



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 71-1:2011/oprA3:2012
01-december-2012

Varnost igrač - 1. del: Mehanske in fizikalne lastnosti - Dopolnilo A3

Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties - Amendment 3: Toy books

Sicherheit von Spielzeug - Teil 1: Mechanische und physikalische Eigenschaften

Sécurité des jouets - Partie 1: Propriétés mécaniques et physiques - Amendement 3:
Livres jouets

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 71-1:2011/prA3

ICS:

97.200.50 Igrače Toys

SIST EN 71-1:2011/oprA3:2012 en,fr,de

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
EN 71-1:2011

prA3

August 2012

ICS 97.200.50

English Version

Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties - Amendment 3: Toy books

Sicherheit von Spielzeug - Teil 1: Mechanische und
physikalische Eigenschaften

This draft amendment is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 52.

This draft amendment A3, if approved, will modify the European Standard EN 71-1:2011. If this draft becomes an amendment, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant 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 (EN 71-1:2011/prA3:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 52 “Safety of toys”, the secretariat of which is held by DS.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

3 Terms and definitions

Change 3.38 to read as follows:

3.38

paper

sheet formed by irregularly intervened cellulose fibres with a mass per unit area of 400 g/m² or less

Add a new definition:

3.XX

paperboard

sheet formed by irregularly intervened cellulose fibres with a mass per unit area over 400 g/m² excluding pressed wooden fibreboards such as medium density fibreboard (MDF), chipboard and materials with similar properties

Note 1 to entry: The term *paperboard* also includes materials commonly referred to as card or cardboard with a mass per unit area over 400 g/m².

Add highlighted text and delete text that is ~~struck-through~~:

5.1 General requirements (see A.26)

The requirements in 5.1 do not apply to the following:

- *paper*, fabric (including felt and elastic fabric), ~~elastics~~, yarn, string~~s~~ and *fuzz*;
- crayons, chalks, pencils and similar writing and drawing implements without *removable components*;
- balloons;
- modelling clay and similar products.

However, tightly packed stuffed components made of fabric and/or yarn are not excluded from the general requirements of 5.1.

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The requirements in 5.1 (b) do not apply to:

- toys made entirely of *paperboard* or to *removable components* of toys entirely made of *paperboard*, provided that in their as received or removed state do not fit entirely in the cylinder when tested according to 8.2 (small parts cylinder); or,
- discrete *paperboard* components of toys that are not *removable components*, which detach when tested according to the relevant provisions of 8.4.2.1 (tension test general) provided they do not fit entirely in the cylinder when tested according to 8.2 (small parts cylinder).

The general requirements are as follows:

- a) Toys and *removable components* of toys shall not, whatever their position, fit entirely in the cylinder when tested according to 8.2 (small parts cylinder) (see A.26).
- b) When tested according to 8.3 (torque test), 8.4.2.1 (tension test, general), 8.5 (drop test), 8.7 (impact test) and 8.8 (compression test), toys shall not produce any parts which, whatever their position, fit entirely in the cylinder when tested according to 8.2 (small parts cylinder), or exhibit accessible hazardous sharp edges (see 8.11, sharpness of edges), or accessible hazardous sharp points (see 8.12, sharpness of points), and toys with springs shall continue to conform to the requirements in 4.10.4 (springs). Toys that contain magnets or magnetic components shall also fulfil the requirements given in 4.23.2 b) and c) with the addition that release of magnets or magnetic components with a magnetic flux index less than $50 \text{ kG}^2\text{mm}^2$ ($0,5 \text{ T}^2\text{mm}^2$) is not permitted if the released magnets fit entirely in the cylinder when tested according to 8.2 (small parts cylinder)

Leave 5.1 c) and d) unchanged.

Amend the sentence before 5.1 e) as follows:

The requirement in 5.1 e) does not apply to *large and bulky toys* ~~and books~~ and ~~other items of paper and~~ *toys and components of toys made of paperboard*.

Leave the rest of 5.1 unchanged.

6 Packaging (see A.56)

Add a fourth indent to paragraph 1 as follows:

- bags made of flexible plastics of an area equal to, or less than, $100 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm}$, measured without cutting the bag open

Amend a) as follows:

- a) *Plastic sheeting* and bags made of flexible plastics ~~with an opening perimeter greater than 380 mm~~ used for external or internal *packaging*, shall have an average sheet thickness of $0,038 \text{ mm}$ or more when tested according to 8.25.1 (plastic sheeting, thickness).

8.4.2.1 General (see 4.6, 4.11, 4.14.2, 4.17, 4.18, 4.22, 4.23, 4.25, 5.1, 5.3, 5.10, 5.12, 5.13 and Clause 6)

Add the following new note after paragraph 1:

NOTE In the case of *paperboard* components, 8.3 (torque test) might not have been performed first.

Add the following new third dash to paragraph 7 (after Figure 20):

— (25 ± 2) N when the component to be gripped is made entirely of *paperboard*.

A.26 General requirements for toys intended for children under 36 months (see 5.1)

Amend A.26 as follows:

These requirements are intended to address the hazard associated with insufficient strength and durability of young children's toys, which are generally subject to considerable wear and tear. They are intended to address the hazards associated with small parts, capable of causing *choking*, being inhaled or swallowed, as well as hazards in connection with sharp *edges*, sharp points and *springs*, which jam fingers, etc.

Young children have a well-known habit of putting things into their mouths, and toys and toy components for this age category should, therefore, have a minimum size to avoid *choking*. They should also have sufficient strength to resist considerable wear and tear.

Certain materials, e.g. fabric and yarn, are as a general rule excluded from the requirements in 5.1. However, a tightly packed stuffed component made of these materials cannot be generally excluded from the requirements since it can present the same hazard as a small hard part made of non-excluded materials. A stuffed component should be considered as tightly packed only if it cannot be readily compressed by hand (between forefinger and thumb). Such a component should, however, not be considered hazardous if it does not remain tightly packed also after having been subjected to the relevant tests. This can be the case, for example, when the fabric of a tightly packed stuffed component splays out to reveal the stuffing material when the component becomes detached.

In 2013, it was clarified that the exemption for "fabric" covers "felt" and "elastic fabric". Thus, pieces of elastic polymeric material that are interwoven in an elasticized fabric are excluded from the general requirements of 5.1. Pieces of elastic polymeric material that are not interwoven in a piece of fabric material are not excluded from the general requirements of 5.1.

Paper is also excluded from the requirements in 5.1, as *paper* components do not have the mechanical strength to pose any significant *choking* hazard.

Furthermore, toys made entirely of *paperboard* and *removable components* made entirely of *paperboard* are excluded from the requirements in 5.1 b), provided that the toy or *removable component* is not a small part in an as received state. Practical experience indicates that pieces do not detach from *paperboard* components when mouthed, until the material becomes wet, thus losing mechanical strength. The released, wet pieces pose no significant *choking* hazard. Accident data would support this, showing a distinct lack of serious *choking* incidents related to *paperboard*.

Paperboard pieces that are small parts in their as received state may pose a risk of *choking* since they could be ingested or inhaled without previous wetting. For the same reason discrete *paperboard* components that are small parts, should be attached with enough force to prevent them from becoming detached during normal use.

It should be noted that some *paper* and *paperboard* components have polymeric lamination, thick coatings like varnish or other treatments which may mean they are more resistant to wetting and the potential *choking* hazard is increased. If *paper* or *paperboard* components (with or without such treatments) present the same properties as paper (e.g. can be easily torn and has the characteristics of paper) they should be exempted from the requirements of 5.1 b).

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The test programme for ~~these~~ toys intended for children under 36 months is similar to the use and abuse tests specified in the US toy safety standard ASTM F 963 [2].

Leave the rest of A.26 unchanged

Bibliography

Change the following entries:

[4] EN 14765:~~2005~~, *Bicycles for young children — Safety requirements and test methods*

[5] EN 62115, *Electric toys — Safety (IEC 62115:~~2003 + A1:2004, modified~~)*