
**Pohištvo - Otroške postelje in zložljive posteljice za domačo uporabo - 2. del:
Preskusne metode**

Furniture - Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods

Möbel - Kinderbetten und Reisekinderbetten für den Wohnbereich - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

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Furniture - Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods

Möbel - Kinderbetten und Reisekinderbetten für den
Wohnbereich - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for unique acceptance procedure. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 207.

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents

Page

European foreword	4
1 Scope	5
2 Normative references	5
3 General test conditions	5
3.1 Preliminary preparation	5
3.2 Test equipment	5
3.3 Application of forces	6
3.4 Tolerances	6
3.5 Test sequence	6
3.6 Prevention of movement during test	6
4 Test apparatus	6
4.1 Measuring probes	6
4.2 Bottom impactor	7
4.3 Test mattress	8
4.4 Side impactor	8
4.5 Loading pad	9
4.6 Stops	9
4.7 Floor surface	9
4.8 Test chain and mass	9
4.9 Small parts cylinder	9
4.10 Test mass	10
4.11 Bite tester	10
4.12 Retaining block	11
4.13 Foothold template	11
4.14 Head probes	12
4.14.1 Small head probe	12
4.14.2 Large head probe	12
4.15 Template for V-shaped openings	13
4.16 Test dummy	14
5 Test procedures	14
5.1 Assembly and inspection	14
5.2 Stability - test	14
5.3 Footholds	15
5.3.1 Determination of a foothold	15
5.3.2 Tests for footholds	16
5.3.3 Measurement of distance between footholds and/or top of cot sides and ends	19
5.4 Measurements	20
5.4.1 Holes, gaps and openings inside the cot	20
5.4.2 Holes, gaps and openings on the outside of the cot	21
5.5 Small parts	22
5.5.1 General	22
5.5.2 Torque test	23
5.5.3 Tension test	23
5.6 Bite test	23
5.7 Tests for cot base and mattress base	24
5.7.1 Folding test of the mattress base and cot base	24
5.7.2 Strength of cot base and mattress base (impact test)	24
5.8 Strength of sides and ends	25
5.8.1 Static load test of slats (bending test)	25

5.8.2	Strength of sides or side slats (impact test).....	25
5.8.3	Strength of corners (impact test).....	26
5.8.4	Strength of mesh and flexible sides and ends (static load test)	27
5.9	Strength of frame and fastenings	27
5.9.1	Vertical static load test	27
5.9.2	Durability test.....	28
5.10	Snag points	29
5.11	Locking mechanisms	29
5.11.1	Durability	29
5.11.2	Strength	29
5.12	Stability test	29
6	Test report.....	30
Annex A	(informative) A-deviations	31
Bibliography	32

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<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/207275b5-b8ac-4e45-a8da-d75271a82bb1/sist-en-716-2-2017>

FprEN 716-2:2015 (E)**European foreword**

This document (FprEN 716-2:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 “Furniture”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede EN 716-2:2008+A1:2013.

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

Compared to EN 716-1:2008+A1:2013, the following modifications have been made:

- introduction of the elements of the amendment;
- modification of the wrong references to clauses;
- clarification of 4.3, “Test mattress”;
- modification of 5.7.1, “Folding test of the mattress base and cot base”.

EN 716, *Furniture — Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use*, is composed with the following parts:

- *Part 1: Safety requirements;*
- *Part 2: Test methods.*

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1 Scope

This draft European Standard specifies test methods for assessing the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use.

It applies to children's cots and folding cots with an internal length greater than 900 mm but not more than 1 400 mm.

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 ISO 2439:2008, *Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of hardness (indentation technique)* (ISO 2439:2008)

ISO 7619-2, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 2: IRHD pocket meter method*

3 General test conditions

3.1 Preliminary preparation

The tests are designed to be applied to a cot that is fully assembled and ready for use.

The test unit shall be stored in indoor ambient conditions for at least one week immediately prior to testing. Any deviation from this procedure shall be stated in the test report.

Before testing, any fabrics intended to be removable shall be cleaned or washed twice in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If no instructions are supplied, the manner of washing/cleaning shall be stated in the test report.

The tests shall be carried out under indoor ambient conditions, but if during a test the atmospheric temperature is outside the range 15 °C to 25 °C, the maximum and/or minimum temperature shall be recorded in the test report.

The cot shall be tested as delivered. If the cot is a knock down type, it shall be assembled according to the manufacturer's instructions supplied with the cot. If the cot can be assembled, combined or adjusted in different ways, the most adverse combination shall be used for each test.

Knock-down fittings shall be tightened before testing. Further re-tightening shall not take place unless this is specifically required by the manufacturer.

In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the tests shall be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedures.

3.2 Test equipment

Unless otherwise specified, the tests may be applied by any suitable device because results are dependent only upon correctly applied forces and loads and not upon the apparatus.

The equipment shall not inhibit the deformation of the cot during testing. It shall be able to move so that it can follow the deformation of the cot during testing, so that the loads are always applied at the specified point and in the specified direction.

FprEN 716-2:2015 (E)

All loading pads shall be capable of pivoting in relation to the direction of the applied force. The pivot point shall be as close as practically possible to the load surface.

3.3 Application of forces

The forces in the static load tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly enough to ensure that negligible dynamic force is applied.

The forces in durability tests shall be applied at a rate to ensure that excessive heating does not occur.

3.4 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated, the following tolerances apply:

- Forces: ± 5 % of the nominal force;
- Masses: $\pm 0,5$ % of the nominal mass;
- Dimensions: $\pm 1,0$ mm of the nominal dimension;
- Angles: $\pm 2^\circ$ of the nominal angle;
- Positioning of loading pads: ± 5 mm;
- Duration of forces: (2 ± 1) s for durability tests
 (10 ± 2) s for static load tests, including tension, torque and bite tests.

The tests are described in terms of the application of forces. Masses can, however, be used. The relationship $10\text{ N} = 1\text{ kg}$ shall be used for this purpose.

3.5 Test sequence

The tests shall be carried out in the order laid down in this draft standard and on the same cot.

3.6 Prevention of movement during test

If the cot tends to slide or roll during the tests specified in Clause 5, it shall be restrained by stops (4.6).

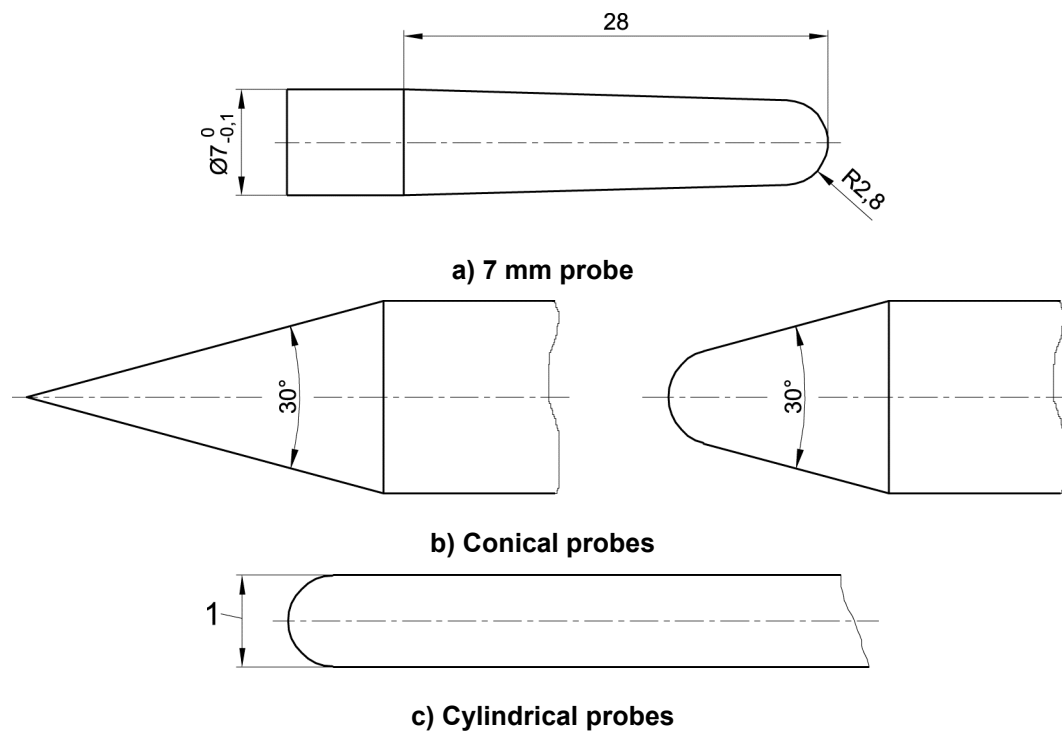
4 Test apparatus**4.1 Measuring probes**

Probes made of plastics or other hard, smooth material mounted on a force-measuring device.

There shall be one probe with a diameter of 7 mm ($-0,1/+0$ mm), see Figure 1 a).

There shall be five probes with an angle of $30^\circ \pm 0,5^\circ$ with diameters of 25 mm ($0/+0,1$ mm), 45 mm ($0/+0,1$ mm), 60 mm ($0/+0,1$ mm), 65 mm ($0/+0,1$ mm) and 85 mm ($0/+0,1$ mm) with conical ends, see Figure 1 b).

There shall be four cylindrical probes with diameters of 5 mm ($-0,1/+0$ mm), 7 mm ($-0,1/+0$ mm), 12 mm ($0/+0,1$ mm) and 18 mm ($0/+0,1$ mm) with hemispherical ends, see Figure 1 c).

**Key**

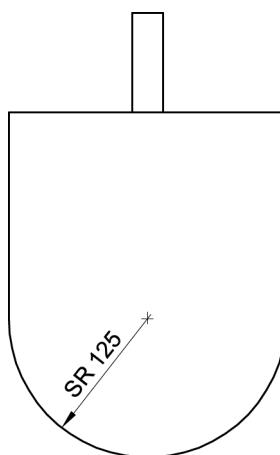
1 Ø 5 mm (−0,1/+0 mm), Ø 7 mm (−0,1/+0 mm), Ø 12 mm (0/+0,1 mm), Ø 18 mm (0/+0,1 mm)

Figure 1 — Measuring probes**4.2 Bottom impactor**

An impactor with a total mass of 10 kg of hardwood or equivalent material with a hemispherical end and with dimensions in accordance with Figure 2. [SIST EN 716-2:2017](#) [a82bb1/sist-en-716-2-2017](#)

The impactor shall be guided so that it is kept vertical and always falls on the impact point.

Dimensions in millimetres

**Figure 2 — Bottom impactor**

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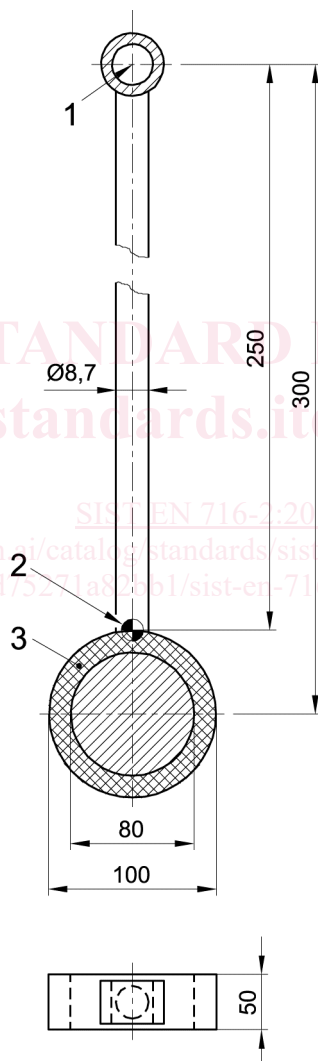
4.3 Test mattress

A polyurethane foam sheet with a thickness of 60 mm, a bulk density of $35 \text{ kg/m}^3 \pm 10 \%$ or an indentation hardness index of $(170 \pm 40) \text{ N}$ in accordance with EN ISO 2439:2008, A.40 and being at least $400 \text{ mm} \times 800 \text{ mm}$ in area but not larger than the mattress base of the cot under test. The test mattress shall have a light soft cotton cover with a mass not greater than 120 g/m^2 .

4.4 Side impactor

A pendulum with a cylindrical head made of steel (Figure 3). The head of the pendulum shall be surrounded by a 10 mm thick layer of rubber of hardness 76 IRHD to 78 IRHD in accordance with ISO 7619-2. The total mass shall be 2 kg.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 pivot point
- 2 centre of gravity
- 3 rubber 76 to 78 IRHD

Figure 3 — Side impactor

4.5 Loading pad

A rigid cylindrical object, 100 mm in diameter, having a smooth hard surface and rounded edge with radius of 12 mm.

4.6 Stops

Stops which prevent the article from sliding but not tilting, not higher than 12 mm except in cases where the design of the item necessitates the use of higher stops, in which case the lowest that will prevent the item from sliding shall be used.

4.7 Floor surface

Rigid, horizontal and flat surface.

4.8 Test chain and mass

Ball chain with a ball diameter of $(3,2 \pm 0,2)$ mm and a distance between ball centres of $(4,0 \pm 0,2)$ mm (Figure 4), fixed to a 2,5 kg spherical weight with a diameter of 115 mm forming a loop in accordance with Figure 5.

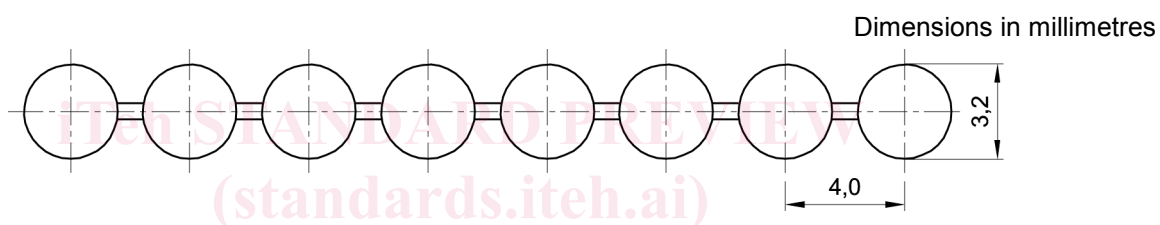
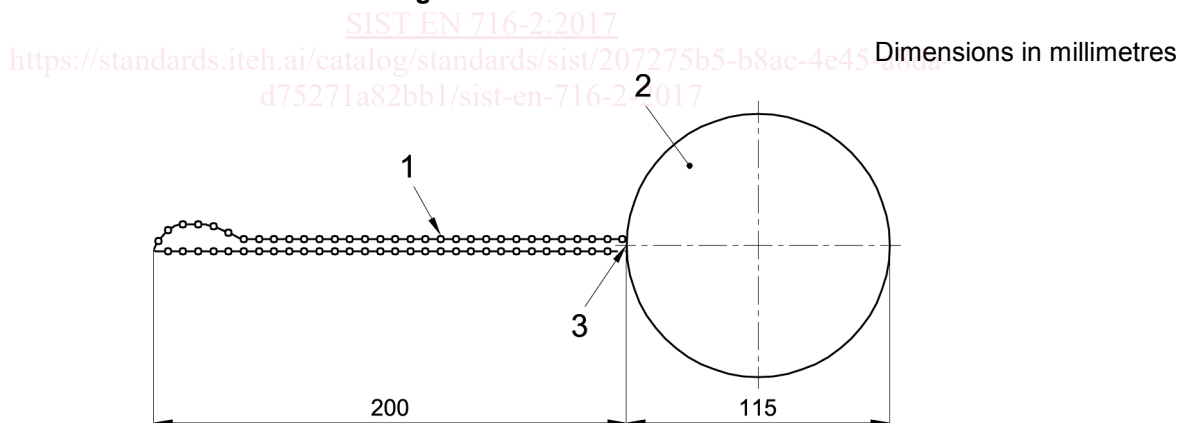


Figure 4 — Ball chain



Key

- 1 ball chain
- 2 weight, mass 2,5 kg
- 3 fixing point

Figure 5 — Test chain and mass

4.9 Small parts cylinder

For assessment of small components, having dimensions in accordance with Figure 6.

NOTE The cylinder is identical to the one specified in EN 71-1 [1].

Dimensions in millimetres

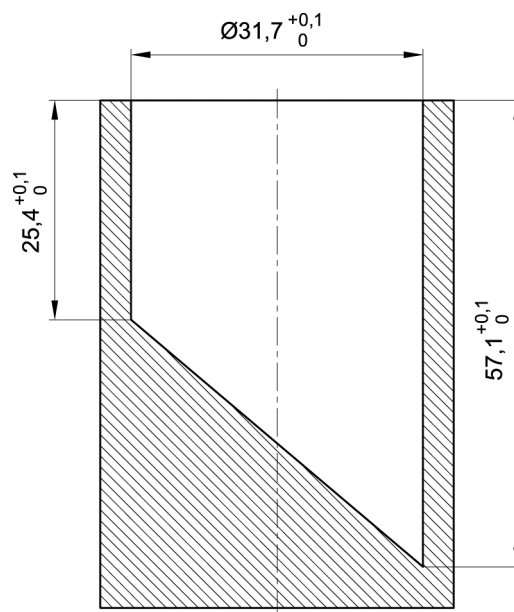


Figure 6 — Small parts cylinder

4.10 Test mass

A weight having a mass of 10 kg and a cross-section of 100 mm × 30 mm.

4.11 Bite tester

An apparatus (Figure 8), consisting of two sets of teeth (Figure 7), made from H13 high chrome tool steel or equivalent and hardened to 45 Rockwell C to 50 Rockwell C. There shall be two teeth at the top and two at the bottom of the bite tester, positioned so that the vertical centre line of one pair of teeth is $(1 \pm 0,1)$ mm in front of the centre line of the other set of teeth. In the fully closed position the teeth shall overlap each other by $(1 \pm 0,1)$ mm. The outer most corners of the teeth shall have a radius of $(0,3 \pm 0,1)$ mm.

The teeth shall be mounted so as to pivot about a point (50 ± 1) mm from the rear most pair of teeth and positioned so that when closed the centre lines of the two pairs of teeth are parallel to each other. The bite tester shall be equipped with a stop to prevent the distance between the teeth from exceeding (28 ± 1) mm when fully opened. The closing force of the teeth shall be set at (50 ± 5) N.

The bite tester shall be provided with a guide to prevent items entering further into the fully opened jaws by more than (17 ± 1) mm. The bite tester shall be equipped with a means whereby a force of (50 ± 5) N may be applied along its centre line in a direction tending to pull the teeth off the sample.