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Safety of toys —

Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties

AMENDMENT 3: Warnings and fibrous filling materials

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Sécurité des jouets

*Partie 1: Aspects de sécurité relatifs aux propriétés mécaniques et
physiques*

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AMENDMENT 3:2014-fdamd-3

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 181, *Safety of toys*.

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Safety of toys —

Part 1:

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3 Terms and definitions

Replace the existing terminological entry with the following:

3.11

cord

narrow piece of flexible textile or non-textile material, the length of which is significantly greater than the thickness and width

EXAMPLE Cord includes elastic material, monofilament polymeric material, tape, ribbon, rope, strap, chain, woven and twisted material and string, as well as certain weak and long springs.

Note 1 to entry Electrical cables (see 3.X.9) are not considered to be cords. Accessible electrical wires (for example between a battery box and a sound source in a soft filled toy) which are not electrical cables are, however, considered to be cords.

Add the following new terminological entry:

3.XX

elastic

material or item that is stretchable when subjected to an external force and which is able to recover or nearly recover its original length or shape when the force is removed

Replace the existing text of 4.4.1 with the following:

4.4.1 For children under 36 months

See E.6

Toys intended for children under 36 months, removable components thereof and components liberated during testing in accordance with 5.24 (Reasonably foreseeable abuse tests) shall not fit entirely, whatever their orientation, into the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with 5.2 (Small parts test).

The requirement also applies to fragments of toys, including, but not limited to, pieces of flash, slivers of plastics and pieces of foam or shavings.

The following are exempt before and after subjecting the toy to the tests according to Clause 5 (test methods):

- paper books and other articles made of paper and pieces of paper;
- writing materials such as crayons, chalk, pencils and pens;
- modelling clay and similar products;
- fingerpaints, water colours, paint sets and paint brushes;

- fuzz;
- fibrous filling material;
- balloons;
- textile fabric, including non-woven fabric such as felt;
- yarn;
- elastic fabric;
- string;
- audio and/or video discs which are not themselves small parts.

Guidance on categories of toys which can be considered as intended for children under 36 months is given in A.4.2 (Toys appropriate for children under 3 years of age).

Replace the existing text of 4.4.2 with the following:

4.4.2 For children 36 months and over but under 72 months

The packaging of toys, and the packaging of toys containing removable components, intended for children 36 months and over but under 72 months, which fit entirely in the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with 5.2 (Small parts test), shall carry a warning (see B.2.3, Toys that are small parts, toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components). See E.6 (Small parts).

If the toy presents more than one of the following hazards:

- small part(s),
- small ball(s), or
- marble,

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it is sufficient if the toy or its packaging carries one of the relevant statements in B.2.3 or B.2.5, or a statement combining the multiple hazards present.

Replace the existing text in the following subclauses in Annex B:

B.2 Safety-labelling guidelines

B.2.1 Label definition and location

The safety labelling should be in a visible, easily legible, understandable and indelible form.

The safety information should be in a format that draws the attention of the consumer, and should be placed on the packaging or the product so the consumer, at the point of purchase, can easily see it.

NOTE When a toy is sold without packaging or the packaging is not available to a consumer, the warning should be applied to the toy or to point-of-sale material such that it is visible to the consumer before they purchase the item.

Safety labelling and manufacturing markings should be in the language of the country in which the toys will be distributed.

B.2.3 Toys that are small parts, toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components

Toys that are small parts, toys containing as-received small parts and toys with removable components that are small parts (see 4.4, Small parts), or their packaging or relevant point-of-sale material, should carry a statement similar to the following:

“Warning! Not suitable for children under 3 years. Contains small parts.”

The words “Not suitable for children under 3 years” may be substituted by a graphical symbol (Figure B.1), in which case the symbol shall be accompanied by the word “Warning”.

The indication of the hazard (i.e. “small parts”) should appear on the toy itself, on the packaging or in the instructions for use.



Figure B.1 — Graphical symbol for age warning

The details of the design of the graphical symbol should be as follows:

- the circle and the stroke should be red;
- the background should be white;
- the age range and the outline of the face should be black;
- the symbol should have a diameter of at least 10 mm and the proportions between its different elements should be such as those prescribed in Figure B.1;
- the age range for which the toy is not suitable should be expressed in years, e.g. 0 to 3.

B.2.5 Small balls and marbles

See 4.5.2 and 4.5.7.

Toys which are small balls/marbles or contain removable small balls/marbles or small balls/marbles liberated after testing in accordance with 5.24 (Reasonably foreseeable abuse tests), or their packaging or relevant point-of-sale material, should carry a statement similar to the following:

- a) In the case of small balls:

“Warning! Not suitable for children under 3 years. Small ball(s). Choking hazard.”

- b) In the case of marbles:

“Warning! Not suitable for children under 3 years. Marble(s). Choking hazard.”

The words “Not suitable for children under 3 years” in a) and b) above may be substituted by a graphical symbol as specified in B.2.3 (Toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components) in which case the symbol shall be accompanied by the word “Warning”.

The indication of the hazard (e.g. “small ball” or “marble”) should appear on the toy itself, on the packaging or in the instructions for use.

Replace the existing text of E.6 with the following:

E.6 Small parts

See 4.4.

This requirement is intended to reduce the risks from ingestion or inhalation of small objects, such as small toys and small components of toys.

Toys made of foam from which small parts are torn off when tested according to 5.24 (Reasonably foreseeable abuse tests) are considered hazardous. This also applies to soft-filled toys with a filling composed of small foam parts that become accessible when tested according to 5.24.

Wood knots in wooden toys are by nature never the same, and no conclusion about the safety level for a certain kind of product can be drawn from a single toy with loose wood knots. Small wood knots in wooden toys which can easily be pulled or pushed out should, however, be considered as removable small components.

Fibrous filling includes, for example, polyester staple and natural fibres like cotton and wool.

Felt and similar non-woven fabrics are exempt from 4.4.1 (For children under 36 months) only when they are entirely composed of non-woven material.

The exemption for “elastic fabric” in 4.4.1 relates to elastic polymeric materials that are interwoven in an elasticized fabric, as well as elasticized thread sewn in to a fabric. Elastic polymeric materials (e.g. rubber bands) that are not interwoven in, or sewn in to, a piece of fabric material are not excluded from 4.4.1.

Certain materials, such as textile fabric and yarn, are as a general rule excluded from 4.4.1. 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 after also having been subjected to the relevant tests according to 5.24. 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.

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