



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST-TP CEN/TR 16446:2013

01-februar-2013

Tekstilije - Varnost otroških oblačil - Navodila za uporabo standarda EN 14682:2007 Vrvice in vezalke na otroških oblačilih - Specifikacije

Textiles - Safety of children's clothing - Guidance on the use of EN 14682:2007 Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing - Specifications

Textilien - Sicherheit von Kinderbekleidung - Anleitung zur Anwendung von EN 14682:2007 Kordeln und Zugsbänder an Kinderbekleidung - Anforderungen

Textiles - Sécurité des vêtements d'enfants - Guide sur l'utilisation de l'EN 14682:2007 Cordons et cordons coulissants sur les vêtements d'enfants - Spécifications

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **CEN/TR 16446:2012**

ICS:

61.020	Oblačila	Clothes
97.190	Otroška oprema	Equipment for children

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ICS 61.020; 97.190

English Version

**Textiles - Safety of children's clothing - Guidance on the use of
EN 14682:2007 Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing -
Specifications**

Textiles - Sécurité des vêtements d'enfants - Guide sur
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Anwendung von EN 14682:2007 Kordeln und Zugbänder
an Kinderbekleidung - Anforderungen

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 8 October 2012. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 248.

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

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TR 16446:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 “Textiles and textile products”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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.

EN 14682:2004 *Safety of Children's Clothing – Cords and drawstrings on Children's Clothing – Specification* was developed in response to European Commission Mandate M 309, and harmonized under the General Product Safety Directive in July 2007. However, noting industry comments on EN 14682:2004, a revision was commenced in 2005, published in 2007, and harmonized in March 2011.

An EU Commission report on the adoption of EN 14682 was commissioned in 2008. The report highlighted the need for additional guidance for industry and market surveillance authorities to explain the technical aspect of garment design and manufacture. Children's clothing, like adult clothing, is highly fashionable, resulting in changing garment styles. The aim of this Technical Report is to assist all stakeholders in this fast changing and inventive industry.

At the time of development, a revision of EN 14682:2007 is in progress, and once this is published this Technical Report may be withdrawn.

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CEN/TR 16446:2012 (E)**1 Scope**

This Technical Report has been written to help all users of EN 14682:2007 with the understanding of garment styling and the harmonized standard.

The Technical Report is in 'Question and Answer' format. All the garments mentioned are examples of frequently asked questions raised by the clothing industry or market surveillance authorities. The responses have been reviewed and agreed upon by CEN/TC 248/WG 20.

2 Requests for further clarification

A request for further clarification via a guidance document may be submitted by a CEN member body through its national committee. The requests are channelled to WG 20 which deals with the request.

A request for help may lead to:

- a) a clarification of the standard;
- b) a no-action required; that is no clarification or amendment to the standard currently required
- c) a proposal for an amendment of the standard. (In the short-term pending publication of the revised EN 14682:2007, it may be necessary to provide additional information.)

3 Common questions and answers in relation to the clarification of EN 14682:2007 (standards.iteh.ai)

3.1 Questions concerning the scope**3.1.1 Why are hoods on garments not considered by this standard?**

The mandate M 309 provided by the EU Commission for the development of EN 14682 was in relation to entrapment of children by cords and drawstrings on garments. A hood is neither a drawstring nor a cord. Hoods are therefore outside the scope of the standard.

Nevertheless, the working group actively requested the assistance of CEN/TC 248 members and authorities for information concerning entrapment of children caused by hoods attached to garments, with the intention of developing a standard if necessary. Over a 5-year period, no data was identified where the hood had resulted in the entrapment. There were accidents involving garments with hoods, however the hood had not been the cause of the entrapment. CEN/TC 248 concluded that there was no evidence to support the need for a safety standard dealing with hazards associated with entrapment of children by hoods on garments.

Action: No action required.

3.1.2 Why are disguise costumes listed in scope of EN 14682?

Disguise costumes, dressing up and carnival clothes worn by children for play should meet the Toys Safety Directive and the requirements described in EN 71, *Safety of Toys*. In addition, garments should meet the requirements of EN 14682 and EN 71. Garments worn for party wear are subject to the same safety requirements as normal clothing, because children are likely to be unsupervised.

Action: Annex C "Rationale" in revised EN 14682 to be improved.

3.1.3 Why are boots and shoes with long laces, and child use articles such as bibs not in the scope?

These items are not within the scope of products of CEN/TC 248 Textiles and Textile Products. It is for the respective technical experts of footwear and child-use and care articles to assess.

Action: Explanation of rationale for exclusions to be included in revision of EN 14682.

3.1.4 Are gloves joined by a cord such as those worn by young children to prevent loss of gloves a hazard?

Gloves are not in the scope of the standard. The General Product Safety Directive applies and a risk assessment should be carried out to assess if the cord is a hazard.

Action: No action required.

3.1.5 Why are braces (suspenders) outside the scope of EN 14682?

Braces (suspenders) are used to hold a garment up, for example trousers or a skirt, and are therefore close-fitting to the wearer, so there is no hazard of strangulation, or entrapment in a moving vehicle.

NOTE Between 2007 and 2010 there was a fashion to wear braces off the shoulder, and hanging from the waist area. This fashion was not and could not have been anticipated during the development of EN 14682:2007. This style of wearing is not acceptable for children's clothing, as the long loops created by the braces present a risk of entrapment in a moving vehicle.

Action: No action required.

3.1.6 Why are religious clothes not in the scope?

Certain religious groups wear under garments of religious significance. These garments are worn all the time and have been worn for many years. The long cords on these undergarments are usually worn concealed, so there is very limited probability of an entrapment hazard. Published accident data has not attributed entrapment accidents to these types of garments, so these garments are therefore outside the scope.

Action: Annex C "Rationale" in revised EN 14682 to be improved.

3.1.7 Are swim suits, bikinis and board shorts considered to be specialist sportswear?

No. These garments are worn for play, often for long periods and when children are relatively unsupervised. The kinds of activities might include use of climbing frames, slides, etc. and so swimsuits, bikinis and board shorts are covered by the provisions of the standard.

Specialist sportswear is the kind of garment worn for limited periods for participation in training or competition sport activities.

Action: Improved explanation for rationale for exclusions to be included in the revision of EN 14682.

3.1.8 Are bags sold with the garment excluded from the scope?

Yes, co-ordinating bags are considered to be accessories not part of the garment. To meet the requirements of the General Product Safety Directive, bags should have a safety risk assessment.

Action: No action required.

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3.2 Questions concerning terms and definitions

What is a three dimensional (3D) embellishment?

A three dimensional embellishment is any decorative item attached to a cord that is thicker than the cord itself.

NOTE Thin materials such as plastic sleeving (bootlace ends) which are not thicker than the cord itself are not considered three dimensional embellishments.

Generally, thin textile materials which are not thicker than the cord itself will not create a hazard.

Action: To be clarified in the revision of EN 14682.

3.3 Questions concerning requirements

3.3.1 How should decorations near the end of the decorative cords or functional cord be considered?

The three-dimensional embellishment at any point of the cord may present a hazard of entrapment and therefore a full risk assessment should be carried out

Action: No action required.

3.3.2 Elastic cords with free ends are not permitted in hood and neck area. What is the rationale?

Elastic cords with free ends or protruding loops may snap back into the face if pulled, resulting in eye, facial or neck injury especially if a toggle is present.

Action: Annex C "Rationale" in revised EN 14682 to be improved.

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3.3.3 Are hood extensions used to fasten a hood considered as adjusting tabs and therefore subject to requirements of subclauses 3.2.2 and 3.4.2?

No, the hood extension as illustrated in Figure 1 is integral to the hood and does not present any more risk than the hood itself.

Action: No action required.



Figure 1 — Example of a hood extension

3.3.4 Shoulder straps and halter neck styles are kinds of functional cords. May these be made of elastic materials?

Yes. Shoulder straps which have no free ends will never have ends which can "snap" back on the wearer's face. Those straps with free ends will not be long enough to present a hazard.

Action: No action required.

3.3.5 Is it acceptable for bikinis with no free ends to use a halter neck clasp?

Yes. The closing mechanism at the end of the cord (halter neck garment) should not be considered as an entrapment hazard because the cord sits close to the body.

Action: No action required.

3.3.6 Is it acceptable to have shoulder straps or halter neck straps which may be adjusted by means of a ring and slider mechanism

Yes, provided the loop is flat and close to the body. As the loop is adjustable it will be of variable length.

Action: To be addressed in the revision of EN 14682.

3.3.7 Dungarees have shoulder straps. Is it acceptable for these to be detachable and adjustable?

Yes, provided the free ends of the straps are inside the garment

Figure 2 is an example of dungarees with shoulder straps.

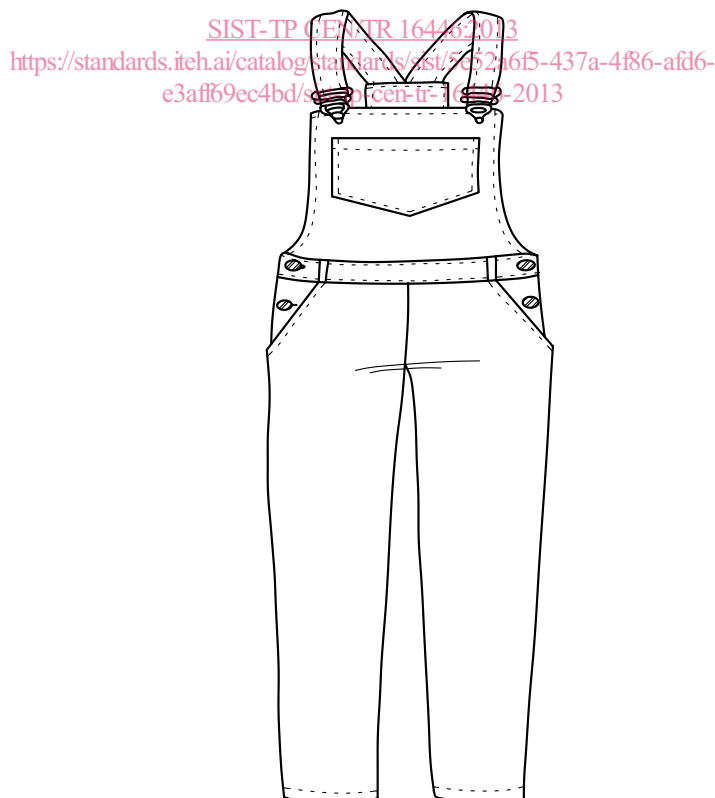


Figure 2 — Example of dungarees with shoulder straps