Löögikaitsekiivrid väikelastele

Impact protection helmets for young children



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NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English version

Impact protection helmets for young children

Casques de protection contre les chocs p jeunes enfants

Stoßschutzhelm für Kleinkinder

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-01-09. CEN members are sound 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.

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 158 "Head protection", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1997.

This European Standard has been prepared under a Mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this standard.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Keland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This European Standard specifies requirements for helmets intended for use by children under the age seven while pursuing activities in motor vehicle free environments which have proven risks of head injuries.

The helmet itself is not intended to be worn at play in the playground or whilst using playground equipment. Head protection in these areas is covered by standards for design of playground equipment and surfaces. Since there is a foreseeable risk of being trapped by the helmet, these helmets are equipped with a self-release mechanism to minimize the risk.

Whilst these helmets offer equivalent shock absorption performance they do not meet all the requirements of helmets specifically produced for sports such as pedal cycling, ice hockey, skiing.

The protection given by a helmet depends on the circumstances of the accident and wearing a helmet cannot always prevent death or long term disability.

A proportion of the energy of an impact is absorbed by the helmet, thereby reducing the force of the blow sustained by the head. The structure of the helmet may be damaged in absorbing this energy and any helmet that sustains a severe blow needs to be replaced even if damage is not apparent.

The technical committee which has prepared this standard realizes that it is of importance for the wearer's comfort and psychrometric performance that a helmet is ventilated. At the time this European standard was prepared no method for measuring the ventilating capacity of a helmet was recognized. For that reason no requirements concerning ventilation or heat transmission have been introduced.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for helmets intended for use by children under the age of seven while pursuing activities in motor vehicle free environments which have proven risks of head injuries.

Requirements and the corresponding methods of test are given for the following:

- construction including field of vision;
- shock absorbing properties;
- retention system properties, including chin strap, fastening devices and self-release system;
- marking and information.

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 revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 960 Headforms for use in the testing of protective helmets

ISO 6487: 1987 Road vehicles - Measurement techniques in impact tests -Instrumentation.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply

- 3.1 protective helmet: An item to be worn on the head and intended to absorb the energy of an impact thus reducing the risk of injury to the head.
- 3.2 helmet type: Category of helmets which does not differ in such essential respects as the materials or dimensions or construction of the helmet, of the retention system or of the protective padding.
- 3.3 padding:
- 3.3.1 protective padding: A material used to absorb impact energy;
- 3.3.2 comfort padding: A lining material provided for the wearer's comfort;
- 3.3.3 sizing padding: A lining material used for adjustment of the helmet size.
- 3.4 retention system: The complete assembly by means of which the helmet is maintained in position on the head including any devices for adjustment of the system or to enhance the wearer's comfort.
- 3.5 chin-strap: Part of the retention system consisting of a strap that passes under the wearer's jaw to keep the helmet in position.