



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST-TP CEN/TR 15371:2013

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Nadomešča:
SIST-TP CEN/TR 15371:2009

Varnost igrač - Odgovori na zahteve po interpretaciji standardov EN 71-1, EN 71-2 in EN 71-8

Safety of toys - Replies to requests for interpretation of EN 71-1, EN 71-2, and EN 71-8

Sicherheit von Spielzeug - Antworten auf Anfragen zur Interpretation von EN 71-1, EN 71-2 und EN 71-8

Sécurité des jouets - Réponses aux demandes d'interprétation de l'EN 71-1, l'EN 71-2 et l'EN 71-8

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ICS:

97.200.50 Igrače Toys

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English Version

Safety of toys - Replies to requests for interpretation of EN 71-1, EN 71-2, and EN 71-8

Sécurité des jouets - Réponses aux demandes
d'interprétation de l'EN 71-1, l'EN 71-2 et l'EN 71-8

Sicherheit von Spielzeug - Antworten auf Anfragen zur
Interpretation von EN 71-1, EN 71-2 und EN 71-8

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 13 August 2012. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 52.

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CEN/TR 15371:2013 (E)**Foreword**

This document (CEN/TR 15371:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 52 “Safety of toys”, the secretariat of which is held by DS.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN/TR 15371:2009.

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0 Introduction

0.1 Interpretations and no-action decisions

This Technical Report contains replies to requests for interpretations concerning the understanding of clauses in EN 71-1:2011, EN 71-2:2011 and EN 71-8:2011. The replies concern those requests that have resulted in an interpretation or a decision that no action is required as the standard is sufficiently clear.

An interpretation does not have the same status as the text of the standard, nor can it overrule the text of the standard. However, following an interpretation should give assurance that the relevant clause of the standard has been correctly applied. An interpretation should only be regarded as a clarification of the meaning of the standard.

Disclaimer

The interpretations have been derived by expert groups of CEN/TC 52. The information contained herein is for guidance only and does not reflect the formal approval by CEN or CEN member bodies. It should be noted that the interpretations are neither part of any standard nor have been referenced in the Official Journal of the European Union.

0.2 Requests for interpretation

Requests for interpretations may be submitted by a CEN member body through its national committee or by a CEN/TC 52 liaison (but not directly by an individual or a company) - in accordance with the interpretation protocols agreed by CEN/TC 52. The requests are then channelled to the relevant TC 52 working party, which will then deal with the request.

A request for an interpretation may lead to

- a) *An interpretation of the standard*

This should reflect a reasonable interpretation of how the standard should be used, taking into account

- the wording of the standard
- the rationale of the standard
- the history of the standard

- b) *A no-action decision*

This is applicable when it is agreed that the standard appropriately specifies how a toy shall be assessed.

- c) *A proposal for an amendment of the standard*

This is applicable when it is agreed that the standard is deficient in some way.

NOTE Interpretation and no-action decisions are published in CEN/TR 15371, which will be updated on a regular basis.

Proposals for amendments will be progressed as new work item proposals in accordance with CEN rules.

0.3 Answers to requests for interpretations

Since requests for interpretations are submitted through a CEN member body, it is assumed that the member body will keep itself informed about decisions concerning the request and its progress and will itself inform the originator of the request as appropriate.

CEN/TR 15371:2013 (E)

1 Scope

The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide replies to requests for interpretations of EN 71-1:2011, *Safety of toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*, EN 71-2:2011, *Safety of toys – Part 2: Flammability* and EN 71-8:2003, *Safety of toys – Part 8: Activity toys for domestic use*.

2 EN 71-1:2011 – Safety of toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties

2.1 3.41 and 3.42 Projectile toys (no action decision)

Question

EN 71-1 has the below definitions of projectiles with or without stored energy:

3.41

projectile toy with stored energy

toy with a *projectile* propelled by means of a discharge mechanism capable of storing and releasing energy

3.42

projectile toy without stored energy

toy with a *projectile* discharged by the energy imparted by a child

An example - a toy where the energy is imparted by e.g. a spring or an elastic band and the launching is entirely controlled by the child, as the toy has no mechanism for holding back the projectile and storing the energy for a prolonged time. Such a toy could be interpreted not to be included in 3.42. However, the toy is obviously also not within 3.41 because we interpret 3.41 so that the toy must be capable to accumulate and store the energy for a prolonged period of time without involvement of a child.

We would like to have a confirmation that a projectile toy, which cannot accumulate and store energy is within 3.42 even if a spring is used in launching the projectile.

We suggest rewording 3.42 to make this clear.



Reply

Standard is clear. In this case, the energy is not stored and released by a discharge mechanism but the energy is imparted by the user. In consequence, this toy is regarded as a “projectile toy without stored energy”

REQ 064-06 (DS, Denmark)

2.2 3.41, 3.42 and 7.7 Projectile toys (no action decision)

Question

Even if we are aware of the ongoing discussion about the revision on projectiles requirements, we ask to give an official interpretation of the following issue to interpret correctly the current version of the standard.

1) EN 71-1 defines as projectile an “object intended to be launched into free flight or a trajectory in the air”

- a) does this include toys like boomerang or frisbee?
- b) does this include small toys designed in such a way that hitting their base, they make a little jump, rotating on themselves? (to figure them think about a spoon on a table: hitting its extremity you can have it make this kind of jump)
- c) does it include objects launched by catapult toys?

2) If a toy has a spring or an elastic band, but no mechanism to hold the projectile in the “charged” condition (this means that as soon as you release the projectile, it is launched, like in a bow), is it considered “projectile toy with stored energy” (the spring and elastic are considered as discharge mechanisms) or as a “projectile toy without stored energy” (the energy of the projectile depend upon how much the child put the projectile into the toy, like a bow, even if, differently from bows, in this case usually there is an “end of stroke” and the maximum projectile energy is defined)?

3) 7.7 defines two warnings: not to use different projectiles from the supplied ones and not to aim at eyes or face.

We consider the first one applicable to all the projectile toys from which a generic projectile may be launched (for example projectile toy with stored energy or bows), but not applicable for toys without stored energy like catapults (4.17.2 does not give any reference to 7.7).

Instead we consider the second warning (“Aim at face”) applicable only to projectiles toys with stored energy or bows with a kinetic energy greater than 0.08J.

Is it correct?

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Reply

NO ACTION DECISION

1a) Standard is clear those toys enter into the projectiles definition.

1b) Standard is clear those toys enter into the projectiles definition.

1c) Standard is clear those toys enter into the projectiles definition (provided those “catapults” do not enter into the exclusion list as outlined into EN71-1 scope).

2) Standard is clear this is a “projectile toy without stored energy” (see 3.42 definition) provided the described item is not regarded as a catapult and therefore enters into the exclusion list as outlined into EN 71-1 scope.

3) Standard is clear for projectile toys with stored energy in 4.17.3 c). If a discharge mechanism is able to discharge an object other than that provided with the toy, then labelling according to 7.7.1 is required. If a toy is capable of discharging a projectile with a kinetic energy greater than 0,08 J, labelling according to 7.7.2 is required. If a toy meets both conditions then the two labelling are required

Bows and arrows shall only bear “Warning. Do not aim at eyes or face” under the conditions outlined in 4.17.4 c)

REQ 076-07 Part 1 (UNI, Italy)

CEN/TR 15371:2013 (E)**2.3 4.3 Flexible plastic sheeting (no action decision)****Question 1**

Clause 4.3 applies only to plastic sheeting having dimensions greater than 100 mm X 100 mm. If a plastic bag has a dimension of 100 mm X 80 mm, as it is, does the requirement apply?

Question 2

If we consider the plastic bag, its dimension is less than 100 mm X 100 mm, but if we consider the plastic sheeting, cutting the plastic bag along two edges, we can get a 100 mm X 160 mm (80 mm X 2). But, especially if the toy is intended only for children over 36 months of age, it is not required to apply any cutting.

And, if the toy is intended for children under 36 months of age, and we apply the tension test to the bag, before to break it into a plastic sheet, it is foreseeable that the applied 90 N force will elongate the plastic sheeting and thus will also make it having a thinner thickness.

Moreover, the test method of 8.25.1.2 reads "For plastic bags, cut along the seams without stretching the bag so that two single sheets are produced."

But this test method is referred both by 4.3 and by Clause 6 (which does not apply to toy bags which have a play value in the toy).

In our opinion the need to cut the bag along the seams is referred to packaging bags, and not to plastic sheeting addressed by 4.3. The reason for this interpretation is that in case of bags with an opening perimeter greater than 380 mm (as required by Clause 6), the child can put his head inside the bag and so it can have on his nose and mouth just one sheet of the two forming the bag.

But if 4.3 is not applicable to plastic bags, but to plastic sheeting only, we can have plastic bags with an opening perimeter less than 380 mm and with a thickness of less than 0.038 mm both for packaging and for bags having a play value (4.4 does not require a minimum thickness and Clause 6 defines a minimum thickness only for plastic bags with an opening perimeter greater than 380 mm).

The reason for this may be that bags (in which the child cannot put his head), having a double layer, are less foreseeable to become attached to a child's face in such a way to cause asphyxiation, differently from single layer plastic sheeting (this is just a supposition). Thus, one of the following should apply:

- 1) If the sheet is in a form of a plastic bag, its whole area shall be measured (not the area of the plastic bag, and thus the area which is the sum of the two layers area). The measurements are performed before any mechanical test.
- 2) For plastic bags only the area of the plastic bag (double layer) shall be taken into account. The measurements are performed before any mechanical test.
- 3) The area and the thickness of the plastic bags shall be measured after the mechanical tests (which ones, especially in the case of toys intended for children above 36 months of age?).

Which one is the correct one?

Reply

To question 1: The requirement does not apply

To question 2: Option 2 is the correct one

REQ 090-09 (UNI, Italy)

2.4 4.4 Toy bags (no action decision)

Question

In EN 71-1 there is a specific requirement for toy bags (4.4), which applies to toy bags with an opening perimeter greater than 380 mm and having a drawstring as means of closure.

But what shall be done if the bag has a perimeter smaller than 380 mm and it is made of a plastic sheet?

Reply

4.4 is not applicable and 4.3 should be considered.

REQ 089-09 (UNI, Italy)

2.5 4.5 Glass (no action decision)

Question

4.5 states that accessible glass may only be used for toys for children over 36 months where it is necessary for the function of the toy (e.g. optical toys, glass light bulbs, glass in experimental sets).

Traditionally there are some creativity sets where glass is used, but where it is not clear whether the glass is functional or not.

- 1 Should we consider the glass used in candle making set as functional?
- 2 What about a glass painting set intended to decorate glass objects?



Reply

The nature and use of this product (involving candles) means that EN 71-1 cannot address the safety. If this product were sold as a toy, it would need to be EC Type examined.

The same may apply to glass painting sets but much would depend on the nature of each product.

REQ 057-05 (AFNOR, France)

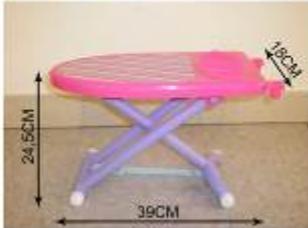
2.6 4.10.1 c) folding and sliding mechanisms (no action decision)

Question

The below toy is an ironing board made of plastic material with a height of 25 cm. It is intended to be used on a table (child is then standing up) or can also be placed on the ground (the child is sitting in front of the table). The legs of the ironing board are folding ones and present a scissor like action.

Are the requirements from 4.10.1 c) required for this type of toy?

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Reply

Standard is clear, 4.10.1c applies since the legs of the ironing board are folding ones and present a scissor like action.

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REQ 085-08 (AFNOR, France)

2.7 4.14.2 Masks and helmets (no action decision)

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Question

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2f3fbc52-56a0-46eb-9452-43aa137ea59f/sist-tp-cen-tr-15371-2013>

1) Subclause 4.14.2 of EN 71-1 states about masks the following:

“4.14.2 Masks and helmets

Mask and helmets shall conform to the following requirements:

a) Masks and helmets that fully enclose the head and which are made of impermeable material shall provide a total ventilation area of 1300 mm² or more through at least two holes at least 150 mm apart or through any equivalent single ventilation area.”

We understand reading this point that the requirement apply to all types of masks.

Nevertheless, there are several types of masks in the market according to their design and their material:

Masks that fully enclose the head (generally the area of the face with polymeric flexible material and the rest with textile material with or without hair). Masks that enclose the head but not fully (generally the area of the face with polymeric flexible material and the rest with textile material with or without hair).

Masks that only enclose the face.

The last ones have several designs, ones fit in the form of the face and others are more or less flat and are made of flexible material, polymeric half-rigid material and even cardboard.

Taking into account that establishing the safety requirements to address risks is the target of the standard (in this specific case, the risk of asphyxia that could happen to the children when using the masks), we have a

doubt regarding the below type of masks, which enclose only the face, because it is likely that not all the mentioned masks could present the risk of asphyxia.

Therefore, there could be masks like the below ones that could not need to fulfil the requirements on 4.14.2 a)



2) Regarding the ventilation area required, we have a doubt about what has to be included in the mentioned area, i.e. does the ventilation area only include the holes at the level of the nose and the mouth, or include the holes at the level of the eyes too?

Reply

1) Requirements in 4.14.2 a) only apply to masks that fully enclose the head and which are made of impermeable material therefore masks that cover the face and for which pictures are given are not covered by this requirement.

2) All holes are to be taken into consideration whatever their position knowing that if only eye, nose and mouth holes were considered the 150 mm requirement would conflict with the normal positioning of those holes for a correct use and should never be fulfilled.

REQ 048-04 (AENOR, Spain)

2.8 4.15.1.4 Stability (interpretation) [standards.iteh.ai](https://standards.iteh.ai/standards/sist/2fbbbc52-56a0-46eb-9452-43aa137ea59f/sist-tp-cen-tr-15371-2013)

Question

Is the lateral stability test applicable to a two wheels toy motorbike intended for children over 3 years of age, for which removable stabilizers are provided, considering that the toy can be operated by the child when stabilizers are removed?

Interpretation

This toy shall be considered as toy where the feet of the child can provide sideways stability and therefore excluded from the 4.15.1.4 requirements.

REQ 046-04 (AENOR, Spain)

2.9 4.15.1.4; 8.23.1 Stability (interpretation)

Question (UNI, Italy)

EN 71-1 requires, for the stability test, to “load the toy in the most onerous position with a mass [...] on its standing or sitting surface”.

Our interpretation of this requirement is “Load the toy in the most onerous position on the standing or sitting surface, in such a way the mass is perpendicular to the standing or sitting surface and that the vertical projection of the base of the test mass is fully enclosed in the sitting surface. If the standing or sitting surface is narrower than the test mass, the centre of the test mass shall be positioned along the axis of the seat.”