

Shower trays for domestic purposes

ICS 91.140.70

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 14527:2006+A1:2010. It supersedes BS EN 14527:2006 which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to CEN text carry the number of the CEN amendment. For example, text altered by CEN amendment A1 is indicated by $\boxed{A1}$ $\langle A1 \rangle$.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee B/503, Sanitary appliances.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Shower trays for domestic purposes

Receveurs de douche à usage domestique

Duschwannen für den Hausgebrauch

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 December 2005 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 19 June 2010.

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Foreword

This document (EN 14527:2006+A1:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 163 “Sanitary appliances”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2012.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2010-06-19.

This document supersedes EN 14527:2006.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements, test methods and procedures for evaluation of conformity for shower trays used for domestic purposes which ensure that the product, when installed, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, will satisfy cleanability and A_1 durability A_1 when used for personal hygiene.

This standard is applicable to all sizes and shapes of shower trays.

This standard does not cover shower trays for use with medical provisions.

NOTE 1 For the purpose of this standard the term "domestic purposes" includes use in hotels, accommodation for students, hospitals and similar buildings.

NOTE 2 Annex A lists characteristics of materials commonly used for manufacturing shower trays.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 251, *Shower trays — Connecting dimensions*

EN 14483-1, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion — Part 1: Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by acids at room temperature*

ISO 2722, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to citric acid at room temperature*

ISO 2742, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to boiling citric acid*

ISO 2744, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to boiling water and water vapour*

ISO 4533, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to hot detergent solutions used for washing textiles*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 shower tray
sanitary appliance that collects the water from washing of the human body under a shower and directs it to a waste outlet

3.2 cleanability
characteristics which allow the surface intended to come into contact with water to be non-absorbent and readily kept visually free from dirt and/or stains when subject to a maintenance regime which may include, when appropriate, specific instructions for use and care specified by the manufacturer

A_1

3.3

durability

attributes of materials and their surfaces intended to come into contact with water, which allow the anticipated working life of the product $\langle A_1 \rangle$

$\langle A_1 \rangle$

4 Classification

Class 1: Products complying with the requirements of Clause 5

Class 2: Products complying with the requirements of Clause 6 $\langle A_1 \rangle$

$\langle A_1 \rangle$

5 Requirements for class 1 products $\langle A_1 \rangle$

5.1 General

The manufacturer shall provide instructions with each shower tray covering installation and care.

NOTE Annex B gives advice which manufacturers can include in their instructions.

5.2 Cleanability

5.2.1 Appearance of surface

When a shower tray is inspected under strong and oblique illumination, the surfaces intended to come into contact with water shall be visibly smooth, non-absorbent and free from inaccessible corners that would impair cleanability.

NOTE Surfaces with cracks, chips, crazing and other similar defects are not considered to be smooth.

5.2.2 Drainage of water

Shower trays shall have at least one waste outlet hole. The dimensions of the waste outlet hole shall comply with the requirements of EN 251. Other dimensions are permissible, if the manufacturer provides or recommends a suitable waste fitting.

All water shall empty from the shower tray unless prevented by surface tension.

5.3 $\langle A_1 \rangle$ Durability $\langle A_1 \rangle$

5.3.1 General

Conformance with the requirements of $\langle A_1 \rangle$ 5.3.2 to 5.3.4 $\langle A_1 \rangle$ give an assurance of $\langle A_1 \rangle$ durability $\langle A_1 \rangle$.

5.3.2 Stability of bottom

When tested in accordance with $\langle A_1 \rangle$ 8.1 $\langle A_1 \rangle$, there shall be no permanent distortion or other defects, e.g. cracks, such that the requirements of $\langle A_1 \rangle$ 5.2.2 $\langle A_1 \rangle$ are not satisfied.

5.3.3 Resistance to chemicals and staining agents

5.3.3.1 General

When shower trays, other than those made from the materials specified in **A1** 5.3.3.2 **A1**, are tested in accordance with **A1** 8.2 **A1**, the surface finish shall be unaffected by the chemicals and staining agents specified in Table 1 except for superficial surface changes which are removable with water or with water and the specified abrasive agent.

Table 1 — Chemicals and staining agents

Family	Product
Acids	Acetic acid (CH ₃ COOH), 10 % V/V
Alkalines	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH), 5 % m/m
Alcohols	Ethanol (C ₂ H ₅ OH), 70 % V/V
Bleaches	Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), 5 % active chlorine (Cl ₂) ^a
Staining agents	Methylene blue, 1 % m/m
^a The above specified bleach may be replaced by sodium percarbonate (2Na ₂ CO ₃ · 3H ₂ O ₂) prepared as follows: Dissolve 1 g of a commercial available powdery bleach based on sodium percarbonate containing 15 % to 30 % of the active component in 100 ml de-ionised water at room temperature.	

5.3.3.2 Particular requirements for shower trays made of enamelled steel and enamelled cast iron

Shower trays made from enamelled steel and enamelled cast iron shall comply with the requirements given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Requirements for shower trays made of enamelled steel and enamelled cast iron

Requirement	Parameter	Test method
Resistance to boiling water	< 10 g/m ²	ISO 2744
Resistance to cold citric acid	Class 2	ISO 2722
Resistance to boiling citric acid	< 5 g/m ²	ISO 2742
Resistance to cold sulphuric acid	Class 2	EN 14483-1
Resistance to alkali solutions	< 8 g/m ²	Test apparatus according to ISO 2742 Test solution according to ISO 4533 Duration of test: 2,5 h

5.3.4 Resistance to temperature changes

When tested in accordance with **A1** 8.3 **A1**, all shower trays shall show no evidence of distortion or other defects, e.g. crazing, which will impair their cleanability.

Experience has shown that shower trays manufactured from the stainless steel grades listed in annex A, enamelled steel, enamelled cast iron and glazed ceramics comply with this requirement.

A1 *deleted text* **A1**

Ⓐ₁

6 Requirements for class 2 products

6.1 General

The manufacturer shall provide instructions with each shower tray covering installation and care.

NOTE Annex B gives advice which manufacturers can include in their instructions.

6.2 Cleanability

6.2.1 Appearance of surface

When a shower tray is inspected under strong and oblique illumination, the surfaces intended to come into contact with water shall be visibly smooth, non-absorbent and free from inaccessible corners that would impair the cleanability.

NOTE Surfaces with cracks, chips, crazing and other similar defects are not considered to be smooth.

6.2.2 Drainage of water

Shower trays shall have at least one waste outlet hole. The dimensions of the waste outlet hole shall comply with the requirements of EN 251. Other dimensions are permissible, if the manufacturer provides or recommends a suitable waste fitting.

All water shall empty from the shower tray unless prevented by surface tension.

6.3 Durability

6.3.1 General

Shower trays shall be readily cleanable for their anticipated working life when normal cleaning and maintenance is carried out.

6.3.2 Materials

Experience has shown that shower trays made from plastics materials, enamelled steel, enamelled cast iron, stainless steel, glazed ceramics or glass and their surfaces intended to come into contact with water have the properties described in 6.3.1. Ⓐ₁

Ⓐ₁

7 Dangerous substances

NOTE See Annex ZA, ZA.1 and ZA.3. Ⓐ₁

8 Test methods

8.1 Stability of the bottom of the shower tray

8.1.1 Test apparatus

- an adequate number of reinforced cloth bags each with dimensions of approximately 500 mm x 200 mm filled with lead shot, iron shot or sand of a mass of $25^{+0,5}_0$ kg or $12,5^{+0,5}_0$ kg.

8.1.2 Determination of the load

The load to be applied for the test shall comprise the adequate number of cloth bags (see A_1 8.1.1 A_1) equating to 100 kg.

8.1.3 Procedure

- Install the shower tray in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- Position the adequate number of bags in the geometric centre of shower tray as shown in Figure 1.

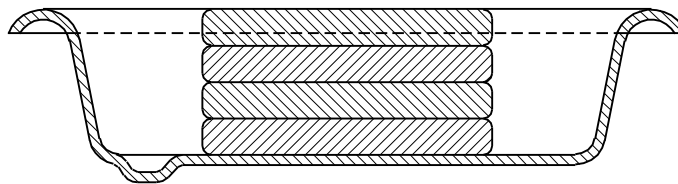


Figure 1 — Load application

- Leave the load for 10^{+1}_0 min.
- On completion of the tests remove all the bags.
- After 10^{+1}_0 min verify that the shower tray complies with A_1 5.3.2 A_1 by pouring copious amounts of water coloured in contrast with that of the shower tray around all the inner surface of the sides of the showering area.

8.2 Chemical resistance

8.2.1 Principle

The test is intended to give an indication of the effect of commonly used household chemicals, staining agents and cleansing agents.

8.2.2 Test apparatus and chemicals

- a) chemicals and stains

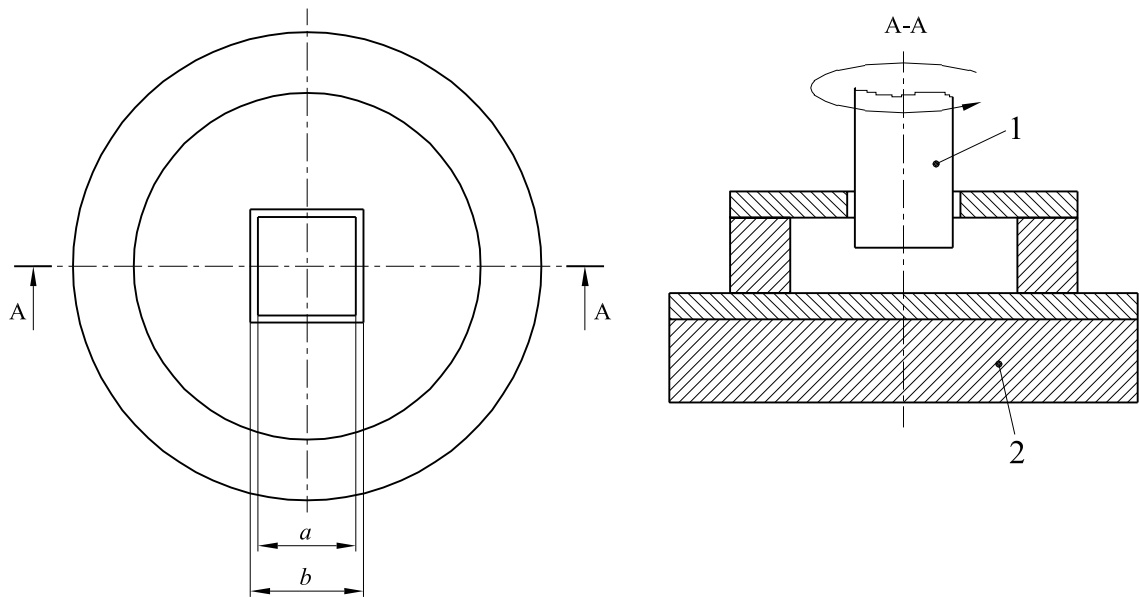
A list of chemicals and stains to be used is specified in Table 1. Each chemical solution shall be prepared immediately before use with de-ionised water, and it shall be applied at a temperature $(23 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$.

- b) borosilicate watch glasses: 40 mm nominal diameter;

- c) pipettes;
- d) cleaning device;

A typical cleaning device is shown in Figure 2. It consists of a disc of 75 mm diameter, faced with synthetic flexible open cell foam 15 mm in thickness. The device is driven by means of a square axle which fits loosely into the device. Any device having a mass of (1000 ± 50) g can be used.

- e) Abrasive comprising 12 h-alumina (suspension of aluminium oxide in water)¹⁾.



Key

- 1 square axle ($a = b - 1$ mm)
- 2 disc faced with foam

Figure 2 — Cleaning device

8.2.3 Test specimens

Carry out the tests on the bottom, and on a flat part of the wall of the shower tray or on test specimens cut from these areas.

8.2.4 Procedure

- Select an area to be tested.
- Use each test area only once for each application. Clean the test area thoroughly with hot soapy water, rinse and wipe dry with a clean dry cloth.
- At each of the test areas deposit a drop of the test solution. Cover the drop with a watch glass concave face downwards. The drop size shall be such that it is completely covered by the watch glass. Leave for (120 ± 5) min with the test area protected from sunlight.

¹⁾ A suitable product is available from MERCK EuroLab-Prolabo, 54 rue Roger Salengro, 94126 Fontenay sous Bois CEDEX, France, as DURMAX™ under product description N° 20993. This information is given for the convenience of users of this standard and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of this product.

- Thoroughly rinse the test areas with de-ionised water and visually check for any adverse change in appearance. If any deterioration is noticed, dip the foam disc in de-ionised water and place it on the surface that was tested. Rotate the cleaning device at a speed of 60 min^{-1} . Clean for 30 revolutions.
- Rinse with de-ionised water, dry and visually re-examine the test areas. If any deterioration persists, repeat the cleaning process using the abrasive comprising 12 h-alumina suspended in water and re-examine.

8.2.5 Expression of results

- Note the exact test area.
- Record:
 - whether or not the reagent causes a stain or deterioration of the surface;
 - whether or not such stain or deterioration is removed, and if so, whether with water or with water including abrasive agent.

8.3 Resistance to temperature changes

8.3.1 Test apparatus

- a) Water supply capable of discharging cold and hot water with temperatures, flow rates and volumes as defined in A_1 8.3.2 A_1 ;
- b) shower handset;
- c) thermometer with an accuracy of 1 % at the measured values;
- d) flow meter for measuring a flow rate of water at $(0,15 \pm 0,015) \text{ l/s}$.

8.3.2 Procedure

- By means of the shower handset 1 m above the floor of the shower tray in such a way that the water spray impinges on the edge of the shower tray and at least half of the shower tray floor, discharge $(90 \pm 1) \text{ l}$ of water with a temperature of $(75 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and a flow rate of $(0,15 \pm 0,015) \text{ l/s}$ with the waste outlet hole open.
- Discharge immediately afterwards the same quantity of cold water with a temperature of $(12 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$ and at the same flow rate as before with the waste outlet hole open.
- Repeat this procedure 100 times without interruption.
- After the last cycle apply over the surface, by means of a sponge or a paint brush, a solution of eosine in water of 100 g/l to which is added $1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{l}$ of liquid detergent. Leave for 5^{+1}_0 min , then remove the eosine from the surface by cleaning with a damp cloth.
- Visually check for any adverse change in appearance and for any trace of eosine.
- Record any failure to comply with the requirements of A_1 5.3.4 A_1 .



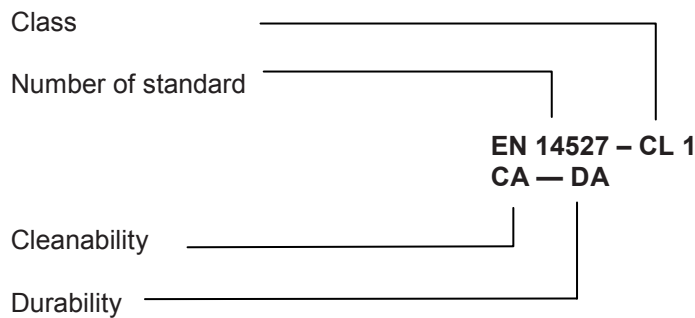
9 Marking, labelling and packaging

The relevant Essential Characteristics for shower trays including their abbreviations are given in Table 3.

Table 3 — Characteristics and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Characteristics
EN 14527	Number of European Standard for shower trays for product description
CA	Cleanability
CL 1	Class 1 product complying with the requirement of Clause 5
CL 2	Class 2 product complying with the requirement of Clause 6
DA	Durability

All shower trays shall be designated in accordance with the following system:



The second line of the designation code can be omitted when those characteristics are fulfilled.

EXAMPLE 1 For a shower tray of Class 1 where all Essential Characteristics specified in accordance with Annex ZA are satisfied.

EN 14527 – CL 1

EXAMPLE 2 For a shower tray of both Class 1 and Class 2 where all Essential Characteristics specified in accordance with Annex ZA are satisfied.

EN 14527 – CL 1 + CL 2

NOTE For CE marking, see Annex ZA.

10 Evaluation of conformity

10.1 General

The compliance of a shower tray with this European Standard shall be demonstrated by:

- type testing (see **A1** 10.2 **A1**).

Shower trays as identified by the manufacturer are of the same type, when they have the same shape and construction and when they are of the same material. However, they may have different features.

- factory production control by the manufacturer (FPC), including product assessment (see **A1** 10.3 **A1**).

10.2 Type testing

10.2.1 Initial type testing

Initial type testing shall be performed before the product is put on the market for the first time and each time when its characteristics are changed.

Where characteristics are determined on the basis of conformity with other product standards, the manufacturer shall ensure that the products themselves have undergone appropriate initial, and when necessary, routine type testing to ensure the adequacy of the stated performance.

The following characteristic will be assessed in the following condition:

- release of dangerous substances, which may be assessed indirectly by controlling the content of the substance concerned.

10.2.2 Further type testing

Shower trays are considered to be of the same type, when they have the same design, construction and performance characteristics and when they are of the same material, however they may have different features.

Whenever a change occurs in the shower tray, the raw material or supplier of the components, or the production process that would change significantly one or more of the stated characteristics, the type tests shall be repeated for the appropriate characteristics.

10.2.3 Samples, testing and compliance criteria

A1 The shower tray shall be subjected to and pass the relevant tests in Table 4 or Table 5 before delivery commences.

Table 4 — Type testing for class 1 products

Characteristics to be tested	Assessment method according to clauses of this standard	Number of samples	Compliance criteria
Appearance of surface	5.2.1	1	5.2.1
Drainage of water	5.2.2	1	5.2.2
Stability of bottom	8.1	1	5.3.2.
Resistance against chemicals and staining agents	8.2	1	5.3.3.1
Requirements of shower trays made from enamelled steel and cast iron	5.3.3.2	1	5.3.3.2
Resistance to temperatures changes	8.3	1	5.3.4

Table 5 — Type testing for class 2 products

Characteristics to be tested	Assessment method according to clauses of this standard	Number of samples	Compliance criteria
Appearance of surface	6.2.1	1	6.2.1
Drainage of water	6.2.2	1	6.2.2
Durability	6.3	1	6.3

Ⓐ1

10.3 Factory production control

10.3.1 General

The manufacturer shall establish, document and maintain a FPC system to ensure that the products placed on the market conform with the stated performance characteristics. The FPC system shall consist of procedures, regular inspections and tests and/or assessments, and the use of the results to control raw and other incoming materials or components, equipment, the production process and the product.

NOTE A FPC system conforming with the requirements of the relevant part(s) of EN ISO 9000 series or equivalent, and made specific to the requirements of this standard, can/may be considered to satisfy the above requirements.

The results of inspections, tests or assessments requiring action shall be recorded. The action to be taken when control values or criteria are not met shall be recorded.

10.3.2 Testing equipment

All weighing, measuring and testing equipment shall be calibrated and regularly inspected according to documented procedures, frequencies and criteria.

10.3.3 Raw materials and components

The specifications of all incoming raw materials and components shall be documented, as shall the inspection scheme for ensuring their conformity.

10.3.4 Product testing and assessment

The manufacturer shall establish and document procedures to ensure that the stated values of all of the characteristics are maintained.

10.3.5 Non-conforming products

If during the factory production control non-conforming products are detected, there shall be immediately implemented suitable measures for correction of failure(s) and handling defective products.

Annex A (informative)

Materials

A.1 Synthetic materials

Synthetic sanitaryware is characterized by being made from plastics comprising pure synthetic polymers, or a polymer alloy, or a polymer composite with added fillers and/or fibres.

Synthetic sanitaryware can comprise one or more layers of the above mentioned plastics materials.

Plastics materials may contain auxiliary products, such as colours, stabilizers, antioxidants, U.V. absorbers and crosslinking agents.

When sanitaryware made from plastics has one or more layers of composites, the fillers and/or the fibres may be, by weight, the major part of the material.

See also EN 263, EN 13558 and EN 13559.

A.2 Ceramic materials

A.2.1 Vitreous china

Material made of a compact vitrified body, white or artificially coloured, with a water absorption coefficient less than 0,75 %, covered with an opaque or translucent glaze which can be white or coloured.

The body is usually made of kaolin, quartz, clay, sodium or potassium feldspars.

The glaze is usually made of sodium, potassium or calcium aluminium-silicates.

A.2.2 Fireclay

Material made of a porous body, generally covered with a white or coloured engobe and an opaque or translucent glaze which can be white or coloured.

The body is made of clay and grog (clacined clay). The engobe, where it exists, is prepared with kaolins, clays, quartz, sodic or potassic feldspars.

The glaze is usually made of sodium, potassium or calcium aluminium-silicates.

A.3 Enamelled materials

A.3.1 Enamelled cast iron

A glazed surface finish produced by the application of a powdered inorganic glass either dry or suspended in water, to cast iron parts, and its subsequent fusion by heat.

A.3.2 Enamelled steel

A glazed surface finish produced by the application of a powdered inorganic glass either dry or suspended in water, to sheet steel parts, and its subsequent fusion by heat.

A.4 Stainless steel

Designations for stainless steel grades used for manufacturing shower trays:

1.4510, 1.4520, 1.4301, 1.4401, 1.4521 as listed in EN 10088-2.

Annex B (informative)

Surface of shower trays

When wet, the surface of the majority of shower trays will show an increase in the potential for slipping. This is particularly the case when soap, shampoo, bath oil etc. are used. It is important that designers, installers and users are aware of this.



Annex ZA (informative)

Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive

ZA.1 Scope and relevant characteristics

This European Standard has been prepared the mandate M/110 ²⁾ given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

The clauses of this European Standard shown in this annex meet the requirements of the mandate given under the EU Construction Products Directive (89/106/EEC).

Compliance with these clauses confers a presumption of fitness of the shower trays covered by this annex for their intended use; reference shall be made to the information accompanying the CE marking.

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives, not affecting the fitness for intended use, can be applicable to the shower trays falling within the scope of this European Standard.

NOTE 1 In addition to any specific clauses relating to dangerous substances contained in this standard, there may be other requirements applicable to the products falling within its scope (e.g. transposed European legislation and national laws, regulations and administrative provisions). In order to meet the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive, these requirements need also to be complied with, when and where they apply.

NOTE 2 An informative database of European and national provisions on dangerous substances is available at the Construction web site on EUROPA (accessed through http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/construction/internal/dangsub/dangmain_en.htm).

This annex establishes the conditions for the CE marking of shower trays intended for the use indicated in Tables ZA.1.1 and ZA.1.2 and shows the relevant clauses applicable. This annex has the same scope as Clause 1 of this standard and is defined by Tables ZA 1.1 and ZA.1.2.

Table ZA.1.1 — Scope and relevant clauses for class 1 products

Construction product:		Shower trays of class 1 as covered by scope of this standard	
Intended use:		Personal hygiene	
Essential Characteristics	Requirement clauses in this European Standard	Mandated levels and/or classes	Notes (Expression at results)
Cleanability	5.2	None	Pass/fail
Durability	5.3	None	Pass/fail

²⁾ Mandate M/110 "Sanitary Appliances" as amended by M/139

Table ZA.1.2 — Scope and relevant clauses for class 2 products

Construction product:		Shower trays of class 2 as covered by scope of this standard	
Intended use:		Personal hygiene	
Essential Characteristics	Requirement clauses in this European Standard	Mandated levels and/or classes	Notes (Expression at results)
Cleanability	6.2	None	Pass/fail
Durability	6.3	None	Pass/fail

The requirement on a certain characteristic is not applicable in those Member States where there are no regulatory requirements on that characteristic for the intended use of the product. In this case, manufacturers placing their products on the market of these Member States are not obliged to determine nor declare the performance of their products with regard to this characteristic and the option "No performance determined" (NPD) in the information accompanying the CE marking (see ZA.3) may be used. The NPD option may not be used, however, where the characteristic is subject to a threshold level.

ZA.2 Procedure for the attestation of conformity of shower trays

ZA.2.1 System of attestation of conformity

The system of attestation of conformity of shower trays indicated in Table ZA.1.1 or Table ZA.1.2, in accordance with the Decision of the Commission 96/578/EEC of 1996-06-24 as amended by the Commission Decision 01/596/EC and given in annex III of the mandate for "Sanitary Appliances" is shown in Table ZA.2 for the indicated intended use and relevant level(s) and class(es).

Table ZA.2 — System of attestation of conformity

Product	Intended use	Level(s) or class(es)	Attestation of conformity system
shower tray	Personal hygiene	-	4
System 4: See Directive 89/106/EEC (CPD), Annex III.2 (ii), third possibility			

The attestation of conformity of the shower trays in Table ZA.1.1 or Table ZA.1.2 shall be based on the evaluation of conformity procedures indicated in Table ZA.3 resulting from application of the clauses of this European Standard indicated therein.

Table ZA.3 — Assignment of evaluation of conformity tasks

Tasks		Content of the task	Evaluation of conformity clauses to apply
Tasks for the manufacturer	Initial type testing	All characteristics of Table ZA.1.1 or Table ZA.1.2	10.2
	Factory production control	Parameters related to all characteristics of Table ZA.1.1 or Table ZA.1.2	10.3

ZA.2.2 Declaration of conformity

When compliance with this annex is achieved, the manufacturer or his agent established in the EEA, shall prepare and retain a declaration of conformity which entitles the manufacturer to affix the CE marking. This declaration shall include:

- name and address of the manufacturer, or his authorised representative established in the EEA, and place of production;
- description of the product (e.g. type, identification, use,...), and a copy of the information accompanying the CE marking;
- provisions to which the product conforms (e.g. Annex ZA of this European Standard);
- particular conditions applicable to the use of the product (e. g. provisions for use under certain conditions, etc.);
- name of, and position held by, the person empowered to sign the declaration on behalf of the manufacturer or his authorised representative.

The above mentioned declaration and certificate of conformity shall be presented in the official language or languages of the Member State in which the product is to be used.

ZA.3 CE marking and labelling

The manufacturer or his authorised representative established within the EEA is responsible for the affixing of the CE marking. The CE marking symbol to affix shall be in accordance with Directive 93/68/EEC and shall be shown on the shower tray (or when not possible it may be on the accompanying commercial documents, e. g. delivery note). The following information shall accompany the CE marking symbol:

- name or identifying mark and registered address of the manufacturer;
- the last two digits of the year in which the marking is affixed;
- reference to this European Standard;
- description of the product: generic name, material, dimensions, and intended use;
- information on those Essential Characteristics listed in Tables ZA.1.1 or ZA.1.2 which are to be presented in a form of standard designation as defined in Clause 9 of this standard;

The NPD option may not be used where the characteristic is subject to a threshold level. Otherwise, the NPD option may be used when and where the characteristic for a given intended use, is not subject to regulatory requirements in the Member State of destination.

NOTE 1 When the NPD option is used for a characteristic, the durability of this required characteristic is considered as NPD.

NOTE 2 When the designation code is used with the NPD option for a characteristic it should be presented as, e.g. CA/NPD.

Figure ZA.1 gives an example of the information to be given on the product or commercial documents.



	CE marking, consisting of the "CE" symbol given in Directive 93/68/EEC
AnyCO Ltd, PO Box 21, B-1050	Name or identifying mark and registered address of the manufacturer
10	Last two digits of the year in which the marking is affixed
EN 14527 – CL 1	Number of European Standard and product class

Figure ZA.1 — CE marking information for a shower tray of product class 1

In addition to any specific information relating to dangerous substances shown above, the product should also be accompanied, when and where required and in the appropriate form, by documentation listing any other legislation on dangerous substances for which compliance is claimed, together with any information required by that legislation.

NOTE 3 European legislation without national derogations need not to be mentioned.

NOTE 4 Affixing the CE marking symbol means, if a product is subject to more than one Directive, that it complies with all applicable Directives. 

A1 *deleted text* A1

Bibliography

- [1] EN 263, ^{A1} Sanitary appliances — Crosslinked cast acrylic sheets for baths and shower trays for domestic purposes ^{A1}
- [2] EN 10088-2, Stainless steels — Part 2: Technical delivery conditions for sheet/plate and strip of corrosion resisting steels for general purposes
- [3] EN 13558, Specifications for impact modified extruded acrylic sheets for shower trays for domestic purposes
- [4] EN 13559, Specification for impact modified coextruded ABS/Acrylic sheets for baths and shower trays for domestic purposes
- [5] EN ISO 9000, Quality management systems — Fundamentals and vocabulary (ISO 9000:2005)

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