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Izdelki za otroke - Držalo dude - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode (vključno z dopolnilom A1)

Child use and care articles - Soother holder - Safety requirements and test methods

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder- Schnullerhalter - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

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Articles de puériculture - Attache sucette - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

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Equipment for children

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 July 2007 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 23 November 2010.

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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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	3
Introduction	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Description of a soother holder	6
5 Requirements	10
6 Test methods.....	17
7 Consumer packaging	38
8 Product information.....	39
Annex A (normative) Warnings.....	41
Annex B (informative) Rationale	44
Annex C (informative) Suitable method for the determination of phthalate plasticisers	49
Bibliography	53

[SIST EN 12586:2008+A1:2011](https://standards.itech.ai/catalog/standards/sist/32392ede-8aad-4673-8d1b-1873dd4f4164/sist-en-12586-2008a1-2011)
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Foreword

This document (EN 12586:2007+A1:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 "Child use and care articles", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2011.

This document supersedes A1 EN 12586:2007 A1.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2010-11-23.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1.

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According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, 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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EN 12586:2007+A1:2011 (E)**Introduction**

Accidents caused by soothers are few and any resulting in the death of a child are almost unknown. However, a small number of children die as a result of accidents where a soother is involved, but in these cases death almost always results from strangulation by a cord being used to hang the soother around the child's neck. Such cords are usually either home-made or made for some other purpose, e.g. a coiled key ring holder.

This European Standard is the first for this type of product and its main aim is to eliminate the risk of strangulation. This has only been made possible by severely restricting the length of the soother holder. The length should be sufficient for its purpose while not being so long that the strap can encircle the neck and strangle even the smallest child. The lack of reported incidents involving accidents or fatalities since its introduction would suggest that this standard has achieved this main aim.

A functional soother holder is not to be considered as a toy. However, a soother holder may contain a part or be designed in such a way as to present a double use. That is the soother holder, in addition to its functional use, also has a significant playing value and therefore could also be considered as a toy [2]. In these instances the entire product becomes a toy as well as being a soother holder and needs to meet the requirements of both the Toy Directive [3] as well as this European Standard.

Chemical requirements for silicone rubber, vulcanized rubber and for thermoplastic elastomers have each been considered by the Technical Committee. They have not been included in this standard at this stage and will be reconsidered when further information becomes available.

It is considered that for organic chemical compounds, the requirements, sample preparation and extraction, and methods of analysis provided in EN 71-9, EN 71-10 and EN 71-11 are suitable for soother holders. According to where they are applicable, they have been used in this European Standard.

A Normative Annex has been included which contains translations of warning phrases into the main European languages.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and labelling of soother holders (see B.1).

It includes test methods for the mechanical and chemical requirements specified.

All products that are intended to connect a soother for babies and young children with any other product are included in the scope of this European Standard.

This European Standard is intended to provide safety requirements for soother holders which are generally comprised of a strap with the holder at one end which retains the soother whilst the other end has a clasp that attaches to the child's garment.

Where a soother holder has been classified as a toy or considered to have significant play value then the soother holder will have to meet the essential safety requirements for toys as stated in the Toy Directive (88/378/EEC) in addition to those in this European Standard. The addition of decorations or providing animal shaped fasteners should not automatically make the soother holder a toy; however the addition of a toy component to the soother holder will require that both the soother holder and the toy meet the essential safety requirements as stated in the Toy Directive. Where there is doubt concerning classification of a soother holder as a toy then advice should be sought from an EU Toy Notified Body or the Member State's Competent Authority for toys (see B.2).

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

EN 71-10:2005, *Safety of toys — Part 10: Organic chemical compounds — Sample preparation and extraction*

EN 71-11:2005, *Safety of toys — Part 11: Organic chemical compounds — Methods of analysis*

EN 717-3, *Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 3: Formaldehyde release by the flask method*

EN 1811, *Reference test method for release of nickel from products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin*

EN 20105-A03, *Textiles — Tests of colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:1993)*

EN ISO 105-E01, *Textiles — Test for colour fastness — Part E01: Colour fastness to water (ISO 105-E01:1994)*

EN ISO 105-E04, *Textiles — Test for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:1994)*

EN ISO 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 291:2005)*

EN ISO 14184-1, *Textiles — Determination of formaldehyde — Part 1: Free and hydrolyzed formaldehyde (water extraction method) (ISO 14184-1:1998)*

EN 12586:2007+A1:2011 (E)**3 Terms and definitions**

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

- 3.1 soother holder**
article that enables a soother to be secured to a child's garment etc.
- 3.2 soother**
article intended for satisfying the non-nutritive sucking need of children
- 3.3 garment fastener**
device for securing the soother holder to a child's garment etc.
- 3.4 soother fastener**
device for securing the soother holder to the soother
- 3.5 strap**
connecting device between a garment fastener and the soother fastener
- 3.6 touch-and-close device**
device having fibre interlocking faces, which are secured when pressed together
- 3.7 clothing fastener device**
part of the garment fastener that attaches it to the clothing
- 3.8 press stud**
device with two parts that engage when pressed together
- 3.9 ventilation hole (see B.11)**
hole of any shape that includes a circular area of at least 4 mm diameter
- 3.10 supplementary component**
part attached to the soother holder other than fasteners, press studs or touch-and-close devices
- 3.11 cord (see B.9)**
piece of slender, flexible material including monofilaments, woven and twisted cord, rope, plastic textile tapes, ribbons and fibrous materials commonly called string

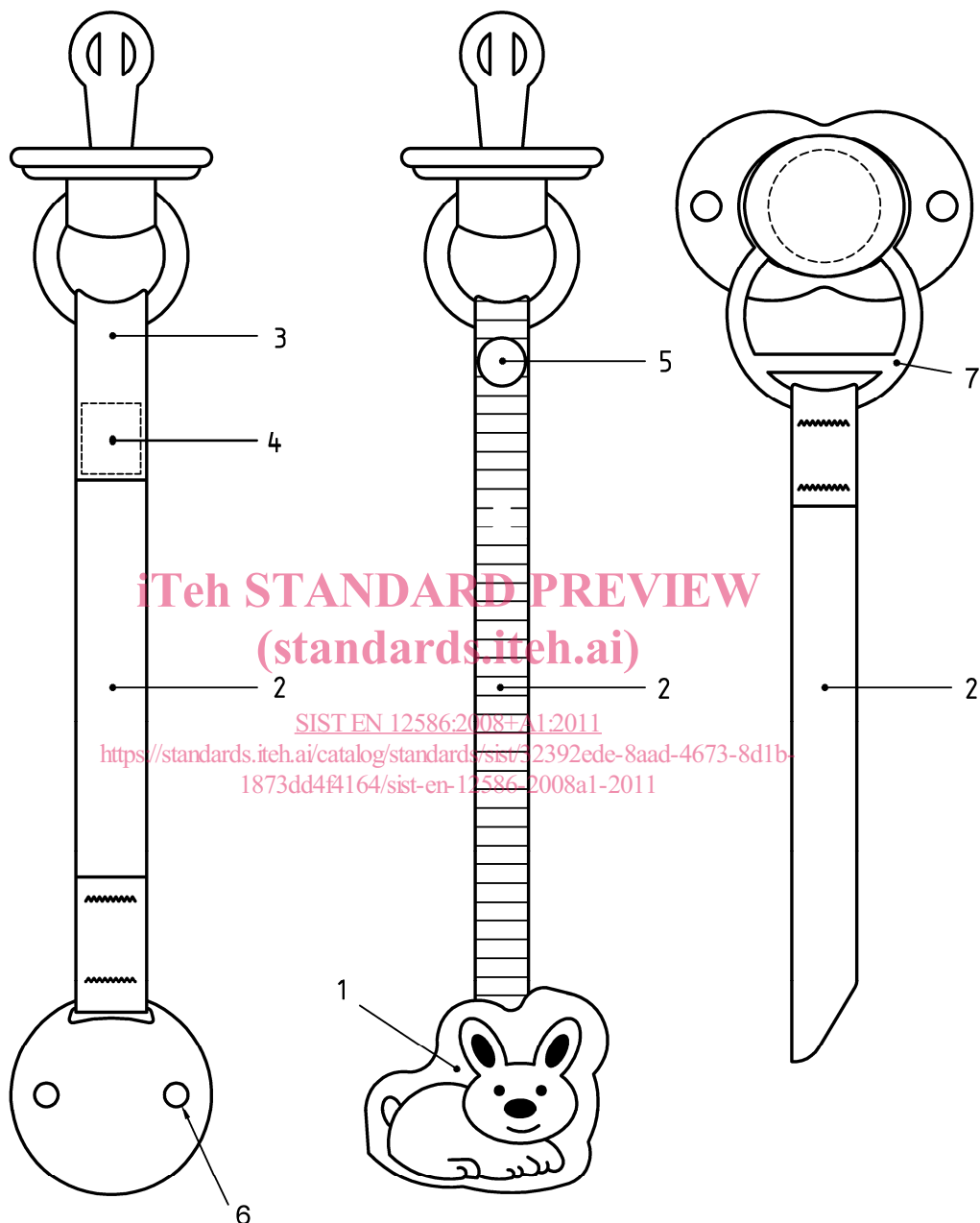
4 Description of a soother holder

A soother holder may consist of:

- garment fastener;
- strap;

- soother fastener;
- supplementary component(s).

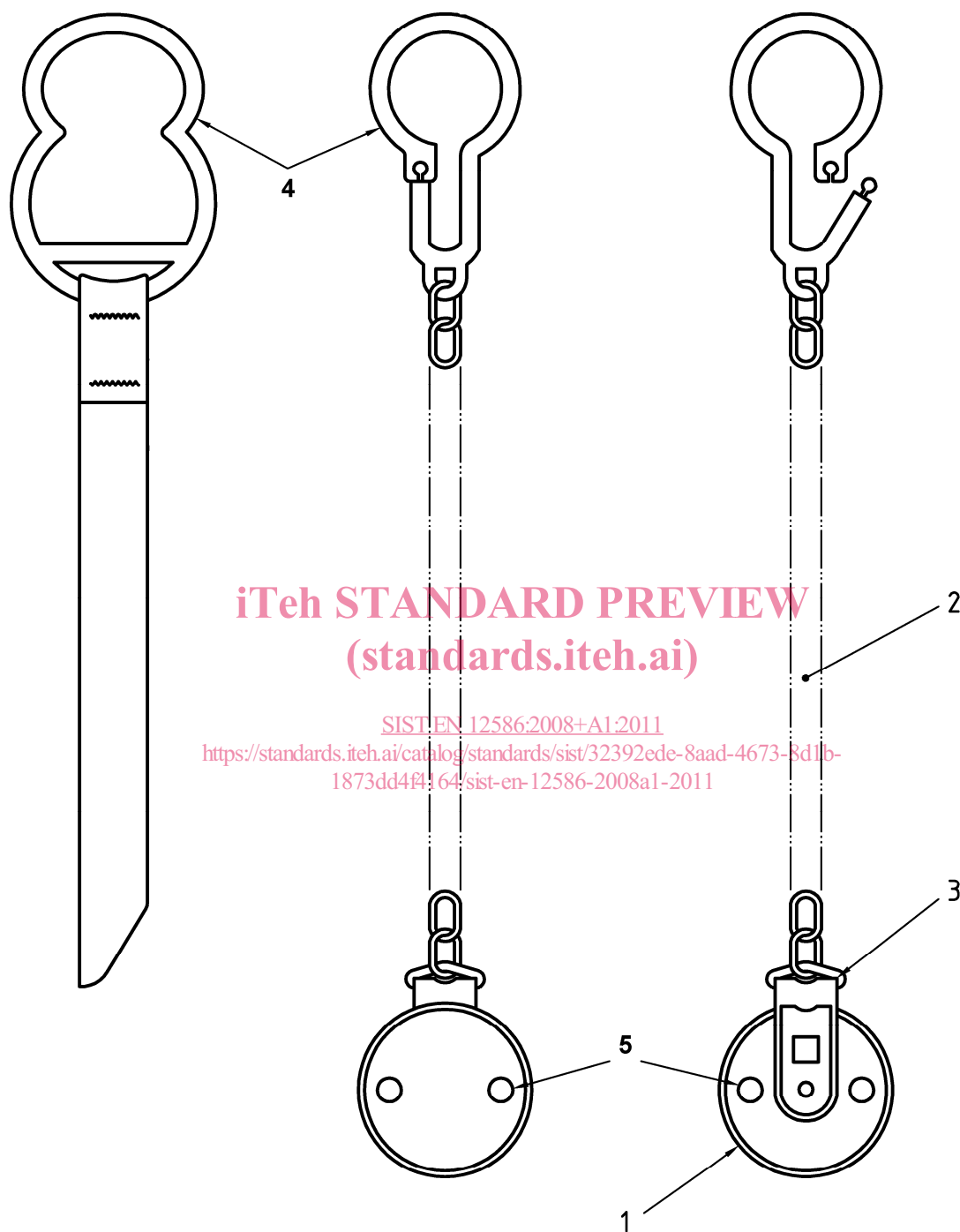
NOTE See Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3.



Key

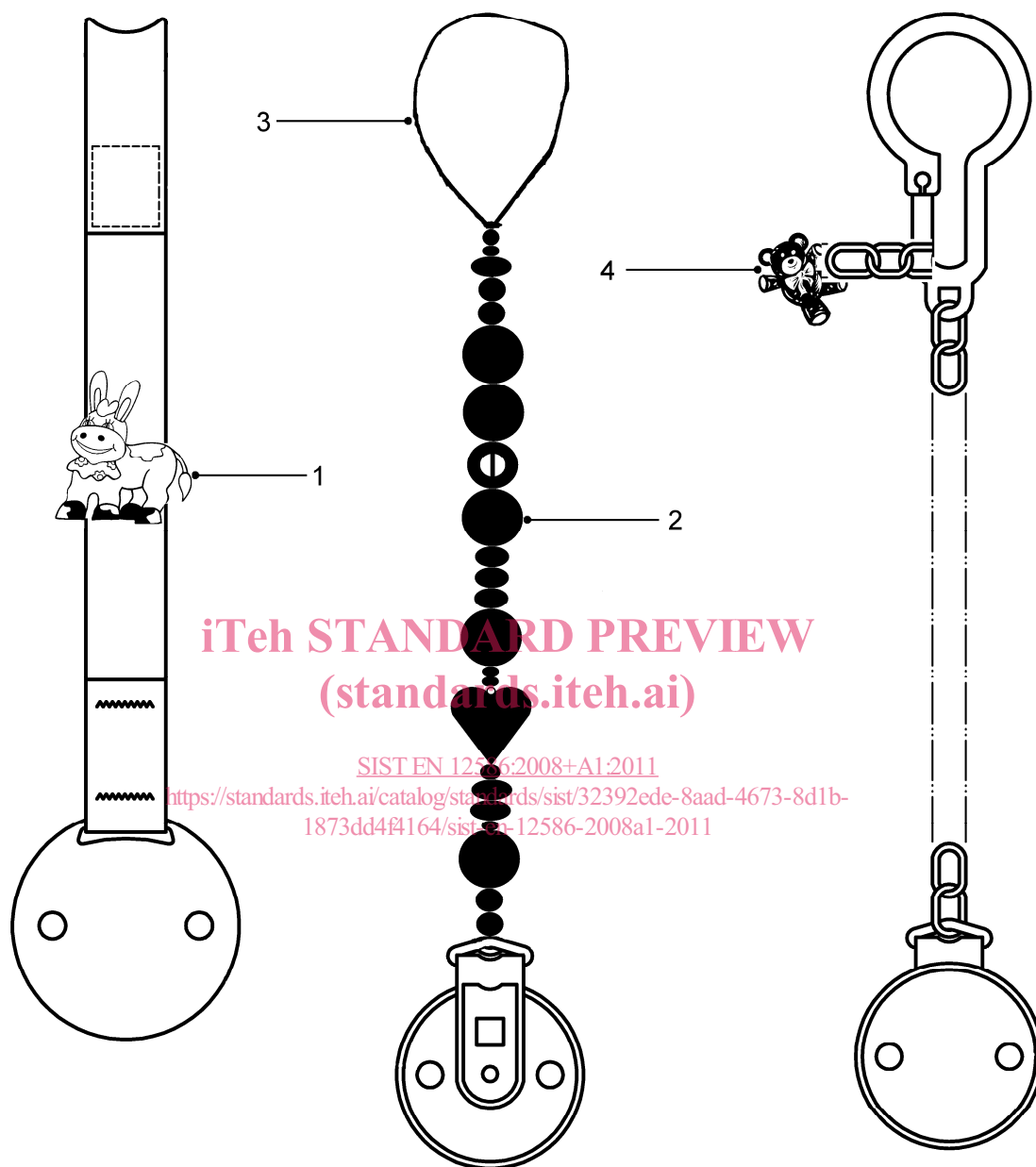
- 1 garment fastener
- 2 strap
- 3 soother fastener attached to ring of soother
- 4 touch-and-close device
- 5 press stud
- 6 ventilation hole
- 7 soother fastener attached to knob of soother

Figure 1 — Examples of soother holders assembled with soothers

**Key**

- 1 garment fastener
- 2 strap
- 3 clothing fastener device
- 4 soother fastener
- 5 ventilation hole

Figure 2 — Examples of soother holders

**Key**

- 1 detachable supplementary component
- 2 supplementary components in the form of beads
- 3 soother fastener in the form of a loop of cord
- 4 permanently attached supplementary component

Figure 3 — Examples of soother holders with supplementary components

EN 12586:2007+A1:2011 (E)

5 Requirements

5.1 General requirements

5.1.1 General

All materials shall comply with the requirements in this European Standard.

5.1.2 Integrity

The components of the soother holder shall be so fixed that they cannot become detached when tested in accordance with the test methods given in 6.1.7.

The soother holder shall have at least one permanently attached fastener (see 5.1.10).

If there are two fasteners e.g. a garment fastener (see 3.3) and a soother fastener (see 3.4) then detachment of one of the fasteners shall not constitute a failure provided the detached fastener conforms to the requirements of 5.1.11.

If there are supplementary components then detachment of these components shall not constitute a failure provided each detached supplementary component conforms to the requirements of 5.1.12.5.

5.1.3 Visual and tactile inspection

The soother holder shall have no accessible sharp points, sharp edges or burrs. Safety pins are not allowed.

5.1.4 Holes



5.1.4.1 Finger traps (see 6.1.8)

To avoid entrapment of fingers in any part of the soother holder, all accessible holes more than 10 mm deep shall not have an opening width between 5,5 mm and 12 mm, when tested in accordance with 6.1.8.

This requirement only applies to components made of materials with a Shore A hardness of more than 60 IRHD.

NOTE Circular holes not meeting this requirement present a risk of restricting circulation. Also, non- circular holes with acute V-shaped angles or inward facing angles, that are not well rounded, should be avoided.

5.1.4.2 Ventilation holes (see 3.9 and B.11)

If any permanent or detachable fastener (see 5.1.10 and 5.1.11) or any permanent or detachable supplementary component (see 5.1.12.4 and 5.1.12.5) protrude past the base of guides 1 and 2 (see  Figure 16 and Figure 17)  when tested in accordance with 6.1.9 it shall be provided with ventilation holes as follows:

— at least 2 ventilation holes, having a combined total area of at least 40 mm² and each allowing the unhindered passage of a $4_{-0,1}^0$ mm diameter rod, through the whole thickness of the material shall be provided,

or

— one ventilation hole allowing the unhindered passage of a $12_{0}^{+0,1}$ mm diameter rod, through the whole thickness of the material or an area of at least 115 mm² shall be provided.

Any surface area encompassing a 25 mm diameter circle shall include at least one ventilation hole.

Further holes (not ventilation holes) in any position, even if smaller, may be provided and shall comply with the requirements of 5.1.4.1.

Ventilation holes not allowing the unhindered passage of a $12_0^{+0,1}$ mm diameter rod shall comply with the requirements of 5.1.4.1.

5.1.5 Decoration

Adhesive decals and labels shall not be attached to any part of the soother holder.

NOTE Decorations may be moulded into or imprinted on the soother holder.

5.1.6 Length (see 6.1.3 and B.7)

A soother holder shall have a maximum length of 220 mm when tested in accordance with 6.1.3.

A1) If the strap contains a double strand for all or part of its length capable of forming a loop, as shown in Figure 9, then that part of the strap forming a loop shall have a maximum length of 110 mm when tested in accordance with 6.1.3. **A1**

5.1.7 Strap width (see 6.1.4 and B.8)

The minimum width of the strap shall be 6 mm when tested in accordance with 6.1.4.

5.1.8 Cords (see B.9)

5.1.8.1 Thickness (see 6.1.4.3)

If any cord (see 3.11) is exposed either before or during the width tests, 6.1.4.1 and 6.1.4.2 then the minimum thickness shall be 1,5 mm when tested in accordance with 6.1.4.3.

5.1.8.2 Exposed cord length

If any cord (see 3.11) (excluding a cord forming a fastener) is exposed either before or during the width tests, 6.1.4.1 and 6.1.4.2 then the maximum total length of exposed cord (including any cord used to connect a supplementary component) shall be 15 mm when tested in accordance with 6.1.4.4.

5.1.9 Maximum size of press studs, touch-and-close and similar devices

Press studs, touch-and-close and similar devices shall not be wider than the width of the strap.

5.1.10 Permanent fasteners

At least one fastener shall be permanently attached to the strap.

Permanently attached means:

- fastener shall not be capable of being separated from the strap by undoing a clip, press stud, touch-and-close or similar device

and

- no fastener or part of a fastener shall become detached when tested in accordance with 6.1.7.

EN 12586:2007+A1:2011 (E)

When tested in accordance with 6.1.9 any permanent fastener protruding past the base of guides 1 and 2 (see **A1** Figure 16 and Figure 17 **A1**), shall be provided with a ventilation hole or holes (see 5.1.4.2).

If the permanent fastener is also permanently attached to a supplementary component then the test in accordance with 6.1.9 shall be carried out with the combined component.

5.1.11 Detachable fasteners

When tested in accordance with 6.1.9 if detachable fasteners protrude past the base of guides 1 and 2 they shall not pass completely through guide 3.

If detachable fasteners protrude past the base of guides 1 and 2 when tested in accordance with 6.1.9 they shall be provided with a ventilation hole or holes (see 5.1.4.2).

If the detachable fastener is permanently attached to a supplementary component then the tests in accordance with 6.1.9 shall be carried out with the combined component.

5.1.12 Supplementary components**5.1.12.1 Attachment (see B12)**

Supplementary components may be permanently attached (see 5.1.12.4) or detachable (see 5.1.12.5).

5.1.12.2 Length (see 6.1.3 and B.7)

The attachment of supplementary components to a soother holder shall not increase the maximum length of the soother holder to more than 220 mm, when measured according to 6.1.3.

5.1.12.3 Width (see 6.1.4 and B.8)

The minimum width of the strap attaching any supplementary component to the soother holder shall be 6 mm when tested in accordance with 6.1.4.

If the supplementary component is attached by means of a cord then the cord shall conform to the requirements of 5.1.8.

5.1.12.4 Supplementary components permanently attached to the strap or to the fasteners (see B.12)

Permanently attached means:

— supplementary component shall not be capable of being separated from the strap or the fasteners by undoing a clip, press stud, touch-and-close or similar device

and

— no supplementary component or part of a supplementary component shall become detached when tested in accordance with 6.1.7.

All supplementary components permanently attached to either the strap or to a fastener shall be tested in accordance with 6.1.9 in combination with the component to which it is attached.

When tested in accordance with 6.1.9 if the combined component protrudes past the base of guides 1 and 2, it shall be provided with a ventilation hole or holes (see 5.1.4.2).

5.1.12.5 Detachable supplementary components

When tested in accordance with 6.1.9 if detachable supplementary components protrude past the base of guides 1 and 2 when they shall not pass completely through guide 3.

If detachable supplementary components protrude past the base of guides 1 and 2 when tested in accordance with 6.1.9 they shall be provided with a ventilation holes or holes (see 5.1.4.2).

All detachable supplementary components shall be tested in accordance with 6.1.5 and no part shall break, tear or separate during this test.

5.1.12.6 Supplementary components as toys

If any supplementary component resembles a toy then the complete soother holder shall additionally meet the requirements of the Toy Directive.

5.2 Mechanical requirements

5.2.1 Impact resistance (see 6.1.5)

The soother holder shall be tested in accordance with 6.1.5 and no part shall break, tear or separate during this test. The tested soother holder shall be used in test 6.1.6.

5.2.2 Durability of the garment fastener (see 6.1.6)

The garment fastener shall be tested in accordance with 6.1.6 and no part shall break, tear or separate during this test or the consecutive tensile strength test.

5.2.3 Tensile strength (see 6.1.7) [SIST EN 12586:2008+A1:2011](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/en/12586/2008/a1/2011)

After the impact resistance test and the garment fastener durability test, the integrity of the soother holder shall be tested in accordance with 6.1.7. No part shall break, tear or separate.

5.3 Chemical requirements (see B.3)

5.3.1 General

Materials used for the manufacture of soother holders shall be subjected to the tests listed in Table 1 and shall conform to 5.3.3 to 5.3.11.

Each test shall be carried out on a new sample.

If any part of the soother holder including a supplementary component resembles a toy then the complete soother holder shall additionally meet the requirements of the Toy Directive.

5.3.2 Requirements by material

Materials used in the manufacture of components of soother holders shall be subjected to the tests marked with an x in Table 1.