body is 200 mm in diameter, separated from the striking surface by helical compression springs and free to move relative to it on a line perpendicular to the plane of the central area of the striking surface. The body and associated parts minus the springs shall have a mass of $(17 \pm 0,1) \text{ kg}$ and the whole apparatus, including mass, springs and striking surface, shall have a mass of $(25 \pm 0,1) \text{ kg}$.

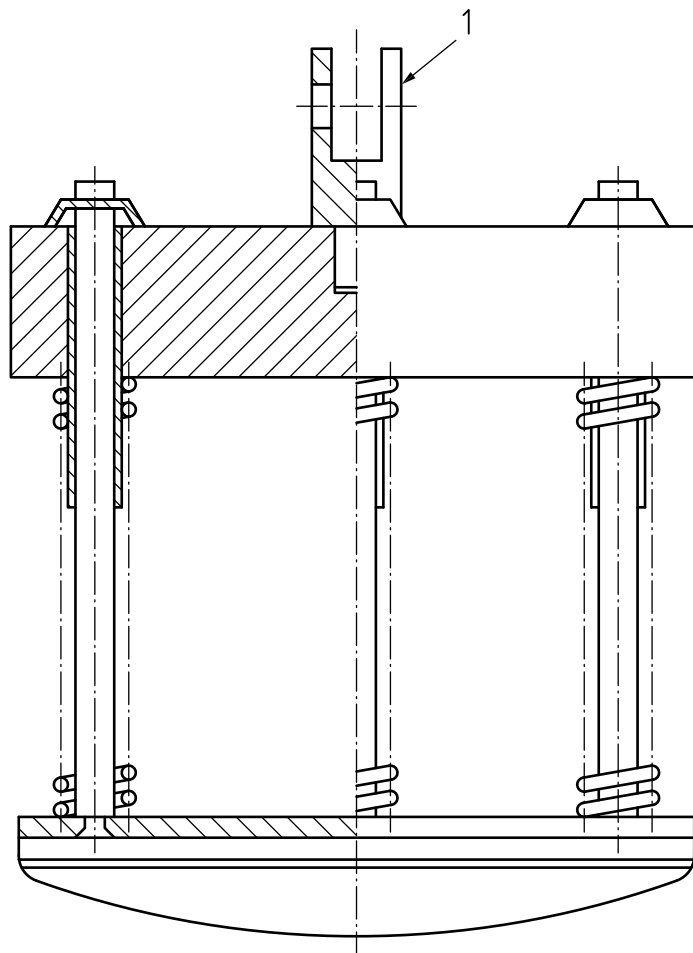
5.9.2 Springs

The springs shall be such that the nominal spring rate of the combined spring system is $(7 \pm 2) \text{ N/mm}$ and the total friction resistance of the moving parts is less than 1 N.

The spring system shall be compressed to an initial force of $(1\,040 \pm 5) \text{ N}$ (measured statically) and the amount of spring compression movement available from the initial compression point to the point where the springs become fully closed shall be not less than 60 mm.

5.9.3 Striking surface

The striking surface shall be a rigid circular object, 200 mm in diameter, the face of which has a convex spherical curvature of 300 mm radius with a 12 mm front edge radius.



Key

- 1 Joint of lifting device not inhibiting free fall

Figure 6 — Seat impactor

5.10 Impact hammer

with a cylindrical pendulum head having a mass of 6,5 kg, supported from a pivot by a steel tube of 38 mm in diameter and with a wall thickness of 2 mm.

The pendulum arm shall be pivoted by a low friction bearing (see Figure 7).