

# **SLOVENSKI STANDARD**

## **kSIST FprEN 862:2016**

**01-februar-2016**

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**Embalaža - Embalaža, varna za otroke - Zahteve in preskusni postopki za embalažo, ki je ni mogoče večkrat zapreti in ni za farmacevtske proizvode**

Packaging - Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for non-reclosable packages for non-pharmaceutical products

Verpackung - Kindergesicherte Verpackung - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für nichtwiederverschließbare Verpackungen für nichtpharmazeutische Produkte

Emballages - Emballage à l'épreuve des enfants - Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour emballages non refermables pour les produits non pharmaceutiques

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: FprEN 862**

SIST EN 862:2017

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/04b74a34-0083-4719-89c9-eb6ca4a60429/sist-en-862-2017>

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**ICS:**

55.020	Pakiranje in distribucija blaga na splošno	Packaging and distribution of goods in general
97.190	Otroška oprema	Equipment for children

**kSIST FprEN 862:2016**

**en,fr,de**



EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**FINAL DRAFT**  
**FprEN 862**

November 2015

ICS 55.020; 97.190

Will supersede EN 862:2005

English Version

**Packaging - Child-resistant packaging - Requirements and testing procedures for non-reclosable packages for non-pharmaceutical products**

Emballages - Emballage à l'épreuve des enfants - Exigences et méthodes d'essai pour emballages non refermables pour les produits non pharmaceutiques

Verpackung - Kindergesicherte Verpackung - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren für nichtwiederverschließbare Verpackungen für nichtpharmazeutische Produkte

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for unique acceptance procedure. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 261.

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.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN 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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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.

**Warning :** This document is not a European Standard. It is distributed for review and comments. It is subject to change without notice and shall not be referred to as a European Standard.



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

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## European foreword

This document (FprEN 862:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 261 “Packaging”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This document will supersede EN 862:2005.

The document has been revised from edition EN 862:2005 to correct Clause 4.4.1.3.1.

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## Introduction

Child-resistant packaging is used to create a physical barrier between a child and a potentially hazardous product. Various types of packaging are recognized as being child-resistant, based on performance testing against standards for specific product categories and packaging types.

Since this type of packaging was introduced, the incidence of accidental ingestion of potentially hazardous products by children under 5 years old has fallen. The degree to which this is due to the use of child-resistant packaging as opposed to other factors, such as greater public awareness of the hazards, is not easily assessed, but there is little doubt that this packaging has made a positive contribution to the reduction.

The use of child-resistant packaging needs to be confined to those products that are potentially hazardous, or for which any legislation makes its use mandatory, since, if used in other circumstances, there could be confusion over the degree of hazard posed by the product.

In any case, proper labelling and information by the manufacturer is important for the safe use of the product in the home.

Child-resistant packaging acts as the last line of defence if other barriers separating the child and hazardous product have failed. However, it has to be recognized that it is unrealistic to expect that any functional packaging can be totally impossible for a child of 42 to 51 months inclusive to open and that child-resistant packaging cannot be a substitute for other safety precautions.

There has been an increasing use of child-resistant packaging, therefore it is desirable to achieve agreement on testing procedures in order to avoid confusion and misunderstanding in an area of great importance to the safety of young children.

This European Standard aims to reduce the number of children “exposed to training” during panel testing. Since the introduction of performance testing, much has been learned about the use of children for testing child-resistant packaging and attention has been focused on how the number of children involved may be reduced. Future development of standards based on mechanical test methods is required to avoid unnecessary child panel testing and is essential in developing physical package attributes useable by manufacturers.

Child-resistant packaging is only the last in a series of protective measures, and does not release parents or guardians from their duty to keep potentially dangerous products out of the reach of children.

The on-going development of non-reclosable packaging offers a significant area for innovation in packaging. The styles of non-reclosable packages can be wide-ranging in design.

Mechanical test methods may be used to generate test data for comparison and demonstration that the notified packaging is as safe as the original reference one. Mechanical tests are test methods generating data by destructive or non destructive tests of a specific reference package having shown child-resistant properties. Consequently, the development of mechanical test methods by manufacturers allied to current EN or national standards should be pursued as a means of reducing the reliance on child panel testing.