



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Izdelki za otroke - Prenosne posteljice in podstavki - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode

Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - Safety requirements and test methods

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Tragetaschen und Ständer - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfungen

Articles de puériculture - Couffins et supports - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

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Child care articles - Carry cots and stands for domestic use - Safety requirements and test methods

Articles de puériculture - Couffins et supports à usage domestique - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Tragetaschen und Ständer - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 April 2023.

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EN 1466:2023 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 1466:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1466:2014.

EN 1466:2023 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 1466:2014:

- improvement of title to take into account the domestic use only;
- improvement of scope to clarify which products are involved (1);
- introduction of new chemical requirement following CEN/TR 13387 revision;
- clarification of clause of the restraints system (7.1.5);
- improvement of requirement and test method for non-rigid carry cot (7.1.2.3 and 7.1.2.4);
- introduction of new requirements and test methods to cover suffocation hazard (7.6.);
- improvement of stability test, strength test and folding mechanisms of stands (7.8.3, 7.9.3 and 7.9.4);
- improvement of instruction of use especially concerning the use of non-rigid carry cot.

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

For relationship with EU Directive(s) / Regulation(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document specifies safety requirements and test methods for products which provide a sleeping accommodation and are intended for the purpose of carrying a child in a lying position by means of handle(s) by using one hand and for stands which could be used in conjunction with these products (see B.2), intended for domestic use.

These products are intended for a child who cannot sit unaided, roll over or push up on its hands and knees, with a maximum weight of 9 kg. Hereafter, in this document these products are called “carry cots” and include all types of carry cot with rigid or non-rigid sides.

The following child products do not fall within the scope of this document: products for children with special needs; child products which are medical devices and child products that accommodate particular issues with child development such as prematurity or macrosomia.

NOTE If a product has or can be converted into other functions, additional European Standards can apply.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 71-1:2014+A1:2018, *Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*

EN 71-2:2020, *Safety of toys - Part 2: Flammability*

EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021, *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 717-1:2004, *Wood-based panels - Determination of formaldehyde release - Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the chamber method*

EN ISO 14184-1:2011, *Textiles - Determination of formaldehyde - Part 1: Free and hydrolysed formaldehyde (water extraction method) (ISO 14184-1:2011)*

EN ISO 105-A03:2019, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:2019)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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>

3.1

carry cot

product comprising a base, sides, ends and carrying handle(s)

Note 1 to entry: A carry cot may be fitted with accessories, e.g. hood, apron.

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3.2

stand

static structure designed to accommodate and support a carry cot

3.3

protected volume

volume accessible by the child (occupant) when lying in the carry cot where specific safety requirements are necessary

3.4

apron

top cover normally located on the area of the feet opposite to the hood

3.5

mattress

case filled with padding material (e.g. foam, fiber filling ...) used either alone or integrated in the internal lining of the base of the carry cot

4 General requirements and test conditions (see B.1)

4.1 General

The carry cot shall be assembled for normal use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions

Unless otherwise specified in the test methods, the carry cot shall be tested in its most onerous configuration.

Any other functions of the product shall comply with relevant European Standards.

4.2 Tolerance of test equipment

Unless otherwise stated the tolerance of the test equipment shall be:

- forces $\pm 5\%$,
- masses $\pm 0,5\%$,
- dimensions $\pm 0,5\text{ mm}$,
- timing $\pm 1\text{ s}$,
- angles $\pm 0,5^\circ$.

4.3 Determination of a protected volume

The protected volume is determined by

- the inner upper surface that supports the child, and
- the inner surface of the sides and ends of the carry cots.

5 Test equipment

5.1 Articulated test plate

A rigid steel plate (600 ± 5) mm long and (180 ± 5) mm wide, having a mass of $9 +0,1/-0,1$ kg hinged along the centre line (see Figure 1), the movement shall be free in the two directions.

Dimensions in millimetres

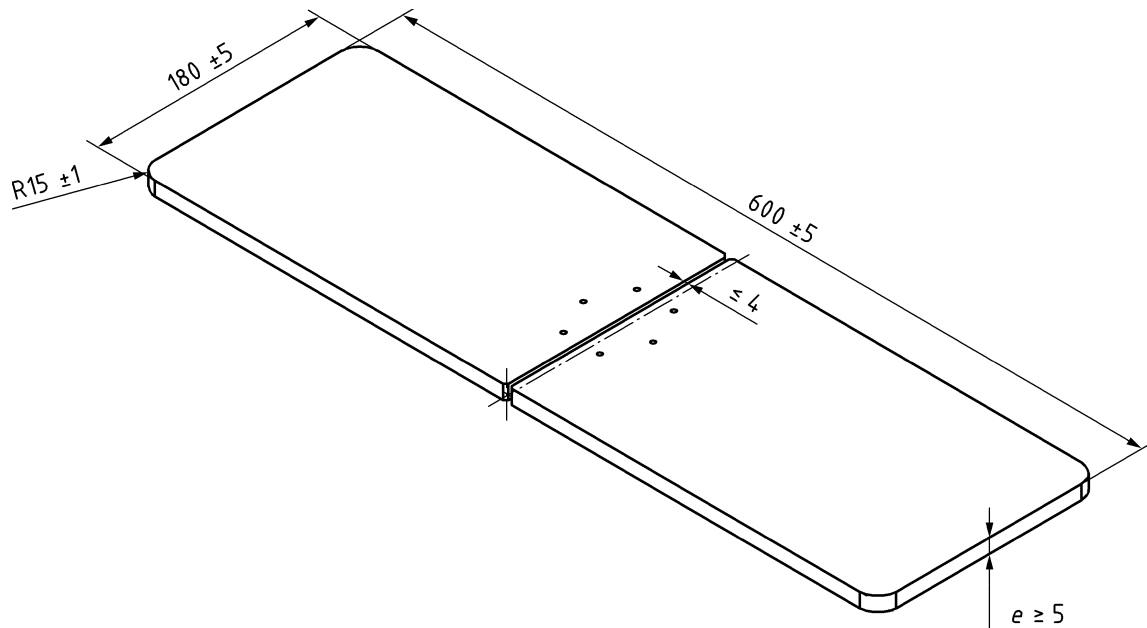
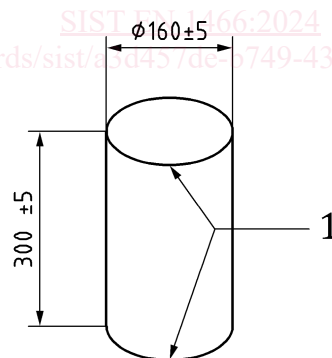


Figure 1 — Articulated test plate

5.2 Test mass

A rigid cylinder (160 ± 5) mm in diameter and (300 ± 5) mm in height, having a mass of $9 + 0,1 / - 0,1$ kg and with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder. All edges shall have a radius of (5 ± 1) mm (see Figure 2).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 radius $r = (5 \pm 1)$ mm

Figure 2 — Test mass

5.3 Test probes

Probes made from plastic or other hard, smooth material of diameters $(7_{-0,1}^0)$ mm and $(12_{0}^{+0,1})$ mm, with a full hemispherical end (see Figure 3a)).

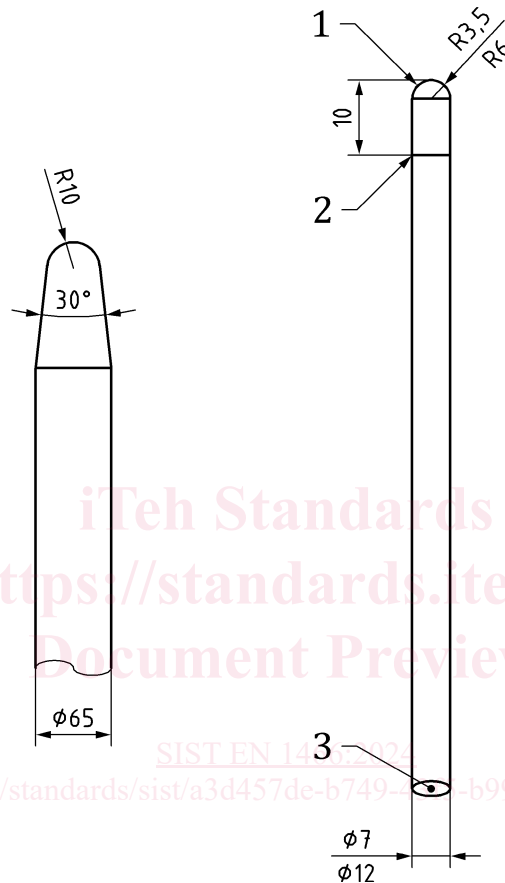
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Probe for assessing mesh made from plastics or other hard, smooth material (see Figure 3b)) which shall be capable of being mounted on a force measuring device, so that the conical end can be presented to the opening being assessed.

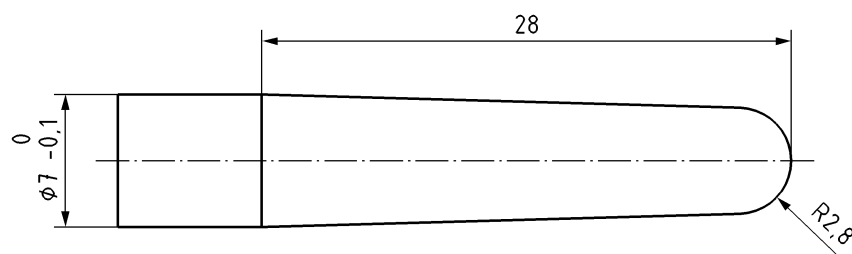
Probe made from plastic or other hard, smooth material of diameter $(65^{+0,1})$ mm. One end shall be conical with an angle of 30° with a radius of 10 mm at the end (see Figure 3a)).

Probe made from plastic or other hard, smooth material with the dimensions shown in Figure 3c).

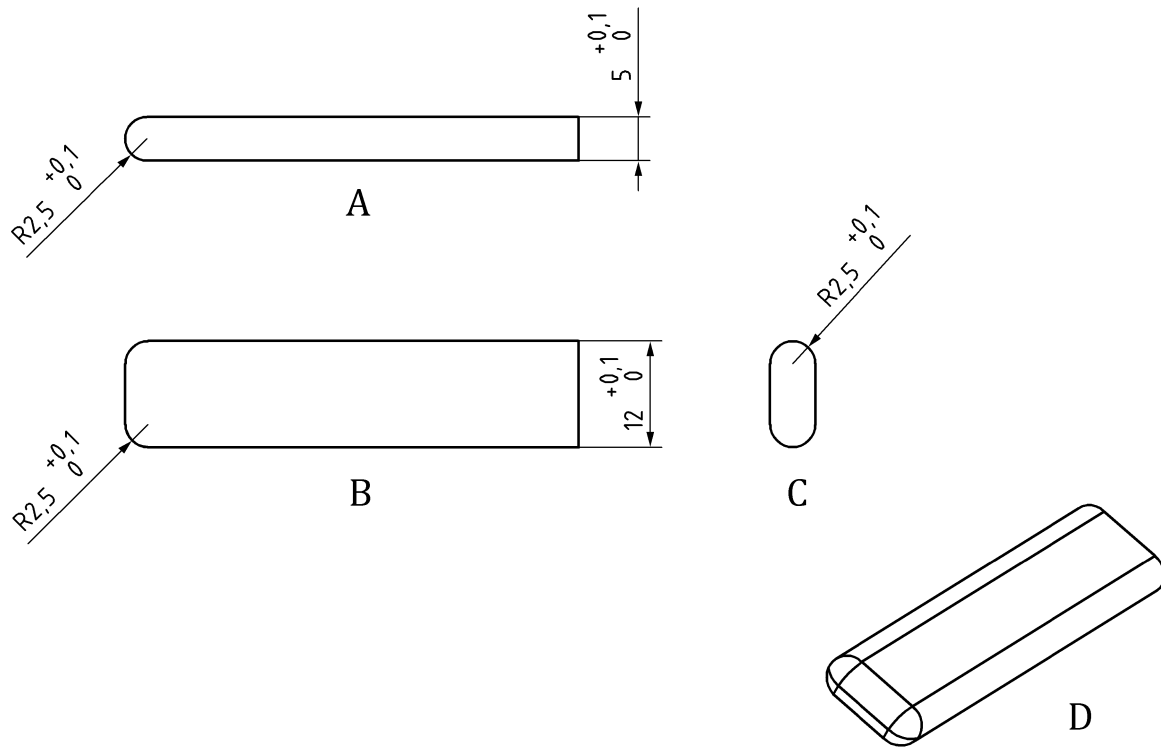
Dimensions in millimetres



a) Test probes



b) Test probe for mesh



c) Shape assessment probe

Key

- 1 hemispherical end
- 2 scribed line around circumference
- 3 7 mm and 12 mm
- A front view
- B top view
- C side view
- D 3D view

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Figure 3 — Test probes

5.4 Small parts cylinder

Cylinder having dimensions as shown in Figure 4.

Dimensions in millimetres

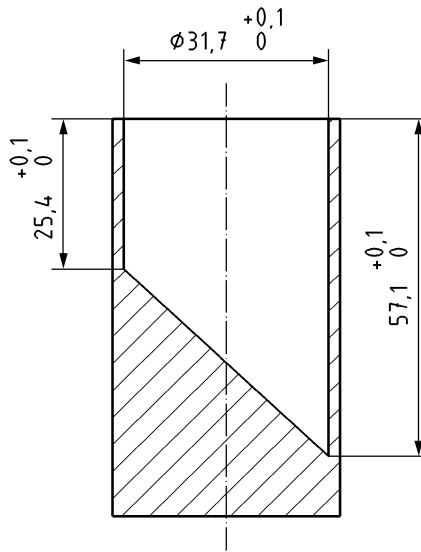


Figure 4 — Small parts cylinder

5.5 Test bar A

A metal bar having a cross section of 40 mm × 40 mm with edges having a radius of 5 mm.

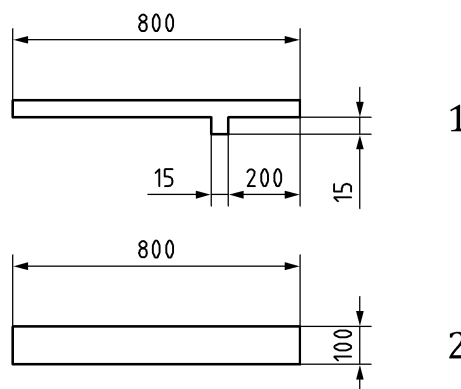
5.6 Test bar B

A metal bar having a length at least the length of the carry cot, a cross section of (25 × 25) mm and with a mass of 750 g.

5.7 Datum board

A rigid plate with a mass of 1,5 kg as shown in Figure 5.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

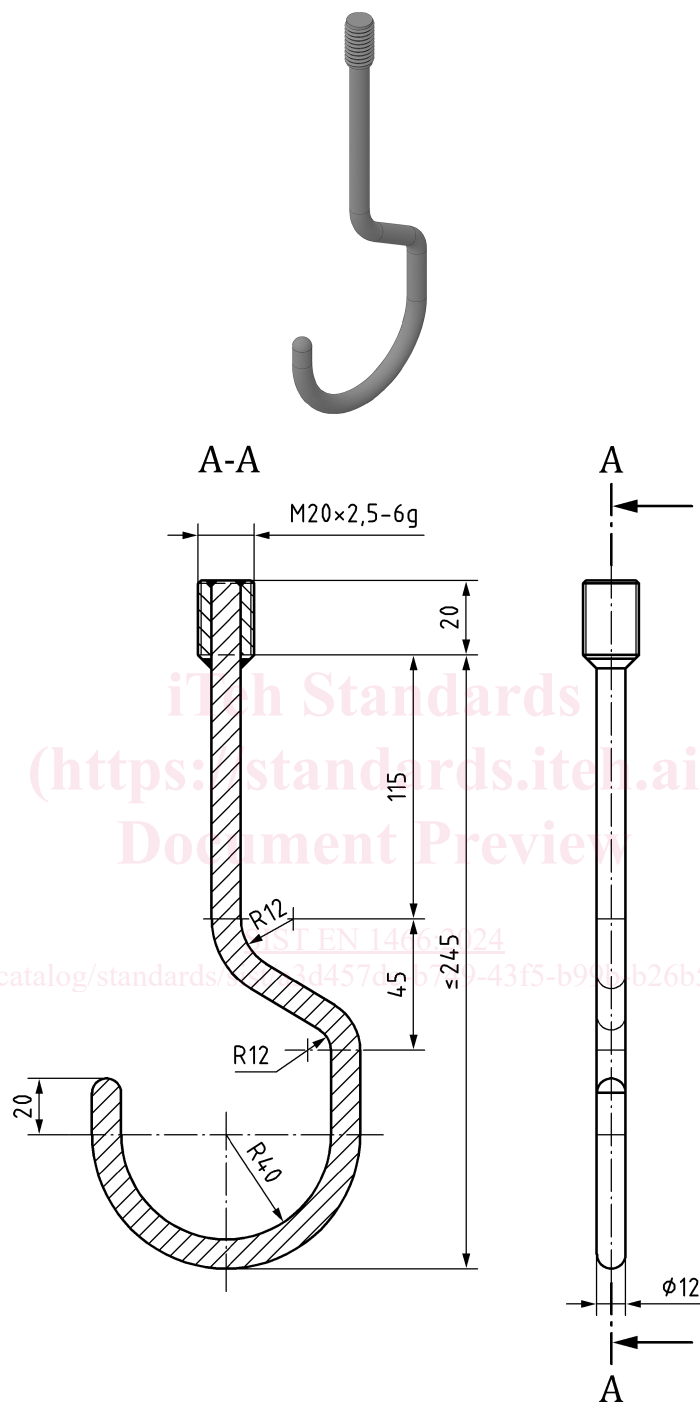
- 1 front view
- 2 top view

Figure 5 — Datum board

5.8 Metal hooks

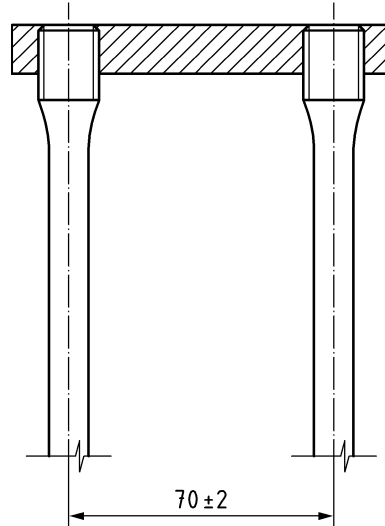
The distance between the central axis of two hooks shall be (70 ± 2) mm (see Figure 6).

Dimensions in millimetres



a) Side view and 3 D view of hook

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b) Distance between the two hooks

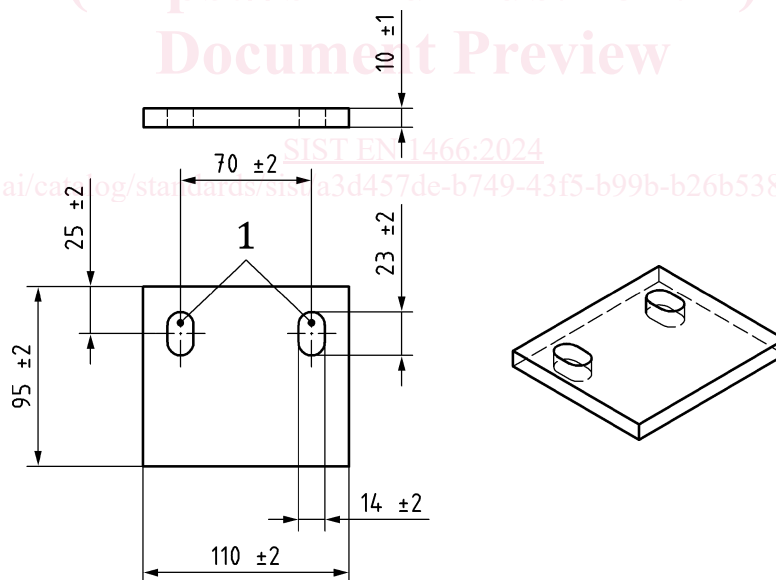
NOTE For Figure 6a), tolerance of dimension: ± 2 excepted for the 12 mm diameter.

Figure 6 — Metal hooks

5.9 Rubber adaptor

Figure 7 shows an example of a rubber adaptor.

Hardness: 70 ± 5 Shore A



Dimensions in millimetres

Key

1 passing slots

Figure 7 — Rubber adaptor