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Möbler – Bedömning av ytors ljushärdighet

**Furniture – Assessment of the effect of light
exposure**

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English Version

Furniture - Assessment of the effect of light exposure

Ameublement - Évaluation de la tenue de la surface à la
lumière

Möbel - Bestimmung der Lichtbeständigkeit von
Oberflächen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 August 2006.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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Foreword

This document (EN 15187:2006) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2007.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EN 15187:2006 (E)

1 Scope

This European standard specifies a method for the assessment of the effects of light in indoor conditions, by exposure to artificial radiation and applies to rigid surfaces of all finished products regardless of material.

It does not apply to finishes on leather and fabrics.

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 should be carried out on unused surfaces.

This standard describes the most important parameters, such as the colour change when a surface is exposed and specifies the conditions to be used in the exposure apparatus.

The light resistance of a surface can be assessed by using two apparatus as specified in clause 4, one as a reference test method, and the other for in-company testing.

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 105-B02:1999, *Textiles – Tests for Colour fastness – Part B02: Colour fastness to artificial light: Xenon arc fading lamp test (ISO 105-B02:1994, including Amendment 1:1998)*

EN ISO 4892-1, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 1: General guidance (ISO 4892-1:1999)*

EN ISO 4892-2, *Plastics – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources – Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps (ISO 4892-2:2006)*

EN ISO 11341:2004, *Paints and varnishes – Artificial weathering and exposure to artificial radiation – Exposure to filtered xenon-arc radiation (ISO 11341:2004)*

ISO 105-A02:1993, *Textiles – Tests for Colour fastness – Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour*