SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Izdelki za varstvo in nego otrok - Prenosne posteljice in stajice - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode

Child care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods

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English version

Child care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods

Articles de puériculture - Couffins et supports - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Tragetaschen und Ständer - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 October 1997.

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

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

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Contents

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 "Child use and care articles", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

The Annex A "Order of tests" is normative.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 1998.

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

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for carry cots and other similar products which are intended for the purpose of carrying a child by hand and which may used in conjunction with an appropriate stand ; safety requirements and test methods are also specified for such stands. These products are fitted with two handles and are intended for a child who cannot sit up by itself, roll over or push up on its hands and knees.

This European Standard does not apply to reclining cradles and those which can be converted into seats, nor to articles intended to be directly fixed on a pram or pushchair chassis, nor to restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles.

> NOTE : Restraining devices for child occupants of power-driven vehicles are covered by Regulation N° 44 of the United Nations Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958.

Hereafter in this European Standard, these articles are called "carry cots".

The safety requirements specified in this European Standard are intended to assure that the carry cot and/or its stand does not present hazard to the child or its carer when used in a normal way taking into account the foreseeable behaviour of the child.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 71-2:1993	Safety of toys - Part 2 : Flammability
EN 71-3:1994	Safety of toys - Part 3 : Migration of certain elements
ISO 48:1994	Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply :

3.1 carry cot

Device consisting of a base, sides, ends and two carrying handles, which may be fitted with a mattress, a hood and apron, within which a child can be lain and transported by hand.

> NOTE : A variety of terms, for example "carry cot" or "moses basket", may be used to describe such products.

3.2 stand

Static structure designed to accommodate and support a carry cot.

3.3 access zones

Access zones specify the case, frequency and intensity of access to parts of a product taking into consideration the intended use.

3.3.1 access zone 1

Parts in the reach of the child lying in the carry cot.

3.3.2 access zone 2

Parts of the carry cot and the stand not covered by access zone 1 to which access can be gained by a child or children.

4 Safety requirements

4.1 Accuracy

Unless otherwise stated as specific requirements for a particular clause of this standard, all forces shall have an accuracy of ± 5 %, all masses an accuracy of ± 0,5 % and all linear dimensions an accuracy of ± 0,5 mm.

4.2 Conditioning of products with removable fabric

The requirements of clause 4, with the exception of subclauses 4.3.1 (materials, general) and 4.3.2 (materials, chemical properties), shall be met after having twice washed or cleaned and dried the textile parts of the carry cot which can be removed, according to the manufacturer's instructions.

4.3 Materials

4.3.1 General

Wood, wood based material and material of vegetable origin shall be free from decay and insect attack when assessed by visual inspection.

4.3.2 Chemical properties

Surfaces of materials within access zone 1 shall be made using materials the soluble or soluble compound state of which shall not exceed the following values :

Antimony	:	60 mg/kg ;
Arsenic	:	25 mg/kg ;
Barium	:	1 000 mg/kg ;
Cadmium	:	75 mg/kg ;
Chromium	:	60 mg/kg ;
Lead	:	90 mg/kg ;
Mercury	:	60 mg/kg ;
Selenium	:	500 mg/kg.

The test procedure is defined in EN 71-3:1994. If a surface is coated with a multi-layer of paint or similar coating, the sample shall be taken down to the substrate.

4.3.3 Flammability

The materials shall not produce a surface flash according to EN 71-2.

4.3.4 Plastics sheeting

To avoid choking or suffocation plastics sheeting within access zone 1, shall have a thickness of not less than 0,2 mm.

4.3.5 Plastics decals

There shall be no plastics decals and similar items within access zone 1.

4.4 Construction

4.4.1 Carry cots and stands

4.4.1.1 General

Carry cots and stands shall be constructed so as to avoid any risk of pinching, cutting or other injury to the child lying in the carry cot, to carers, or to a sibling who can come into contact with the carry cot.

4.4.1.2 Access zone 1

Access zone 1 shall be measured as shown in figure 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

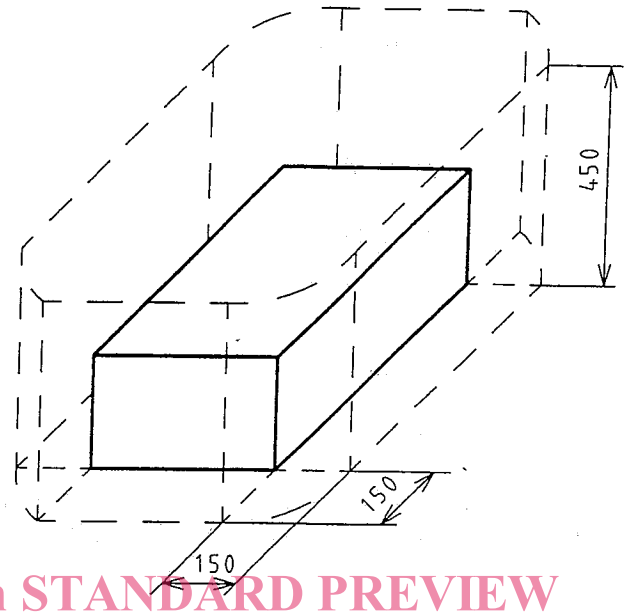

Figure 1 : Access zone 1

4.4.1.3 Gaps and openings

a) To avoid entrapment of fingers, when tested according to 5.2.1 :

- Within access zones 1 and 2, there shall be no gaps and openings with a width greater than 5 mm and less than 12 mm, unless the depth of penetration is less than 10 mm ;

b) To avoid entrapment of feet, when tested according to 5.2.1 :

- In the sides and the base within access zone 1, there shall be no gaps and openings with a width greater than 25 mm ;

- Within access zone 2, there shall be no gaps and openings with a width greater than 25 mm and smaller than 45 mm.

c) To avoid entrapment of head, neck and torso, any openings in the stand shall not allow the passage of head probe 1 (see 5.1.4.1) or shall allow the passage of head probe 2 (see 5.1.4.2) when tested according to 5.2.2.

4.4.1.4 Sharp edges, points and corners

To avoid cuts and lacerations :

a) Within access zone 1, edges, points and corners shall either comply with the examples given in figure 2 a), b) or c) or, if arising from a wall thickness smaller than 4 mm, they shall comply with at least one of the following requirements :

- be chamfered or rounded ; or

- be folded, rolled or spiralled (see examples in figure 2 d)) ;or

- be protected with a plastic coating or other adequate means (see examples given in figure 2 e)).

Dimensions in millimetres

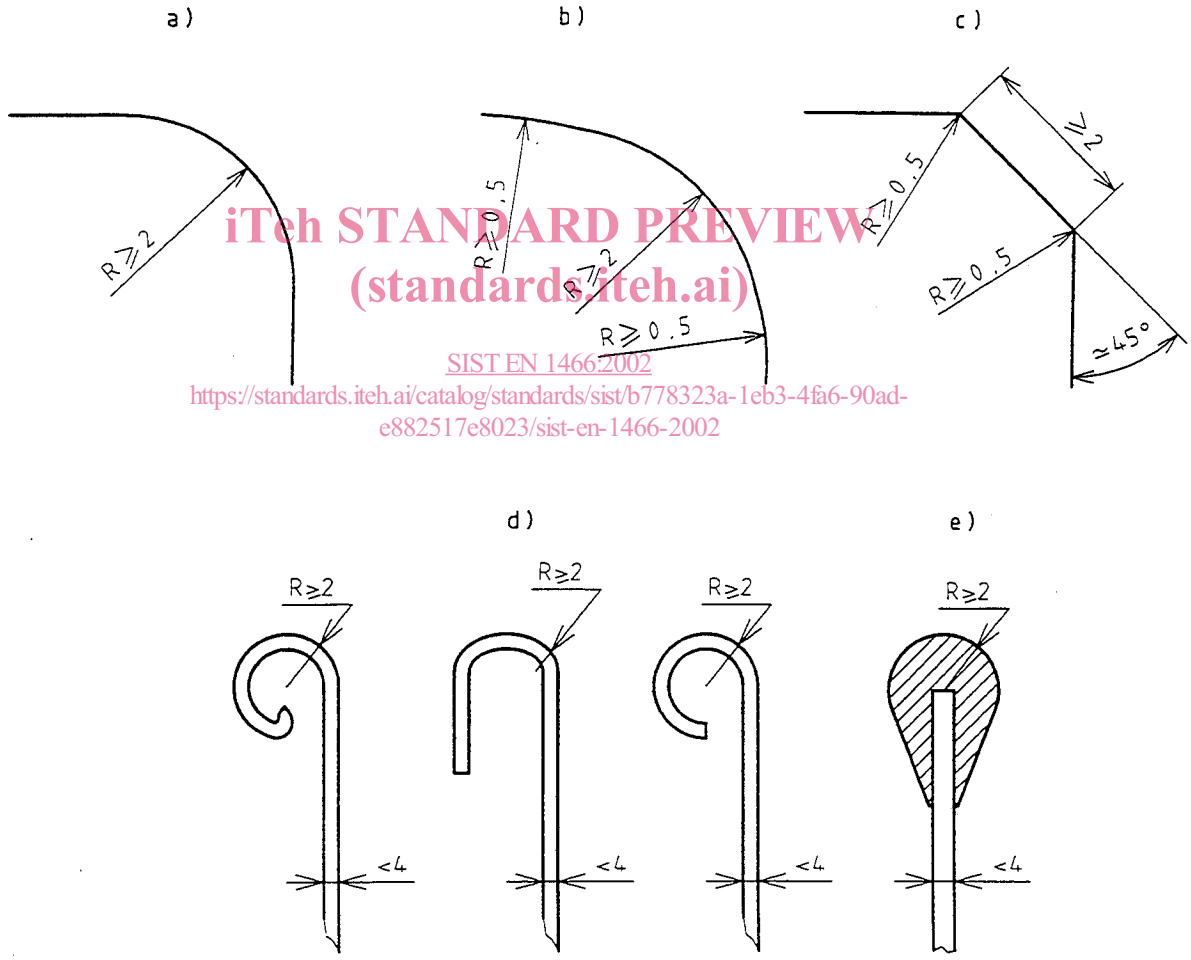

Figure 2 : Examples for minimum radii of edges and corners

b) Within access zone 2, edges, points and corners shall be chamfered, or rounded, or covered.

4.4.1.5 Small parts

To avoid ingestion or inhalation of small parts :

- any detachable component in access zones 1 and 2 shall not fit wholly within the test cylinder specified in 5.1.6 ;

- non detachable components in access zones 1 and 2 (e.g. fixtures, plastic coatings, etc.) that can be gripped by a child's fingers or teeth shall be attached to the product in such a manner that it cannot be removed or broken by applying in any direction a force of :

  . 50 N if the largest grippable size is less than or equal to 6 mm ; or

  . 90 N if the largest grippable size is greater than 6 mm.

4.4.1.6 Protruding parts and snagging features

Within access zones 1 and 2, all accessible protruding parts, openings, holes or gaps shall be designed to avoid the risk of strangulation.

When protruding parts are tested according to 5.3.1 the test device shall not be supported via the chain.

When openings, holes or gaps are tested according to 5.3.2 the test device shall not be supported via the ring and/or the disc and chain.

4.4.1.7 Cords, straps and ribbons

Within access zone 1, to avoid strangulation, the free length of cords, straps, ribbons and other narrow fabrics shall be not greater than 220 mm when stretched by a force of (25 ± 2) N according to 5.4.

The ends of any cords, straps, ribbons and other narrow fabrics shall be turned in or sealed or protected from fraying.

4.4.1.8 Moving parts

To avoid shearing or crushing during the relative movement between moving parts :

- when the carry cot or stand has been deployed for use, there shall be no gap greater than 5 mm and smaller than 12 mm between parts that can move relative to each other ;

- when setting up or folding away the carry cot or stand, gaps smaller than 18 mm are permitted if the movement is not under the action of spring force or any other source of energy other than that of the person setting up or folding away. In this case, if any such a gap is between 5 mm and 12 mm, edges and ends shall fulfil the requirements given in 4.4.1.4 ;

- when the movement is under the action of spring force or any other source of energy other than that of the person setting up or folding away, there shall be no gaps smaller than 18 mm.