B.5 Gefährdung durch bewegliche Teile

Mit Ausnahme von Produkten, die scherartige Bewegungen ermöglichen, ist das Auftreten von Scher- und Kompressionspunkten, die während des Aufbaus oder des Zusammenfaltens auftreten, zulässig, wenn sie nicht durch elektrisch betriebene Vorrichtungen auftreten und wenn davon auszugehen ist, dass der Nutzer deren Bewegungen steuern kann und in der Lage ist, die Anwendung der Kraft bei auftretendem Schmerz unverzüglich einzustellen.

B.6 Standsicherheit von Tragetaschen

Tragetaschen müssen so konstruiert sein, dass sie nicht umkippen, wenn sie auf leicht abschüssigem Grund abgestellt werden oder wenn sich das Kind gegen eine Seite der Tragetasche lehnt.

B.7 Erstickungsgefahr

Wenn die äußeren Atemwege, also Mund und Nase eines Kindes gleichzeitig blockiert werden, kann keine Luft mehr in die Lunge des Kindes gelangen. Wenn dies eintritt, können die Folgen ein Verschluss der Atemwege und daraus resultierende Hirnschäden sein.

Diese Gefährdung ist mit großer Wahrscheinlichkeit bei der Nutzung weicher Tragetaschen im Vergleich zu Tragetaschen mit steifen Seitenwänden höher. Aus diesem Grund unterscheiden sich einige Anforderungen einschließlich des Warnhinweises „Lassen Sie das Kind niemals unbeaufsichtigt.“ bei weichen und steifen Tragetaschen.

B.8 Strukturelle Integrität

Eine Studie hat ergeben, dass einige Kopfverletzungen durch Träger verursacht wurden, die beim Tragen einer Tragetasche mit zwei flexiblen Tragegriffen, die mit einer Hand gehalten wurden, einen der Griffe losließen, wodurch es zu einer Drehung der Tragetasche und dem Herausfallen des Säuglings auf den Boden kam.

Es wurde eine Anforderung aufgenommen, um die Fähigkeit, die Tragetasche in der Tragefunktion zu halten, zu berücksichtigen.

B.9 Gesamthöhe der Tragetasche mit flexiblen Griffen

Tragetaschen mit festem Tragegriff haben auch feste Seitenwände und Kopf- und Fußenden, so dass von ihnen die Gefährdung nicht ausgeht.

Literaturhinweise

[1] ISO 868:2003, *Plastics and ebonite — Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)*

[2] EN 1888-1, *Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder — Transportmittel auf Rädern für Kinder — Teil 1: Kinderwagen und Kindersportwagen*

[3] ECE 44/04, *United Nations — Agreement concerning the adoption of uniform conditions of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts, angenommen in Genf am 20. März 1958 — Nachtrag 43: Bestimmung Nr. 44: Uniform provisions concerning the approval of restraining devices for child occupants of power driven vehicles ("child restraint systems")*

[4] EN 20105-A03, *Textilien — Farbechtheitsprüfungen — Teil A03: Graumaßstab zur Bewertung des Anblutens (ISO 105-A03)*

– Entwurf –

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN 1466

January 2020

ICS 97.190

Will supersede EN 1466:2014

English Version

Child use and care articles - Carry cots and stands - 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 für den häuslichen Gebrauch - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfungen

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

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft European Standard 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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European foreword

This document (prEN 1466:2020) 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 second CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN 1466:2014.

In comparison with EN 1466:2014 the significant technical changes relate to the following issues:

— 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 soft 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 soft carry cot.

This document has been prepared under a mandate M/264 given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association. The standard is developed in support of the EU Directive 2001/95/EC (GPDS).

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 soft sides and any similar products.

This document has not considered the requirements of children with special needs.

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, *Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*

EN 71-2:2011+A1:2014, *Safety of toys - Part 2: Flammability*

EN 71-3, *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, *Safety of toys - Part 11: Organic chemical compounds - Methods of analysis*

EN 717-1, *Wood-based panels - Determination of formaldehyde release - Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the chamber method*

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

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), within which a child can be laid down and transported by hand

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
fabric 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.4)

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 Accuracy of test equipment

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

— forces ± 5 %,

— masses ± 0,5 %,

— dimensions ± 0,5 mm,

— timing ± 1 s,

— angles ± 0,5°.

4.3 Determination of a protected volume

The protected volume is determined by

— the inner upper surface that supports the child, and

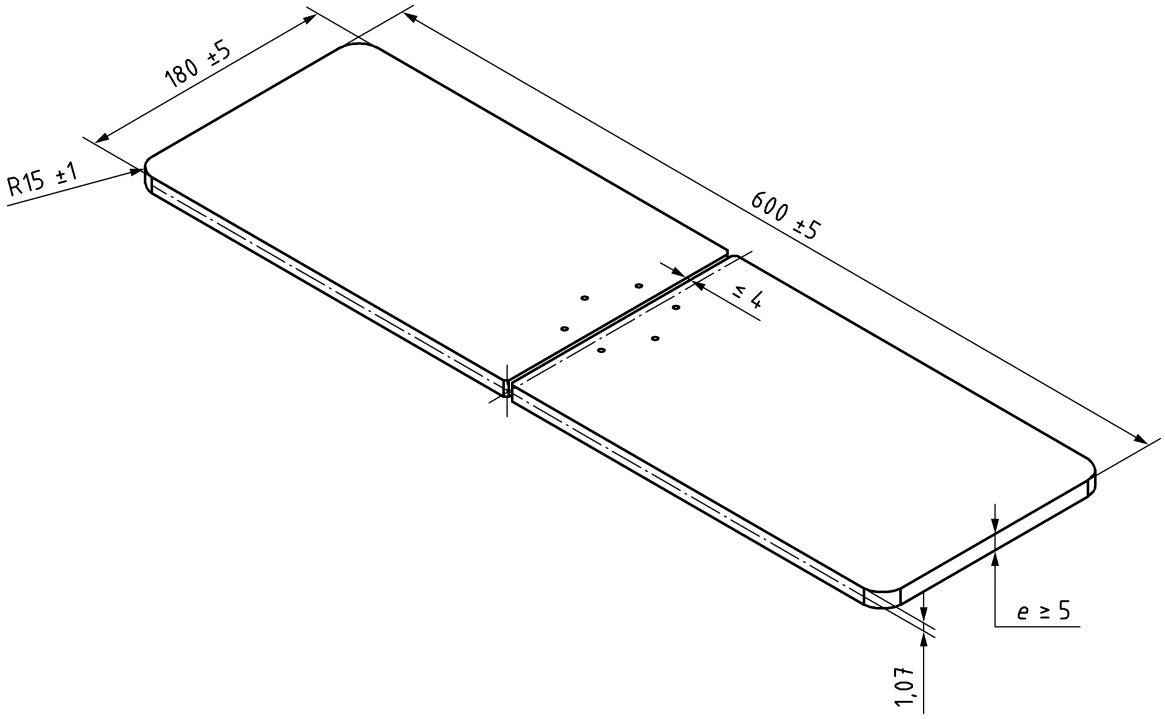
— the inner surface of the sides and ends of the carry cots.

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 $9\,^{+\,0,01}_{0}$ kg hinged along the centre line (see Figure 1), the movement shall be free in the two directions.

Dimensions in millimetres



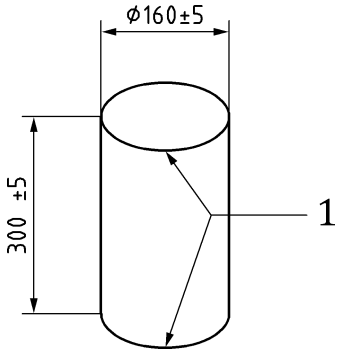
Key
1 hinge line

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 $9\,^{+\ 0,01}_{\ 0}$ 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 ± 1) mm

Figure 2 — Test mass