SLOVENSKI STANDARD
PSIST prEN 1178-2:2001

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Pohištvo - Visoki stoli za domačo uporabo - 2. del: Preskusne metode (zamenjal bo SIST ENV 1178-2:1996)

Furniture - High chairs for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods

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97.140 Pohištvo Furniture

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English version

Furniture - High chairs for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods

Ameublement - Chaises hautes à usage domestique - Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai

Möbel - Hochstühle für den Wohnbereich - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 "Furniture", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This European Standard supersedes ENV 1178-2:1994.

Introduction

This part of EN 1178 has been prepared in order to provide assurance that high chairs complying with the requirements in part 1 are reasonably safe.

It describes a number of tests consisting of the application, to various parts of the item, of forces simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse that can reasonably be expected to occur.

The tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes.

1 Scope

This part of EN 1178 specifies test methods for the assessment of the safety of high chairs for domestic use.

Such chairs may be convertible to low chairs, low chairs and tables, baby walking frames, pushchairs, swings, car chairs or reclining low chairs. These additional functions are not covered by this standard.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revisions. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

prEN 1178:2000 Furniture – Children's high chairs for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements.

ISO 48 Rubber, vulcanised or thermoplastic - Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)

3 General

Unless otherwise stated, all forces shall have an accuracy of ± 5%, all masses an accuracy of ± 0,5% and all dimensions an accuracy of ± 0,5 mm.

Tests are designed to be applied to a high chair that is fully assembled and ready for use.

Before any of the tests specified in this part of EN 1178 are commenced, the item shall be old enough to ensure that it has developed its full strength. At least four weeks in normal indoor conditions shall have elapsed between manufacture and testing in the case of glued joints.

The test unit shall be stored in indoor ambient conditions for at least one week immediately prior to testing. Any deviation from this procedure shall be stated in the test report.

The test shall be carried out in indoor ambient conditions, but if during a test the atmospheric temperature is outside the range 15°C to 25 °C, the maximum and/or minimum temperature shall be recorded in the test report.

The high chair shall be tested as delivered or, if of knock down type assembled according to the manufacturers instructions supplied with the high chair. Adjustable parts shall be positioned as specified in the manufacturers instructions. If an adjustment range or if more than one position is specified, the most onerous position shall be used for each test.

Knock-down fittings shall be tightened before testing.

If the high chair is constructed with an adjustable angle backrest, unless otherwise stated in this part of EN 1178, the strength and stability tests shall be carried out with the backrest in its most adverse position for each test (normally fully reclined).

In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the tests should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedures.

4 Test equipment

Unless specified otherwise, test forces may be applied by any suitable device because results are dependent only upon correctly applied forces and not upon the apparatus.

The test forces in the static load tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that negligible dynamic forces are applied.

4.1 Test dummy

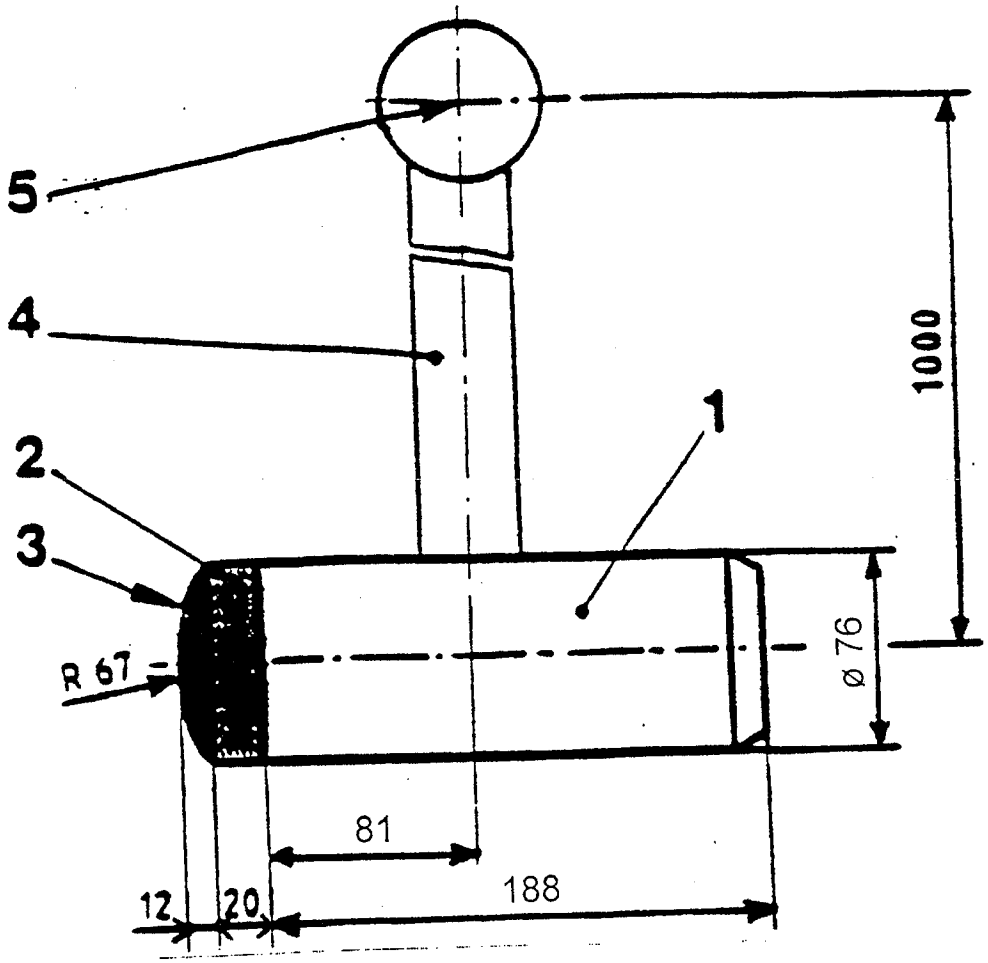
A solid cylinder 200 mm in diameter and 300 mm in height, having a mass of 15 kg and with its centre of gravity 150 mm above its base. All the edges of the cylinder shall have a

minimum radius of 5 mm. Two safety harness anchorage points shall be provided. These shall be positioned 150 mm from the base and 180° to each other around the circumference.

4.2 Strength impact hammer

A striker in the form of a cylindrical object having a total mass of 6,5 kg supported from a pivot by a steel tube of 38 mm in diameter and with a wall thickness of 2 mm (see Figure 1). The distance between the pivot and the centre of gravity of the striker shall be 1000 mm. The pendulum arm shall be pivoted by a low friction bearing.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 Pendulum head, steel mass 6,4 kg
2 Hardwood
3 Rubber 50 IRHD (ISO 48)
4 Pendulum arm, length 950; high tensile steel tube ∅ 38 x 2; mass 2 kg +/- 0,2 kg
5 Pivot point
Mass of assembly (Pos. No 1,2 and 3): 6,5 kg +/- 0,07 kg.

Figure 1 - Strenght impact hammer

4.3 Loading pad

A rigid cylindrical object 100 mm in diameter having a smooth hard surface and rounded edges

4.4 Stops

Stops to prevent the article from sliding but not tilting, no higher than 12 mm except in cases where the design of the item necessitates the use of higher stops, in which case the lowest stops that will prevent the item from moving shall be used.

4.5 Floor surface

Floor surface, horizontal, flat, rigid.

4.6 Beam

Beam, approx. 900 mm long with a mass of max. 0,5 kg

4.7 Slide gauge

A cone with an angle of 30°(± 1°) made of plastics or other hard, smooth material mounted on a force measuring device (see Figure 2). There shall be three cones having diameters 25 mm (-0,1/+0 mm), 65 mm (-0,1/+0 mm) and 140 mm (-0,1/+0 mm) respectively.

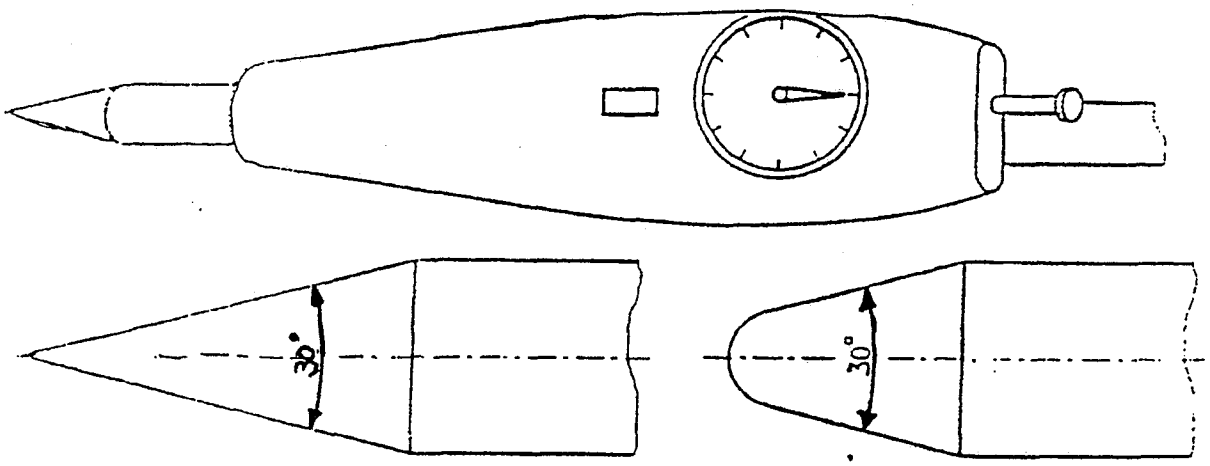


Figure 2 - Example of slide gauges

4.8 Force-measuring device

e.g. spring balance.