SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 1888-1:2019/oprA1:2021

01-april-2021

Izdelki za otroke - Otroški vozički - 1. del: Otroški vozički s sedežem in otroški vozički s košaro - Dopolnilo A1

Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Part 1: Pushchairs and prams

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Transportmittel auf Rädern für Kinder - Teil 1: Kinderwagen und Kinderwagenaufsätze

Articles de puériculture - Voitures d'enfant - Partie 1 : Poussettes et landaus

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 1888-1:2018/prA1

ICS:

97.190	Otroška oprema	Equipment for children

SIST EN 1888-1:2019/oprA1:2021 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
EN 1888-1:2018

prA1

March 2021

ICS 97.190

English Version

Child care articles - Wheeled child conveyances - Part 1: Pushchairs and prams

Articles de puériculture - Voitures d'enfant - Partie 1 : Poussettes et landaus

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Transportmittel auf Rädern für Kinder - Teil 1: Kinderwagen und Kinderwagenaufsätze

This draft amendment is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 252.

This draft amendment A1, if approved, will modify the European Standard EN 1888-1:2018. If this draft becomes an amendment, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration.

This draft amendment 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.

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

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Ref. No. EN 1888-1:2018/prA1:2021 E

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European foreword

This document (EN 1888-1:2018/prA1:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child care articles”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

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

1 Modification to Clause 3 "Terms and definitions"

Modify definition 3.4 to read

integral part of the vehicle designed to support a child in a standing position

Modify definition 3.18 to read

assembly of moving parts which enables the vehicle to be changed from an erected position of use to a folded position and vice versa under the control of the carer

Modify definition 3.23 to read

handle that can be rotated on the *chassis* to change the direction of pushing or pulling.

2 Modification to Clause 4 "General requirements and test conditions"

Modify second sentence in 4.7.1 to read

The occupant space is defined 550mm from the mid-point of the *junction line*, on the uncompressed upper surface of the seat unit or car seat and the sides of the inner upper surface that support the child. The volume stops at the vertical projection of the front edge of the seat.

3 Modification to Clause 5 "Test equipment"

Add key in Figure 17 in clause 5.2.1.2

Key

A Lateral view

B Top view

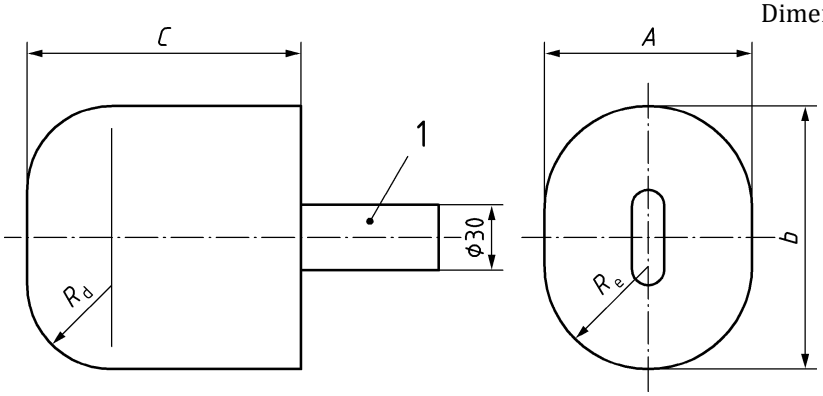
C Front view

Add the following clause after 5.2.4, and renumber all subsequent figures in the document

5.2.5 Small head probe

The small head probe shall be made from plastic or other hard smooth material, with dimensions as shown in Figure 22.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

A	106	R_e	53
b	145	R_d	40
C	126		

Figure 22 — Small head probe

4 Modification to Clause 6 "Chemical hazards"

Replace the existing clause with the following:

A separate sample may be used for these tests.

For *seat units,* inside the *protected volume* defined in 4.5.1 the surface of the seat and the parts located within the volume above the surface of the seat the migration of elements from the materials used shall comply with EN 71-3.

For *pram bodies* with an internal length greater or less that 800 mm and for *car seats*, the inner upper surfaces that support the child and the inner surface of the sides and ends of the *pram body* the migration of elements from the materials used shall comply with EN 71-3.

NOTE All the parts or components that are accessible to the mouth of the child when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction are covered by the above sentences (e.g. bumper bar, armrest, tray, child restraint system…).

5 Modification to Clause 8 "Mechanical hazards"

Replace reference to Figure 27 by reference to Figure 30 in indent 8.1.1.1.1 b)

b) a *seat unit* where the angle between the backrest and the seat (angle "1" in Figure 30) is capable of adjustment to an angle of 150° or more measured in accordance with 8.1.1.2.1 and conforming to 8.1.2: any parts, whose function is essential for complying to 8.1.2, shall not allow the test ball to fall from the *seat unit* when tested in accordance with 8.1.1.2.2. In this configuration, the *restraint system* shall be capable of being removed or hidden or covered in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to avoid any risk of strangulation; or

Add the following NOTE at the beginning of 8.3.5.1.1.3

NOTE 2 The removal of a child is not considered as an operating action.

Modify indent a) 1) to read

1) the *operating device* shall require at least two consecutive actions, the second being dependent on the first having been carried out and maintained by the carer; and

Modify indents b) and b) 1) to read

b) there shall be two separate and independent *operating devices* which fulfil one of the following:

   1) where one or both *operating device(s) are* intended to be operated by foot (e.g. for its position, shape etc.) at least one of them shall automatically return to its original status and the locking device shall reengage when tested in accordance with 8.3.5.1.2.3; or

Replace the whole of clause 8.4 with the following

8.4.1 Requirements

Free length and loops of the restraint system, bags and carrying handles of pram bodies are excluded from these requirements.

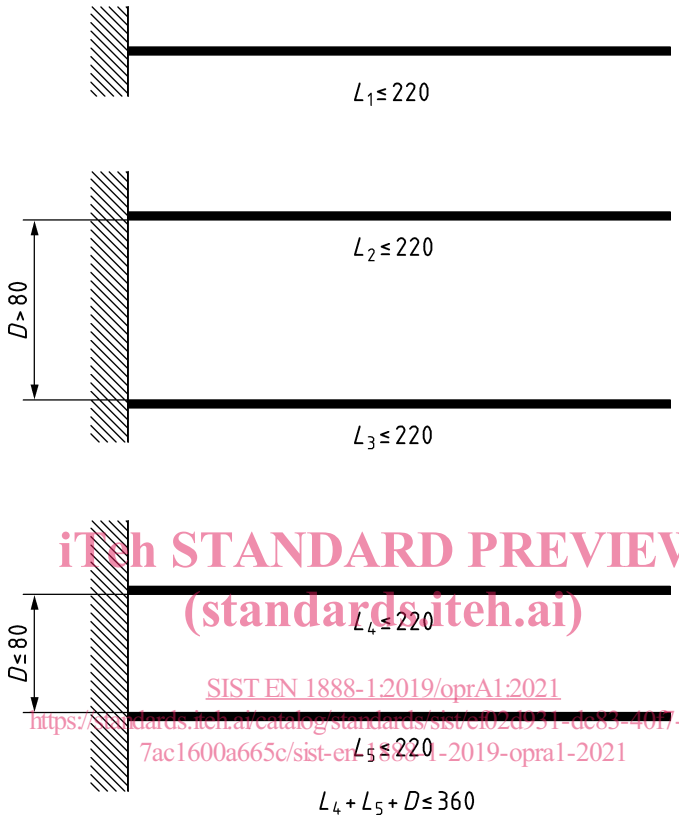
8.4.1.1 Hazards from free lengths

Cords, strings and other narrow fabrics that originate within the *pram body, seat unit or car seat* shall not have a free stretched length that exceeds a length of 220 mm, when measured in accordance with 8.4.2.1.

Cords strings and other narrow fabrics that do not originate within the occupant space (4.7) but that can extend into the *pram body, seat unit or car seat* shall not have a free stretched length that exceeds a length

of 220 mm within the *pram body, seat unit or car seat*, when measured in accordance with 8.4.2.1 only on the portion of the component that can extend into *pram body, seat unit or car seat.*Where cords, ribbons and other narrow fabrics are attached to the vehicle together or within 80 mm of each other, all single cords shall have a maximum free length of 220 mm and the combined length from one loose end to the end of another loose end shall be a maximum of 360 mm (see Figure 36).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

Lx Length of the single cord

D Distance between the attachments

Figure 36 — Examples of measuring cords, ribbons or similar parts

8.4.1.2 Hazards from loops

Cords, strings and other narrow fabrics that originate within the *pram body*, *seat unit* or *car seat* shall not create a loop that has a peripheral dimension exceeding 360 mm.

Cords strings and other narrow fabrics that do not originate within the occupant space (4.7) but that can extend into the *pram body*, *seat unit* or *car seat* shall not create a loop where the small head probe (5.2.5) can enter when tested in accordance with 8.4.2.2, only on the portion of the component that can extend into *pram body*, *seat unit* or *car seat*.

8.4.2 Test methods

8.4.2.1 Measurement of free lengths and loops

The length of a cord, ribbon or similar part shall be measured from the fixing point on the vehicle to the free end of the cord, ribbon or other narrow fabrics under a 25 N tensile force.

Any rigid component attached to the free end of the cord, ribbon or other narrow fabric shall be included in the measurement.

The peripheral dimension of a loop shall be measured from the fixing point on the vehicle of one end to the fixing point of the other end under a 25 N tensile force.

8.4.2.2 Assessment of loops

Insert the small head probe (5.2.5) in the loop created by cords, ribbons or narrow fabrics from the edge all around the inner upper surface which supports the child with a force up to 30N.

Modify clause 8.5.2.3 to read

If the padding material of a bumper bar is encased by a cover that can be opened or removed by the child during use giving access to the filling or padding material, the test procedure shall be performed on the padding material after the cover has been removed.

The test procedure comprises two stages:

Stage 1)

Open the jaw until reaching a distance of 6 ± 0.5 mm between the teeth.

With the jaw kept open apply the 4 teeth in contact with the area to be tested.

While keeping the 4 teeth in contact apply a force of 30 N such that the force is evenly distributed on the 4 teeth. While the force is applied let the jaw to close on the material.

Remove the 30 N force and apply a pulling force of 50 N in the opposite direction, maintaining it for 10s, (see Figure 37) then

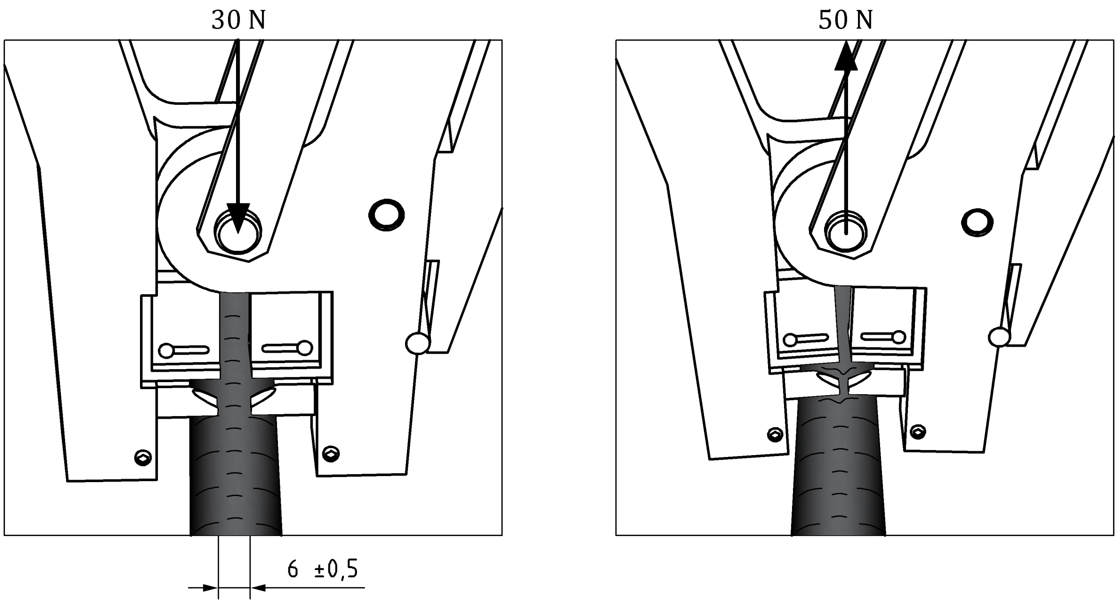


Figure 37 - schematic application of test

Stage 2)

Open the jaws of the bite tester as far as possible and push it horizontally at a force of 30 N onto the bumper bar as far as the guide, allow the teeth to close on the bumper bar and apply a pulling force of 50 N, maintaining it for 10 s

If, during the test procedure, the outer material of the bumper bar is punctured by the teeth, remove the outer material to expose the layer below or the filling and repeat stages 1 and 2 until the filling cannot be reached or no filling, rubber, plastic or foam becomes detached. As soon as any filling, rubber, plastic or foam becomes detached the test is terminated.

A puncture is defined as occurring when at least one tooth of the bite tester has broken the textile or plastic material to which it is being applied, the tooth passing through the entire thickness of the material, so that the 7 mm test probe can enter by more than 6 mm. Where the bite tester is applied to materials of a loose weave or open mesh, a puncture is defined as occurring when part of the weave or mesh is broken by at least one of the teeth of the bite tester. Should the teeth of the bite tester pass through materials of a loose weave or open mesh without damaging the material, a puncture has not occurred.

If the bumper bar is made of any soft material (e.g. foam) the test shall be directly applied to the material. Record if pieces of material are detached.

Delete the whole clause 8.9.3

Replace reference to fig 23 by reference to fig 29 in the 8th paragraph of clause 8.10.3.2

The vehicle shall pass over the configuration shown in Figure 29 a total of 72 000 times at a speed of 5 km/h ± 0,1 km/h.

Add the following before the last paragraph of clause 8.10.3.2

For vehicles only fitted with a seat unit(s) that comply with the clause 8.1.1 b) or c) shall be tested in accordance with the following arrangement: 24000 cycles in the from birth position with test mass A as per the manufacturer's instructions then the remaining 48000 cycles shall be carried out with the test mass B.

If the handle is adjustable, position the handle in its longest/highest position.

Adjustable (e.g pivoting) part of the handle shall be aligned with the handle frame.

If the seat unit allows it, place the seat unit in the forward-facing direction.

If a vehicle has a reversible handle the number of cycles shall be divided to test the product in each direction of use.

Add an 8th paragraph in clause 8.10.6.2.2 as follows:

If the handle is adjustable, position the handle in its longest/highest position.

Adjustable (e.g pivoting) part of the handle shall be aligned with the handle frame.

If the seat unit allows it, place the seat unit in the forward-facing direction.

If a vehicle has a reversible handle the number of cycles shall be divided to test the product in each direction of use.