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**Naprave, trdna goriva in naprave za vžiganje žara - 1. del: Naprave za razgrebljanje žara s trdnim gorivom - Zahteve in preskusne metode**

Appliances, solid fuels and firelighters for barbecueing - Part 1: Barbecues burning solid fuels - Requirements and test methods

Geräte, feste Brennstoffe und Anzündhilfen zum Grillen - Teil 1: Grillgeräte für feste Brennstoffe - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

Appareils, combustibles solides et allume-barbecue pour la cuisson au barbecue - Partie 1: Barbecue utilisant les combustibles solides - Exigences et méthodes d'essai

[SIST EN 1860-1:2004](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3d2efacc-15a0-467d-be0a-866743229396/sist-en-1860-1-2004)

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English version

## Appliances, solid fuels and firelighters for barbecuing - Part 1: Barbecues burning solid fuels - Requirements and test methods

Appareils, combustibles solides et allume-barbecue pour la  
cuisson au barbecue - Partie 1: Barbecue utilisant les  
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Geräte, feste Brennstoffe und Anzündhilfen zum Grillen -  
Teil 1: Grillgeräte für feste Brennstoffe - Anforderungen und  
Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 November 2002.

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 Management Centre 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

This document (EN 1860-1:2003) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 281, "Appliances, solid fuels and firelighters for barbecuing", the secretariat of which is held by AENOR.

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 September 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2003.

This European Standard on *appliances, solid fuels and firelighters for barbecuing* consists of the following parts:

*Part 1: Barbecues burning solid fuels - Requirements and test methods.*

*Part 2: Solid fuels for use in barbecue appliances - Requirements and test methods.*

*Part 3: Firelighters for igniting solid fuels for use in barbecues appliances - Requirements and test methods.*

*Part 4: Single use barbecues burning solid fuels - Requirements and test methods.*

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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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## Introduction

This standard is part 1 of the European Standard for appliances, solid fuels and firelighters for barbecuing, which is intended to reduce the risks which can occur during and through barbecuing with solid fuels.

This part should be read in conjunction with parts 2 and 3.

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## 1 Scope

This part of this European Standard is applicable to barbecues which burn solid fuels, except single use barbecues. Barbecues which are intended to be converted from other fuels to solid fuels are also applicable to this standard.

This standard specifies requirements for materials, construction, design and test methods relating to them.

## 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 (including amendments).

prEN 1860-2, *Appliances, solid fuels and firelighters for barbecuing - Part 2: Barbecue charcoal and barbecue charcoal briquettes - Requirements and test methods.*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### **barbecue**

an appliance designed for cooking in the open air by means of radiant and possible convection heat and consisting at least of a fuel compartment and a cooking grid and/or a rotating spit

### 3.1.2

#### **permanent barbecue**

an outdoor barbecue designed to be permanently installed. It may consist of pre-fabricated elements fitted together and may include a pre-fabricated hood. It may have removable parts

### 3.2

#### **fuel compartment**

the part of the barbecue where the fuel is burnt; it may have, or be a grate

### 3.3

#### **grate**

a perforated part of the barbecue on which the fuel is placed

### 3.4

#### **ash compartment or catcher**

part of the barbecue intended to catch any ash or embers which may fall from the fuel compartment or grate

### 3.5

#### **barbecue accessories**

parts of the barbecue which hold the food to be barbecued during cooking

#### 3.5.1

##### **cooking grid**

part of the barbecue on which the food to be cooked is placed and/or which can take on the function of the grate

#### 3.5.2

##### **spit**

metal rod suitable for skewering the food to be cooked via the truncated cone on one side and which can be rotated by hand and/or via a motor in a suitable support

### 3.5.3

#### **meat forks**

clamping devices on the spit that can be slid into and fixed in any position on which the food to be cooked can be secured

### 3.5.4

#### **gravy tray**

device to collect juices and drippings to be consumed

### 3.6

#### **removable parts**

parts which can be removed without the use of a tool

### 3.7

#### **usable area**

any area of a barbecue component and accessories intended to come into contact with the food to be barbecued during cooking is regarded as being usable

### 3.8

#### **drip pan**

device to collect waste drippings not to be consumed

### 3.9

#### **stand**

support structure of a barbecue onto which the functional parts of the barbecue are located

### 3.10

#### **silk paper**

thin, soft, relatively hard to tear paper with a weight between 12 g/m<sup>2</sup> and 25 g/m<sup>2</sup> usually used to wrap delicate objects

[ISO 4046:2001]

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## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 General requirements

Coatings shall withstand the test as described in 5.2.

NOTE For surfaces of and coatings on parts of the barbecue coming into contact with the food to be barbecued, cooking grid, spit, meat forks and gravy trays, see Directive 89/109/EEC (see Bibliography). Differing legal requirements can exist in non-EU-countries.

It shall be possible to assemble and dismantle suitcase barbecues as described in the instructions for use either without the aid of a tool or using the tool that is supplied. Components shall be fixed in such a way that they can not fall off during transportation.

When assembling, operating and manipulating the barbecue, accessible edges and corners shall be free from burr. Rough surfaces, sharp edges and corners, which can cause injury, are not allowed.

All accessible parts of the barbecue components made of sheet or tube of thickness less than 0,7 mm without coating shall be as shown in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4.



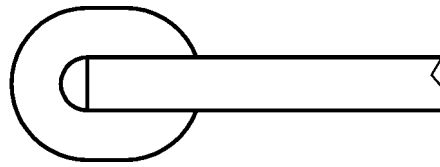


Figure 1 — Fully edged

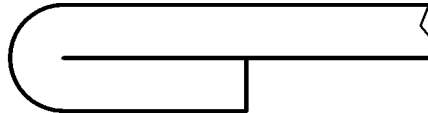
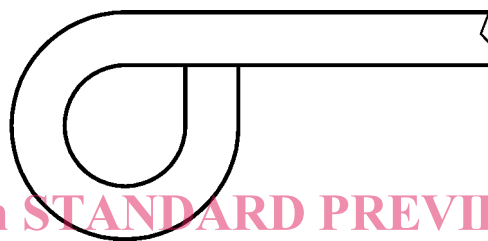


Figure 2 — Folded and flattened



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**Figure 3 — Rolled and closed**

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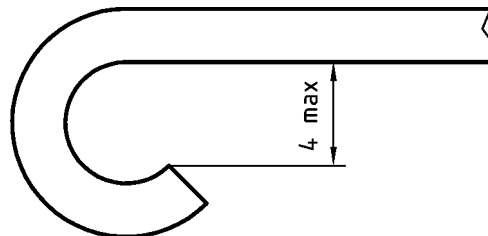


Figure 4 — Rolled and half closed

The construction of the barbecue shall be such that when placed horizontally the change of the fuel compartment position, according to the instruction for use and the insertion and removal of barbecue accessories with the cooking grid and/or spit loaded as described in 5.5, shall be possible without the barbecue tipping over or components become detached or moved in such a way that they are no longer capable of fulfilling their functions. These requirements also apply when testing the barbecue as described in 5.2.

After testing in accordance with 5.2 and 5.4 a barbecue fails if:

- a) any deformation of a component compromises the use and safety of the barbecue;
- b) any component cracks and/or fractures appear;

NOTE A permanent barbecue may show cracks and/or fractures which do not influence the safety;

- c) any component falls off;
- d) the temperature of the base on which the barbecue is placed has exceeded 70 °C during the test.

## 4.2 Requirements for parts

### 4.2.1 Cooking grid

The clear distance between the bars of the cooking grid shall not exceed 20 mm before, during and after testing according to 5.2 and 5.6. This requirement relates to the usable area of the grid, which shall be at least 80 % of the horizontal area of the fuel compartment, vertically projected.

If the cooking grid has the function of a grate, the clear distance between the bars of the grate and also, in the case of vertical fuel compartment, of those between the grate and the edges of the fuel container shall not exceed 20 mm before, during and after testing according to 5.2 and 5.6.

The cooking grid shall rest on its supporting points in the most unfavourable position when loaded as described in 5.5. When the load has been removed the deformation of each grid bar shall not exceed 5 % relative to the length of the bar when tested according to 5.6.

Manually adjustable cooking grids up to 400 mm diameter or longest side measurement shall be fitted with one handle minimum, cooking grids over 400 mm diameter or longest side measurement shall be fitted with two handles. If the cooking grid position is adjustable, this adjustment shall be possible without the operator's hand coming into direct contact with the cooking grid.

Removable or movable handles shall be attached to the cooking grid in such a way that tipping to the side or forwards when loaded as described in 5.5 shall be impossible.

No handle is required when the height of the cooking grid can be adjusted through a mechanical device.

The barbecue shall be designed in such a way that when the fuel compartment is uniformly loaded to 75 % of its capacity, the cooking grid in its most unfavourable position shall not come into contact with the fuel.

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### 4.2.2 Spit

The end of the spit shall have the shape of a truncated cone of minimum diameter not less than 1,5 mm and not exceeding 3 mm and a taper angle between 60° and 90°.

The spit shall have a permanent or removable handle of at least 100 mm usable length.

The handle for any motor supplied with it shall be 80 mm minimum length.

If the distance between the support points of the spit exceeds 800 mm a second handle shall be provided unless the motor has the function of a second handle.

The handle (or handles) shall be fitted to the spit in such a way that when tested in accordance with 5.2 the surface temperatures shall not exceed the values specified in Table 3.

The spit shall have a minimum of two adjustable and fastenable meat forks.

When loading the spit with 0,5 kg per 100 mm usable length it shall rest on all its supporting points.

The other components of the barbecue shall not come into contact with a cylinder 200 mm in diameter, with a grid in place, and of a length equivalent to at least 60 % of the usable spit length placed centrally around the spit and in the centre of the spit. If several spit positions are possible, this requirement shall be met for at least one position.

### 4.2.3 Fuel compartment

#### 4.2.3.1 General

Fuel compartments made of steel sheet require a minimum thickness (uncoated) as specified in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Minimum thickness of steel sheet for fuel compartments**

Grid size diameter or longest side measurement	Thickness
≤ 400 mm	0,7 mm
> 400 mm	0,8 mm

For fuel compartments with a grid size diameter or longest side measurement ≤ 400 mm, a thickness uncoated 0,7 mm, minimum uncoated 0,5 mm, is acceptable, provided they are glass or porcelain enamelled on both sides and withstand the tests according to:

- 1) 5.2 three times consecutively; and
- 2) 5.7.

Fuel compartments made of cast metal require a minimum thickness uncoated of 2,5 mm.

Fuel compartments made of materials other than steel sheet or cast material shall withstand the tests according to

- 1) 5.2 three times consecutively; and
- 2) 5.7.

#### 4.2.3.2 Openings

If the fuel container after assembly has openings, these shall meet the following requirements when tested as described in 5.2 and 5.3.

The number of openings in the flat base of the fuel compartment shall not exceed four and shall be dimensioned so that a sphere of 3 mm in diameter will not fall through them, their area shall not exceed 50 mm<sup>2</sup>.

Other openings, other than in the flat base, if circular should have a diameter not exceeding 8 mm, or, if a different shape, their area shall not exceed 50 mm<sup>2</sup>.

With larger openings the barbecue shall be equipped with an ash catcher or the barbecue shall be designed so that it is impossible for any embers or fuel to fall out or roll off when tested as described in 5.2 and 5.3.

#### 4.2.3.3 Depth of the fuel compartment

The minimum depth of the fuel compartment shall be as indicated in Table 2. The minimum depth shall be available over 80 % of the usable area of the fuel compartment.

**Table 2 — Minimum depth of the fuel compartment**

Grid size diameter or longest side measurement	Minimum depth of fuel compartment
≤ 400 mm	50 mm
> 400 mm	60 mm

If the fuel compartment is a grate Table 2 shall not be taken into account but it shall have an ash catcher.

If the fuel compartment has several possible positions, stops shall be provided to secure the container in each of these positions.