

## DIN EN 12586



ICS 97.190

Supersedes  
DIN EN 12586:2008-01  
See start of application

**Child use and care articles –  
Soother holder –  
Safety requirements and test methods (includes Amendment A1:2011)  
English translation of DIN EN 12586:2011-04**

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder –  
Schnullerhalter –  
Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (enthält Änderung A1:2011)  
Englische Übersetzung von DIN EN 12586:2011-04

Articles de puériculture –  
Attache sucette –  
Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai (Amendement A1:2011 inclus)  
Traduction anglaise de DIN EN 12586:2011-04

Document comprises 55 pages

Translation by DIN-Sprachendienst.

In case of doubt, the German-language original shall be considered authoritative.



*A comma is used as the decimal marker.*

## **Start of application**

The start of application of this standard is 1 April 2011.

## **National foreword**

This standard includes safety requirements.

This standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 "Child use and care articles" (Secretariat: AFNOR, France).

The responsible German body involved in its preparation was the *Normenausschuss Sicherheitstechnische Grundsätze* (Safety Design Principles Standards Committee), Working Committee NA 095-05-02 AA *Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder – Essen, Trinken, Saugen und ähnliche Funktionen*.

## **Amendments**

This standard differs from DIN EN 12586:2008-01 as follows:

- a) the maximum length of that part of a strap capable of forming a loop has been specified as 110 mm;
- b) Figure 9 "Measurement of straps forming loops" has been included;
- c) in Subclause 6.1.3 "Measurement of length", requirements for testing loops have been added;
- d) the Slovenian warning phrase has been corrected;
- e) in Subclause B.7 "Length of soother holder", the length of the looped section of a strap has been restricted to take account of the strangulation hazard.

## **Previous editions**

DIN EN 12586: 1999-11, 2002-11, 2008-01

English Version

## Child use and care articles - Soother holder - Safety requirements and test methods

Articles de puériculture - Attache sucette - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder- Schnullerhalter - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 July 2007 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 23 November 2010.

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
## Foreword

This document (EN 12586:2007+A1:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child use and 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 July 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2011.

This document supersedes  EN 12586:2007 .

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2010-11-23.

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

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## **Introduction**

Accidents caused by soothers are few and any resulting in the death of a child are almost unknown. However, a small number of children die as a result of accidents where a soother is involved, but in these cases death almost always results from strangulation by a cord being used to hang the soother around the child's neck. Such cords are usually either home-made or made for some other purpose, e.g. a coiled key ring holder.

This European Standard is the first for this type of product and its main aim is to eliminate the risk of strangulation. This has only been made possible by severely restricting the length of the soother holder. The length should be sufficient for its purpose while not being so long that the strap can encircle the neck and strangle even the smallest child. The lack of reported incidents involving accidents or fatalities since its introduction would suggest that this standard has achieved this main aim.

A functional soother holder is not to be considered as a toy. However, a soother holder may contain a part or be designed in such a way as to present a double use. That is the soother holder, in addition to its functional use, also has a significant playing value and therefore could also be considered as a toy [2]. In these instances the entire product becomes a toy as well as being a soother holder and needs to meet the requirements of both the Toy Directive [3] as well as this European Standard.

Chemical requirements for silicone rubber, vulcanized rubber and for thermoplastic elastomers have each been considered by the Technical Committee. They have not been included in this standard at this stage and will be reconsidered when further information becomes available.

It is considered that for organic chemical compounds, the requirements, sample preparation and extraction, and methods of analysis provided in EN 71-9, EN 71-10 and EN 71-11 are suitable for soother holders. According to where they are applicable, they have been used in this European Standard.

A Normative Annex has been included which contains translations of warning phrases into the main European languages.