

## **Lapsehooldustooted. Rõngaslutid. Ohutusnõuded ja testimeetodid**

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

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 12586:2007 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12586:2007 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 22.11.2007 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12586:2007 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12586:2007.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 22.11.2007 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p><b>Käsitlusala:</b></p> <p>This European Standard specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and labelling of soother holders (see B.1). It includes test methods for the mechanical and chemical requirements specified. All products that are intended to connect a soother for babies and young children with any other product are included in the scope of this European Standard. This European Standard is intended to provide safety requirements for soother holders which are generally comprised of a strap with the holder at one end which retains the soother whilst the other end has a clasp that attaches to the child's garment. Where a soother holder has been classified as a toy or considered to have significant play value then the soother holder will have to meet the essential safety requirements for toys as stated in the Toy Directive (88/378/EEC) in addition to those in this European Standard. The addition of decorations or providing animal shaped fasteners should not automatically make the soother holder a toy; however the addition of a toy component to the soother holder will require that both the soother holder and the toy meet the essential safety requirements as stated in the Toy Directive. Where there is doubt concerning classification of a soother holder as a toy then advice should be sought from an EU Toy Notified Body or the Member State's Competent Authority for toys (see B.2).</p>	<p><b>Scope:</b></p> <p>This European Standard specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and labelling of soother holders (see B.1). It includes test methods for the mechanical and chemical requirements specified. All products that are intended to connect a soother for babies and young children with any other product are included in the scope of this European Standard. This European Standard is intended to provide safety requirements for soother holders which are generally comprised of a strap with the holder at one end which retains the soother whilst the other end has a clasp that attaches to the child's garment. Where a soother holder has been classified as a toy or considered to have significant play value then the soother holder will have to meet the essential safety requirements for toys as stated in the Toy Directive (88/378/EEC) in addition to those in this European Standard. The addition of decorations or providing animal shaped fasteners should not automatically make the soother holder a toy; however the addition of a toy component to the soother holder will require that both the soother holder and the toy meet the essential safety requirements as stated in the Toy Directive. Where there is doubt concerning classification of a soother holder as a toy then advice should be sought from an EU Toy Notified Body or the Member State's Competent Authority for toys (see B.2).</p>
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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.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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## Foreword

This document (EN 12586:2007) 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 April 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2008.

This document supersedes EN 12586:1999.

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

## 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.

## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements relating to the materials, construction, performance, packaging and labelling of soother holders (see B.1).

It includes test methods for the mechanical and chemical requirements specified.

All products that are intended to connect a soother for babies and young children with any other product are included in the scope of this European Standard.

This European Standard is intended to provide safety requirements for soother holders which are generally comprised of a strap with the holder at one end which retains the soother whilst the other end has a clasp that attaches to the child's garment.

Where a soother holder has been classified as a toy or considered to have significant play value then the soother holder will have to meet the essential safety requirements for toys as stated in the Toy Directive (88/378/EEC) in addition to those in this European Standard. The addition of decorations or providing animal shaped fasteners should not automatically make the soother holder a toy; however the addition of a toy component to the soother holder will require that both the soother holder and the toy meet the essential safety requirements as stated in the Toy Directive. Where there is doubt concerning classification of a soother holder as a toy then advice should be sought from an EU Toy Notified Body or the Member State's Competent Authority for toys (see B.2).

## 2 Normative references

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

EN 71-3:1994, *Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

EN 71-10:2005, *Safety of toys — Part 10: Organic chemical compounds — Sample preparation and extraction*

EN 71-11:2005, *Safety of toys — Part 11: Organic chemical compounds — Methods of analysis*

EN 717-3, *Wood-based panels — Determination of formaldehyde release — Part 3: Formaldehyde release by the flask method*

EN 1811, *Reference test method for release of nickel from products intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin*

EN 20105-A03, *Textiles — Tests of colour fastness — Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining (ISO 105-A03:1993)*

EN ISO 105-E01, *Textiles — Test for colour fastness — Part E01: Colour fastness to water (ISO 105-E01:1994)*

EN ISO 105-E04, *Textiles — Test for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration (ISO 105-E04:1994)*

EN ISO 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing (ISO 291:2005)*

EN ISO 14184-1, *Textiles — Determination of formaldehyde — Part 1: Free and hydrolyzed formaldehyde (water extraction method) (ISO 14184-1:1998)*