



BSI Standards Publication

Furniture — Assessment of the surface resistance to abrasion

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National foreword

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A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Ameublement - Évaluation de la résistance de la surface à l'abrasion

Möbel - Bewertung der Abriebfestigkeit von Oberflächen

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Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 15185:2011) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2011.

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

This document supersedes CEN/TS 15185:2005.

Annex C lists the significant changes in the revised edition of this standard.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for the assessment of the abrasion resistance of surfaces referred to under 7.4.

It does not apply to leather and textile surfaces.

It does not apply to the surfaces covered by EN 14434.

The test is intended to be carried out on a part of the finished furniture, but can be carried out on test panels of the same material, finished in an identical manner to the finished product, and of a size sufficient to meet the requirements of the test.

The test shall be carried out on unused surfaces.

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.

EN ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials – Brinell hardness test – Part 1: Test method (ISO 6506-1:2005)*

ISO 9352, *Plastics – Determination of resistance to wear by abrasive wheels*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

test surface

part of the test panel

3.2

test panel

panel including the test surface

NOTE It may be cut from a finished item of furniture or it may be a separate panel produced in the same manner as the finished item of furniture.

3.3

test area

part of the test surface under the wheels covered by the abrasion paper strips (5.3)

3.4

colour rendering index (CRI or Ra)

unitless number that specifies how well the colour of an object appears under illumination by a light source compared to a reference light source

4 Principle

The test simulates the ability of the furniture surface under test, to resist abrasive wear-through. Abrasion is achieved by rotating a specimen in contact with a pair of loaded cylindrical wheels covered with abrasive paper. The wheels are positioned so that their cylindrical faces are equidistant from the specimen's axis of rotation but not tangential to it. As they are turned by the rotating specimen they abrade an annular track on the specimen's surface. The number of revolutions of the specimen required to cause one defined degree of abrasion, is used as measurement of resistance to surface wear.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Cleaning cloth

White soft absorbent cloth.

5.2 Calibration plates

Taber S-34¹⁾ or equivalent, having a thickness of $(0,8 \pm 0,1)$ mm and a Brinell hardness of (48 ± 2) when tested in accordance with EN ISO 6506-1, except that the ball diameter shall be 5 mm and the load 360 N.

1) Taber S-34 is the trade name of a product supplied by Taber. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

5.3 Abrasion paper strips

Taber S-42²⁾ or equivalent, of width $(12,7 \pm 0,1)$ mm and length about 160 mm, according to the following specification:

- a) paper of grammage from 70 g/m² to 100 g/m²;
- b) open coated 180 grit powdered aluminium oxide (Al₂O₃) having a particle size such that it will pass through a sieve of aperture 100 µm and remain on a sieve having an aperture of 63 µm;
- c) adhesive backing.

5.4 Test apparatus

As specified in ISO 9352 with following deviations:

NOTE A suitable machine is available from Taber Acquisition Corp., Taber industries, 455 Bryant St P.O. Box 164, North Tonawanda, NY 14120, USA. This information is given for the convenience of users of this European standard and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of the machine.

- a) the hardness of wheels' rubber layer shall be between 60 and 70 Shore A, when measured in the middle of the contact surface; make 4 measurements and calculate the average value;

The laboratories shall measure the hardness at least once every 6 months.

- b) weight of loading: every wheel shall apply a force $(5,4 \pm 0,2)$ N on the sample;
- c) vacuum system: the distance between the vacuum suction nozzle (inlet vacuum system) and the test area shall be $(1,5 \pm 0,5)$ mm. The vacuum system shall remove practically all the dust;
- d) the distance between the middle axis of the sample holder and the wheels shall be calibrated according to Annex A.

5.5 Balance

The accuracy of the balance shall be 1 mg.

5.6 Conditioning chamber

A chamber with a standard atmosphere of (23 ± 2) °C, relative humidity (50 ± 5) %.

5.7 Diffuse light source

Light source providing evenly diffused light giving an illumination on the test surface of (1200 ± 400) lx. This may either be diffused daylight or be diffused artificial daylight.

NOTE The daylight should be unaffected by surrounding trees, buildings, etc. When artificial light is used it is recommended that it should have a correlated colour temperature of (6500 ± 50) K and a R_a greater than 92, by using a colour matching booth in accordance with EN ISO 3668.

2) Taber S-42 is the trade name of a product supplied by Taber. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.