SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 14350:2020+A1:2024

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN 14350:2020

Izdelki za otroke - Pripomočki za pitje - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode (vključuje dopolnilo A1)

Child care articles - Drinking equipment - Safety requirements and test methods

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Artikel für flüssige Kindernahrung - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

Articles de puériculture - Articles pour l'alimentation liquide - Exigences en matière de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

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97.190	Otroška oprema	Equipment for children

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English Version

Child care articles - Drinking equipment - Safety requirements and test methods

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Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Artikel für flüssige Kindernahrung - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 March 2020 and includes Amendment approved by CEN on 3 May 2023.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN 14350:2020+A1:2023) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2024.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 includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 3 May 2023.

This document supersedes ⟨A1⟩ EN 14350:2020 ⟨A1⟩.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags ⟨A1⟩ ⟨A1⟩ .

The main changes compared to the previous edition are listed below:

— The standard has been completely renewed and a new structure was given. The former two parts were joined together into one standard. A whole series of new aspects had to be considered, following changes in the market and the regulatory background.

— Introduction: Completely reworded and references to European regulations were renewed.

— Clause 3: Completely restructured and partly described in more detail. Definitions for completely new parts were added.

— Clause 4: Several completely new parts were added.

— Clause 5: This clause is completely new.

— Clause 6: This clause is completely new.

— Clause 7: The whole clause has been divided into several sub-paragraphs for individual components of drinking equipment and the associated tests to improve the clarity of the sequence. Several paragraphs for new items and their tests were added.

— Clause 8: This clause was completely restructured and subdivided. The requirements and test conditions have been set with the consideration of the likely chemical exposure: food contact, mouthing or ingestion. Chemical requirements and test methods were set for materials (like rubber, silicon, TPE, metal, glass) and exposures (mouthing and swallowing) which are recently not covered by harmonised legislations. Requirements for substances (e.g. Phthalates and BPA) covered by harmonised regulation (like REACH, (EU) 10/2011 or its amendments) have not been included.

— Clause 10: Revised and partly reworded.

— Clause 11: This clause on Test report is completely new.

— Annex A: This normative annex with translations of warnings into 24 languages is completely new.

— Annex B: This informative annex with rationales is completely new.

— Annex C: This informative annex on Method for the determination of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (MBT) and antioxidants specified in Table 7 was revised and enlarged.

— Annex E: This informative annex on good practice for visibility and legibility is completely new.

〈A1〉 This document has been prepared under a standardization request addressed to CEN by the European Commission. The Standing Committee of the EFTA States subsequently approves these requests for its Member States.

For the relationship with EU Legislation, 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. 〈A1〉

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations 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.

Introduction

This document harmonises minimum safety requirements and test methods for children's drinking equipment. Some of the provisions have been taken from other existing national and European Standards and for these provisions the Technical Committee has relied on previous validation.

A significant choking hazard can arise if the component parts of drinking equipment become separated during use. This hazard is addressed in this document by the inclusion of a security test. However, as the fixing of such products to the container is user-dependent, the risk of an accident cannot be completely eliminated. This document sets out labelling requirements stating that parents or carers should not leave children unattended whilst being fed with a product containing a feeding teat or using a container made of glass and that children should not be allowed to use feeding teats as a soother.

The Technical Committee considered the possibility of standardizing both sizes of feeding teats and ranges of flow rates. However, it was decided that the many combinations of container systems precluded being standardized. It is recommended that all container and drinking accessory combinations are matched components. Providing meaningful flow rate information is difficult because of several factors including hole diameter, teat thickness, hole shape/type of feed, and also how individual infants suck the teat. Accordingly, it was decided not to include a test for flow rate but to recommend that manufacturers provide information on flow rate and hole size that is appropriate to their particular product.

This document sets chemical requirements and test methods for materials (like rubber, silicon, TPE etc) and exposures (mouthing and swallowing) not covered by harmonised legislations. Where this document sets migration limits for substances also covered by legislation, the requirements of this document with stated test conditions must be regarded as additional.

Materials and chemical risks included in the standard (Table 3) do not present a definitive list but the considered opinion of the Technical Committee based on current knowledge of likely risks.

All food contact materials and articles are regulated by Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 [1], Regulation (EC) No 2023/2006 [39] and relevant implementation measures, at European or national level.

All plastics components of drinking equipment intended to come into contact with food are specifically regulated by the Regulation (EU) 10/2011 [2] on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and its amendments.

Therefore, for example the Bisphenol A - requirement has not been included in this document. [40]

Phthalates in childcare articles are restricted by Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation [3] and have not been included in this document.

Latex protein allergy risk has not been included in this document. There is no published information that sensitization is caused by feeding teats and there is an extremely low incidence of latex protein allergy among young children and babies. Nevertheless, provision for packaging information for feeding teats made from natural rubber latex has been included in this document.

It is recommended that manufacturers and suppliers operate to EN ISO 9001 standard for quality management systems [4]. It is also recommended that laboratories operate to EN ISO/IEC 17025, General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories [5].

1 Scope

This document specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and product information for drinking equipment intended for children of 0 to 48 months (see B.2) of age:

— Re-usable containers and re-usable drinking accessories;

— Single-use containers and drinking accessories sold with these containers;

— Single-use feeding teats;

— Ready to use feeding teats.

This document does not include requirements for the cleanliness of ready to use and single use products.

This document does not apply to products designed for specialist clinical medical applications, e.g. those relating to cleft lip palates.

This document does not apply to drinking equipment made from ceramics.

This document does not apply to bags intended for storage only.

This document does not apply to drinking equipment which is supplied with fluids or food when purchased and to feeding accessories fixed to it.

This document is not applicable to soothers. Safety requirements and test methods for soothers are specified in EN 1400 [6].

This document is not applicable for cutlery and other feeding utensils. Safety requirements and test methods for Cutlery and other feeding equipment are specified in EN 14372 [7].

For drinking equipment excluded from the scope, consider the applicable requirements of this document whenever possible.

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.

[A1] EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021 [A1], *Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

[A1] EN 71-11:2005, *Safety of toys — Part 11: Organic chemical compounds — Methods of analysis* [A1]

[A1] EN 12868:2017 [A1], *Child use and care articles — Method for determining the release of N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances from elastomer or rubber teats and soothers*

[A1] EN 60454-2:2007 [A1], *Pressure-sensitive adhesive tapes for electrical purposes — Part 2: Methods of test (IEC 60454-2:2007)*

[A1] EN ISO 3696:1995, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)* [A1]

ISO 188:2011, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

3.1
matched components
components which are intended to be used together whilst feeding a child

Note 1 to entry: Their dimensions are matched to fit together and fulfil the relevant safety requirements.

Note 2 to entry: See definitions 3.2 to 3.9.

3.2
drinking accessory
device fitted to a container which permits a child to obtain fluid from it

3.2.1
feeding teat
elastic drinking accessory other than a straw

Note 1 to entry: there is no accepted scientific definition for the word “elastic”. The Technical Committee intended to describe by "elastic"products made of silicone rubber, latex rubber, etc.

3.2.2
drinking spout
non-elastic drinking accessory other than a straw

3.2.3
push-pull valve
drinking accessory equipped with a valve designed to be manually operated by a push-pull, twist or similar action

Note 1 to entry: A push-pull valve is also known as a “sports cup spout”.

3.2.4
straw
drinking accessory consisting of a cylindrical hollow tube which is in contact with the mouth and through which fluid is sucked

3.2.5
protruding part
drinking accessory when assembled for its intended use on a container

3.3
container
feeding bottle, drinking cup or feeding bag

3.3.1
feeding bottle
container which is capable of holding fluid incorporating a graduated scale suitable for visual measurement and is intended for feeding a child through a suitable drinking accessory

3.3.2
drinking cup
container other than a feeding bottle or feeding bag capable of holding a fluid intended for feeding a child

Note 1 to entry: Drinking cups are also known as “beakers” in the English language

3.3.3
feeding bag
bag capable of holding fluid and designed to be used with drinking accessories

Note 1 to entry: Feeding bags are also known as feeding liners.

3.3.4
feeding bag holder
support for a feeding bag

Note 1 to entry: see Figure 4 No 8.

3.4
locking ring
component used to secure a drinking accessory to a container

3.5
sealing disc
component used to create a seal between the container and the locking ring

3.6
protective cover
component to cover a drinking accessory

3.6.1
detachable protective cover
cover or parts of it intended to be detached when drinking or for cleaning

Note 1 to entry: After being detached they can be reassembled in the original state.

3.6.2
permanent protective cover
cover or parts of it intended to stay attached to the product during use/drinking

Note 1 to entry: It can only be detached by using a tool or force and is not intended to be reassembled afterwards.

3.7
handle
component designed to assist the handling of a container during drinking

3.8
clip
component designed to assist the attachment of a container onto garments

3.9
cord or loop
flexible component designed to assist the handling of a container

3.10
graduations
markings which indicate the volume of fluid within the container, numbered or unnumbered

3.11
single-use product
product intended to be disposed of after first use

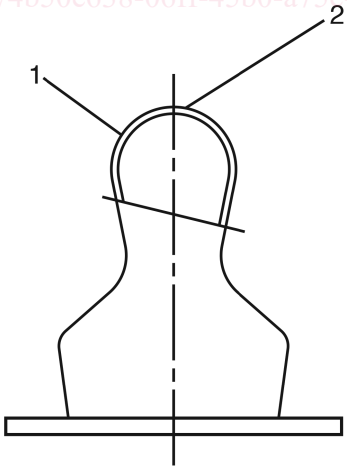
3.12
re-usable product
product intended to be used again after first use

3.13
ready to use product
product intended to be used without the need to clean before first use

3.14
outer packaging
any packaging used for storage of the product by a retailer, not including the packaging intended for the consumer

4 Description

Figures 1 to 10 illustrate typical examples of different items of drinking equipment and their design features.



Key
1 mouthpiece
2 feeding hole/holes

Figure 1 — Design features of a feeding teat

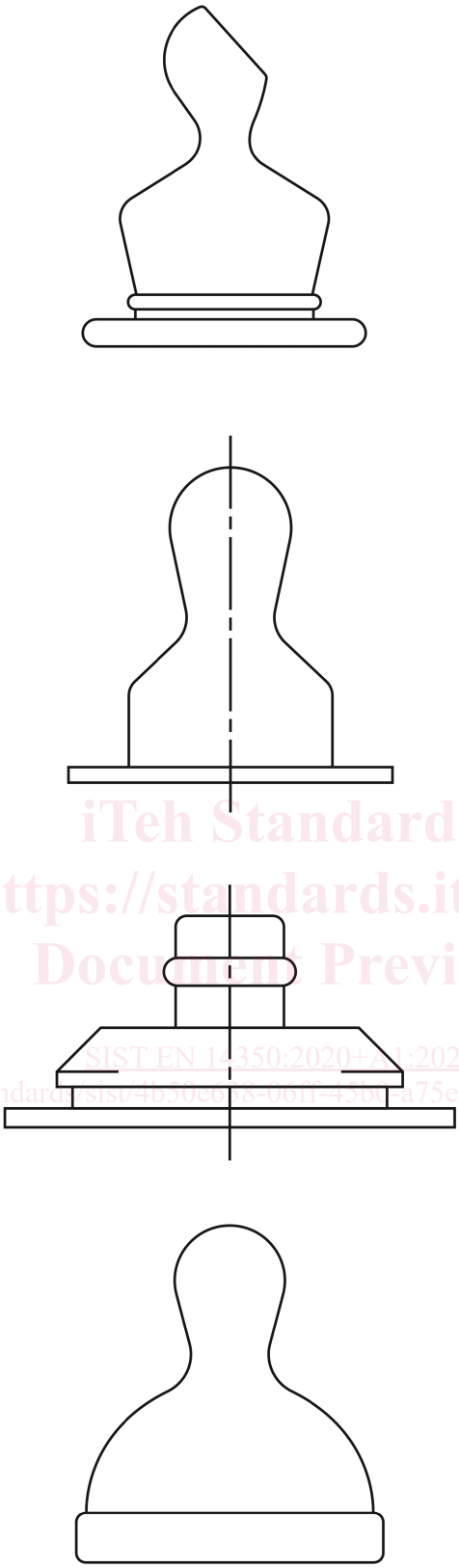


Figure 2 — Examples of feeding teats