

**Löögikaitsekiivrid väikelastele**

**Impact protection helmets for young children**

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## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

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| 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 20.02.2013. | Date of Availability of the European standard is 20.02.2013.   |
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English Version

## Impact protection helmets for young children

Casques de protection contre les chocs pour les jeunes  
enfants

Stoßschutzhelme für Kleinkinder

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 December 2012.

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.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

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## Foreword

This document (EN 1080:2013) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1080:1997.

This document 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 document.

The significant technical changes that have been made since the previous version of this standard are described in Annex A.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for helmets intended for use by young children while pursuing recreational activities in environments which have proven risks of head injuries in combination with risk of strangulation.

The helmet itself is not intended to be worn at play in the playground or while 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 minimise the risk.

This standard does not replace other standards for head protection. Helmets according to this standard do offer shock absorption performance of the same value as i.e. helmets for pedal cyclists or skiers. However, they do not meet all other requirements which these helmets fulfil, for example strength of retention system or penetration for skiing helmets.

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 realises that it is of importance for the wearer's comfort and psychometric 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 recognised. 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 young children while pursuing recreational activities in environments which have proven risks of head injuries in combination with risk of strangulation.

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

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 960, *Headforms for use in the testing of protective helmets*

EN 13087-1:2000, *Protective helmets — Test methods — Part 1: Conditions and conditioning*

EN 13087-2:2012, *Protective helmets — Test methods — Part 2: Shock absorption*

EN 13087-5:2012, *Protective helmets — Test methods — Part 5: Retention system strength*

EN 13087-6, *Protective helmets — Test methods — Part 6: Field of vision*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **protective helmet**

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 of the helmet shell, the construction of the helmet, the retention system or the protective padding

Note 1 to entry: Helmet type may include a range of helmet sizes, provided that the helmet shell, including the protective padding, is the same.

### 3.3

#### **padding**