



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN 14372:2005

01-januar-2005

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**Izdelki za otroke –Jedilni pribor in posoda za hranjenje - Varnostne zahteve in preskusi**

Child use and care articles - Cutlery and feeding utensils - Safety requirements and tests

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Besteck und Geschirr - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfungen

Articles de puériculture - Couverts et vaisselle - Exigences de sécurité et essais

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97.190	Otroška oprema	Equipment for children

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 14372

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 2004

ICS 97.190

English version

## Child use and care articles - Cutlery and feeding utensils - Safety requirements and tests

Articles de puériculture - Couverts et vaisselle - Exigences  
de sécurité et essais

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Besteck und  
Geschirr - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und  
Prüfungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 April 2004.

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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.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
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## Foreword

This document (EN 14372:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child use and care articles”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2005.

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

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## Introduction

This document establishes minimum safety requirements and specifies appropriate test methods for children's cutlery and feeding utensils. Children's cutlery and feeding utensils are used by either the carer to feed the child or by the child itself, from the average age of weaning (6 months) to 3 years of age. Children over three years of age increasingly use cutlery and utensils designed for adults. Accordingly, this document addresses the potential hazard(s) arising from the use of cutlery and feeding utensils designed for the use of children aged up to 3 years, with or without parental supervision.

However, it is stressed that this document cannot eliminate all possible risks to young children up to 3 years of age using such products and that parental or guardian control is of paramount importance.

It is essential that the manufacturer gives all warnings and instructions specified in this document clearly, to allow the consumer to ensure the product is used correctly and safely.

A significant choking hazard can arise if components of cutlery or feeding utensils become separated during use. This hazard is addressed in this document by the inclusion of security tests.

This document also addresses the potential hazard(s) arising from the release of one or more substances, in quantities which could be considered detrimental to health, from the material(s), used in the construction of cutlery and feeding utensils.

It is noted that all plastic components of cutlery and feeding utensils are regulated by the Commission Directive 2002/72/EC [1] relating to plastics materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuff.

It is further noted that Council Directive 89/109/EEC [2] approximates laws of the Member States relating to materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuff. Where applicable, Council Directive 82/711/EEC [3] and related amendments (93/8/EEC and 97/48/EC) laying down the basic rules necessary for testing migration of the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuff has been applied as has Council Directive 85/572/EEC [4] relating to the list of simulants to be used for testing migration of constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuff.

It is also noted that the European Parliament and Council Directive 94/27/EC [5] regulates nickel release permitted from jewellery and items in contact with the skin.

It is noted that Council Directive 84/500/EEC [6] relates to ceramic articles intended to come into contact with foodstuff.

Commission Decision 99/815/EC [7] prohibits the placing on the market of toys and childcare articles made of soft PVC (containing one or more of six specific phthalate plasticisers) and which are intended to be placed in the mouth by children under three years of age.

It is recommended that manufacturers and suppliers operate to EN ISO 9001 [8] standard for quality management systems.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and labelling of cutlery and feeding utensils. All products which are intended to be used by a child aged up to 36 months to eat by itself or with the assistance of another person are included in the scope of this document. This includes products which have a different primary function, but have a secondary function intended to allow a child to use the product to eat by itself or with the assistance of another person.

It does not apply to pre-prepared food containers, or to cutlery and feeding utensils designed for specialist medical applications or for use under medical supervision.

It includes test methods for the mechanical and chemical requirements specified and requirements relating to the instructions of use.

There are some products designed as a toy or with features that resemble a toy. These products shall additionally meet the relevant requirements of EN 71.

This document is not applicable for drinking equipment (feeding bottles, teats, spouts, and cups) which is covered by EN 14350-1 and EN 14350-2.

## 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 71-1, *Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties.*

[SIST EN 14372:2005](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/en-14372-2005)

EN 71-3, *Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements.*

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EN 1811, *Reference test method for release of nickel from products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin.*

EN ISO 2409, *Paints and varnishes - Cross-cut test (ISO 2409:1992)*

EN ISO 4614, *Plastics - Melamine-formaldehyde mouldings - Determination of extractable formaldehyde (ISO 4614:1977).*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### **cutlery**

implements used for eating such as knives, forks, spoons and food pushers

### 3.2

#### **feeding utensils**

implements or containers used for feeding children such as plates and bowls

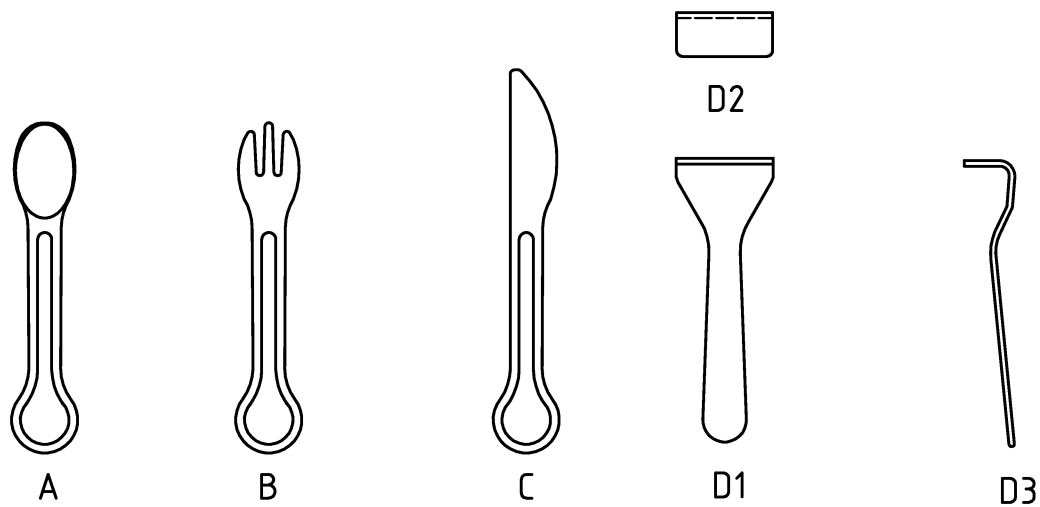
### 3.3

#### **suction pad**

component of a feeding utensil intended to adhere or secure the utensil to a surface

#### 4 Examples of cutlery and feeding utensils

Examples of cutlery and feeding utensils are shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3.



#### Key

- A Spoon
- B Fork
- C Knife
- D1 Food pusher – top view
- D2 Food pusher – front view
- D3 Food pusher – side view

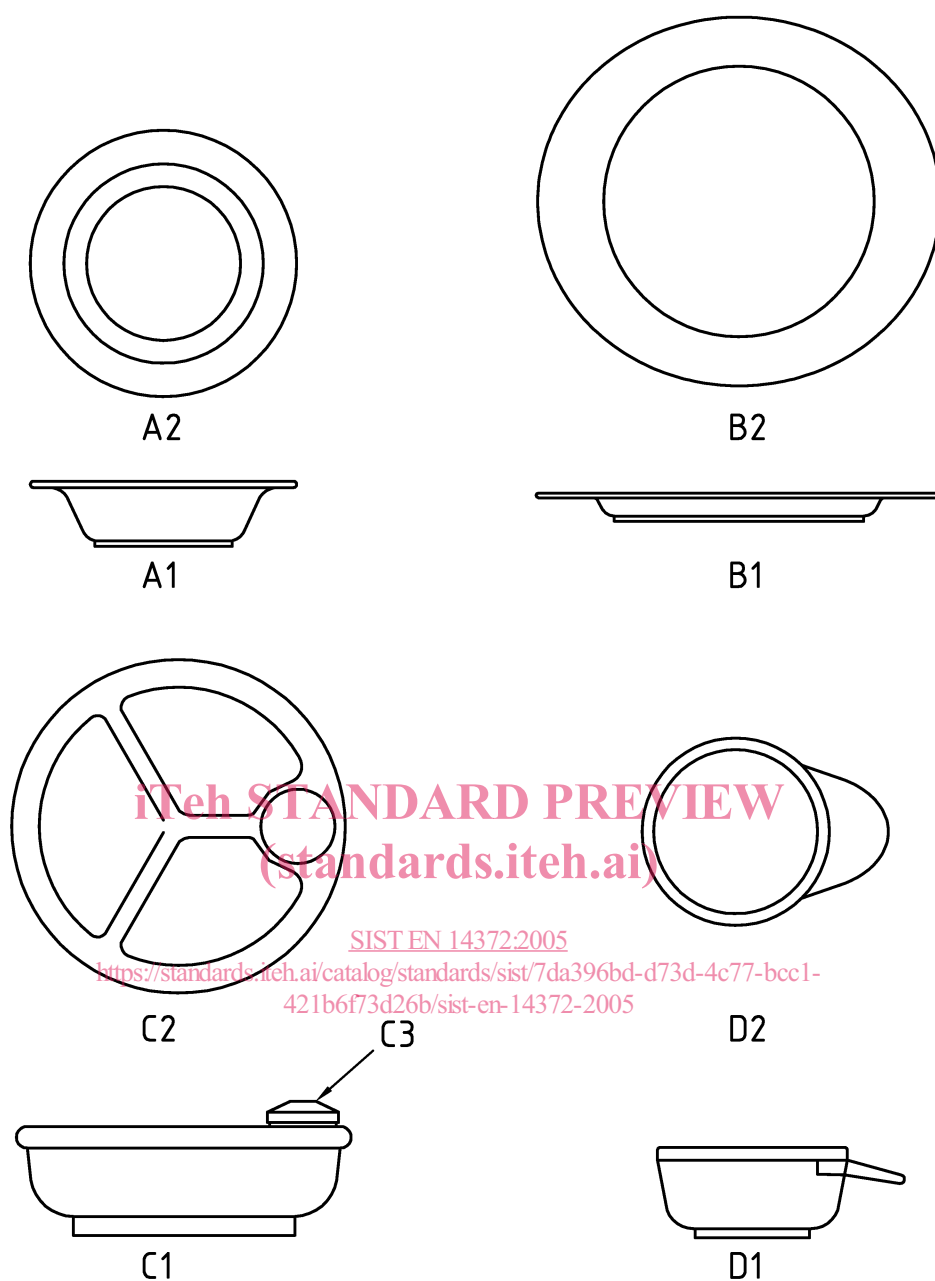
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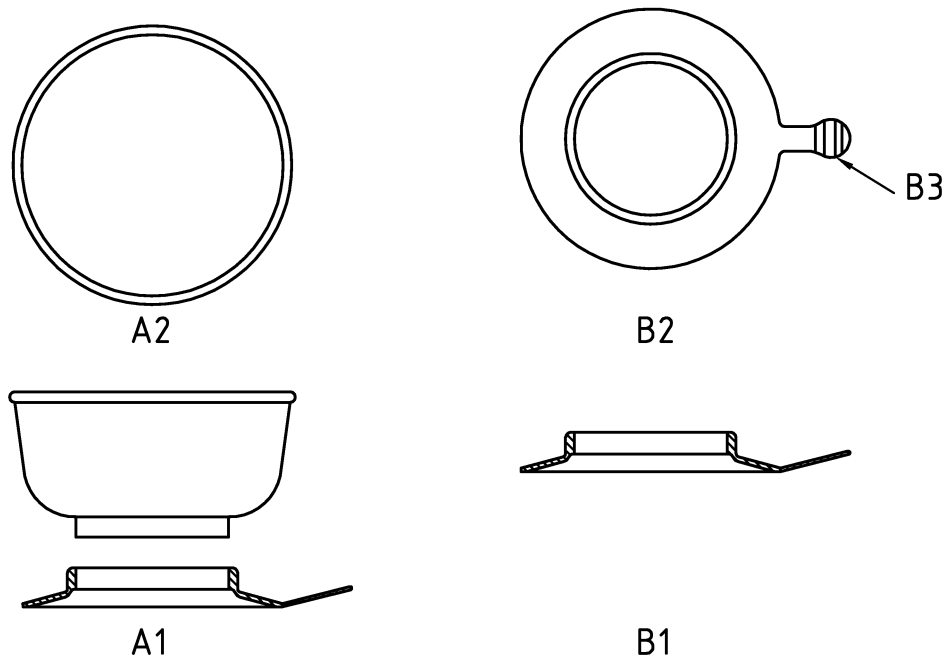
**Figure 1 — Examples of cutlery**



**Key**

- A 1 Bowl – side view
- A 2 Bowl – top view
- B 1 Plate – side view
- B 2 Plate – top view
- C 1 Keep-warm plate – side view
- C 2 Keep-warm plate – top view
- C 3 Removable plug on keep-warm plate
- D 1 Weaning bowl – side view
- D 2 Weaning bowl – top view

**Figure 2 — Examples of feeding utensils**

**Key**

A 1 Feeding utensil with suction pad – side view

A 2 Feeding utensil – top view

B 1 Suction pad – side view

B 2 Suction pad – top view

B 3 Suction pad release tab

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**Figure 3 — Example of a feeding utensil with separate suction pad**

**5 Requirements****5.1 General**

All materials of construction shall comply with the requirements in this document.

**5.2 General requirements****5.2.1 Visual and tactile examination**

All components of cutlery and feeding utensils when assembled for use, shall be free from points and edges which are likely to cause injury. The article shall be free from splinters, burrs and flash.

**5.2.2 Sharp points**

Accessible points shall not be sharp points as determined in accordance with 6.2.1.

**5.2.3 Sharp edges**

Accessible edges shall not be sharp edges as determined in accordance with 6.2.2.

### 5.2.4 Small parts

When inserted into a small parts cylinder (see Figure 4), no component part of tested sample shall fit entirely within the cylinder in any orientation and without compression.

Dimensions in millimetres

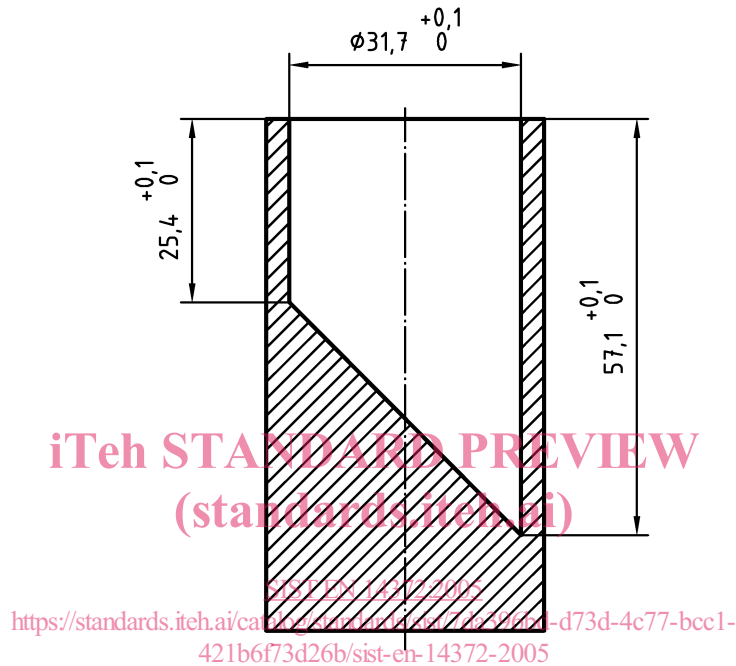


Figure 4 — Small parts cylinder

### 5.2.5 Holes (Finger traps)

To avoid entrapment of fingers there shall be no accessible hole which allows the insertion of a 5,5 mm diameter rod, unless the accessible hole also allows the insertion of a 12 mm diameter rod or has a penetration of less than 10 mm.

This requirement applies only to components made of materials with a Shore A hardness of more than 60 IRHDs.

NOTE Circular holes not meeting this requirement present a risk of restricting blood circulation. Also, non-circular holes with acute V-shaped angles or inward facing angles that are not well rounded should be avoided.

### 5.2.6 Printed decorations

When tested in accordance with EN ISO 2409, no print from decoration shall be removed from any product.

Adhesive labels shall not be used.