

## 16. CERTIFICATES

# TESTED AND TRUSTED

Testing standards are critical for most wood coatings products, and certificates are essential for many projects. All of our products undergo rigorous testing, with all tests carried out on cured coatings by authorised bodies. Products that meet certified standards not only provide quality assurance but offer peace of mind that they align with even the most stringent specifications.



### EN 71-3 European Standard for Migration of Heavy Metals/ Chemical Elements (E.g. Tests Children's Toys)

EN 71-3 determines the migration of certain elements such as aluminium, arsenic, lead, chromium III and VI, cobalt, and mercury. Extraction is used to simulate a digestive process which provides information about the chemicals released. Evidence of extracted elements can be determined numerically. The limits of these hazardous materials must not be exceeded.



### DIN 53160-1/2 Saliva and Sweat Fastness

According to DIN 53160-1/2 saliva and sweat fastness, the colour fastness of articles for common use to artificial saliva and sweat is tested. The test is particularly suitable for articles that are intended to be taken into the mouth or come into contact with mucous membranes.



### DIN EN 16165:2021 European Standard for Slip Resistance of Pedestrian Surfaces

In this test, assessors wear test shoes with special rubber soles to inspect the tested flooring, which has been coated with motor oil. The inclination is increased from a horizontal state up to the acceptance angle. The mean overall acceptance angle is classified according to assessment groups R9 to R13.



### DIN 68861 Part 1 Resistance 1B/1C

Stress groups – Classification:  
1A = highest/most resistant group  
1F = least resistant group

Twenty-four different test substances such as drinks, solvents, acids, and household cleaning agents are tested.



### Tox Control: The Seal for Emission-Tested Furniture Coatings

The interaction of various pollutants indoors, even in small quantities, causes complaints such as headaches, lack of concentration, irritation of the respiratory tracts. Since many of these hazardous substances can also originate from the furniture, the coating is tested on a neutral substrate with regard to its emission behaviour. Our emission-tested products receive a Tox Control certificate. The test criteria catalogue for furniture and all associated parts and cured coatings contains the following focal points, among others:

- TVOC = sum of all volatile residual solvents (C6-C16) after 28 days
- SVOC = sum of all volatile, long-chain residual solvents (C16-C22) after 28 days
- Carcinogenic substances
- Terpene
- Aldehydes



### Heavy Flammable According to Marine Equipment Directive Med 2014/90/EU

This standard refers to the interior finishing of ships. Flame resistance in shipbuilding according to the 'International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea'. With the USCG approval, the 'Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America on the Mutual Recognition of Conformity for Marine Equipment' is recognised.

IMO – International Marine Organisation  
USCG – United States Coast Guard



### DIN 68861 Part 2 Abrasion

Test of the abrasion resistance of varnished/ painted surfaces with the so-called Taber Abraser; measurement of revolutions up to 50% rubbing through with defined sanding paper.

2A = highest/most resistant group  
2F = least resistant group



### DIN 4102 – standard applicable to Germany – Fire behaviour/low flammability General building inspectorate certificate [ABP – Allgemein bauaufsichtliches Prüfzeugnis]

This standard refers to building materials and elements for the public and private areas of a building (e.g. walls, roofs, interior fittings, stairs etc.). Applicability: Paints that have a general building inspectorate certificate [ABP] may be used for building materials according to building regulation list A part 2 2015/2 edition. The certificate is required for the use of building elements in public buildings. The paints are subject to third-party inspection. Paints that are classed as low flammable under DIN 4102-B1 must be used on (according to DIN 4102-B1) permitted chipboard, including veneered chipboard, to satisfy test criteria. If used on other substrates, DIN 4102-B2 only is required for compliance. Any prescribed quantities must be satisfied in full. Fire behaviour under DIN 4102 part 1 is subdivided as follows:

Building materials class A = non-combustible  
Building materials class B = combustible  
Building materials class B1 = low flammability  
Building materials class B2 = normal flammability  
Building materials class B3 = easily flammable



### UNI EN 1186 Testing for Articles Intended for Use in Contact With Food

If paints are to be used for coatings on wooden surfaces, such as shop fittings, which can come into contact with food, these paints are to be tested in accordance with UNI EN 1186-5: 2003 with regard to overall migration into aqueous food simulants by cells.

Note: since paints for use in wood coatings are not covered specifically by the UNI EN 1186-05: 2003 standard, this is a voluntary and legally non-binding test modelled on the testing as usually conducted for this standard.



### DIN 68861 Part 4 Scratch

The assessment of the scratch resistance of furniture is carried out according to DIN EN 15186 procedure B. Classification is carried out according to DIN 68861-4. The stress groups are divided into 4F lowest stress ≤ 0.5N to 4A highest stress >4.0N.

Stress group according to  
DIN 68861-4:2013-02

4A = >4.0N	4D = > 1.0 bis < 1.5N
4B = >2.0 bis <4.0N	4E = >0.5 bis < 1.0N
4C = > 1.5 bis <2.0N	4F = <0.5N