



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Impact protection helmets for young children

Stoßschutzhelme für Kleinkinder

Casques de protection contre les chocs pour les jeunes enfants

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 1080

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English Version

Impact protection helmets for young children

Casques de protection contre les chocs pour jeunes
enfants

Stoßschutzhelme für Kleinkinder

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 158.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, 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.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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Foreword

This document (prEN 1080:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 158 “Head protection”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 1080:1997.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN 1080:2013

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Introduction

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for helmets intended for use by young children while pursuing activities in environments which have proven risks of head injuries.

The helmet itself is not intended to be worn at play in the playground or whilst using playground equipment. Head protection in these areas is covered by standards for design of playground equipment and surfaces. Since there is a foreseeable risk of being trapped by the helmet, these helmets are equipped with a self-release mechanism to minimize the risk.

Whilst these helmets offer equivalent shock absorption performance they do not meet all the requirements of helmets specifically produced for sports such as pedal cycling, ice hockey, skiing.

The protection given by a helmet depends on the circumstances of the accident and wearing a helmet cannot always prevent death or long term disability.

A proportion of the energy of an impact is absorbed by the helmet, thereby reducing the force of the blow sustained by the head. The structure of the helmet may be damaged in absorbing this energy and any helmet that sustains a severe blow needs to be replaced even if damage is not apparent.

The technical committee which has prepared this standard realizes that it is of importance for the wearer's comfort and psychometric performance that a helmet is ventilated. At the time this European standard was prepared no method for measuring the ventilating capacity of a helmet was recognized. For that reason no requirements concerning ventilation or heat transmission have been introduced.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for helmets intended for use by young children while pursuing activities in environments which have proven risks of head injuries.

Requirements and the corresponding methods of test are given for the following:

- construction including field of vision;
- shock absorbing properties;
- retention system properties, including chin strap, fastening devices and self-release system;
- marking and information.

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 960, *Headforms for use in the testing of protective helmets.*

ISO 6487, *Road vehicles — Measurement techniques in impact tests -Instrumentation.*

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3 Definitions

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

3.1

protective helmet

an item to be worn on the head and intended to absorb the energy of an impact thus reducing the risk of injury to the head

3.2

helmet type

category of helmets which does not differ in such essential respects as the materials or dimensions or construction of the helmet, of the retention system or of the protective padding

3.3

padding

3.3.1

protective padding

material used to absorb impact energy

3.3.2

comfort padding

lining material provided for the wearer's comfort

prEN 1080:2009 (E)

3.3.3

sizing padding

lining material used for adjustment of the helmet size

3.4

retention system

complete assembly by means of which the helmet is maintained in position on the head including any devices for adjustment of the system or to enhance the wearer's comfort

3.5

chin-strap

part of the retention system consisting of a strap that passes under the wearer's jaw to keep the helmet in position

3.6

self-release system

retention system with a mechanism which releases when loaded with a certain force

3.7

basic plane of the human head

plane at the level of the external ear opening (external auditory meatus) and the lower edge of the eye sockets (orbits)

3.8

basic plane of a headform

plane relative to the headform that corresponds to the basic plane of the human head

3.9

reference plane

construction plane parallel to the basic plane of the headform at a distance from it which is a function of the size of the headform

3.10

test area

area of the helmet in which impact tests may be conducted which corresponds to the minimum protected area of the human head

4 Requirements

4.1 Materials

For those parts of the helmet coming into contact with the skin the material used should be known not to undergo appreciable alteration from contact with sweat or with substances likely to be found in toiletries. Materials shall not be used which are known to cause skin disorders.

4.2 Construction

The helmet normally consists of a means of absorbing impact energy and means of retaining the helmet on the head in an accident.

The helmet should be durable and withstand handling.

The helmet shall be so designed and shaped that parts of it (visor, rivets, ventilators, edges, fastening device and the like) are not likely to injure the user in normal use.

NOTE Helmets should

- have low weight;
- be ventilating;
- be easy to put on and take off;
- be usable with spectacles;
- not significantly interfere with the ability of the user to hear traffic noise.

4.3 Field of vision

When tested according to 5.6 there shall be no occultation in the field of vision bounded by angles as follows (see Figure 1):

- horizontally: min 105° from the longitudinal vertical median plane to the left and right hand sides
- upwards: min 25° from the reference plane
- downwards: min 45° from the basic plane

4.4 Shock absorbing capacity

The helmet shall give protection to the user's forehead, rear, sides, temples and crown of the head.

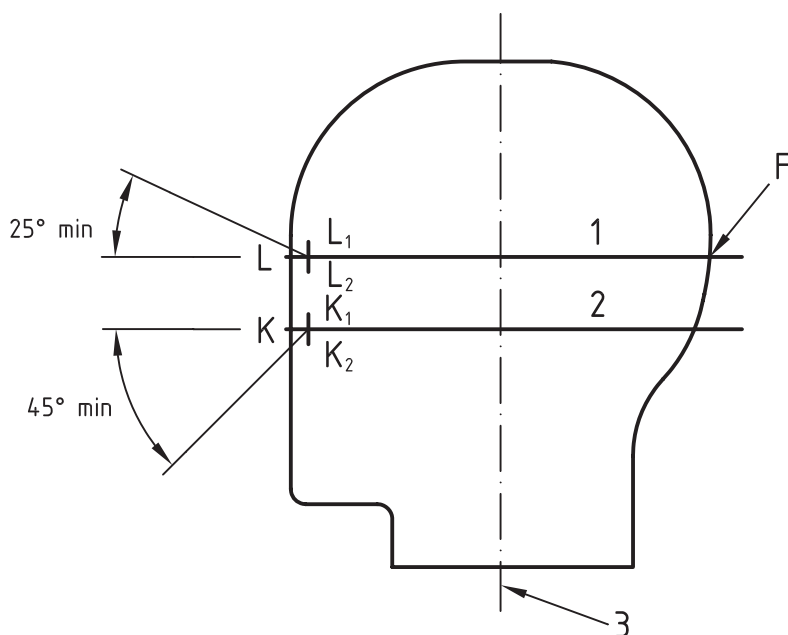
When tested according to 5.3 and 5.4 the peak acceleration shall not, for each impact, exceed 250 g for the velocity of 5,42 + 0,1 m/s on the flat anvil, and 4,57+0,1 m/s on the kerbstone anvil.

NOTE These are theoretically equivalent to 1497 mm and 1064 mm drop heights respectively.

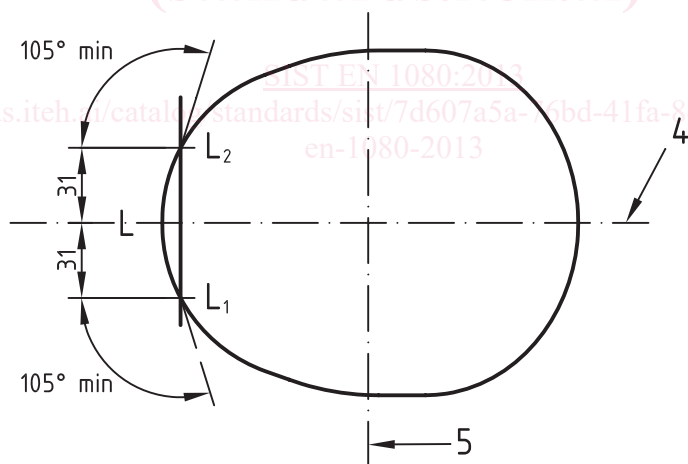
4.5 Durability

After being tested the helmet shall not exhibit damage that could cause significant injury to the wearer (sharp edges, points.)

Linear dimensions in millimetres



Section of headform in longitudinal vertical plane
(standards.iteh.ai)



Section of headform in reference plane

Key

- 1 reference plane
- 2 basic plane
- 3 central vertical axis
- 4 longitudinal vertical median plane
- 5 central transverse vertical plane

Figure 1 — Field of vision

4.6 Retention system

4.6.1 General

Means shall be provided for retaining the helmet on the wearer's head. All parts of the retention system fastened to the helmet shall be securely attached.

Buckles with adjustable opening force shall satisfy the requirements of 4.6.5 throughout the range of adjustments.

NOTE The design of the self-release mechanism may be such that part of the retention system is not fastened to the helmet.

4.6.2 Chin strap

The chin strap shall not include a chin cup. Any chin strap shall be not less than 15 mm wide. Chin straps may be fitted with means of enhancing comfort for the wearer.

4.6.3 Fastening device

Any retention system shall be fitted with a device to adjust and maintain tension in the system. The device shall be capable of adjustment so that the buckle can be positioned in a centred position below the jaw. This has to be assessed by fitting the helmet on the appropriate headform, positioning it according to the manufacturer's instructions or whether they're missing, in the manner in which the helmet is intended to be worn on the head.

4.6.4 Colour

To identify helmets with self-release retention system all or some of the visible parts of the retention system shall be visibly and indelibly coloured green.

4.6.5 Release force

When tested according to 5.5 the headform shall be released from the helmet by a force exceeding 90 N but not exceeding 160 N.

NOTE There may be a separate self-release mechanism. Then the release requirement applies to that mechanism.

5 Testing

5.1 Headforms

The headforms used shall comply with EN 960. The sizes in Table 1 shall be used except for determination of shock absorbing capacity and for the self-release system opening force for which only sizes A, E, J, M, and O are available.

For determination of self-release system opening force the headforms used shall comply with EN 960 at least down to the basic plane.

NOTE Table 1 also gives the EN 960:1994 code letter corresponding to the EN 960:2006 size designation for headforms with similar nominal dimensions. These are as given in Annex C of EN 960:2006.