



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Otroški visoki stoli - 2. del: Preskusne metode

Children's high chairs - Part 2: Test methods

Kinderhochstühle - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

Chaises hautes pour enfants - Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai

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English Version

Children's high chairs - Part 2: Test methods

Chaises hautes pour enfants - Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai

Kinderhochstühle - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 February 2006.

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.

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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 14988-2:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC BT/TF 144 “High Chairs”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2006.

This European Standard consist of the following parts:

-Part 1: Safety requirements

-Part 2: Test methods

This document supersedes ENV 1178-2:1994

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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Introduction

This part of EN 14988 has been prepared in order to specify test methods to provide assurance that children's high chairs comply with the requirements in Part 1.

The tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the requirements of children's high chairs.

2 Normative references

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

EN 14988-1, *Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements*

ISO 7619-2, *Rubber vulcanised or thermoplastic - Determination of indentation hardness – Part 2: IRHD pocket meter method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 14988-1 apply.

4 General test conditions

4.1 Preliminary preparation

The tests are designed to be applied to a high chair that is fully assembled and ready for use.

The tests shall be carried out in indoor ambient conditions, but if during a test the temperature is outside the range 15°C to 25 °C, the maximum and/or minimum temperature shall be recorded in the test report.

The high chair shall be tested as delivered. If of knock down type it shall be assembled according to the manufacturer's instructions supplied with the high chair. If the high chair can be assembled or combined in different ways or if components can be adjusted, the most adverse combination/adjustment shall be used for each test.

Knock-down fittings shall be tightened before testing. Further re-tightening shall not take place unless this is specifically required by the manufacturer.

In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the tests shall be carried out as far as possible as described, and deviations from the test procedure recorded in the test report.

4.2 Test sequence

The tests shall be carried out on one sample in the order laid down in this standard.

4.3 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated, the following tolerances apply:

- Forces: $\pm 5\%$;
- Masses: $\pm 0,5\%$;
- Dimensions: $\pm 1,0$ mm;

- Angles: $\pm 2^\circ$.
- Positioning of loading pads: ± 5 mm

The forces may be replaced by masses. The relationship of $10\text{ N} = 1\text{ Kg}$ shall be used.

5 Test equipment

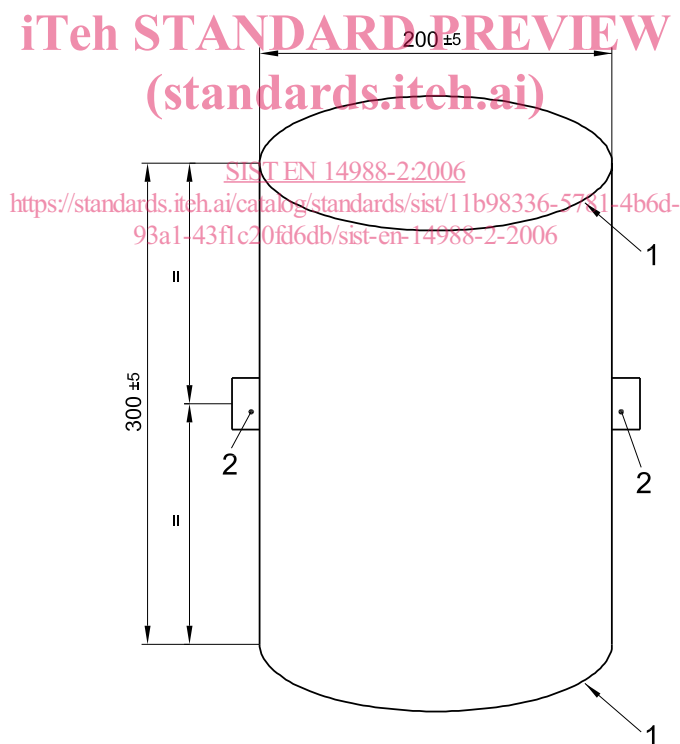
5.1 General

Unless otherwise specified, test forces may be applied by any suitable device because results are dependent only upon correctly applied forces and not upon the apparatus.

The test forces in the static load tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that negligible dynamic forces are applied.

5.2 Test dummy

A rigid cylinder 200 mm in diameter and 300 mm in height, having a mass of 15 kg and with its centre of gravity 150 mm above its base. All the edges of the cylinder shall have a radius of 5 mm. Two safety harness anchorage points shall be provided. These shall be positioned 150 mm from the base and 180° to each other around the circumference (see Figure 1).



Key

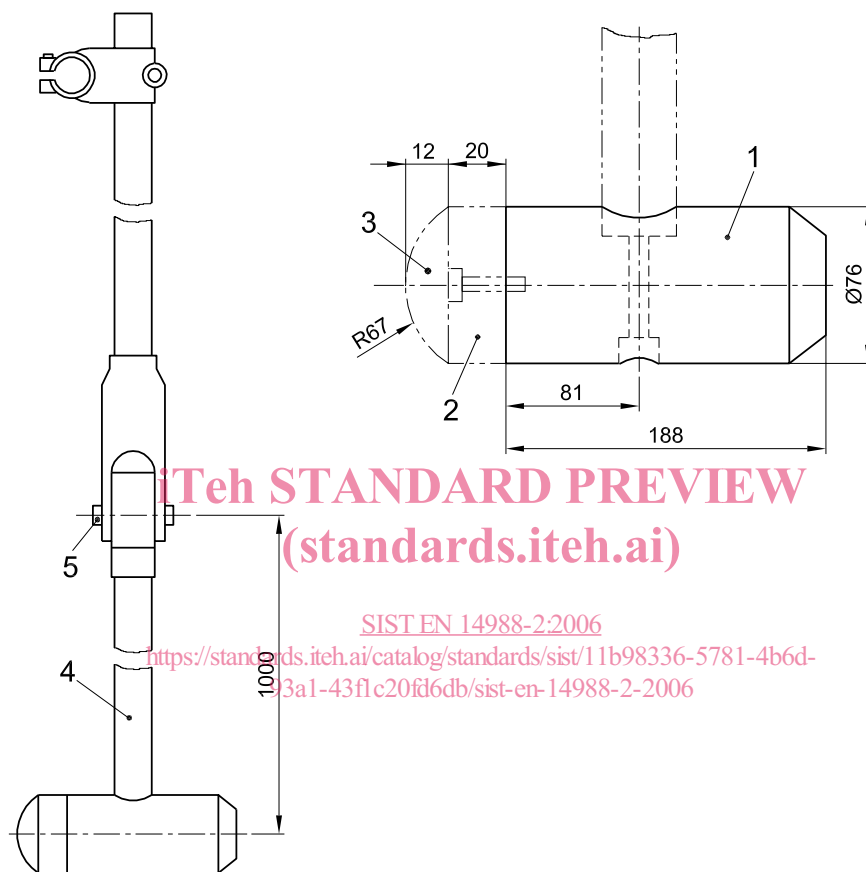
- 1 Edge radius: (5 ± 1) mm
- 2 Attachment points

Figure 1 — Test dummy

5.3 Impact hammer

A striker in the form of a cylindrical object having a total mass of 6,5 kg supported from a pivot by a steel tube of 38 mm in diameter and with a wall thickness of 2 mm (see Figure 2). The distance between the pivot and the centre of gravity of the striker shall be 1000 mm. The pendulum arm shall be pivoted by a low friction bearing.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 Pendulum head, steel mass 6,4 kg
 - 2 Hardwood
 - 3 Rubber 50 IRHD (ISO 7619-2)
 - 4 Pendulum arm, length 950 mm; high tensile steel tube $\varnothing 38 \times 2$ mm; mass $2 \text{ kg} \pm 0,2 \text{ kg}$
 - 5 Pivot point
- Mass of assembly (Pos. No 1,2 and 3): $6,5 \text{ kg} \pm 0,07 \text{ kg}$

Figure 2 — Impact hammer

5.4 Loading pad

A rigid cylindrical object 100 mm in diameter having a smooth hard surface and rounded edges with radius of 12 mm.

5.5 Stops

Stops to prevent the article from sliding but not tilting, no higher than 12 mm except in cases where the design of the item necessitates the use of higher stops, in which case the lowest stops that will prevent the item from moving shall be used.

5.6 Floor surface

Horizontal, flat and rigid with a smooth surface. For the tests 6.2 and 6.14.3 a rubber mat 2 mm thick, with hardness 85 ± 5 IRHD according to ISO 7619-2, shall be used on a concrete floor.

5.7 Beams

5.7.1 Beam for stability test

A beam, $900 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$ long with a mass of $0,5 \text{ kg} \pm 10 \text{ g}$.

5.7.2 Beam for height of lateral protection test

A beam, 86 mm wide with a mass of $0,5 \text{ kg} \pm 10 \text{ g}$.

5.8 Slide gauges

Cones with an angle of $30^\circ \pm 0,5^\circ$ made of plastics or other hard, smooth material mounted on a force measuring device (see Figure 3). There shall be four cones having diameters $5 \text{ mm}^{+0,1}_{-0,1} \text{ mm}$, $7 \text{ mm}^{+0,1}_{-0,1} \text{ mm}$, $12 \text{ mm}^{+0,1}_{-0,1} \text{ mm}$ and $18 \text{ mm}^{+0,1}_{-0,1} \text{ mm}$.

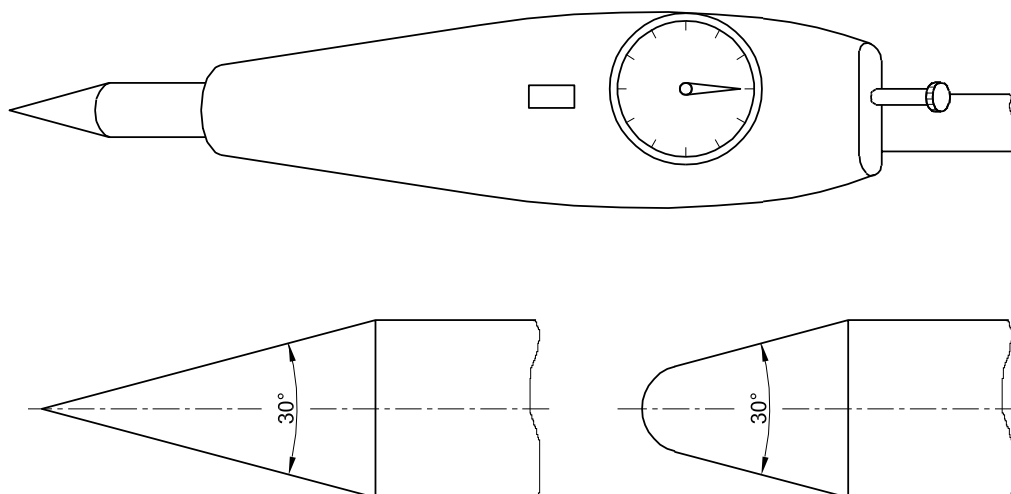


Figure 3 — Example of slide gauges