



CATEGORY STANDARD

Indoor furniture

Scope

This category standard applies to all products within the indoor furniture category.

Change-log

Section	Changes
1.6	Download JYSK 10036 is for delicate tables.

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1 General information for indoor furniture

1.1 Edges on furniture

- Exposed edges on top plates, drawer fronts and doors must have a radius or chamfer $\geq 1,0$ mm.
- Other edges that are exposed after assembly must have a radius or chamfer $\geq 0,5$ mm.
- Edge band must match the color of the component that it is added on.
Be aware that the same color looks very different on different materials, e.g. veneer on corpus and ABS edge band on edges.
All edges which are exposed after assembly must be covered with edge band, paint or veneer. This is also a requirement for backside edges and edges which you in anyway have access to on the assembled furniture.

1.2 Surfaces

Must comply with [JYSK 4003](#).

1.3 Traceability and marking

Permanent marking in accordance with [JYSK 6101](#) must be placed in a non-visible place after assembly.

Note: E.g. underneath the seat of a chair or bottom plate or backside of cabinet.

1.4 Identification of parts

To make it easier for customers to identify the parts, all parts for a product must be individually marked with a sticker or stamp/print.

This requirement counts for:

- All parts in board-based products. (Sideboards, chest of drawers, wardrobes, bedside tables etc.)
- All parts in a product which are NOT easily recognizable. (Left/right parts that are similar to each other etc.)

The part number must correspond with the part number in the assembly instruction.

Stickers must be placed on surfaces (not on edges) so they are easy for the customer to find, but not on A surfaces.

The stickers must be removable without leaving any glue residue.

Stamped/printed part numbers should be placed so they are not visible after assembly (stamped/printed part numbers may therefore also be printed on edges).

Part six and nine must be marked with a dot or underlined to show clearly if it is 6 or 9.

Examples: 6. / 9. / 6 / 9



Correct marking of furniture part

1.5 Hanger rail requirements

A hanger rail must be able to bear a load of 20 kg/meter.

Example: If a rail is 90 cm it must be able to bear 18 kg (0,9 m x 20 kg = 18 kg).

1.6 Delicate tables and products which can be mistaken for seating furniture



Examples of products which can be mistaken for seating furniture

Delicate tables according to **EN 12521** and non-seating products which can be mistaken for a seating furniture by the customer, e.g. specific pedestals and side tables, must have the warning icon available as [JYSK 10138](#) on the product. The warning can be on a hangtag or a hidden permanent sticker. **For Delicate tables** the assembly instruction must **also** include the warning text available as [JYSK 10036](#). The supplier must take this into consideration when performing the risk assessment.

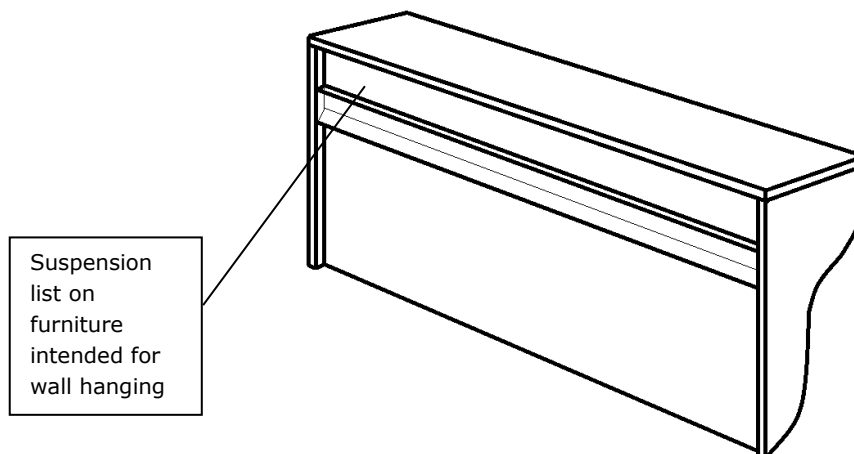
1.7 Furniture intended for wall hanging

Screws and plugs for mounting in walls must never be supplied, as the wall type of customer is unknown. A warning regarding this must be included in the assembly instruction.

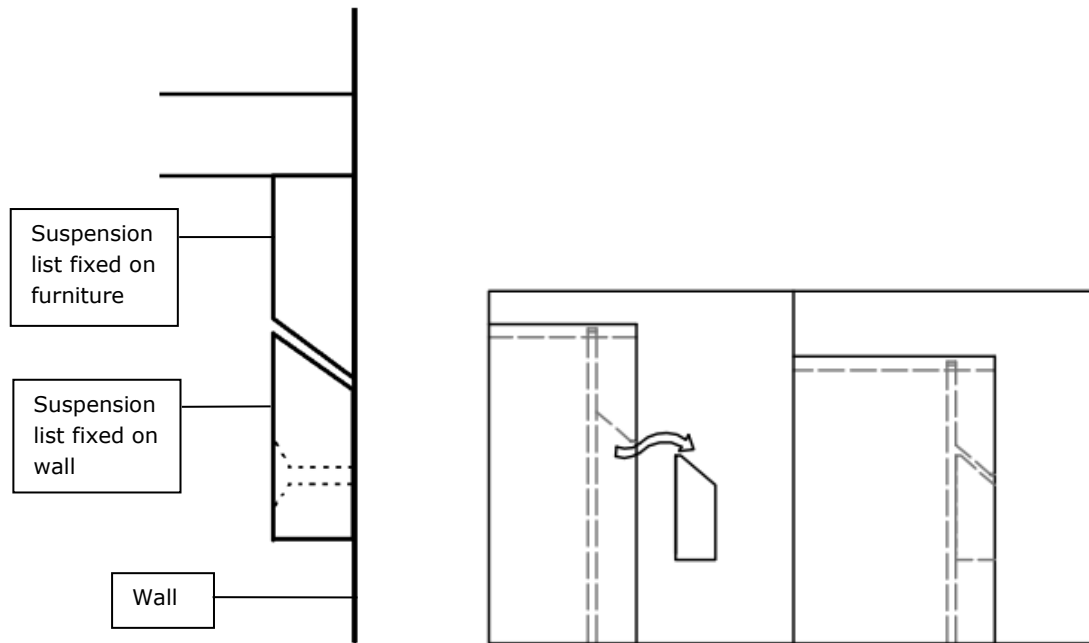
Regarding system for wall hanging:

Where possible (depending on the type of furniture/construction), JYSK require suspension lists, where one part of the system is a list where the upper edge is a 45° angle and a list mounted on the furniture must be a corresponding 45° angle. This system ensures a secure and easy way for customer to use wall hanging option.

See below illustrations:



Example of furniture with suspension list



Lists parts for furniture and for wall seen sideways

The list must be dimensioned to the weight and size of the furniture.
 Materials for the lists can be solid wood, plywood, chipboard or MDF.

1.8 Documentation

The supplier must ensure that products comply with current versions of relevant standards at the time of manufacture.

If a furniture product, type or design does not fall under the scope of any relevant EN-standard, documentation for risk-assessment and relevant in-house testing must be sent for evaluation as well.

Product audit report, product risk assessment and Quality description must be prepared and sent for all products to [JYSK C&Q](#) prior to the final sample auditing in accordance with [JYSK General Requirements](#).

1.8.1 Furniture for children

The EU commission has issued a series of mandates for the European standardization organization CEN to ensure safe furniture for children.

Some of those standards are harmonized standards, and EU expect more EN-standards to be harmonized in the future.

Below standards are already harmonized:

EN 1130	Cribs and cradles for domestic use
EN 1466	Carry cots and stands
EN 1930	Safety barriers
EN 12221	Changing units, changing pads and changing unit accessories for domestic use

Below standards are not harmonized but tests according to these standards are required:

EN 747	Bunk beds and high beds
EN 716	Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use
EN 1273	Baby walking frames
EN12227	Playpens for domestic use
EN 12270	Reclined cradles
EN 14988	Children's high chairs

Furniture for children must be tested according to below standards:

(Each FIRA/FRQG contain several relevant standards)

- FIRA/FRQG C001** General safety requirements
- FIRA/FRQG C002** Seating – strength, stability & durability
- FIRA/FRQG C003** Tables & desks – strength, stability & durability
- FIRA/FRQG C004** Storage – strength, stability & durability

1.9 Electrically operated furniture

Electrically operated furniture, such as beds, chairs, tables, storage furniture including kitchen furniture must comply with the [Machinery Directive \(MD\)](#).

Please note that certain product information must be included in the assembly instruction.

Massage chairs (if not electrically adjustable) must comply with the [Low Voltage Directive \(LVD\)](#) and the harmonized standard **EN 60335-2-32** (including amendments).

For more information on MD and LVD see [JYSK General Requirements](#).

1.10 Material requirements

Many different materials can be used for furniture construction; it is up to the supplier to find the best-suited material when considering mechanical properties, appearance, and design.

- Thickness of board material should be the same across series, e.g. on sides, shelves, top etc.
- Masonite, MDF, LVL and plywood must always have a thickness of $\geq 2,5$ mm.
- Composite wood materials must fulfill the below emission levels.
 There are different methods and tests that can be used to determinate the value for formaldehyde release from wood based panels:

European standard / Test method	Limit value for formaldehyde release
EN 717-1 – Chamber method**	$\leq 0,124$ mg/m ³
DIN EN 16516*	$\leq 0,1$ ml/m ³
*This method is to be used for wood-based panels from 01.01.2020. **This method can still be used for wood-based panels but require the concentration value of formaldehyde according to EN 717-1 to be multiplied by a factor of two. Means the new limit is $\leq 0,062$ mg/m ³	

- On request suppliers must provide evidence for that the limit value of Dimethyl fumarate (DMF) in a product is 0,1 mg/kg or less.

Note: To determine the limit value test the item according to the GC-MS method.

1.10.1 Cardboard used as construction material

Cardboard used as part of the construction in furniture is NOT accepted, e.g. in office chairs, pouffes and armrests – it must be Masonite, MDF, or plywood to ensure sufficient strength.

Note: Honeycomb is not defined as cardboard.

Exceptions from above, must be agreed with [JYSK C&Q](#).

1.10.2 Open metal rings used in constructions

Open metal rings used as part of the construction in furniture is NOT accepted, e.g. in chairs, office chairs, as they have very sharp ends and can cause a damage to the user.



Example of open metal rings used in constructions

1.11 Moisture content of solid wood

- Wood is a hygroscopic material, meaning that it will absorb and release moisture (water) depending on the surrounding temperature and the relative humidity. It is essential that wood is dried to a moisture content that will fit the environment it is intended to be used in.
- For wooden parts/materials intended for furniture in homes with central heating this is equivalent to 10 +/- 2% moisture content (furniture dried wood)
For inside construction of upholstery furniture, the moisture content can be 12 +/- 2%.

1.12 Liquid glue

Liquid glue for assembly is banned, due to the chemical impact, and documentation chain needed.

1.13 Foam

Foam must be virgin foam.

Requirements for foam are stated in [JYSK 3002](#).

Use of granulate foam is subject to the following requirements:

- Only clean and uniform virgin polyurethane foam may be used.
- No foreign objects (textiles, fibers or other foam-materials) must be mixed in.

1.14 Textile

Furniture containing textile must comply with [JYSK 4004](#).

These are the minimum requirements for furniture textiles for JYSK products:

- Upholstered furniture must pass testing of ignitability according to **EN 1021-1**.
Note: In some countries testing according to recognized standards is directly referred to as a legal requirement e.g. Norway: [Forskrift om antenningelighet av madrasser o.l.](#)
- Upholstered furniture for UK and Ireland must comply with the requirements stated in [JYSK 4002](#).
- Material weight [g/m²] must be measured according to **EN 12127**.
- Detachable covers must include a care label in accordance with [JYSK 4004](#).

Textile property	Requirement
Abrasion resistance, number of cycles to end point EN 12947-2	≥15.000 cycles
Pilling and surface fuzzing EN 12945-2	≥4
Seam slippage EN 13936-2	≤5 mm
Tearing resistance EN 13937-1	≥40 N
Color fastness to light ISO 105-B02	4, 4-5
Color fastness to rubbing ISO 105-X12	Wet: ≥3-4 Dry: ≥4

Certain fabrics, especially synthetic fabrics, tends to develop static electricity.

The synthetic fibers are not good conductors, so they often develop static charge. Due to this, users of products with this kind of fabrics often experience they get shocks.

Such fabrics should be given an antistatic finish to prevent static charge.

As the antistatic treatment is a chemical treatment, it must be ensured that it only contains chemicals or substances that are permitted according to current legislation.

1.15 Leather look



Faux leather/leather look is a common word for coated textiles made to look like leather.

Suggested specifications:

Thickness	EN ISO 2286-3	≥0,7 mm
Total mass (g/m ²)	EN ISO 2286-2	n/a
Coating adhesion	EN ISO 2411	n/a
Tensile strength	ISO 13934-2	≥400 N for 50 mm width or ≥200 N for 25 mm width (both directions)
Flexing endurance	EN ISO 5402-1	no conditioning ≥50000 cycles
Color fastness to light	EN ISO 105-B02	n/a
Color fastness to rubbing	EN ISO 105-X12	≥3

1.16 Glass in furniture

1.16.1 General requirements

Exposed edges		Must be edge-worked or beveled to remove sharp edges.		The following faults are not permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chips & shells• Entrant/emergent faults• Corners on/off• Vented/cracked edges		
Contact with other materials		Glass must not be in direct contact with other hard materials including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metal• Glass• Stone Permanently bonded metal components are permitted and not subject to the contact requirement.			 <p>Example of permanently bonded metal adapters.</p>	
Quality requirements	Mirrors	According to 1.16.5				
	Other glass	Optical faults	No disturbing distortions in normal viewing angle. The critical viewing angle must be $\geq 50^\circ$ when examined according to prescribed method.			According to method specified in EN 572-8
		Spot faults	Dimension of spot fault [mm]	Acceptance level [spots / pane]		
			$\leq 1,5$	No limitation - But may not form clusters		
			$> 1,5$ and $\leq 3,0$	≤ 1		
			$> 3,0$	Not permitted		
	Linear/extended faults	Not permitted (e.g. scratches)				
	Thickness tolerances	Nominal thickness [mm]		Tolerance [mm]		
		≤ 6		$\pm 0,2$		
		> 6		$\pm 0,3$		
Safety & risk assessment		When the strength of glass components in furniture is not otherwise tested, EN 14072 must be used to make a suitable risk assessment for the product.				
Marking		All toughened/tempered glass components must be clearly marked with a transparent adhesive label approximately 10x50 mm. Sandblasting is not permitted! The label must have a black frame and state “ TEMPERED GLASS ” in black capital letters. Components containing several pieces of glass must be marked by only one label.			 <p>Example of label</p>	
Information in manual		Specific information for glass must be given according to JYSK 5001				

1.16.2 Table tops and other horizontal top surfaces

Glass	Type		Toughened/tempered glass	
	Mode of breakage (β) according to EN 12600		'Type C'	
	Fragmentation requirement		Must pass testing according to 1.16.6	
	Nominal thickness [mm]	Area of glass (A) [m ²]	Glass not supported over entire area	Glass supported over entire area
		A≤0,5	≥5,0	≥4,0
		0,5<A≤0,75	≥6,0	
		0,75<A≤1,5	≥8,0	
		A>1,5	≥10,0	
Product (informative only)		Tabletops made of glass are tested as a part of EN 12521 (see 6).		

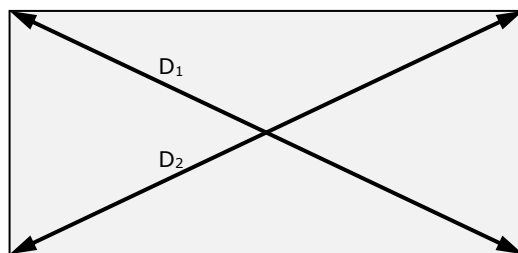
1.16.3 Shelves

Glass	Type	Toughened/tempered glass
	Mode of breakage (β) according to EN 12600	'Type C'
	Fragmentation requirement	Must pass testing according to 1.16.6
	Nominal thickness [mm]	$\geq 4,0$
Product (informative only)		Shelves made of glass are tested as a part of EN 14749 (see 2.1).

1.16.4 Vertical glass

Use of glass			Mirrors		Windows & other		
Glass	Type		Film-backed (Safety foil)		Toughened/tempered glass		
	Mode of breakage (β) according to EN 12600		'Type B'		'Type C'		
	Fragmentation requirement		Must pass testing according to 1.16.7		Must pass testing according to 1.16.6		
	Nominal thickness	Framing	All types		Full-framed		Other
		Longest measure (diagonal/diameter) of component [mm]	<600	≥600	<360	≥360	-
		Minimum thickness [mm]	≥3,0	≥3,5	≥3,0	≥4,0	≥5,0
Product (informative only)		External vertical glass is in some cases tested as a part of EN 14749 (see 2.1).					

1.16.5 Mirrors

Construction	Reflective coating		Permitted types: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Silver ($\geq 0,7 \text{ g/m}^2$)Aluminum	
	Protective coating(s)		The reflective coating must be protected by: 1) A layer of metallic copper or another protective material and 2) One or more protective coatings (e.g. paint, lacquer)	
	Fixation		Mirrors must not be fixed in span or other constrained positions distorting the mirror image.	
Dimensional tolerances	Thickness		According to 1.16.4	
	Applies to mirrors with exposed edges	Lengths Widths Diameters	Nominal dimension $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$	
		Diagonal (Squareness)	<div>Difference between D_1 and D_2: $\leq 2 \text{ mm}$</div> 	
Quality	Reflection		$\geq 85\%$ Note: Tinted or thick mirrors may show lower reflection. The supplier must inform JYSK if reflection is lower than limit!	
	Optical quality		<i>Applies to all mirrors in state-of-use:</i>	1. Mirrors must not exhibit any disturbing optical distortion of the image. 2. Measured deviations must remain within the defined limits of EN 1036-1
	Glass faults		Acceptance levels according to EN 1036-1 (As-cut finished sizes)	
	Reflective coating faults		<ul style="list-style-type: none">ScratchesBrush marksStainsColor spotsEdge deterioration	Not allowed if visible under examination
	Protective coating faults		<ul style="list-style-type: none">PinholesBurst bubblesFlaking	
Durability	Corrosion		Must comply with acceptance levels and criteria of EN 1036-1 for all applicable tests.	
	Protective coating(s) adhesion		Minimum classification according to stated method: <ul style="list-style-type: none">≥ 2 (Brush)≥ 3 (Tape)	

Tested according to method from **EN 1036-1**

Tested according to method from **EN 1036-1**

1.16.6 Fragmentation test for tempered glass

Test procedure	Test according to the fragmentation test in EN 12150-1 with the following modifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test specimen shall be a full-size glass panel from a product sample. Impact point shall be the worst-case location (in most cases the center of the glass panel). To pass the test the <i>minimum value from particle count</i> must be ≥ 40 particles in any 50 mm x 50 mm square.
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1.16.7 Fragmentation test for film-backed glass

Test procedure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Test specimen shall be a full-size glass panel from a product sample. Impact the mirror surface with a pointed steel tool at the worst-case position(s) until breakage occurs. Turn the sample over and allow any fragments to fall away from the backing. To pass the test no pieces $> 1 \text{ cm}^2$ must detach.
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1.17 Fittings

Supplied fittings must comply with [JYSK 3001](#).

1.17.1 Extension elements

Only the following types of *extension elements* are permitted depending on furniture type:

Furniture type	Extension element
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen cabinet • Bathroom cabinet • Chest of drawer • Wardrobe • Sideboard • Display cabinet 	<p>Guide rail Roller slide Concealed slide</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Console table • Desk/computer desk • Bedside table • Shoe storage • Small furniture 	<p>Guide rail Roller slide or without extension element*</p>

*For some small furniture, it can be an option to make the drawers without any extension elements. This solution must be approved by [JYSK C&Q](#), and will only be accepted if it is in harmony with the design and the size of the drawer.

If the drawer is without extension element, it must fulfil below requirements:

- Must have a drawer stop.
- There must be a felt strip on the drawer side to ensure that the drawer works smoothly, without friction and without noise.
- The felt must be self-gluing.
- The felt must be same width and length as the drawer side.

1.18 Wheels in furniture

If wheels are included for the furniture to be moveable, at least two of the wheels must have a locking device to prevent unintentional movement of the furniture.

Each wheel, both for locking and ordinary must be able to bear the weight of the article including the stated max. load but it always has to be evaluated depending on product weight and size.

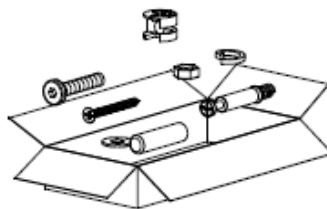
The wheels must be cleaned for sharp edges from the mold.

Regarding wheels for Desk chairs, Office Chairs and Gaming chairs – see section [5.8](#).

1.19 Fittings and assembly instruction

To make it easier for the customer to find the fittings and the assembly instruction inside the box, below requirements must be followed:

- Fittings must be placed in **box 1**.
- Fitting boxes in cardboard must contain the fitting box symbol [JYSK 10054](#) in size $\geq 130 \times 80$ mm.
Note: Preferably printed, but can also be a label.
- The assembly instruction MUST always be placed in the top of **box 1**, so it is the first thing the customer will see when opening the box.
- If fittings, legs or similar parts are hidden behind a zipper in a sofa etc., there must be a permanent label with fitting box symbol and/or a drawing of the parts hidden inside, placed on the product and close to the zipper.



Fitting box symbol

1.20 Packaging and marking of fittings and hardware

Fittings must be packed separately and marked with capital letters that correspond with the letter in the assembly instruction.

Separately packaging of fittings is NOT a requirement if:

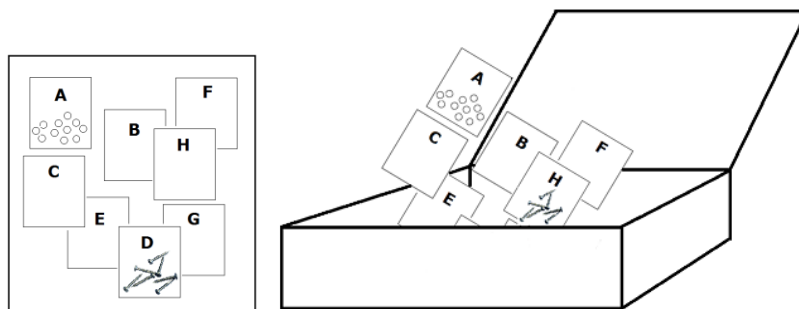
- The article has ≤ 5 different fittings and all fittings are easily recognizable. (2 screws with a small difference in length are NOT easy to recognize from each other)

There are some different options on how to pack and mark fittings and hardware, see below:

Option 1:

Each type of fitting is packed in a transparent plastic bag, and the bag is marked with a letter. All the small bags are put in one large transparent bag or in a fitting box.

Note: JYSK prefer to have a fitting box, because the cardboard is protecting the fittings and the parts, besides that the fitting box can be used as filling out free space in the box.



Example of individual fitting bags in a bag or cardboard box.

Option 2:

Fittings are packed in a blister pack, making the fittings easy to separate, this way is useful for simple furniture with only a few different types of fittings. Each fitting must be clearly marked with capital letters, that correspond with the letter in the assembly instruction.



Examples of blister packing

Option 3:

Fittings are packed in one bag which is sealed between each fitting.

Each fitting must be clearly marked with capital letters corresponding with the letter in the assembly instruction.

Max. length of this kind of fitting bags are limited to 800 mm. If the fitting bag will extend this length, it must be split in two bags.



Example of sealed bag

JYSK will not accept any kind of strings to be fixed to the fitting bag.

1.21 Connectors

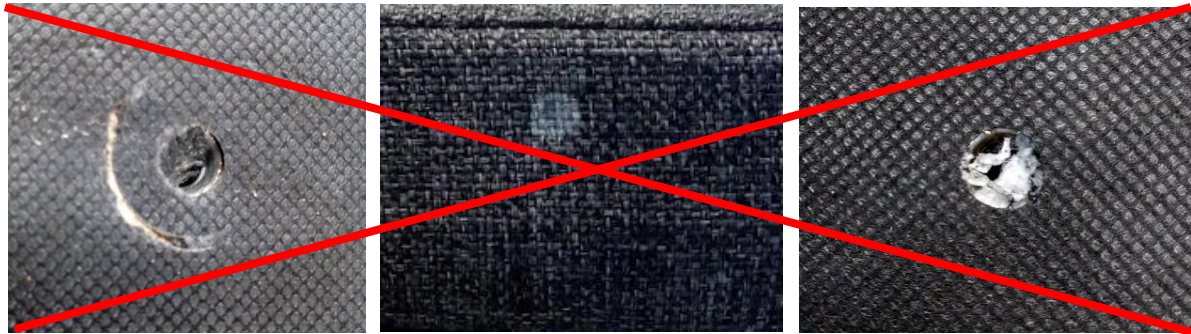
- JYSK require that assembly of cabinets, meaning connection of top/bottom plates to sides, fixed shelves and drawer fronts to drawer sides etc. are connected with minifix or similar assembly fitting.
- Note:** Requirements for connectors can be found in [JYSK 3001](#).
- For metal parts and mounting of legs on bottom plate etc. a bolt can be used – either mounted directly into a thread cut in the metal or by mounting it into a screw bush.
- In general chipboard screws must not be used for any connections between two parts, as it can easily be overturned, or the parts may crack during assembly.
- For some connections between two parts, it is not possible to use minifix or similar assembly fitting – like drawer side to drawer back, mounting of dust list on doors, mounting of anti-topple bracket, mounting of concealed hinges etc. In such cases a chipboard screw may be used, but there must always be a pre-drilling for a chipboard screw.
- Upholstered furniture often has holes / screw bushes located behind fabric or non-woven fabric. In such cases, the fabric around the hole must be removed / burned away, so there is free access to the hole / screw bush.



Example of acceptable connectors for cabinets



Example of bolt and screw bush



Examples of NOT correct removed fabric covering holes / screw bushes



Examples of correct removed fabric covering holes / screw bushes

1.22 Holes and dowels

- Holes for dowels must be tight, to prevent the dowels from falling out during assembly.
- The depth of the holes must be round 2 mm deeper accumulated, than the length of the dowel used.

1.23 Plastic stickers for coverage of holes and Minifix houses

The fitting bag must contain stickers to cover Minifix houses etc. placed on A surfaces.

Note: Regarding classification of surfaces - See [JYSK 4003](#).

The stickers must comply with the surface color and structure they are added on.

Plastic caps are not allowed as they pose a choking risk for small children.

1.24 Scissor fitting and moveable parts

If the product contains any dangerous fittings or areas where fingers can be trapped, the risk must be minimized by adding a protection or other risk reducing measures.



Example of scissor fittings and protection added.

1.25 Back panels

Visible back panels, e.g. on the inside of display cabinets must have the same surface/foil/veneer as the rest of the furniture, unless specific color variations are agreed upon with CAM for design purposes.

Back panels can in some cases be supported by a bar / back rail, depending on the size and thickness.

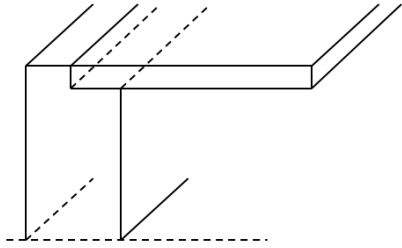
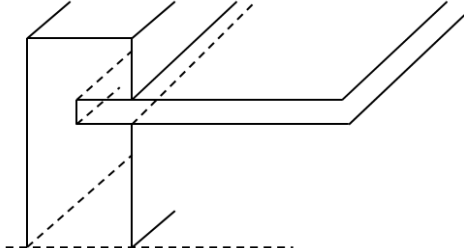
If a back panel consist of two joined panels, JYSK requires the back panels to be taped or glued together.

Tape or glue is of course not needed in the connection between two back panels, if the back panels are fastened on a middle wall or on a fixed shelf, which also cover the connection between the two back panels.

H-lists for back panels are not acceptable, as they offer insufficient support.

To ensure that the furniture can be assembled in exact 90° angle, one of the below solutions must be used for mounting the back panel.

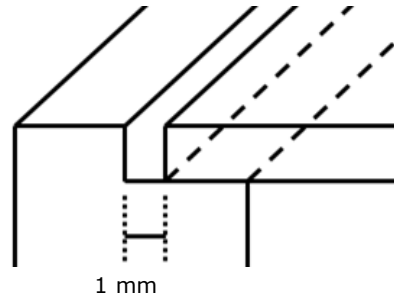
If the furniture is not assembled in 90°, it will be impossible for the customer to adjust doors and drawers correctly.

	
<p>Back panel in a rabbet</p>	<p>Back panel in a groove</p>

- Back panel in a rabbet:
 - If fastened with nails, a nail holder must be included, to secure the nails are placed in correct distance from the edge. Please be aware not to violate any copyright of nail holder.
 - If fastened with screws, the back panel must be predrilled for all screws.
 - If the back panel must be fastened on a middle side or shelf with nails, there must be added a line on the back panel, where to fasten it, or the AI must show how the customer makes a line in correct position (nail holder for mounting these nails should not be included).
- Back panel in a groove:
 - Is always fastened with rear panel holders and shown in AI where to place to give best possible stability.
 - If the back panel must be fastened on a middle side or shelf with nails, there must be added a black line on the back panel, where to fasten it, or the AI must show how the customer makes a line in correct position (nail holder for mounting these nails should not be included).
 - Groove must be 1 mm wider than the thickness of the back panel.

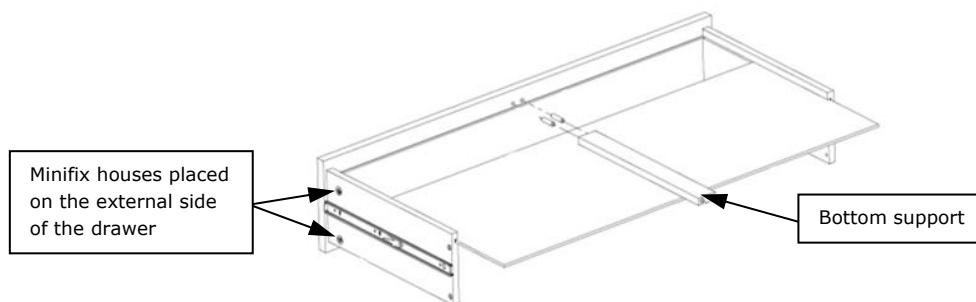
		
<p>Nail holder</p>	<p>Rear panel holder</p>	<p>Pre-printed line for fasten back panel to shelf</p>

- To absorb tolerances on back panels, JYSK advise to construct the back panel with 1 mm space in each side, and top/bottom.



1.26 Drawers

- Permitted extension elements can be seen in chapter [1.17.1](#).
- Drawers having an external width ≥ 700 mm. must have a bottom support rail in the middle, to ensure a firm and stabile connection between back and front of drawer, and to stabilize the drawer bottom.
- Drawers must have a device to preventing them from falling out of the cabinet.
 The stopping device can either be included in the extension element or be a separate stopper.
- The drawer bottom must be placed in a groove in all four drawer parts.
- The groove must be 1 mm wider than the thickness of the drawer bottom.
- The thickness of the drawer bottom must be $\geq 2,5$ mm.
- Minifix houses must be placed on the external side of the drawer.



Example of support rail for wide drawers and external Minifix houses

1.27 Support legs

Products with a width of ≥ 1000 mm, without middle-side, and with space between bottom-plate and floor, must have at least one centered height adjustable support leg.

Products with middle-side and with space between bottom-plate and floor must have a height adjustable support leg under each middle-side.



Example of centered support leg

If the furniture has a support leg, it must be height adjustable, to level out the furniture, and to prevent down bending.

It must be possible to adjust the total length of the support leg incl. adjustable foot from 5 mm above floor level to 5 mm "under" floor level.



Support legs with adjustable foot

1.28 Floor protection

All sides and legs in contact with the floor must include floor protection devices for the customer to mount.

Plastic caps must be delivered pre-mounted.

The floor protection can be felt pads, glide nails, PP/PE or Nylon foot caps.



The floor protection device must be fitted size wise to the individual furniture.

Glide nails are sufficient for furniture with socket.

Felt pads are sufficient for wooden legs and must be minimum 3 mm in thickness.

Plastic caps are sufficient for metal legs or as a special designed feet.

Regarding floor protection for chairs see [5.10](#).

			
<p>Felt pads</p>	<p>Glide nail</p>	<p>Plastic cap</p>	<p>EVA cap (not acceptable)</p>

2 Storage furniture

2.1 General for storage furniture

In JYSK the following product types belong to the storage furniture category:

Bookcase/room divider	Bathroom cabinet	Kitchen cabinet
Chest of drawer	Wardrobe	Sideboard/display cabinet
TV-Units	Bedside table	Shoe storage
Console table	Dressing table	Small furniture misc.

Storage furniture must be tested according to **EN 14749** and be able to pass.

Exceptions (e.g. for small furniture misc.) must be approved by [JYSK C&Q](#).

2.1.1 Anti-topple brackets for storage furniture

All Storage furniture with doors and/or drawers must be supplied with anti-topple bracket(s) for safety reasons.

Storage furniture without doors and/or drawers and with a height ≥ 600 mm and intended to be standing on the floor against a wall must also be supplied with anti-topple bracket(s) for safety reasons.

These requirements are also including furniture with wheels, as well as writing desks, dressing tables, bar tables and console tables.

Screws for fastening anti-topple bracket(s) to the furniture must be added in the fitting box.

Screws and plugs for fastening the bracket to the wall must never be supplied, as the wall type of customer is unknown. A warning regarding this must be included in the assembly instruction.

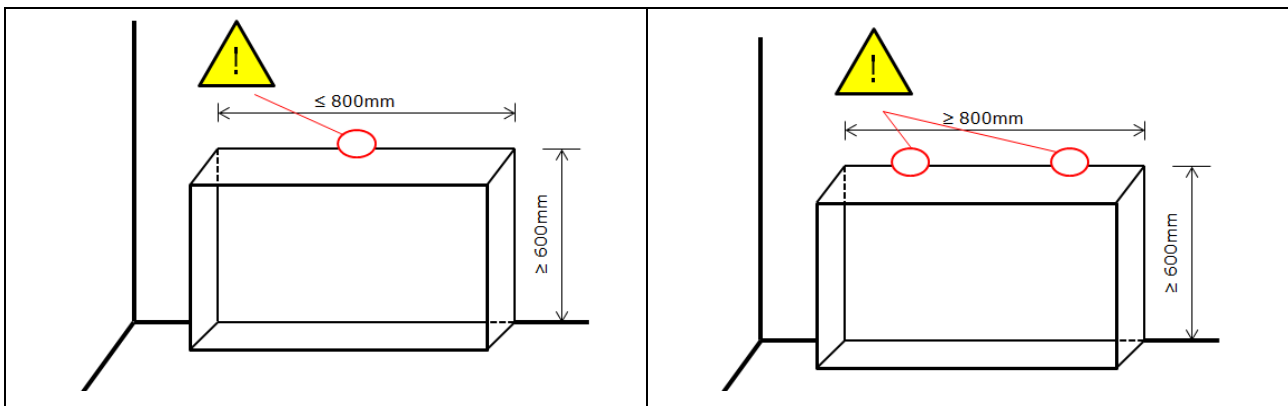
Below are examples for placement of metal bracket, depending on furniture width. If possible, the metal bracket should not be visible after assembly.

JYSK require one metal bracket for a width ≤ 800 mm and two metal brackets for a width > 800 mm.

If the furniture has a height ≥ 1900 mm. the anti-topple bracket(s) can be placed on the top of the furniture.

If the furniture has a height < 1900 mm. the anti-topple bracket(s) must be placed inside the furniture.

There should always be pre-drilled holes for the screws to fix the anti-topple metal brackets.

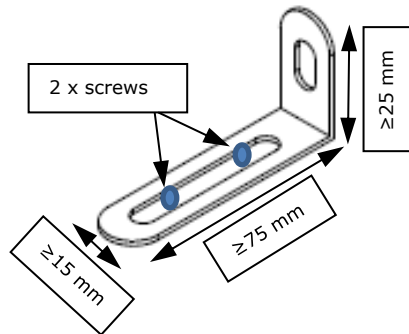


Examples of placement for metal bracket(s)

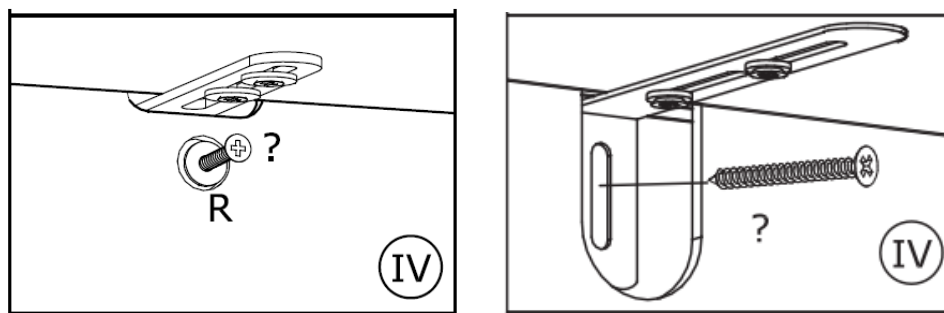
The size of metal bracket must be minimum 75x25x15 mm and thickness minimum 1,5 mm.

The metal bracket must be same type as below and mounted with two screws in the furniture.

The size of the oval hole must make it possible to adjust the metal bracket from 0 - 20 mm out from the back edge of the furniture. This to compensate for any list between floor and wall.



It must be possible to fasten the metal bracket(s) to the wall through a hole, or a cut out in the back panel, as shown in below example:



2.1.2 Doors with hinges

For doors with hinges, the number of hinges each door must be according to below table:

Door length/height	Number of hinges
≤1000 mm.	2
1001-1750 mm.	3
>1750 mm.	4

- **Note:** Requirements for hinges can be found in [JYSK 3001](#).

2.2 Bookcase/Room divider

A bookcase or room divider is a product type as shown in example pictures below



- If the furniture is intended to be able to fit A4 binders (decided by CAM), the distance between shelves must be ≥ 330 mm and the depth ≥ 290 mm.



- Be careful when choosing material for shelves, as MDF and thin particle boards have a tendency to deflect over time, due to the different materials static properties, solid wood with veneer, foil or plastic surface is JYSK preferred choice.
 A rule of thumb is that a shelf made of MDF / Chipboard and without support from a middle side should never be > 800 mm. in length.

2.3 Bathroom cabinets

A bathroom cabinet is a product type as shown in example pictures below.



Furniture intended for use in bathrooms must be constructed to withstand the high humidity such rooms provide. Wooden parts must not be in direct contact with the floor, and all edges must be covered with edge-banding.

2.4 Accessories

In JYSK the following types of products are considered to belong to Accessories for furniture and are shown in example pictures below.



Accessories are pieces of furniture, which are useless on its own, but meant to be an add-on for existing products.

Examples of accessories can be:

- Top cabinets for wardrobes, which add extra height and storage room to wardrobes.
- Shelves for wardrobes.
- Soft close mechanisms for sliding doors.

The requirements for furniture accessories are the same as for furniture they are related to, regarding material, functionality, surfaces etc.

2.5 Chest of drawers

Chest of drawers as product type is shown in example pictures below.



2.6 Wardrobes

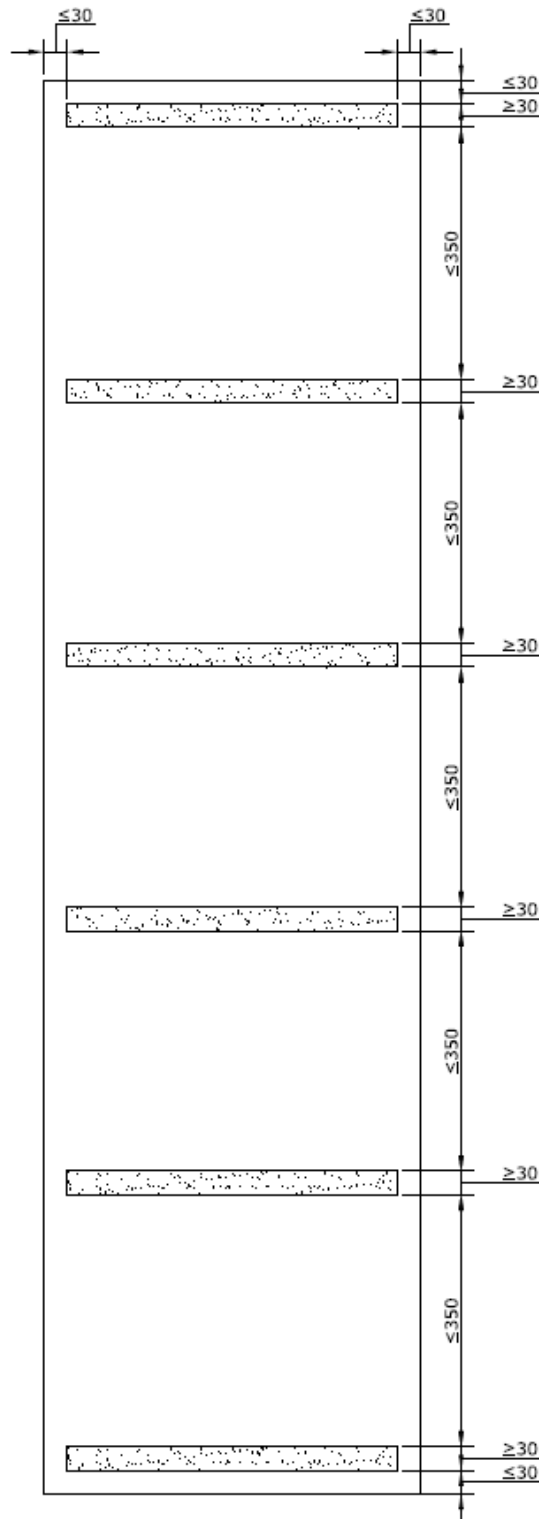
Wardrobes as product types are shown in example pictures below.



- Sides must be constructed and dimensioned to bear the weight of doors, so no deformations or unintentional movement occur.
- Internal depth of wardrobes must ≥ 560 mm to ensure a standard coat hanger can fit into the cabinet.
- For hallway solutions the internal depth can be 400 mm, this must be agreed with CAM.

Regarding wardrobes with mirror on doors:

- The mirror must be fixed to the door with a special mirror tape that is tested and approved for mirrors.
- JYSK recommend the tape to be added in horizontal lines to avoid bending of doors.
- Mirror glass must comply with the requirements in chapter [1.16](#).



 : Mirror tape ≥ 30 mm

Example of how to place tape on mirrors to be fixed on doors

2.7 Sideboard and Display cabinet

Sideboard as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Display cabinet as product type is shown in example pictures below.



2.8 TV units

TV unit as product type is shown in example pictures below.



TV units must have holes in the back-panel to allow cables to trough.

JYSK require minimum one Ø50 mm. hole per opening in the unit.

Deflection can be a major issue for TV units, due to the weight of the TV, therefore it is important to take this fact into consideration when construction these.

2.9 Bedside tables

Bedside table as product type is shown in example pictures below.



2.10 Shoe storage

Shoe storage as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Shoe storage furniture with flaps or doors must have a functional depth of ≥ 330 mm (EUR shoe size 45).

For shoe storage furniture with flaps, the flap must be able to close normally, when shoes with this length are inserted at a 90° angle towards the top of the drawer front.

JYSK prefer that the inside hardware for shoe storage with flaps, is made of metal or nylon instead of PP/PE plastic, as these plastic types tends to become fragile and will break.

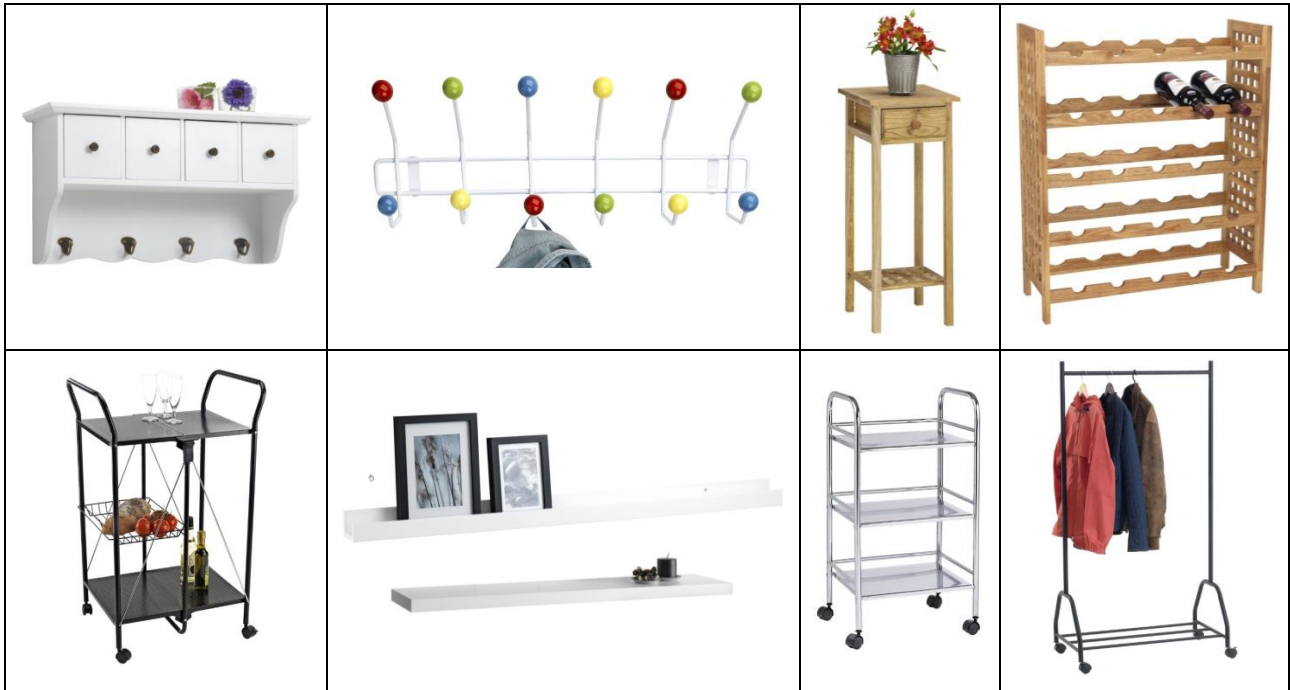
2.11 Console tables

Console tables as product type are shown in example pictures below.



2.12 Small furniture misc.

This category contains many various product types, as shown in example pictures below.



3 Mirrors

Mirrors as product type are shown in example pictures below.



- Mirror glass must comply with the requirements in chapter 1.16.
- Fittings for wall hanging mirrors must be pre-mounted on the mirror.
- A rectangular wall hanging mirror must be able to be mounted on the wall in both horizontal and vertical direction.

4 Beds

In JYSK the following product types are considered belonging to the category beds, which is characterized by being furniture whose main purpose is sleeping.

The category contains the following product types:

Wooden Bed Frames	Metal Bed Frames
Folding beds	Bunk Beds/Cabin beds/Multi Unit Beds

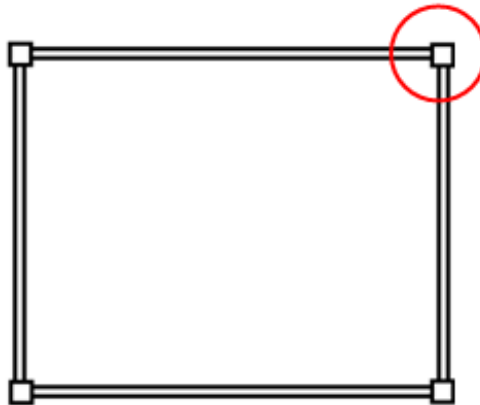
4.1 General for beds

All beds with a frame must comply with below requirements for inner sizes, to fit with JYSK assortment of mattresses.

Bed size [cm]	Inner width [cm]	Tolerance [cm]	Inner length [cm]	Tolerance [cm]	Middle support	Number of legs for middle support
90 x 200	90,5	+/- 0,2	200,5	+/- 0,2	No	-
120 x 200	120,5	+/- 0,2	200,5	+/- 0,2	Yes	2
140 x 200	140,5	+/- 0,2	200,5	+/- 0,2	Yes	2
150 x 200	150,5	+/- 0,2	200,5	+/- 0,2	Yes	2
160 x 200	160,5	+/- 0,2	200,5	+/- 0,2	Yes	2
180 x 200	180,5	+/- 0,2	200,5	+/- 0,2	Yes	2

If the bed frame is constructed as shown below, where the legs are interfering with the inner size, the bedside must have the above inner length.

Meaning the gap the legs are creating, will only be visible in the length, and not in the width.



Bed frame where corner legs interfere with the inner size

Constructions as shown below or in a similar way, where the fittings reduce the internal length / width are NOT acceptable.



A construction with fittings that reduce the internal length / width is NOT acceptable on bed frames

4.2 Wooden bed frames

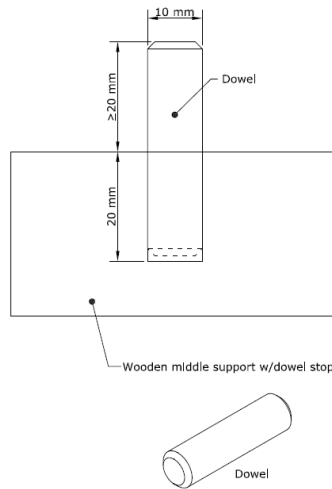
Wooden bed frames as product type is shown in example pictures below.



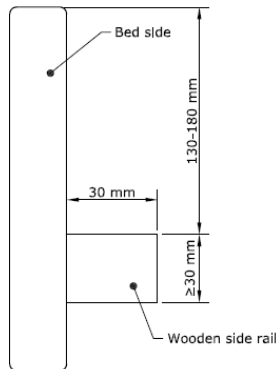
Wooden bed frames must be tested according to **EN 1725** and be able to pass.

All bed frames must be suitable for box mattresses and spring mattresses on slats.

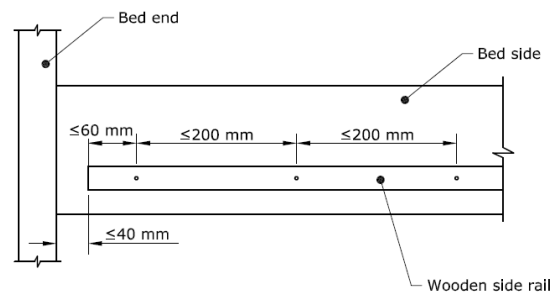
- Distance from the side rail to the top of bed side should be 130-180 mm.
- For beds with wooden side rails, the rails must be 30 mm. wide, and the thickness must be ≥ 30 mm. Holes for fastening the side rail into the bed sides must be placed in center of the rail thickness.
- The distance from the bed end, to where the side rail start must be ≤ 40 mm.
- For side rails JYSK require a maximum distance of 200 mm between each screw, and maximum 60 mm from the end of the rail to the first screw.
- Wooden side rails must be fixed to the bed side with glue and screws. Wooden side rails must always be pre-mounted by manufacturer.
- Wooden side rails must be made of MDF, chipboard, solid wood or plywood.
- Side rails on wooden bed sides can also be a metal rail, fastened in a groove and secured with screws. See requirements for metal rails in [4.3](#) and [4.34](#).
- For beds with wooden middle support, the width of the middle support must be 60 mm., and the thickness of the middle support must be ≥ 30 mm.
- Wooden middle support must be made of solid wood or plywood.
- A wooden middle support must have 4 pcs. $\varnothing 10$ mm. dowels in the centerline of the middle support and evenly distributed in the length, to make sure the slat bases are not moving sideways. Dowels must be min. 20 mm. outside the middle support rail.
- Wooden support legs must be $\geq 40 \times 40$ mm or $\geq 30 \times 60$ mm.
- If the wooden support leg is $\geq 40 \times 40$ mm, it can be mounted with one confirmat screw or one threaded pin and screw bush.
- If the wooden support leg is $\geq 30 \times 60$ mm. it must have at least two fix points to avoid it from turning. It can with two confirmat screws or one confirmat screw and two dowels.
- Support legs for middle support, must always have a height adjustable foot.
- It must be possible to adjust the total length of the support leg incl. adjustable foot from 10 mm above floor level to 5 mm "under" floor level.
- The connection between bed side, and head/foot end, must be at least two connection fitting and two dowels, to ensure a secure and strong connection.
 - For construction in MDF and chipboard, the fitting connection must go through the head/foot end from outside and fastened in the bed side with a cross dowel or similar fitting.
 - For construction in solid wood, the connection does not have to go through the head/foot end.



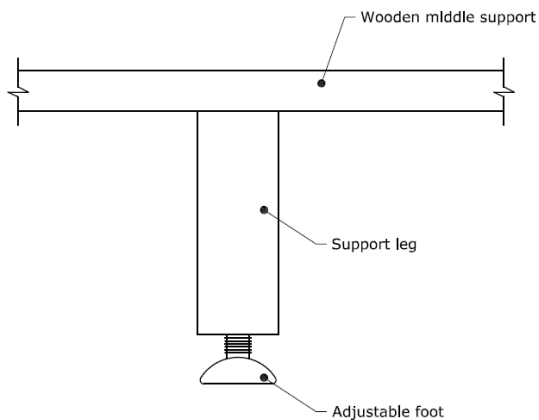
Wooden middle support w/dowel stop



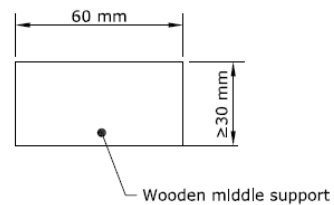
Wooden side rail



Wooden side rail on bed side



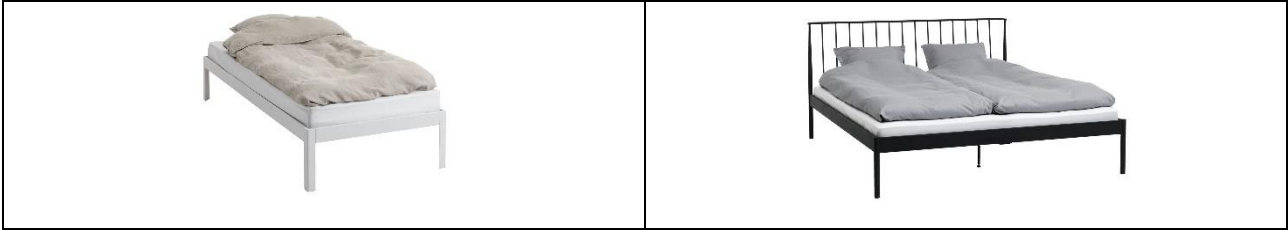
Support leg w/adjustable foot



Wooden middle support

4.3 Metal bed frames

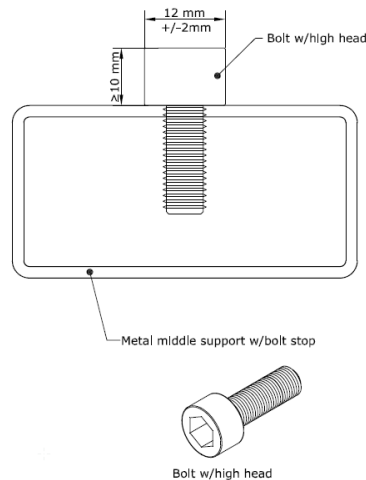
Metal bed frames as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Metal bed frames must be tested according to **EN 1725** and be able to pass.

All metal bed frames must be suitable for box mattresses and spring mattresses on slats.

- Distance from the side rail to the top of bed side should be 130-180 mm.
- Metal side rails must be 30 mm. wide, and a thickness able to bear the required weight.
- The distance from the bed end, to where the side rail start must be ≤ 40 mm.
- Metal middle support rails must be 60 mm. and a thickness able to bear the required weight.
- A metal middle support must have 4 pcs. M8 bolts w/high head in the centerline of the middle support and evenly distributed in the length, to make sure the slat bases are not moving sideways. Bolt head must be min. 10 mm. in high.
- Support legs for middle support, must always have a height adjustable foot.
- It must be possible to adjust the total length of the support leg incl. adjustable foot from 10 mm above floor level to 5 mm "under" floor level.
- The connection between bed side, and head/foot end must be with at least two connection fittings (bolts).
- For beds with side rails and middle support made of metal, there must be 6 through-going holes for fixing the slatted base. Each hole must be $\varnothing 6$ mm. The holes must be placed according to below drawings and table with required center distances (CD).



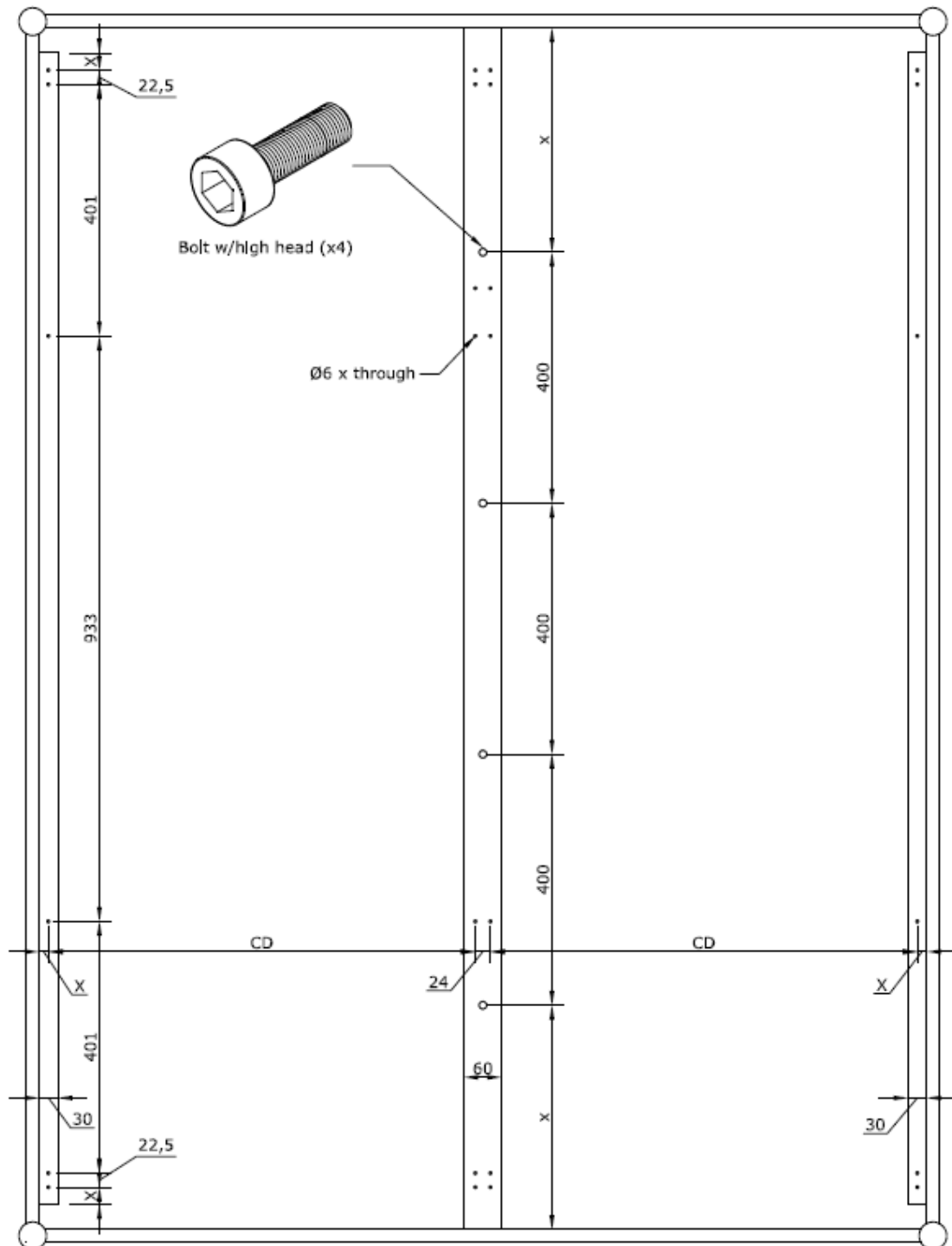
Metal middle support w/bolt stop

Bed size [cm]	Center distance (CD) between drillings in rails [mm]	Middle support
90 x 190/200	876	No
120 x 190/200	576	Yes
140 x 190/200	676	Yes
150 x 190/200	726	Yes
160 x 190/200	776	Yes
180 x 190/200	876	Yes

Center distance (CD) for holes in metal side rails and metal middle supports

***Above drawing shows the position for drillings in metal bed frames
for mattress length = 200 cm.***

* = Position for holes in metal rails and middle support



**Above drawing shows the position for drillings in metal bed frames
for mattress length = 190 cm.**

4.4 Bunk beds/Cabin beds/Multi units

Bunk beds/Cabin beds/Multi units as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Bunk beds and beds must be tested according to **EN 747** and be able to pass.

Note: **EN 747** also has strict rules for warnings written in the AI and on the bed as well.

- Bunkbeds and high beds must be provided with two metal anti topple brackets, in some cases straps can be accepted, but this must be approved by [JYSK C&Q](#).
- The distance between upper edge of safety rail and the wall must be ≤ 75 mm or ≥ 230 mm.
- Bunk beds and high beds must have a mark showing the maximum mattress height, as this is required in the relevant EN standard for this product type.
- Decorative items, plastic caps or similar loose parts, are not allowed on the bed, as children can swallow them.
- Bunk beds and high beds must be constructed with metal side rails. Thickness of metal side rails must be $\geq 1,0$ mm.
- The distance from the bed end, to where the metal side rail start must be ≤ 40 mm.
- The metal side rail must be mounted with screws and in a groove in the bedside.
- For metal side rails JYSK require a maximum distance of 200 mm between each screw, and maximum 60 mm from the end of the rail to the first screw.
- Bunk beds and high beds must always include bed slats.



Example of metal side rails

For bunk beds/high beds/multi-unit beds with additional functions, note that it is not enough to test only according to **EN 747**. Additional functions require additional testing, according to relevant standard, this can be seating parts, tables etc.

4.5 Folding beds

Folding beds as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Locking device, when bed is folded and not in use, must be designed so it is easy and safe to use.

5 Seating furniture

In JYSK the following product types are considered belonging to the category seating furniture, which is characterized by being furniture whose main purpose is seating.

The category contains the following product types.



Sofa	Sofa accessories	Sofa beds
Modular sofas	Armchairs	Kids chairs
Office chairs / Gaming chairs	Pouffes	Dining chairs
Folding chairs/stools	Bar stools	Benches

5.1 General for seating furniture

All seating furniture must be comfortable, regardless of design and choice of materials. It must not be possible to feel any part of the construction inside when sitting.

The material used inside a seating furniture must be in the needed strength and in a sufficient material.

Frame parts inside a sofa / sofa bed should be made of LVL / plywood, solid wood or glue board. (JYSK don't accept a throughgoing finger joint in any frame parts, but finger jointed glue board can be accepted).

	
Throughgoing finger joint (not acceptable in any frame parts)	Finger jointed glue board

Seating furniture (except Desk Chairs, Office chairs, Gaming chairs and kids chairs) must be tested according to **EN 12520** and be able to pass.

If the seating furniture has a recliner function, the functionality of a folding mechanism must be tested according to **EN 13759** min. 3500 cycles and be able to pass.

5.2 Sofas

Sofa as product type is shown in picture examples below.



5.3 Sofa accessories

The requirements for sofa accessories are the same as for any other sofa product.

5.4 Sofa beds

A sofa bed is multifunctional furniture as it can be both a sofa and a bed.

Sofa beds must be tested according to **EN 12520** and **EN 1725** and be able to pass.

The comfort is important for a sofa bed, meaning that no hard parts from the inner construction are disturbing the comfort when sitting / laying in the bed.

The inner size lengthwise must ≥ 1900 mm and the height must be ≥ 350 mm.

Dispensation to the height can be given by CAM.

Sofa beds as product type are shown in example pictures below.



5.5 Modular sofas

Modular sofas are sofa components meant to be built together, based on customer demand.

Essential is that all elements always fit together, e.g. same height on backs etc.

Modular sofa as product type is shown in example pictures below.



5.6 Armchairs

There are various types of armchairs; some have added functionality such as massage function, rocking chair, rotational or reclining function.

Some armchairs have a footstool included, if so, the footstool must be tested separately.

Armchairs as product type are shown in example pictures below.



5.7 Kids chairs

Kid chairs are seating furniture intended for kids/teenagers, both in size, choice of color, decoration and so.

Seating for children must be tested according to **FIRA/FRQG C002** (see [1.8.1](#)).

Any product for children is always considered a risk product in JYSK. Kid chairs must also be tested according to Toy directive for migration of dangerous elements and safety.

Kid chairs as product type are shown in example pictures below.



5.8 Desk chairs, Office chairs and Gaming chairs

5.8.1 General requirements for desk chairs, office chairs and gaming chairs

- 3 steps plastic cover for the gas lift is in some cases needed as the chair may not be able to pass EN test without the cover. If the chair can pass EN-test without the 3 steps plastic cover, it is up to [CAM](#) to decide if the cover should be included or not.
- Screws must have thread locker (e.g. Loctite) on them for product safety reasons.
- Gas lifts must be fitted with a plastic cover cap to avoid unintended release during transportation. It must be shown clearly in the assembly instruction, that the cover cap must be re-moved before assembling. Also, the packaging of the gas lift must be done in a way which clearly indicates, that the cover cap must be removed before assembly. This can be done by placing the cover cap outside the plastic bag.



Example of how to make the packaging of the gas lifts

- Color of gas lift must match color of base.
- Brands allowed for gas lifts:
 - LANT
 - KGS
 - MDI
- A tight fit between gas lift and base + inside gas lift must be ensured to avoid wobbling. A maximum sideways deflection of +/- 1 mm is allowed when gas lift is fully extended.
- Must have a swivel function.
- Adjustment handles can be with illustration, but it must be without any text.
- Wheels for office chairs must be the soft type.



Example of wheel

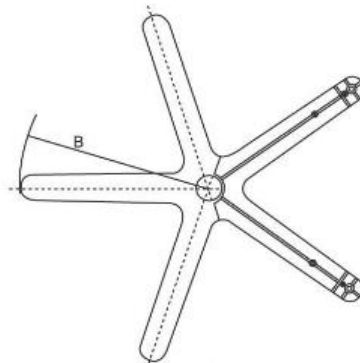
- All wheels must be with brake function, meaning they can only roll when they are loaded due to safety reasons.
- Plastic caps/covers for screw heads are not allowed, as they pose a choking risk for small children.
- Material for bases must be aluminum, metal or nylon (PA6 + 15-30 % glass fiber). PA6 must be 100% virgin material.
- Material for plastic armrest can be PP or Nylon (PA6 + 15-30% glass fiber) and must in all cases be 100% virgin material.

Standard for how to measure the overall size

Back rest has to be in Upright position.



To specify the width of the base, the measurements (B) must be from taking from the center of the base to the edges of the legs:



5.8.2 Desk chairs

Desk chairs as product type are shown in example pictures below.



Special requirements for desk chairs:

- If fitted with mechanism with tilt function; it must be a simple butterfly mechanism with full metal plate to activate gas lift.
- Height adjustment with gas lift **EN 16955** min. class 3
- Must be tested according to **EN 1335** and be able to pass. Some desk chairs might not be able to pass **EN 1335**. Permission for test according to **EN 12520** must be agreed with [JYSK C&Q](#).

5.8.3 Office chairs

Office chairs as product type are shown in example pictures below.



Special requirements for office chairs:

- Advanced tilt mechanism – lockable in all positions and must be with possible seat adjustment. Mechanism must have full metal plate to activate gas lift.
- Height adjustment with gas lift **EN 16955** min. class 4
- Must be tested according to **EN 1335** and be able to pass.
- Durability test for armrests must be at least 500 N x 60.000 cycles, instead of 400 N stated in standard.
- Chair must be designed, constructed and tested to bear an everyday load of at least 150 kg. Means castor and chair base durability must be tested with 150 kg x 36.000 cycles, instead of 110 kg stated in the standard.

5.8.4 Gaming chairs

Gaming chairs as product type are shown in example pictures below.



Gaming chairs must comply with the general requirements for office chairs according to [5.8.3](#)

5.9 Pouffes

A pouffe is a mainly for seating, but a functionality in the form of storage is often added.

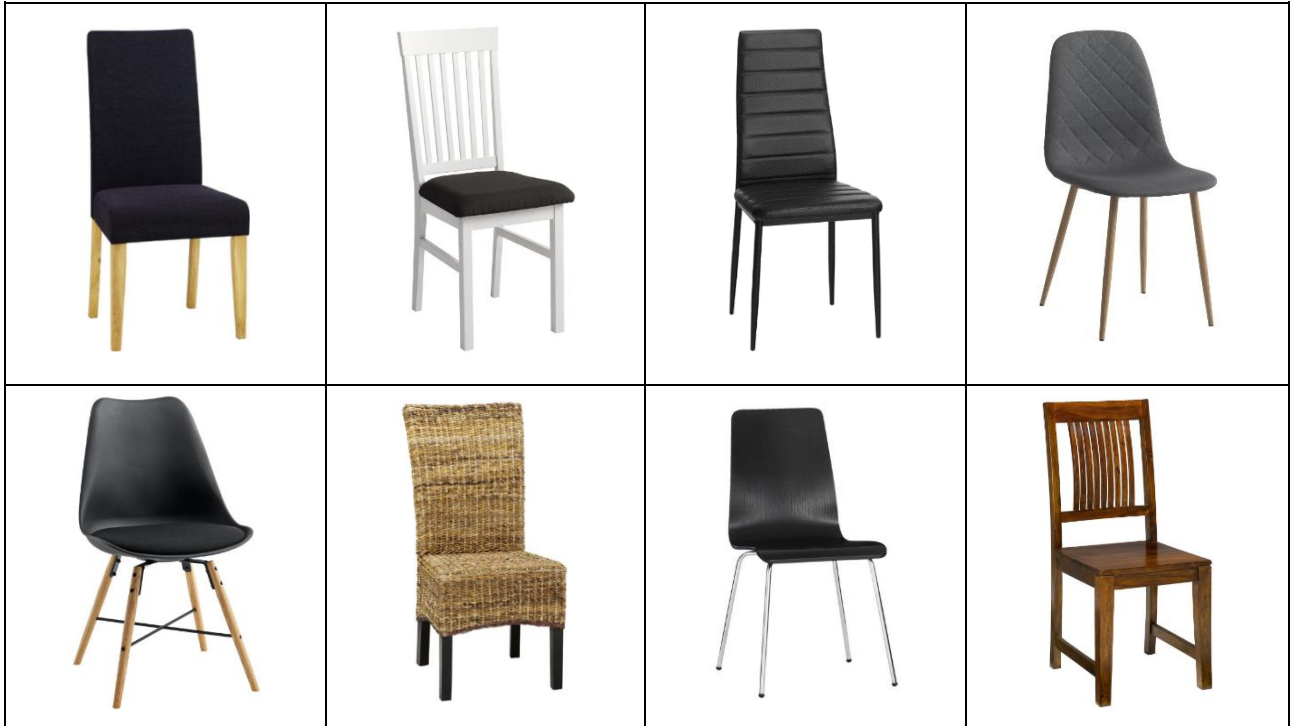
Pouffes as product type are shown in example pictures below.



Pouffes with children-appeal must also be tested according to **EN 71-1** and **EN 71-3** but should not be marked as toys.

5.10 Dining chairs

Dining chairs as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Wobbling

To avoid wobbling chairs must be constructed so it is possible to adjust the legs during assembly, which means all four legs must touch the floor at the same time.

However, JYSK accept up to 2 mm wobbling.

Dining chairs – bulk packing

If there are more than one chair in a box, there must be supplied one assembly instruction (AI) and one separate set of fittings for each chair, to sell only one piece from the box.

The AI must be packed in the bag, either together with the seat or with the backrest, and secured not to fall out.

The fitting bag/box must be fastened to the legs or seat.

Caps/feet for dining chairs

All dining chairs must stand evenly on the floor, regardless of the angle of the legs.

Meaning that feet/caps must be designed to compensate for any angles of legs.

If angle compensating foot caps are used, they must be used on all legs, not just some of them. A foot cap must always be in harmony with the rest of the chair, both in size and in color.

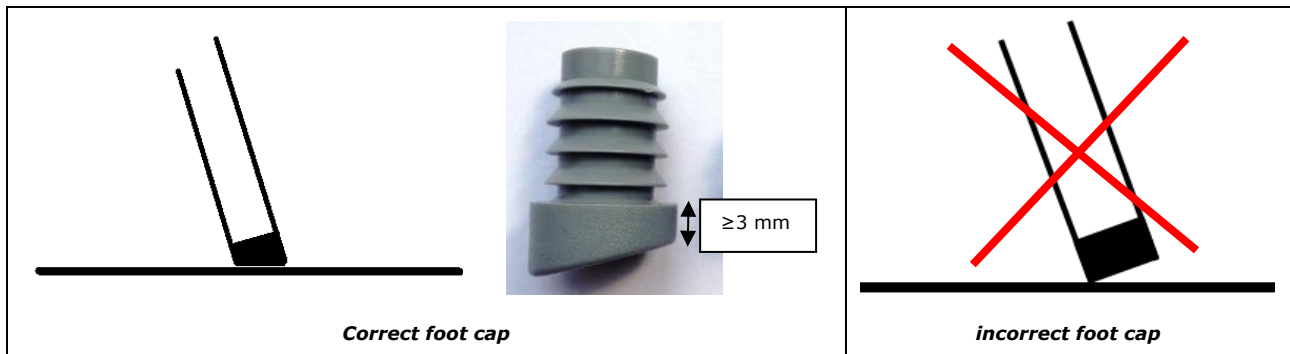
For wooden chair legs, JYSK require 3 mm felt pads, matching the size of the legs.

The felt pads must be supplied in the fitting bag, for the consumer to mount.

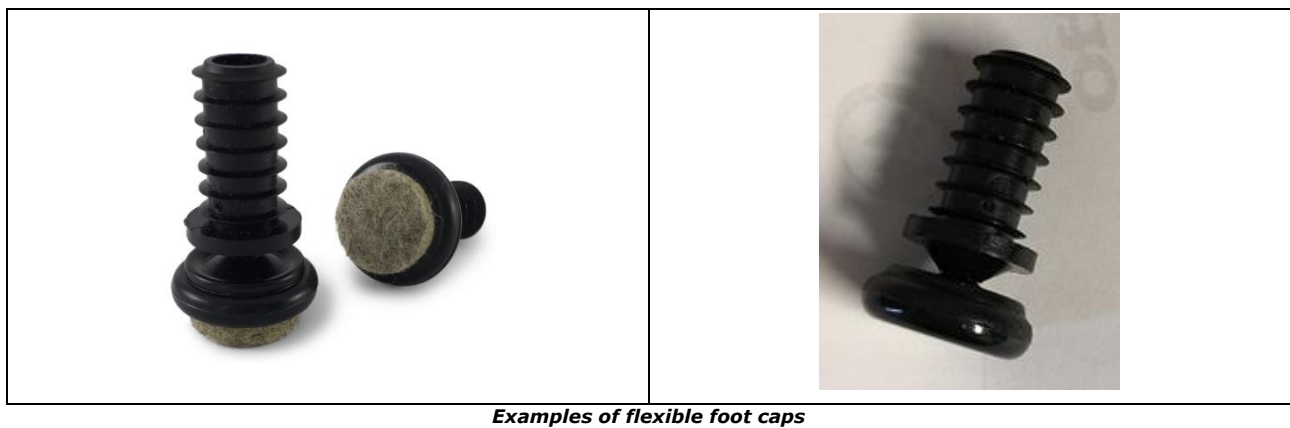
For metal legs with custom made foot caps, the foot caps must last for the entire lifetime of the chair to avoid claims.

JYSK require foot caps made of virgin PP, PE, POM or Nylon with ≥ 3 mm material between metal leg and the floor.

Custom made foot caps must be mounted from manufacturer.



Another solution for compensating angles can be a flexible foot cap.



Chairs with trumpet base must be supplied with a plastic ring underneath, made of virgin PE.

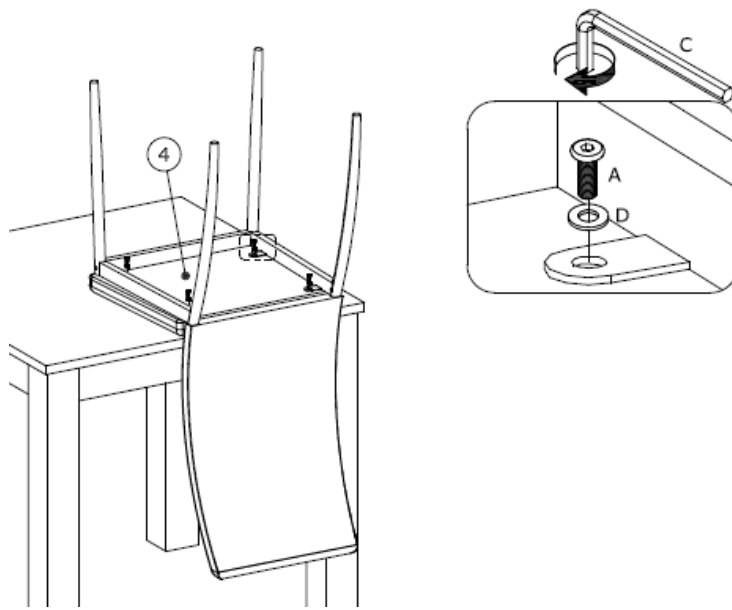


Example of trumpet base

Attachment of seats on dining chairs

To secure a good and strong connection, a seat for a dining chair must be attached to the frame with a bolt in a screw bush pre-mounted in the seat.

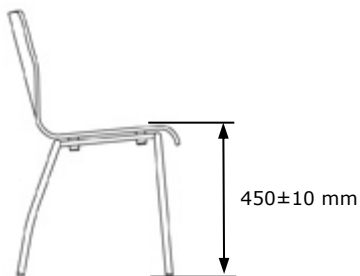
A seat for a dining chair must not be attached to the frame with chipboard screws.



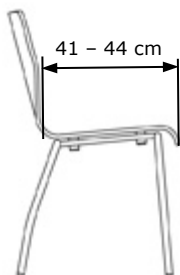
Example of how to attach the seat to the frame with a bolt

Measurements

- Seat height of dining chairs must be 450 mm (± 10 mm).
- The height is measured from the front of the seat to floor.
- If the seat is upholstered a weight similar to the daily use, must be applied when measuring.



- Height of the armrests (if any) must be ≤ 650 mm, to fit requirements for dining tables.
- Seat depth must be 410-440 mm.



- Seat width of dining chairs must be ≥ 400 mm.

5.11 Folding chairs/stools

Folding chairs as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Folding chairs must be tested according to **EN 12520** and be able to pass.

The same requirements are valid for foot caps and other parts on the legs in contact with floors seats as for dining chairs, as well as the requirement for attachment of seats on dining chairs also counts for folding chairs.

Stools as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Stools must be tested according to **EN 12520** and be able to pass.

Stools are various products intended as additional seating/storage.

When performing risk assessments for stools the supplier must take into account that end-user might stand on the product.

If there are any risk associated, a warning for it must be on the product itself; this could be a pictogram underneath the seat, and a written warning in the assembly instructions.

The same requirements are valid for foot caps and other parts on the legs in contact with floors, as for dining chairs, as well as the requirement for attachment of seats on dining chairs also counts for stools.

5.12 Bar stools

Bar stools is seating furniture like dining chairs, but with additional height.

Bar stools as product type is shown in example pictures below.



The same requirements are valid for foot caps, and other parts on the legs in contact with floors, as for dining chairs, as well as the requirement for attachment of seats on dining chairs also counts for bar chairs.

- Seat height of bar chairs must be between 730–770 mm in highest position (If chair is upholstered weight must be applied when measuring).

Common for all bar stools with gas lifts:

- Mechanism must be with a full metal plate to activate gas lift.
- Height adjustment with gas lift **EN 16955** min. class 3
- Bar chairs must be designed, constructed and tested to bear an everyday load of at least 130 kg.

5.13 Benches

Benches as product type are shown in example pictures below:



The same requirements are valid for foot caps and other parts on the legs in contact with floors, as for dining chairs, as well as the requirement for attachment of seats on dining chairs also counts for benches.

Measurement of dining benches

- Seat height of dining benches must be 450 mm (± 10 mm).
- The height is measured from the front of the seat to floor.
- If the seat is upholstered a weight similar to the daily use, must be applied when measuring.

Measurements of hallway benches

- Must be agreed with [CAM](#).
- If the seat is upholstered a weight similar to the daily use, must be applied when measuring.

6 Tables

In JYSK the following product types are considered belonging to the category tables, which is characterized by being furniture whose main features is a flat surface, and some kind of support, but not a storage furniture.

The category contains the following product types.

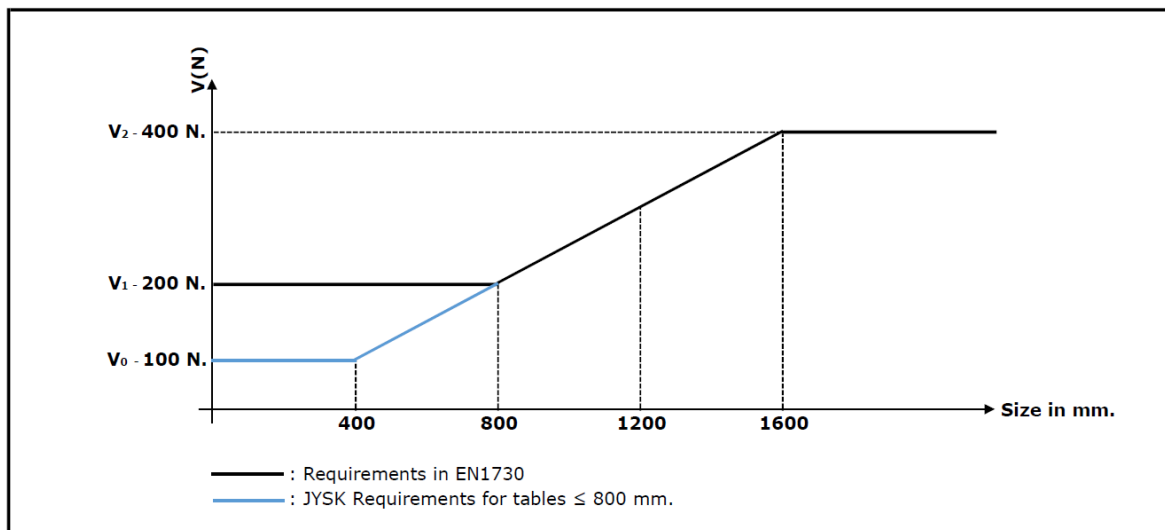
End tables	Coffee tables	Desk/computer desks
High adjustable desks	Dining tables	Bar/bar tables
		Extension leaves

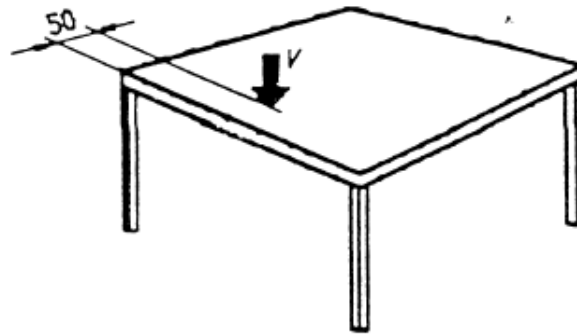
Common for all tables:

- All tables / desks without a high adjustable function must be tested according to **EN 12521** and be able to pass.
- All tables / desks with a high adjustable function must be tested according to **EN 527-2** and be able to pass
- If glass is used as tabletop see [1.10](#).
- When performing risk assessments for tables the supplier must consider that end-user might stand on the product.

If there are any risk associated, a warning for it must be on the product itself; this could be a pictogram underneath the tabletop, and a written warning in assembly instructions.

- Deflection of especially larger tabletops can be an issue. The supplier must ensure, that this does not happen, by choosing the right materials and the right construction for tables.
 JYSK requirements are: 1,5 mm / 1000 mm, the same tolerance are valid for extension leaf.
- MDF and chipboard are not recommended as material for table frames, and other load bearing parts, as these are material with insufficient strength.
- Tables with 3 legs and some small tables with 4 legs often cannot pass **EN 12521**. For this kind of tables with a length ≤ 800 mm. (measured where the table has the longest dimension), JYSK accept the below reduction of the required load according to **EN 12521 (EN 1730 - 7.2)**. Apply the specified vertical load (V) in Newton, determined from the below figure. The vertical load shall be applied 50 mm. from the outer edge of the tabletop, on that side where the load is most likely to cause overturning – normally as far away from the supports/legs as possible.





Where to apply the vertical load when testing tables according to EN 12521

6.1 End tables

End tables are smaller tables and can consist of one or more tables in a set.

End tables as product type are shown in example pictures below.



6.2 Coffee tables

Coffee table as product type is shown in example pictures below.



6.3 Desk/computer desk

Desk/computer desk category is consisting of desk, dedicated computer desk and products such as laptop supports/stands.

Desk/computer desk as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Desks and computer desks must be tested according to **EN 12521** and be able to pass.

A desk/computer desk must have anti-topple metal bracket(s) according to [2.1.1](#).

If the desk/computer desk is without drawers and in general is stable, it can be supplied without anti-topple bracket(s). In all cases this must be agreed with [JYSK C&Q](#).

Measurements of desks

- Table height must be 750 mm (± 10 mm) measured to upper edge of the desktop.
- Height between floor and lower edge of rail must be ≥ 650 mm.

6.4 Height adjustable desk

Hight adjustable desk as product type is shown in example pictures below.



Hight adjustable desks must be tested according to **EN 527-2** and be able to pass.

Electrically operated desks must also comply with [1.9](#).

Measurements of height adjustable desks:

- Depth of top plate must be ≥ 800 mm.
- The height must be able to be adjusted minimum from 680 mm. to 1180 mm. in height measured from the floor to the upper edge of the top plate.
Means the height in lowest position must be ≤ 680 mm. and the height in highest position must be ≥ 1180 mm.

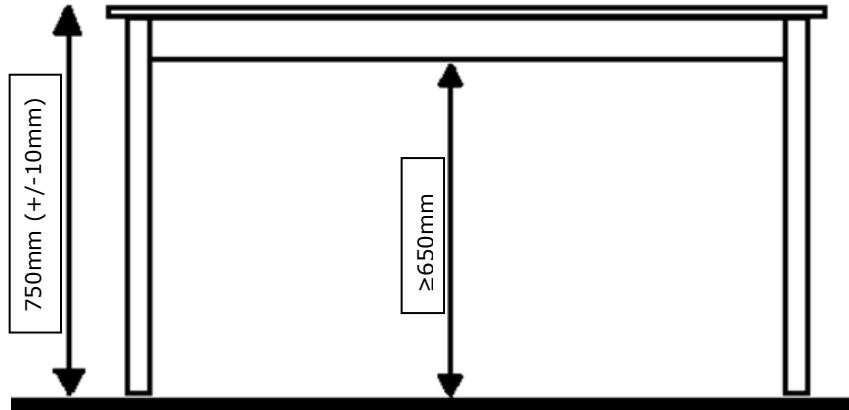
6.5 Dining tables

Dining tables as product type are shown below.



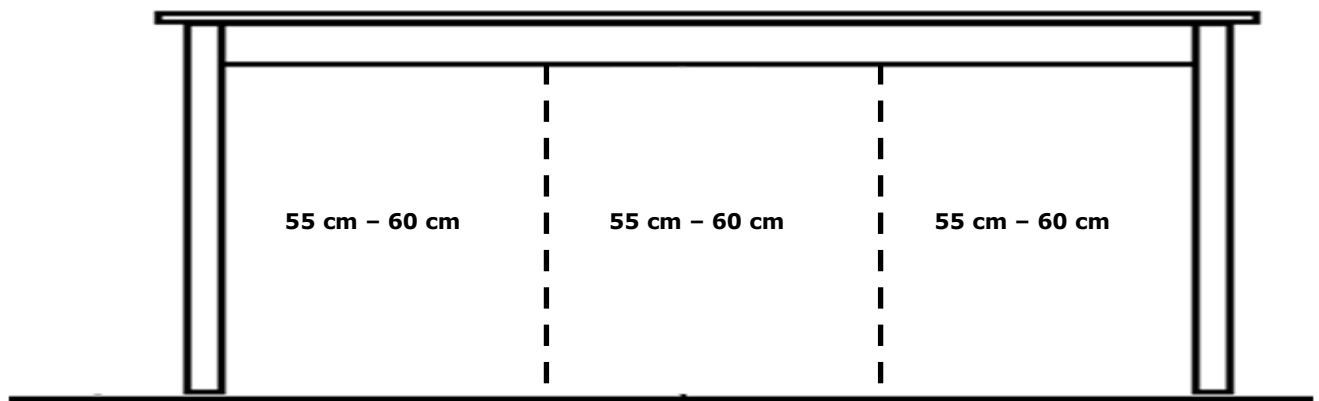
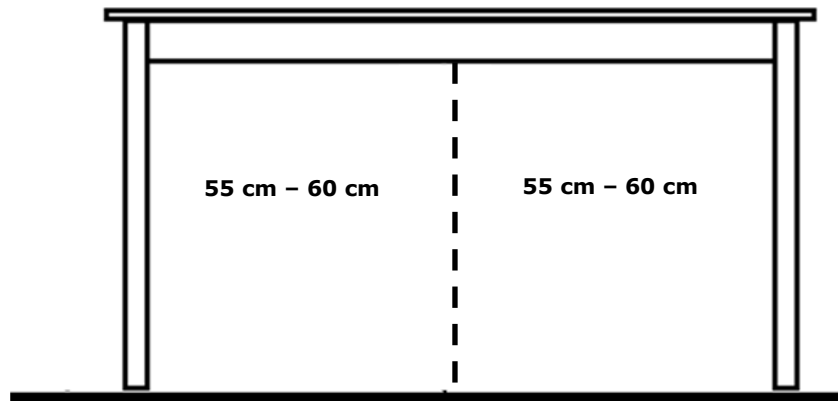
Measurements of dining tables

- Table height must be 750 mm (± 10 mm) measured to upper edge of table.
- Height between floor and lower edge of rail must be ≥ 650 mm.



Standard heights for desks and dining tables

The distance between the legs along the side must be dividable with 55 cm – 60 cm for each seating:



Construction of tables

- Legs must have at least two points where they are fastened.
- Washers and spring washers for bolts must be supplied to ensure a strong and lasting connection.

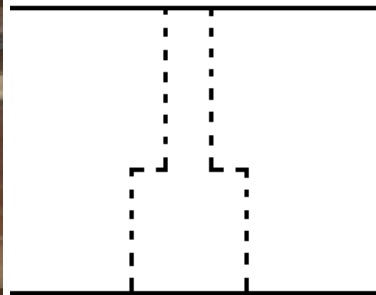


Leg for table fastened in 2 points

- Frames must be attached through countersunk holes drilled in frame.



Countersunk holes in frame



- If a table is small and/or a lightweight table, it must be equipped with an adjustable foot under one leg, to make it possible for the customer to make it stable, this must be cleared with JYSK C&Q.

6.6 Extensions leaves

A leaf is an extension part for a table.

Extension leaves as product type are shown in example pictures below.



In addition to being able to pass **EN12521** the following requirements must be met:

- Extension leaves placed in the center of the table must have at least three male/female control pins and one table lock in each side to keep the extension leave(s) and the table tops together in the correct position.
- Extension leaves for mounting on the end of the tables must be supported by pull-out sticks or similar and must be fixed to the pull-out sticks - could be a finger screw or similar solution. This to avoid the extension plate to come loose unintentionally during use.
- The height difference between tabletop and extension plate must be ≤ 1 mm.
- The sideways difference between tabletop and extension leaf must be controlled within ± 2 mm.
- If the extension leaf is a part of the table and in the same material as the tabletop, it should be packed together with the tabletop to reduce the risk of color difference between tabletop and extension leaf. If the extension leaf is a separate article no., it is very important to limit the color differences to an acceptable level during production.



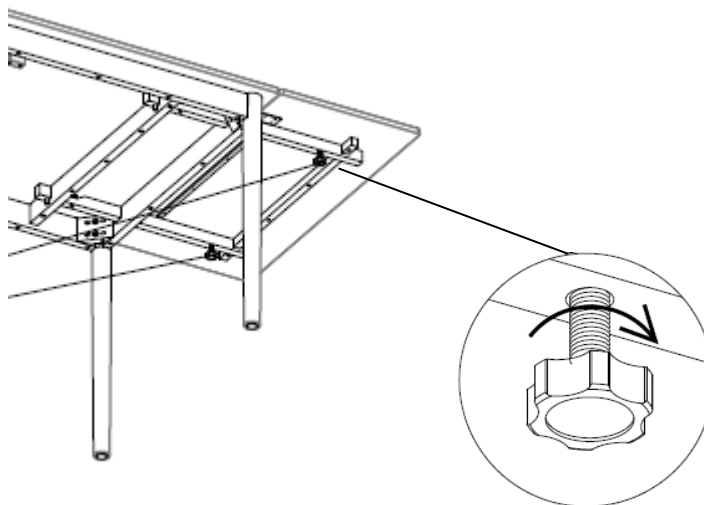
Male/female control pins



Table lock



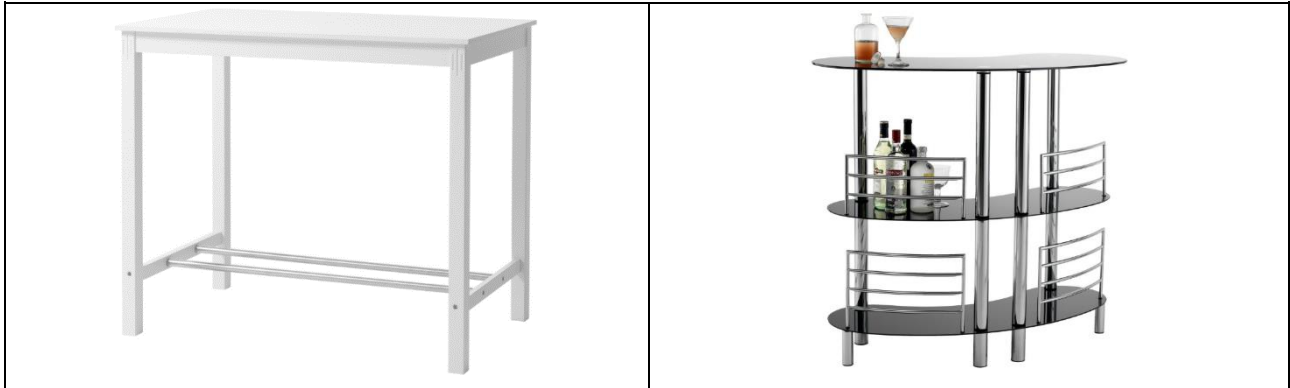
Finger screw



Example of extension fixed with finger screws.

6.7 Bar/Bar tables

Bar and bar table as product type is shown below.



If a bar table has drawers, it must have anti-topple metal brackets according to [2.1.1](#).

Table height must be 1000 mm (± 20 mm).

7 Furniture misc.

In JYSK the following product types are considered belonging to the category furniture misc., which is characterized by being furniture whose main purpose varies, but it does not fall under any other furniture category.

The category contains the following product types.

Hallway benches	Hallway shelves	Coat stands
Baby/Junior furniture	Furniture care/accessories	

For Hallway benches:

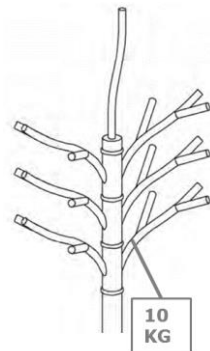
- Benches must be tested according to **EN 12520** and be able to pass.

For Hallway shelves:

- See section for furniture intended for wall hanging.

For Coat stands:

- When performing risk assessments for coat stands, the supplier must account for the risk of overturning due to high point of gravity when hanging heavy coats.
- Each "arm" on the coat stand must be able to support a load of at least 10 kg.
 If an arm is divided in more than one, the test load must be placed close to the body.





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For Baby/Junior furniture:

- See section [1.8.1](#) on furniture for children and in relevant sections depending on type of product.

For Furniture care/accessories

- Please contact [CAM](#).