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Packaging — Tactile warnings of danger — Requirements

Emballages — Indications tactiles de danger — Exigences



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ISO 11683:1997(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11683 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 122, *Packaging*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11683:1993), which has been technically revised.

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Foreword

The text of EN ISO 11683:1997 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 261 "Packaging", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 122 "Packaging".

This European Standard supersedes EN 272:1989.

The significant technical differences are the following :

- addition of reduced size of symbol.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 1998.

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

0 Introduction

When blind and visually handicapped persons handle a package, it is difficult or impossible for them to ascertain whether it contains harmless or dangerous substances or preparations.

This problem may be solved by :

- providing packages which contain dangerous substances or preparations, with a tactile warning of danger in accordance with this standard ;
- teaching blind and visually handicapped persons the meaning and the positioning of the tactile warning of danger on the package.

This standard specifies a tactile warning which in its form is normally a raised equilateral triangle, reduced to 3 raised dots where there is not enough space on the package for the triangle.

For blind and visually handicapped persons, the tactile warning of danger is simple in its presentation, is as constant as possible in its location, makes the teaching and learning process easy and provides a guarantee of recognition.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for a tactile warning of danger on packagings which contain certain dangerous substances and preparations.

To prevent confusion in interpretation, the tactile warning of danger is affixed only on packages covered by the regulations in force on the dangerous substances and preparations.

This standard does not specify the dangerous substances and preparations to be contained in packagings with a tactile warning of danger. These are to be specified by legislative authorities.

2 Normative references

This 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 standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 417	1992	Non-refillable metallic gas cartridges for liquefied petroleum gases, with or without a valve, for use with portable appliances - Construction, inspection, testing and marking.
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3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply :

3.1 dangerous

Description specified by legislative authorities for certain substances (see 3.1.1) and preparations (see 3.1.2).

3.1.1 substances

Chemical elements and their compounds as they occur in the natural state or as produced by industry.

3.1.2 preparations

Mixtures or solutions composed of two or more substances.

3.2 packaging

Any form of container in which substances or preparations are directly packaged.

NOTE: The term Packaging is used throughout in the restricted sense of primary packaging, excluding any secondary packaging or wrapping.