

SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Tekstilije - Varnost otroških oblačil - Navodila za uporabo standarda EN 14682:2014 Vrvice in vezalke na otroških oblačilih - Specifikacije

Textiles - Safety of children's clothing - Guidance on the use of EN 14682:2014 Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing - Specifications

Textilien - Sicherheit von Kinderbekleidung - Anleitung zur Anwendung von EN 14682:2014 Kordeln und Zugbänder an Kinderbekleidung - Anforderungen

Textiles - Sécurité des vêtements d'enfants - Recommandations relatives à l'utilisation de l'EN 14682:2014 Cordons et cordons coulissants - Spécifications

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97.190	Otroška oprema	Equipment for children

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**Textiles - Safety of children's clothing - Guidance on the
use of EN 14682:2014 Cords and drawstrings on children's
clothing - Specifications**

Textilien - Sicherheit von Kinderbekleidung - Anleitung
zur Anwendung von EN 14682:2014 Kordeln und
Zugbänder an Kinderbekleidung - Anforderungen

This draft Technical Report is submitted to CEN members for Vote. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 248.

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

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FprCEN/TR 17376:2019 (E)**European foreword**

This document (FprCEN/TR 17376:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 248 "Textiles and Textile Products", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This document is currently submitted to the Vote on TR.

EN 14682:2004 Safety of Children's Clothing – Cords and drawstrings on Children's Clothing – Specification was developed in response to European Commission Mandate M 309 and harmonized under the General Product Safety Directive in July 2007. However, noting industry comments on EN 14682:2004, a revision was commenced in 2005, published in 2007, and harmonized in March 2011. A further revision was carried out with publication in 2014 and harmonization in March 2015

An EU Commission report on the adoption of EN 14682 was commissioned in 2008. The report highlighted the need for additional guidance for industry and market surveillance authorities to explain the technical aspect of garment design and manufacture. Children's clothing, like adult clothing, is highly fashionable, resulting in changing garment styles. The aim of this Technical Report is to assist all stakeholders in this fast changing and inventive industry.

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1 Scope

This document has been written to help all users of EN 14682:2014 with the understanding of garment styling and the harmonized standard.

The document is in 'Question and Answer' format. All the garments mentioned are examples of frequently asked questions raised by the clothing industry or market surveillance authorities. The responses have been reviewed and agreed upon by CEN/TC 248/WG 20.

In general CEN TC 248 WG20 has observed that retailers advertising, websites and visual merchandise displays are used by consumers to inform on how to wear or style a garment. Frequently garments which comply with EN 14682 if worn correctly have been displayed incorrectly, encouraging a "fashion". Retailers are encouraged to remind their non-technical colleagues of the GPSD and EN 14682 in product displays. Correct product presentation will also reduce misunderstanding by either the consumer or market authorities.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

There are no terms and definitions listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Requests for further clarification

A request for further clarification via a guidance document may be submitted by a CEN member body through its national committee. The requests are channelled to WG 20 which deals with the request.

A request for help may lead to:

- a) clarification of the standard;
- b) no-action required; that is no clarification or amendment to the standard currently required;
- c) proposal for an amendment of the standard.

5 Common questions and answers in relation to the clarification of EN 14682:2014

5.1 Questions concerning the scope

5.1.1 Are products listed as "out of scope" in EN 14682 presumed to be safe?

No. There are no specific design requirements in EN 14682 for these products, however all products should be risk assessed.

Action. To be addressed in revision of EN 14682.

FprCEN/TR 17376:2019 (E)

5.1.2 Why are hoods on garments not considered by this standard?

The mandate M 309 provided by the EU Commission for the development of EN 14682 was in relation to entrapment of children by cords and drawstrings on garments. A hood is neither a drawstring nor a cord. Hoods are therefore outside the scope of the standard.

Nevertheless, the working group actively requested the assistance of CEN/TC 248 members and authorities for information concerning entrapment of children caused by hoods attached to garments, with the intention of developing a standard if necessary. Over a 5-year period, no data was identified where the hood had resulted in the entrapment. There were accidents involving garments with hoods, however the hood had not been the cause of the entrapment. CEN/TC 248 concluded that there was no evidence to support the need for a safety standard dealing with hazards associated with entrapment of children by hoods on garments.

Action: No action required to revise EN 14682.

5.1.3 Why are disguise costumes listed in scope of EN 14682?

Disguise costumes (dress-up clothing) worn by children for play should meet the Toy Safety Directive and the requirements described in EN 71, Safety of Toys. EN 71-1:2014+A3:2018 Clause 4.26 provides requirements.

If functional cords, decorative cords or drawstrings do not break away from the disguise costume with a breakaway function when tested in accordance with EN 71-1 Clause 8.38, then the garment should meet the requirements of EN 14682.

Action: No action required to revise EN 14682.

5.1.4 Is carnival clothing in scope of EN 14682?

Yes, the hazards are the same as for clothing.

Action: No action required to revise EN 14682.

5.1.5 What is the difference between a tied belt (in scope) and a belt (out of scope)?

A tied belt has no fastening, is 3cm or more in width and composed of any material. A belt is a strip of any material, and of any width, with a fastening mechanism (e.g. buckles, rings, press fasteners, buttons, touch and close, etc.). Both are worn around the chest or waist area.

As with all products, the belt will require a separate risk assessment.

Action: No action required to revise EN 14682.

5.1.6 Why are braces (suspenders) outside the scope of EN 14682?

Braces (suspenders) are used to hold a garment up, for example trousers or a skirt, and are therefore close-fitting to the wearer, so there is no hazard of strangulation, or entrapment in a moving vehicle.

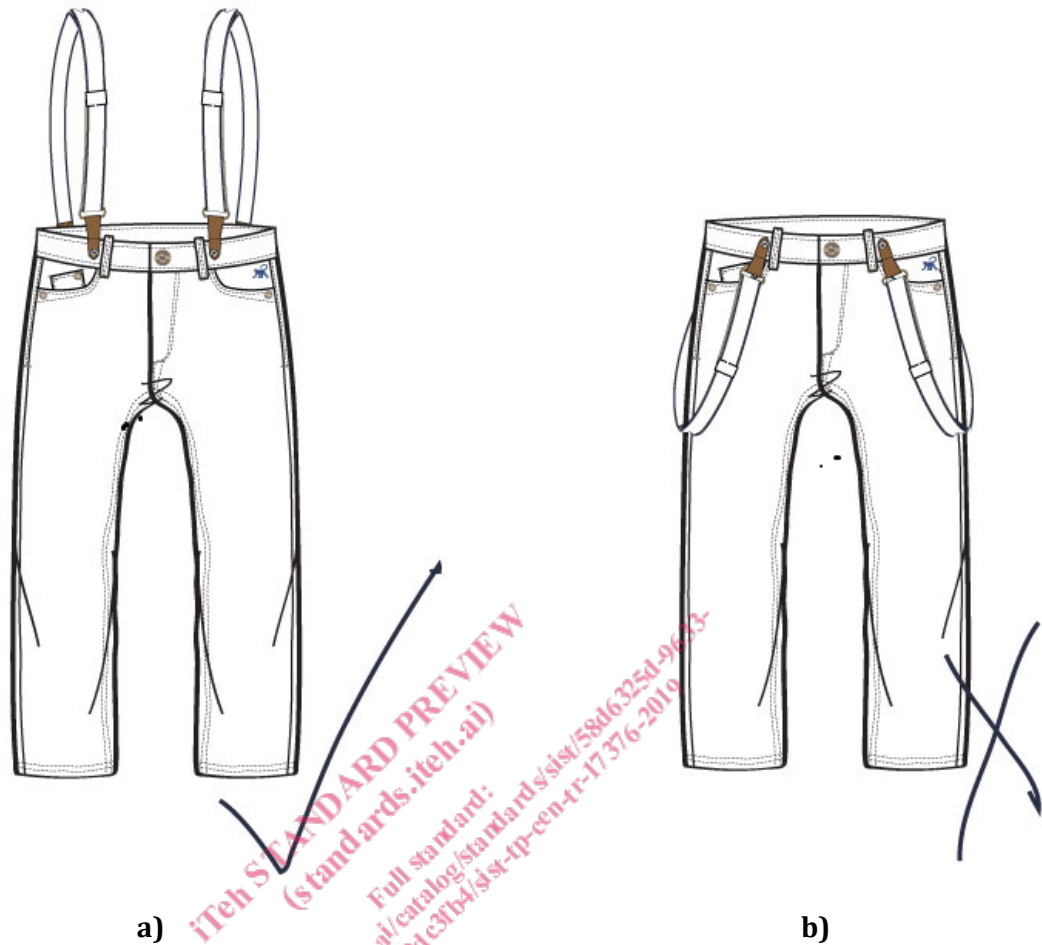


Figure 1 — Example illustrating braces worn under tension — Example illustrating braces worn not under tension, loops of braces create a hazard of entrapment.

NOTE The fashion to wear braces off the shoulder, and hanging from the waist area, was not and could not have been anticipated during the development of EN 14682:2007. This style of wearing is not acceptable for children's clothing, as the long loops created by the braces present a risk of entrapment in a moving vehicle.

Action: No action to revise EN 14682 required.

5.1.7 Why are religious clothes not in the scope?

Certain religious groups wear under garments of religious significance. These garments are worn all the time and have been worn for many years. The long cords on these undergarments are usually worn concealed, so there is very limited probability of an entrapment hazard. Published accident data has not attributed entrapment accidents to these types of garments, so these garments are therefore outside the scope. See EN 14682 Annex C

Action: No action to revise EN 14682 required.

FprCEN/TR 17376:2019 (E)

5.1.8 Are swim suits, bikinis and board shorts considered to be specialist sportswear?

No. These garments are worn for play, often for long periods and when children are relatively unsupervised. The kinds of activities might include use of climbing frames, slides, etc. and so swimsuits, bikinis and board shorts are covered by the provisions of the standard.

Specialist sportswear is the kind of garment worn for limited periods for participation in training or competition sport activities.

Action: No action to revise EN 14682 required.

5.1.9 Are bags sold with the garment excluded from the scope?

Yes, co-ordinating bags are considered to be accessories and not part of the garment. To meet the requirements of the General Product Safety Directive, bags should have a safety risk assessment.

5.2 Questions concerning definitions

5.2.1 In the definition of loop in 2.15 what is meant by “attached”

“Attached” means permanently sewn, riveted or similar.

Action: to be clarified in EN 14682 revision

5.3 Questions concerning requirements

5.3.1 How should decorations near the end of decorative cords or functional cords be considered?

The three-dimensional embellishment at any point of the cord may present a hazard of entrapment and therefore a full risk assessment should be carried out.

Action: No action required to revise EN 14682.

5.3.2 Are fur or faux fur cuffs on sleeves, or garment hems considered as fringes

Fur and faux fur cuffs are not fringes but are part of the garment.

Action: No action required to revise EN 14682.

5.3.3 Are raw edges (frayed hems) considered to be fringes i.e. series of decorative cords

Raw edges or frayed hems were not considered during the development of EN 14682. WG 20 does not consider them to present a hazard of entrapment provided the maximum length of the raw edge is 2cm, and the fabric is secured to prevent further fraying or unravelling.