

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
15717**

First edition
1998-12-01

Kitchen equipment — Safety requirements and test methods for kitchen cabinets and work tops

*Mobilier de cuisine — Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai pour
meubles de cuisine et plans de travail*



Contents	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative reference	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 General test conditions	2
5 Test apparatus	3
6 Safety requirements	3
7 Test parameters	5
8 Test procedures and requirements	6
9 Stability	12
10 Installation instructions	12
11 Test report	12
Annex A (informative) Apparatus for slam-open test for drawers	13
Annex B (normative) Safety requirements and test methods	15

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 3.

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.

This International Standard ISO 15717 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 59, *Building construction*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Kitchen equipment*.

This International Standard is identical to European Standard EN 1153 with the exception of a few minor clarifying amendments.

Annex B forms a normative part of this International Standard. Annex A is for information only.

Kitchen equipment — Safety requirements and test methods for kitchen cabinets and work tops

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies safety requirements on the structure of built-in and free-standing kitchen units, work tops, and breakfast bars including those with glass in their construction.

This International Standard is applicable to units after installation. It is not applicable to catering equipment. However, safety depending on the structure of the building is not included; e.g. the strength of wall-hanging cabinets includes only the cabinet and its parts, the wall and the wall attachment are not included.

This International Standard specifies requirements to prevent serious injury through normal functional use, as well as misuse that might reasonably be expected to occur.

It should be understood that the tests do not ensure that structural failure will not eventually occur as a result of habitual misuse or after an excessively long period of service.

Assessment of ageing, degradation and the heating effect of appliances are not included, nor are the ergonomic aspects of safety and the resistance to fire.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

free-standing unit

unit not attached to the structure of the building

3.2 built-in unit

unit attached to the structure of the building, directly or via other units

3.3 wall-mounted unit

unit supported entirely by one or more walls of the building

3.4 top-mounted unit

unit supported by the ceiling

4 General test conditions

4.1 Preliminary preparation

Before any of the tests are commenced, the item shall have developed its full strength. At least 4 weeks under normal indoor conditions shall have elapsed between manufacturing (or assembly) and testing in the case of glued joints in timber and the like.

The furniture shall be tested as delivered. If of the self-assembly type, it shall be assembled in accordance with instructions supplied with the furniture. If the furniture can be assembled or combined in different ways, the most adverse combination shall be used for each test. The same is valid for units that can be combined with other units or components.

Units shall be attached at the fixing points specified by the manufacturer, using fixings which will not fail during the tests.

Any assembly fittings shall be tightened before testing.

The tests refer to furniture parts with conventional function. A combination of tests may be necessary to cover the properties of multi-function components; e.g. a shelf that can be pulled out on runners shall be tested for the strength of the shelf supports and tested for the strength of the runners.

4.2 Test equipment

The forces in the static load tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that dynamic loads are negligible.

Unless otherwise specified, the tests may be applied by any suitable device because results are not dependent upon the apparatus.

4.3 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated, the following tolerances are applicable:

forces $\pm 5 \%$

velocities $\pm 5 \%$

masses $\pm 0,5 \%$

dimensions $\pm 1,0 \text{ mm}$