

CATEGORY STANDARD

Homeware

Scope

This category standard applies to all products within the homeware category.

Change-log

Section	Changes
1.10	<p>If JYSK or relevant authorities determine that ceramic articles are made from a different type of ceramic material than stated by the supplier in the master data, JYSK reserves the right to claim the difference in applicable duty%.</p> <p>If case of uncertainty whether the material is porcelain a <i>translucency test</i> in accordance with EN 1184 or similar should be performed.</p> <p>Added information to the general guide to ceramic materials.</p>

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JYSK 1005

Edition 19 – 2025-08
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1 General requirements

1.1 Safety

Products supplied to JYSK must be considered safe according to the current 'state of art' as well as applicable regulations and directives.

General safety issues within the category:

- Sharp edges and pointy ends may not constitute a hazard.
- Magnifying glass effects constituting a potential fire hazard are not permitted.
- Small and loose parts (see [1.12](#))
- Stability of products (see [1.13](#))

1.2 Decorative Christmas items to be hung

When a hanging method is not integrated in the product (e.g. a metallic handle on a lantern) string for hanging the product must be included and pre-mounted unless otherwise agreed with [CAM](#).

1.3 Staining

Products may not stain or leave colour residue during regular and foreseen use.

1.4 Contact surfaces

Contact surfaces of homeware products must have a surface condition that will not create visible scratches on common furniture-materials during regular and foreseeable use.

1.5 Electrical products

Electrical products must comply with [JYSK 4005](#).

1.6 Packaging

Packaging must comply with [JYSK 6001](#).

1.7 Toys

Toys must comply with [JYSK 2001](#).

1.8 Food Contact Materials

Food Contact Materials must comply with [JYSK 4001](#).

Note: Definition of Food Contact Materials is stated within the standard.

1.9 Products containing textile

Must comply with [JYSK 4004](#).

1.10 Products made of ceramic

It is the supplier's responsibility to specify the ceramic products according to the different types of ceramic.

It's important to pay attention to the specification of the material and provide the correct commodity code and duty% in the master data. When ceramic articles (vases, bowls etc.) have been exposed to test in a laboratory by the authorities to determine the exact material in relation to the commodity code, it is often found to have the wrong commodity code and therefore higher duty%.

Example: a plate is created as stoneware however the test shows that the material is earthenware meaning the duty% increases from 5.5% (for stoneware) to 9% (for earthenware) which is a significant rise in duty%.

If JYSK or relevant authorities determine that ceramic articles are made from a different type of ceramic material than stated by the supplier in the master data, JYSK reserves the right to claim the difference in applicable duty%.

To avoid these discrepancies with authorities a *water absorption test* must be performed in accordance with [JYSK General Requirements](#).

Note: If case of uncertainty whether the material is porcelain a *translucency test* in accordance with EN 1184 or similar should be performed.

Below is only a general guide. If there is any doubt, consult an accredited test institute to determine the correct material.

Of common pottery (commodity codes: 69120021/69120081)

- When fractured, it presents an earthy, matt and colored (generally, brown, red or yellow) appearance.
- The shard is non-uniform, the diameter of the non-uniform elements (grains, hollows, pores), which are representative of the structure of the mass, is over 0.15 mm and visible to the naked eye.
- Porosity (coefficient of water absorption) is not less than 5% by weight.

Stoneware (commodity codes: 69120023/69120083)

- Made from clay usually colored in the mass.
- Has a compact, opaque fragment which is kilned at a sufficiently high temperature for vitrification to occur.
- Porosity (coefficient of water absorption) is 3% or less by weight.

Earthenware or fine pottery (commodity codes: 69120025/69120085)

- Earthenware products are characterized by a white or light-colored fragment (slightly greyish, cream or ivory).
- The fragment, which has a fine grain, is homogeneous, the diameter of the non-homogeneous elements (grains, voids, pores) representative of the structure of the mass is not more than 0.15 mm; these elements are therefore not visible to the naked eye.
- Porosity (coefficient of water absorption) is 5% or more by weight.

Ceramic (commodity codes: 69120029/69120089)

- These subheadings cover articles of **other ceramic materials** which do not meet the requirements for classification in the other subheadings of this heading or for classification as porcelain.
- Porosity (coefficient of water absorption) is 3-5% by weight.

Porcelain (commodity codes: 6911)

- White or artificially colored.
- Almost impervious to liquids.
- Translucent, unless very thick.
- Their fragment is almost completely smooth, and the grains are not visible to the naked eye.

1.11 General visual requirements

As most homeware products are at least partly decorative items the visual impression is very important.
Poor craftsmanship and obvious manufacturing errors are not permitted.

Glue

Excessive and visible glue residue is not permitted.

Decorative glitter and the like

The Commission has adopted a new Microplastic Regulation **(EC) No 2023/2055** that came into force October 17, 2023. Glitter and microbeads, and glitter that can come loose on e.g. Christmas decoration products is banned from products in JYSK. If a pull test with tape release glitter the product is not compliant.
More information regarding the Microplastic Regulation is available in [General Requirements](#).

Printed texts, graphics, symbols and patterns

Must be without errors and permanent.

Adhesion must be good enough to avoid further flaking if scratched.

Plastic components

Must be without visible moulding errors.

Moulding errors includes but is not limited to the following:

- Air bubbles and blisters
- Burn marks
- Disproportionately visibly or large burrs
- Embedded contaminates
- Flow marks
- Sink marks

Welds

Must be made neatly in a correct workmanship like manner:

- In a suitable and consistent size
- Without residual welding threads
- Without unremoved spatter

Color matching

Supplied products must have the correct (agreed) color(s). Color(s) must be consistent within and between POs.

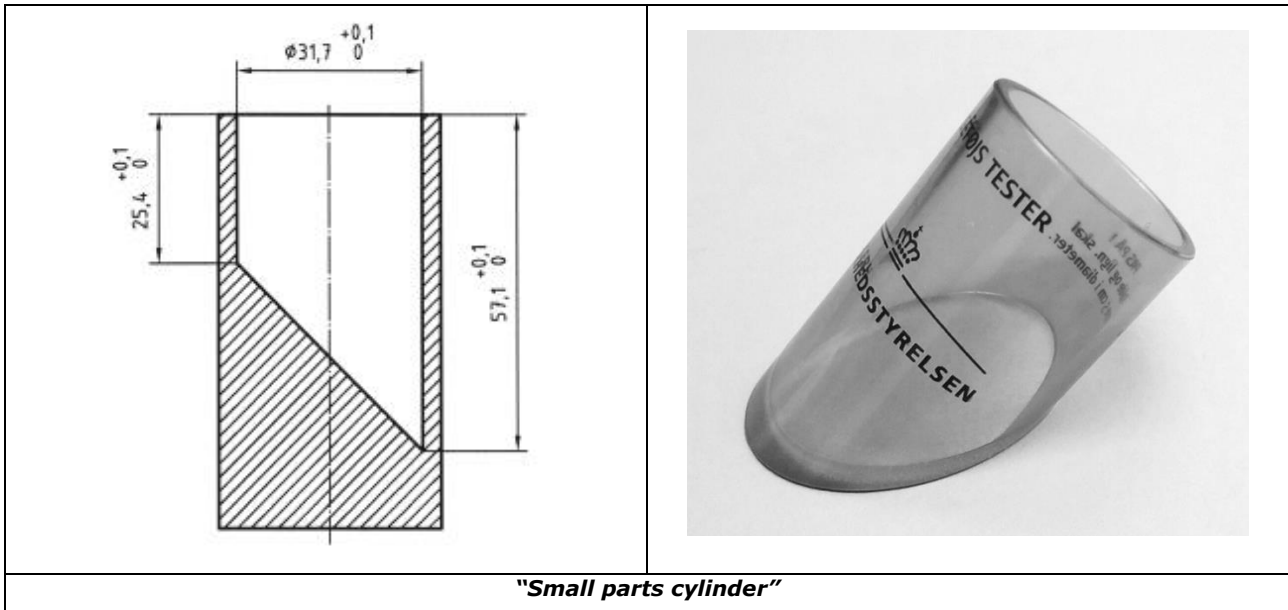
1.12 Small and loose parts

Special care must be given to small parts on products that may attract the attention of children:

- Products that emit light
- Products that shine or glitters
- Lively figures

For products such as above cases the supplier must carefully consider potential risks in relation to components that:

1. Can be removed with a pulling force of less than 50 N.
2. Can fit into a "small parts cylinder" according to **ISO 8124-1**.



Potential solutions

For components found to be subject to one or both described circumstances JYSK expects the supplier to look into one or several of the following initiatives:

- Fasten component better
- Change the size of component
- Perforate the component
- Make relevant warnings

1.13 Stability

Freestanding products must be stable and not overturn during intended use.

The following design requirements must be fulfilled:

1. The product must have a suitably sized and plane surface for standing.
2. The product must have a suitable mass to withstand predictable impacts.
3. The product must have a suitable centre of gravity according to [1.13.1](#).

Note: Specific requirements may apply concurrently for some products such as candles.

1.13.1 Centre of gravity test and requirement

Place the sample on an incline plane and tilt slowly (i.e. slowly enough exclude dynamic forces) while measuring the tilt-angle with a digital level.

The sample may be rotated in any direction about the vertical axis to find the least favourable position (orientation most likely to cause tipping).

It may be required to have a high friction surface to avoid the sample sliding off.

General passing criteria:

Product does not overturn at a tilt of 15° in the least favourable position.

Lanterns and candle holders for block lights

Must be tested with the largest permitted candle (see [5.5](#) and [6.1](#)) for the product.

Passing criteria:

Product and candle does not overturn at a tilt of 10° in the least favourable position.

Candle holders for stick lights

Must be tested with the 'Regular stick candle' and 'Large stick candle' see [Table 1](#).

Candle	Regular stick candle	Large stick candle
Length [cm]	20±0,5	35±0,5
Diameter [mm]	Ø22±0,5	Ø22±0,5
Weight [g]	70±2	115-120

Table 1 - Candle holders for stick lights

Passing criteria:

Product and candle does not overturn in the least favourable position

- at a tilt of 15° tested with the 'Regular stick candle'
- at a tilt of 10° tested with the 'Large stick candle'

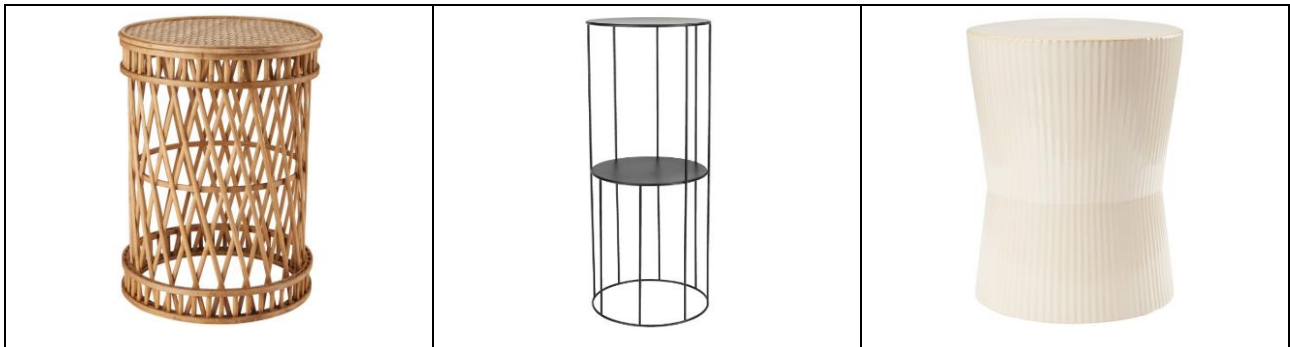
Dispensation

Can be agreed upon with [JYSK C&Q](#) for a specific product and be registered as a *non-compliance*.

Prerequisites for dispensation:

- Changing the product to comply with specified requirements is not practicable.
- The supplier has made a thorough risk assessment of stability hazards.

1.14 Products which can be mistaken for seating furniture



Example 1- Examples of products which can be mistaken for seating furniture

Non-seating products which can be mistaken for a seating furniture by the customer must be labelled with [JYSK 10138](#) on sales unit and combined sales and handling unit, e.g. specific pedestals and side tables. The supplier must take this into consideration when performing the risk assessment.

1.15 Combustible air fresheners

Combustible air fresheners must:

- Comply with the published emission limits referenced in **EN 16738** when tested according to **EN 16739**.
- Contain user safety information according to **EN 16740**.

1.16 Store shelf dimensions (EA)

1.16.1 General information

'Display dimensions'

Articles in sales display (SDP) must comply with [JYSK 6002](#) and any specific article requirements. For articles in SDP both the SDP measure and the EA measure must be stated in the PIF. The SDP measure must be stated under 'Display dimensions' and the measure for the article must be stated under 'Store shelf dimensions'. The SDP measure must include both the article and the SDP, meaning if the article is higher than the display it must be the total height.

'Store shelf dimensions'

'EA' measures are the same as 'store shelf dimensions' in the PIF.

The 'store shelf dimension (EA)' is a unit measure of a single article.

If changes in the measurements of an article, [CAM](#) must be informed.

If the product comes in a box as sales unit, e.g. a lamp, it must be the measurement for the box and not the actual product, see examples in [1.16.2](#).

It is important to know how the article should be displayed e.g. upright, laying down, etc.

The following measurements must be stated in the PIF:


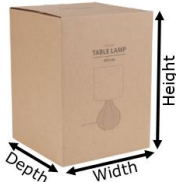
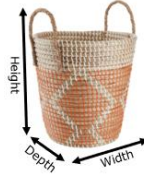

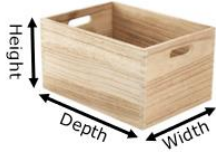
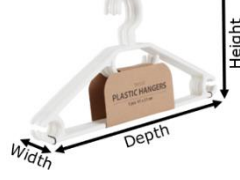
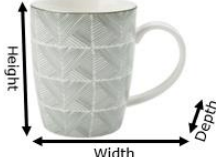
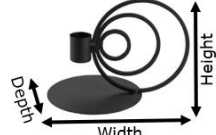

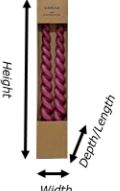
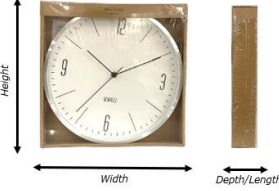
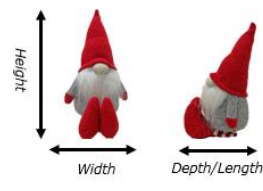
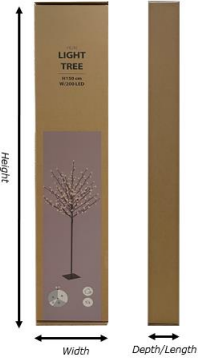

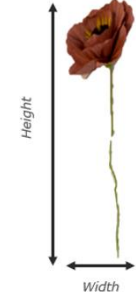
- Height: the height of the article
- Width: the width of the article (the side facing front)
- Depth: the depth of the article and refers to the shelf depth and means the article dimension with face forward.

Note: Depth = length

1.16.2 Measurement examples

Examples of measurements of different products and shapes.

Note: The examples are only to provide an understanding of how to measure different articles and shapes, and not a full guide to all types of articles.

<p>Artificial plant:</p> 	<p>Table lamp in box:</p> 	<p>Basket*:</p> 
<p>Bowl**:</p> 	<p>Storage basket:</p> 	<p>Hangers:</p> 
<p>Mug:</p> 	<p>Candlestick:</p> 	<p>Dustpan:</p> 
<p>Taper candles in box:</p> 	<p>Clock in box:</p> 	<p>Elf:</p> 
<p>Light tree in box:</p> 	<p>Ironing board:</p> 	<p>Single flower:</p> 

Example 2 - Mesurment examples

Note: *If a basket has hard handles, they are included in the height. If the handles can be laid down, they are not included in the height.

Note: **For round items, width and depth/length must be the same. Measures must be taken at the widest point.

2 Napkins



Example 3 - Examples of napkins

2.1 General requirements

Napkins must be:

- Be made from processed wood fibre pulp.
- Be soft absorbent.
- Free from defects such as abrasive particles, lint, fibre bundles, holes and specks.
- Manufactured and packaged under good hygienic conditions.

Napkins must comply with [1.8](#) and EUTR.

2.2 Product information

Napkins must be specified according to [Table 2](#).

Size [cm]	length & width
Folded size [cm]	length & width
Type of fibre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virgin • Blended • Recycled
Number of plies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-ply • 2-ply • 3-ply • 4-ply
GSM	According to ISO 12625-6
Thickness	According to ISO 12625-3
Water absorption time & capacity	According to ISO 12625-8
Tensile strength <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MD • CD 	According to ISO 12625-5

Table 2 - Product information for napkins

2.3 Technical requirements

Napkins must comply with the requirements stated in [Table 3](#).

pH according to ISO 6588-2	6-8
Microbiological limit: Total plate count according to ISO 8784-1	≤300 cfu/g
Moisture content according to ISO 287	4,5-7

Table 3 – Technical requirement for napkins

3 Candles



Example 4 - Examples of candles

3.1 General candle requirements

Candles must comply with the requirements stated in [Table 4](#).



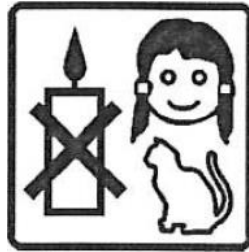
Required product information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning period • Minimum safety distance • Diameter (or equivalent) • Height • Weight • Base material (fuel source) – See 3.2 • Container material (When applicable) 		
Fire safety	Must comply with EN 15493		
Soothing behaviour	Must comply with EN 15426		
Labelling	Mandatory safety information must be given as symbol according to EN 15494 . The supplier must add relevant optional safety information symbols from EN 15494 and JYSK's additional symbol available under JYSK 10010 – The choice of symbols must be approved by CAM .		
			
	<i>Examples - Mandatory Symbols</i>		
Scented candles	Must comply with the requirements stated in 1.15		

Table 4 – General candle requirements

3.2 Base materials

The following types of substances are permitted as base material:

- Paraffin
- Stearin

The supplier must secure that REACH-obligations are fulfilled for all substances (including additives) used as base material.

Suppliers based outside EEA (European Economic Area) must appoint a European *Only Representative* to fulfil the obligations.

3.3 Burning time

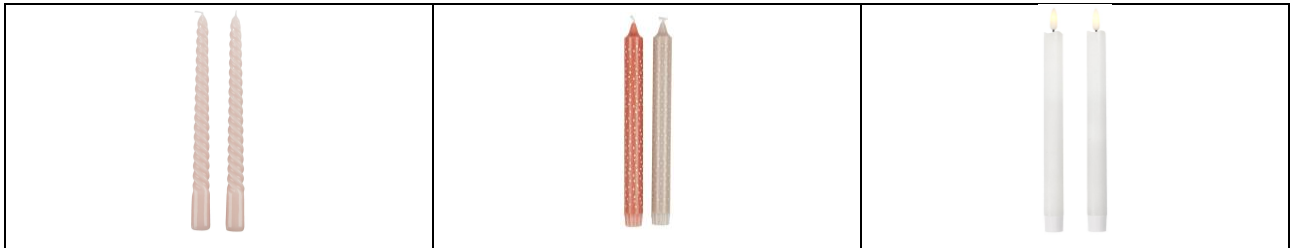
The burning time must be ≥ 4 hours and agreed with [CAM](#).

When tested the burning time must be calculated as the average of at least five samples.

None of the samples may extinguish more than 15 minutes before the specified time.

3.4 Taper candles SDP

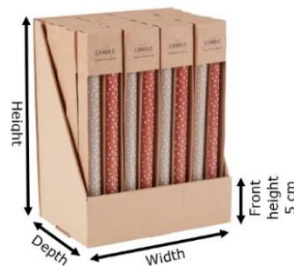
Taper candles must be delivered in a sales display (SDP) to make it easier and faster to expose the article and present the article better.



Example 5 - Examples of taper candles

The SDP must be inclined with the below measurements and must comply with [JYSK 6002](#). Exceptions must be approved by [CAM](#).

- Height: maximum 36 cm, adjusted to the article
- Front height: 5 cm
- Width: maximum 29 cm, adjusted to the article
- Depth: maximum 19/38 cm, adjusted to the article



Example 6 - Example of SDP with measurements

3.5 Containers for container candles

3.5.1 Annealing

The supplier must ensure that suitable annealing procedures are in place during production to ensure that the container does not crack or break during use.

Containers must be able to pass testing according to **ASTM F2179-14** using the “*scratch test method*”.

Note: This requirement does not apply to metal containers.

3.5.2 Thermal shock resistance

Containers must be able to pass testing according to **ISO 7459** at a thermal shock (t_1-t_2 within the standard) of 50°C.

Note: This requirement does not apply to metal containers.

4 Maximum external temperature

During normal use the containers and any part of candle accessories must not exceed the maximum temperature limits in [Table 5](#) on outwards facing surfaces that the user may touch.

Note: Maximum temperature limits according to **EN 17885**.

Surface material, smooth surface made of	Temperature limit; 1 s °C	Temperature limit; 4 s °C
Wood	114	95
Plastic	85	76
Ceramic, glass and stone	79	71
Metal uncoated	64	58
Metal lac. coated 50 µm	75	61
Metal lac. coated 100 µm	82	64
Metal lac. coated 150 µm	89	66
Metal coated with enamel (160 µm)/powder (60 µm)	69	60
Metal coated with powder (90 µm)	72	62
Metal coated with polyamide 11 or 12 (400 µm)	92	73

Table 5 - Temperature limits

5 Candleholders



Example 7 - Examples of candleholders

5.1 Marking and warnings

The supplier must ensure that relevant warnings follow the candleholder – JYSK recommends using labels according to **EN 17885**, **EN 15494** and JYSK's additional symbols available under [JYSK 10010](#) whenever feasible.

5.2 Candleholders for hanging

Due to the inherit risks of hanging candles a very thorough risk assessment must be made by the supplier.

The product and risk assessment must be approved by [JYSK C&Q](#) before orders can be placed.

5.3 Design requirements

The supplier must design the products according to following requirements:

- Holders for tea- and block-lights must have a level and correctly angled surface for placement of the candle.
- Holders for stick-candles must be suitable for mounting of standard 22 mm stick-candles i.e.:
 - Made with a deep enough hole with an appropriate diameter.
 - A slight taper of the side walls is recommended.
- The chosen design must respect the current minimum safety distances (see [3.1](#)) for candles sold by JYSK as well the general level in the market.

5.4 Maximum external temperature

During normal use the candlelight holder must not exceed the maximum temperature limits in [Table 5](#) on outwards facing surfaces that the user may touch.

The candlelight holder must be tested with the biggest permitted candle (see [5.5](#)).

5.5 Permitted candles

The supplier must ensure that the following information follows the product:

- Permitted type and amount of candles
- Maximum permitted diameter of candle
- Maximum permitted height of candle

6 Lanterns



Example 8 - Examples of lanterns

6.1 Marking and warnings

Suppliers must ensure that relevant warnings follow the lantern – JYSK recommends using labels according to **EN 17885**, **EN 15494** and JYSK's additional symbols available under [JYSK 10010](#) whenever feasible.

The following information must also be included:

- Warnings for hot surfaces:
 - Risks of burning fingers on lantern
 - Risks of damaging placement surface
- Whether the product is intended for hanging or not
- Information on permitted candles:
 - Permitted type and amount of candles
 - Maximum permitted diameter of candle
 - Maximum permitted height of candle

6.2 Maximum external temperature

During normal use the lantern must not exceed the maximum temperature limits in [Table 5](#) on outwards facing surfaces that the user may touch.

The lantern must be tested with the biggest permitted candle (see [6.1](#)).

7 Christmas gnomes/figures



Example 9 - Examples of Christmas gnomes/figures

JYSK does not generally consider gnomes and figures to be decorative items, see [7.2](#). If the product is only a decorative item, this must be highlighted on the products by marking with "For decorative use" or a similar expression. If small parts are included in the product (see [1.12](#)) warnings against choking hazards must also be stated.

7.1 Clothes and other textile components

Clothes and other textile components must comply with the requirements of [1.9](#).

Fibre compositions must always be specified in the product information.

7.2 Grey zone products – toy or decoration

A thorough assessment is necessary, to determine if grey zone products are either toys or decoration.

The European Commission has published [Guidance document 20](#) on decorative products and products for collectors, which provide help with the assessment.



Example 10 - Example of toys from the guidance document

If there is any doubt about the correct classification, then [ForbrugerLab](#) must be consulted for a written opinion. Check also the standard [JYSK 2001](#) for further information.

8 Twigs



Example 11 - Examples of twigs

Twigs are defined as twigs and single artificial flowers.

8.1 Labeling of twigs

Labeling of twigs must be a white flag label and must comply with [JYSK 6101](#) and [JYSK 6201](#).

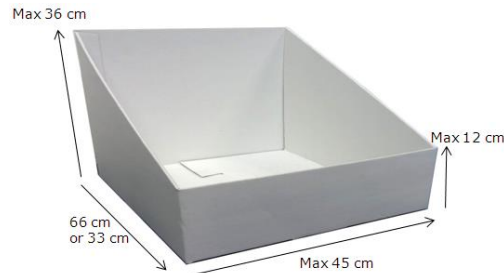


Example 12 - Example of flag label

9 Storage articles SDP

Storage articles made as “knock down boxes” must be delivered in an SDP, which must comply with [JYSK 6002](#).

Recommended maximum size of SDP:



Example 13 - Example of SDP measurements

10 Small self-standing articles SDP

Small self-standing products are defined as small articles which can stand on their own and which preferably can be placed in a sales display (SDP) to make it easier and faster to expose the article and present the article better.



Example 14 - Examples of small self-standing products

The SDP must be a tray with the below measurements and must comply with [JYSK 6002](#). Exceptions must be approved by [CAM](#).

- Height: 3 cm
- Width: maximum 29 cm, adjusted to the article
- Depth: maximum 19 cm, adjusted to the article



Example 15 - Example of SDP with measurements

11 Picture frames

11.1 Information regarding front protection

Picture frames must have a sticker and an information text to inform customers that the front of the frame is not made of glass.

11.1.1 Front sticker

The sticker made available by JYSK must be placed on the front of the frame in the top right corner, approximately 1 cm from the frame.

The sticker must have transparent background.

The sticker size must comply with [Table 6](#).

Frame height (no matter of width)	Sticker size (diameter)	Sticker
≤35 cm	3 cm	JYSK 60059
≥36 cm	6 cm	JYSK 60060

Table 6 - Sticker size

11.1.2 Information text

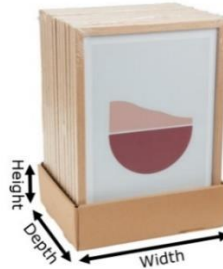
The information text "*Plastic front protection makes the picture frame safer to use*" must be on the sales unit. The material type of the front protection must still be stated, e.g. acrylic.

The information text is available in JYSK Term database. Type "picture frame" in the Definition field and press enter.

11.2 Picture frames SDP

Picture frames in specific sizes according to [Table 7](#) must be delivered in a sales display (SDP) to make it easier and faster to expose the article and present the article better.

The SDP must be a tray and comply with [Table 7](#) and [JYSK 6002](#).



Example 16 - Example of SDP measurement

Picture frame size	SDP Height	SDP Depth	SDP Width
10x15cm 13x18cm 15x21cm	5 cm	19	One face, must be fitted to the product
18x24cm 21x30cm 30x40cm	7 cm	19	One face, must be fitted to the product

Table 7 - Picture frames SDP specifications

Note: Picture frames in size 40x50, 50x70 and 60x90 must not be delivered in SDP.

Picture frames must be fixed in the SDP with an plastic insert.



Example 17 - Example of an insert with fixation