EESTI STANDARD

EVS-EN 15494:2019

Candles - Product safety labels



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

5.	
See Eesti standard EVS-EN 15494:2019 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 15494:2019 ingliskeelset teksti.	
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 06.11.2019.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 06.11.2019.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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ICS 71.100.99

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

EN 15494

November 2019

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Supersedes EN 15494:2007

English Version

Candles - Product safety labels

Bougies - Étiquettes de sécurité

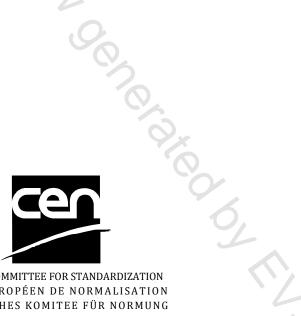
Kerzen - Produktsicherheitskennzeichnung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 September 2019.

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. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists 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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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

Contents

	pean foreword	
Intro	duction	
1	Scope	5
2	Normative references	5
3	Terms and definitions	
4 4.1	Product safety labels General	
4.1 4.2	Layout of the product safety label	
4.3 4.4	Layout of supplementary safety information Display of a product safety label	
	ex A (informative) Optional supplementary safety information	
	ex B (informative) Examples of product safety labels layout on candle fire safety	
2	ography	

European foreword

This document (EN 15494:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 369 "Candle fire safety", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 April 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2020.

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 supersedes EN 15494:2007.

EN 15494:2019 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 15494:2007:

- a) terms and definitions have been inserted;
- b) the purpose and layout of product safety labels have been explained in much more detail;
- c) part of the supplementary safety information has been modified to improve consumer comprehensibility and additional supplementary safety information has been introduced;
- d) a clear allocation of which supplementary safety information is mandatory or appropriate for which type of candle, based on a risk assessment, has been made;
- e) a minimum height of the supplementary safety symbols has been fixed;
- f) options for candles with a limited space for the label have been introduced;
- g) the option to provide safety information with an instruction leaflet has been removed;
- h) the examples of product safety labels layout on candle fire safety have been improved and complemented.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Candles have accompanied mankind for more than 2 000 years serving, above all, as a light source. Closely connected to the development history of the candle are the efforts made to improve its quality and its safety in use. Discussions in the past and present over possible self-forming, harmful emissions and fires caused by unsafe candles and/or inappropriate use during the burning of candles have led to consumers concern for these issues.

Most fire damage caused by candles can be attributed to improper use by the consumer. The fire risk of the candle due to inappropriate use can be minimized by suitable safety information for the consumer. This information will be easily and non-verbally comprehensible.

1 Scope

This document specifies safety information for burning indoor candles and includes requirements on how safety information will be displayed.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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 https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1

candle

one or more combustible wicks supported by a material that constitutes a fuel, which is solid or semisolid at room temperature (20 °C to 27 °C) with the main function of sustaining a light-producing flame, including any coatings on and articles or substances in the fuel

[SOURCE: EN 15426:2018, 3.2]

3.2

container candle

candle that is produced and used in the same container

Note 1 to entry: This definition includes tea lights.

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[SOURCE: EN 15426:2018, 3.3]
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3.3

floating candle

candle intended and designed for use in a suitable bowl or container filled with water

[SOURCE: EN 15426:2018, 3.8]

3.4

indoor candle

candle intended and designed for use inside a house or a building with typical indoor conditions concerning ventilation, draught and temperature

NOTE 1 to entry: An outdoor candle is a candle intended and designed to be used outside buildings in the open air.

[SOURCE: EN 15426:2018, 3.5]