



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN 1466:2013
01-maj-2013

Izdelki za otroke - Prenosne posteljice in podstavki - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode

Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Tragetaschen und Ständer - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

Articles de puériculture - Couffins et supports - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN 1466

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Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods

Articles de puériculture - Couffins et supports - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Tragetaschen und Ständer - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for second enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 252.

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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Foreword

This document (prEN 1466:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 "Child use and care articles", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the second CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 1466:2004+A1:2007.

In comparison with EN 1466:2004+A1:2007, the significant technical changes relate to the following issues:

- a) determination of a protected volume
- b) clarification and updating of :
 - scope
 - internal height of rigid carry cots
 - entanglement hazards (test for cords, straps and ribbons)
 - test methods for small part
 - figures (6,10)
- c) rewriting of the standard following the current hazard based format.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for products which are intended for the purpose of carrying a child in a lying position by means of handle(s) and for stands which may be used in conjunction with these products. (See C.2).

These products are intended for a child who cannot sit unaided, roll over or push up on its hands and knees, with a maximum weight of 9 kg. Hereafter, in this European Standard these products are called "carry cots" and include all types of carry cot with rigid or soft sides as well as moses baskets and any similar products. Any other functions of the product shall comply with relevant European Standards.

This European Standard has not considered the requirements of children with special needs.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 71-1, *Safety of toys — Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*

EN 71-3:1994, *Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

EN 1103, *Textiles — Fabrics for apparel — Detailed procedure to determine the burning behaviour*

ISO 868:2003, *Plastics and ebonite - Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore A)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

carry cot

product comprising a base, sides, ends and carrying handle(s), within which a child can be laid down and transported by hand(s)

3.2

stand

static structure designed to accommodate and support a carry cot

4 General requirements and test conditions (see C.3)

The carry cot shall be tested when assembled for normal use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

4.1 Conditioning

Any fabric intended to be washed/cleaned shall be washed/cleaned and dried twice in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Any resulting shrinkage shall not prevent the fabric from being refitted without damaging the seams of the fabric or impair its performance.

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4.2 Accuracy of test equipment

Unless otherwise stated the accuracy of the test equipment shall be:

- forces $\pm 5\%$;
- masses $\pm 0,5\%$;
- dimensions $\pm 0,5\text{ mm}$;
- timing $\pm 1\text{ s}$;
- angles $\pm 0,5^\circ$.

4.3 Determination of a protected volume

The protected volume is determined by:

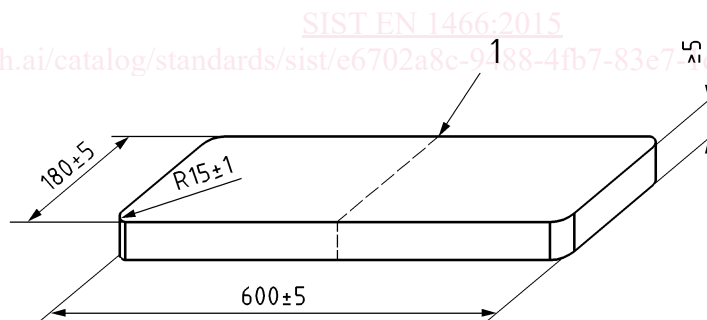
- the inner upper surface that supports the child and;
- the inner surface of the sides and ends of the carry cots.

5 Test equipment

5.1 Test plate

A rigid steel plate (600 ± 5) mm long and (180 ± 5) mm wide, having a mass of ($9^{+0,01}$) kg hinged along the centre line (see Figure 1).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

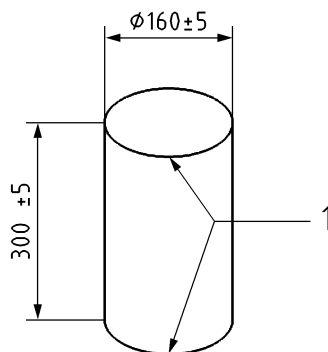
- 1 hinge line

Figure 1 — Test plate

5.2 Test mass

A rigid cylinder (160 ± 5) mm in diameter and (300 ± 5) mm in height, having a mass of $9_0^{+0,01}$ kg and with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder. All edges shall have a radius of (5 ± 1) mm (see Figure 2).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 radius $r = (5 \pm 1)$ mm

Figure 2 — Test mass

5.3 Test probes

Probes made from plastics or other hard, smooth material of diameters ($7_{-0,1}^{+0}$) mm, ($12_{-0}^{+0,1}$) mm, and ($18_{-0}^{+0,1}$) mm with a full hemispherical end (see Figure 3a)).

Probe for assessing mesh made from plastics or other hard, smooth material (see Figure 3b)) which shall be capable of being mounted on a force measuring device, so that the conical end can be presented to the opening being assessed.

Probes made from plastics or other hard, smooth material of diameters ($65_{-0}^{+0,1}$) mm. One end shall be conical with an angle of 30° with a radius of 10 mm at the end (see Figure 3a)).

Dimensions in millimetres

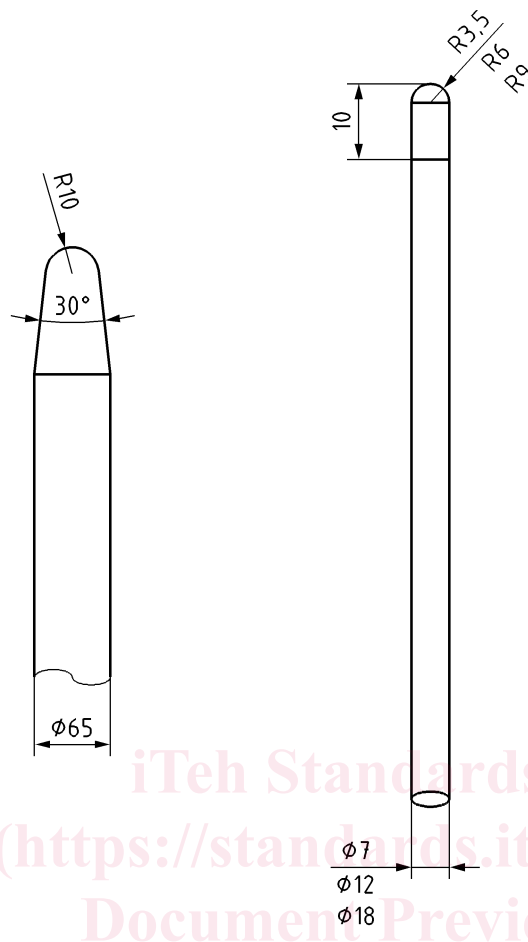


Figure 3a) — Test probes

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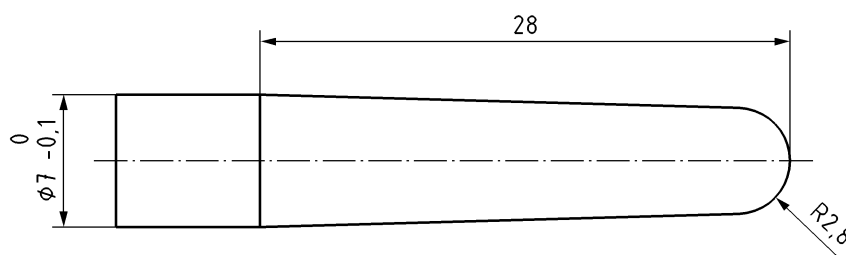


Figure 3b) — Test probe for checking meshes

5.4 Small parts cylinder

Cylinder having dimensions as shown in Figure 4.

Dimensions in millimetres

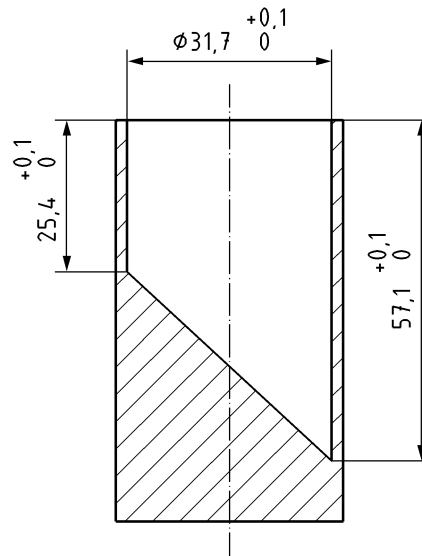


Figure 4 — Small parts cylinder

5.5 Test bar (1)

A metal bar having a cross section of 40 mm × 40 mm with edges having a radius of 5 mm.

5.6 Test bar (2)

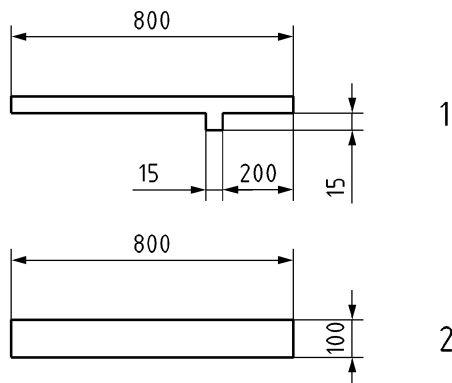
A metal bar having a length at least the width of the carry cot, a cross section of (25 × 25) mm and with a mass of 750 g.

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5.7 Datum board

A rigid plate as shown in Figure 5.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 front view mass: 1,5 kg
- 2 top view

Figure 5 — Datum board

5.8 Metal hooks

The distance between the central axis of two hooks shall be (70 ± 1) mm (see Figure 6).

Dimensions in millimetres

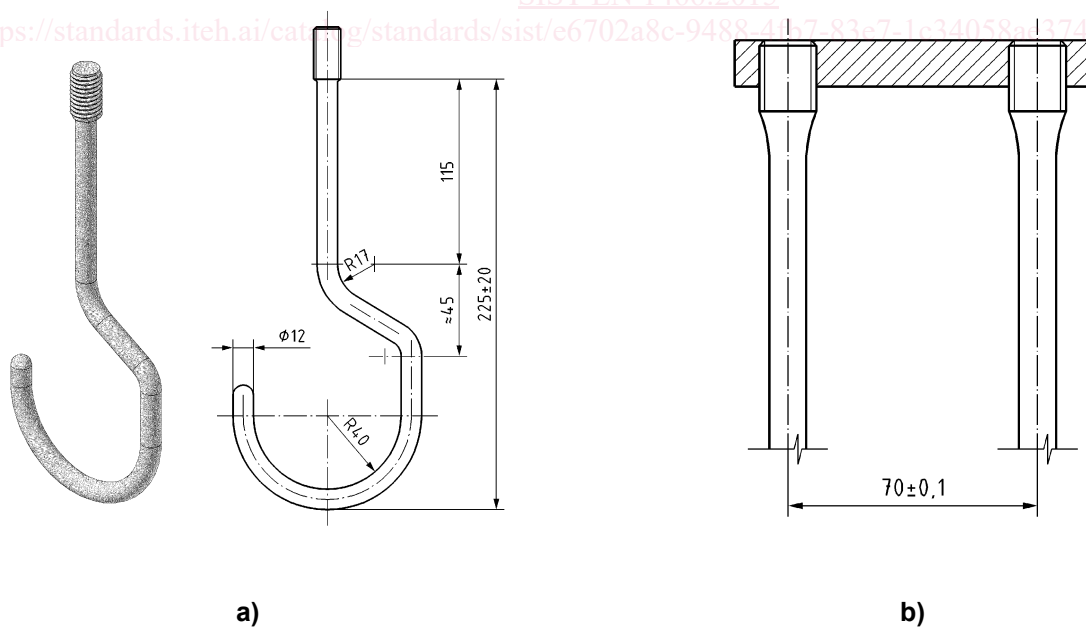
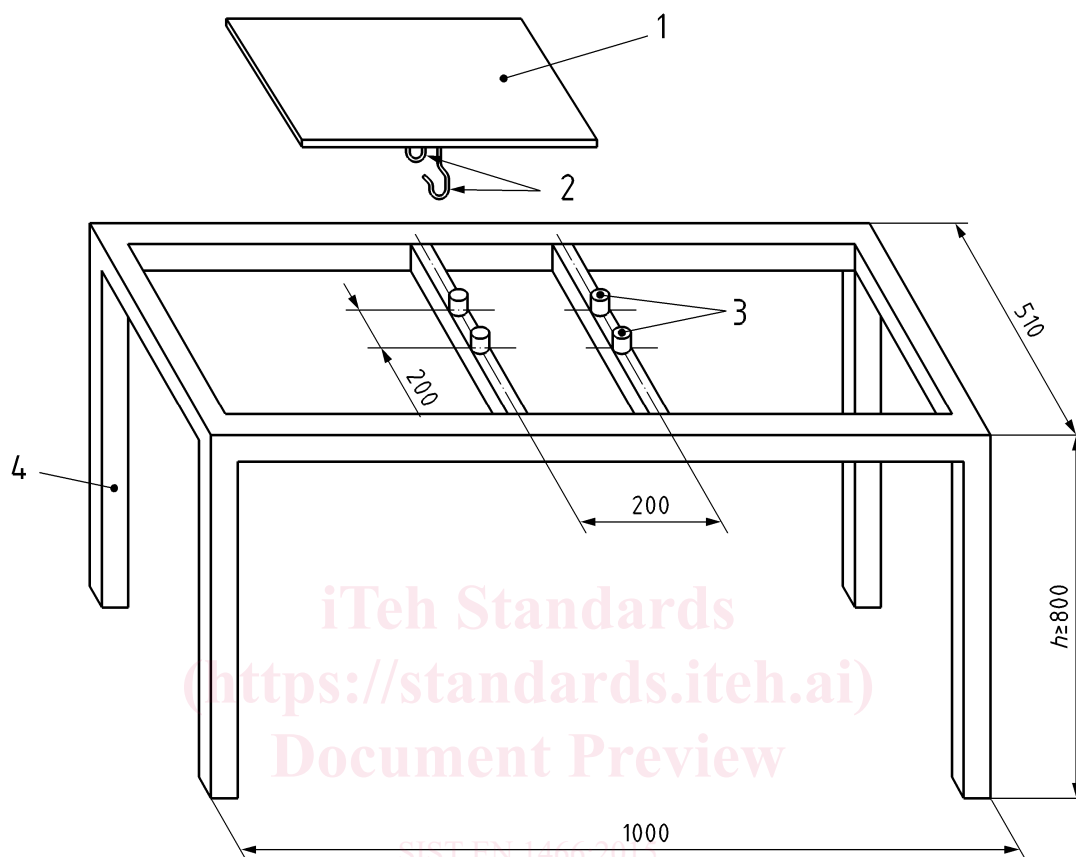


Figure 6 — Metal hooks

5.9 Apparatus for dynamic strength test

As shown in Figure 7.

Dimensions in millimetres



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Key

- 1 metal plate: $(300 \pm 5) \text{ mm} \times (300 \pm 5) \text{ mm}$ and thickness 6 mm
- 2 metal hooks (see Figure 6) rigidly fixed to the metal plate
- 3 stops: of 15 mm high, 30 mm diameter and of hardness , 70 shore A hardness which are screwed on the rigid frame
- 4 rigid frame made of steel square tube at least $(30 \pm 5) \text{ mm} \times (30 \pm 5) \text{ mm}$ and thickness 1,5 mm

Figure 7 — Apparatus for dynamic strength test

prEN 1466:2013 (E)**6 Material hazard****6.1 Hazards due to organic materials**

Any organic materials shall be free from decay and insect attack when assessed by visual inspection

6.2 Chemical hazards

Surfaces of parts accessible to the child inside the carry cot shall be made using materials which in their soluble state have a heavy metal content not exceeding the following values:

Antimony	:	60 mg/kg;
Arsenic	:	25 mg/kg;
Barium	:	1 000 mg/kg;
Cadmium	:	75 mg/kg;
Chromium	:	60 mg/kg;
Lead	:	90 mg/kg;
Mercury	:	60 mg/kg;
Selenium	:	500 mg/kg.

The test procedure is defined in EN 71-3:1994. If a surface is coated with a multi layer of paint or similar coating, the sample shall be taken down to the substrate.

6.3 Thermal hazards

Fabrics shall not produce surface flash when applying a flame as described in EN 1103. A Separate sample may be used for this test.

7 Mechanical hazard**7.1 Protective function****7.1.1 General**

Carry cots with adjustable base shall be tested with the base in the lowest position.

7.1.2 Internal height of carry cot and effectiveness of retaining function (see C.4)**7.1.2.1 Rigidity of sides of carry cot****7.1.2.1.1 Requirements**

When the carry cot is tested in accordance with 7.1.2.1.2 if the difference between the two measurements is less than 40 mm, the sides of the carry cot are considered as rigid.