

Irish Standard Recommendation S.R. CEN/TR 13387-1:2015

Child use and care articles - General safety guidelines - Part 1: Safety philosophy and safety assessment

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S.R. CEN/TR 13387-1:2015

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English Version

Child use and care articles - General safety guidelines - Part 1: Safety philosophy and safety assessment

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 12 January 2015. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 252.

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CEN/TR 13387-1:2015 (E)

European foreword

This document (CEN/TR 13387-1:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 "Child use and care articles", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 CEN/TR 13387:2004.

CEN/TR 13387 comprises the following five parts:

- Safety philosophy and safety assessment (CEN/TR 13387-1);
- Chemical hazards (CEN/TR 13387-2);
- Mechanical hazards (CEN/TR 13387-3);
- Thermal hazards (CEN/TR 13387-4);
- Product information (CEN/TR 13387-5).

CEN/TR 13387-1:2015 (E)

Introduction

This is a revision of CR 13387 first published in 1999. It is a non-normative CEN publication which provides guidance information on common hazards that should be taken into consideration when developing safety standards for child use and care articles.

A general safety philosophy and safety assessment methodology is given in Part 1 of these guidelines together with a collection of anthropometric data.

Chemical hazards are addressed in Part 2. The chemical risk associated with the use of materials for the construction, coating and/or packaging of child use and care articles that may affect children's health are considered.

Mechanical hazards are addressed in Part 3. "Mechanical hazard" is a general designation for physical factors which may give rise to injury due to the mechanical properties of products or parts of products.

Thermal hazards are addressed in Part 4. "Thermal hazards" include hazards associated with flammability and the burning characteristics of materials, contact with hot and cold surfaces, liquids and food, contact with flames, contact with products that melt on heating and overheating or exposure of a child to very low and very high temperatures.

Product information which should be supplied with a child use and care article is addressed in Part 5. "Product information" covers all the documentation and information that should be supplied to ensure the safe use of the product and also the safety of the child using the product.

These guidelines deal with hazards that are common to child use and care articles. They have been drawn-up by a working group of experts set up by CEN TC 252 with the prime objective of harmonizing the approach to hazard and risk assessment and injury prevention. The guidelines give recommendations on preventive safety measures to avoid injuries that could be caused by child use and care articles. If the child use and care article has a protective function, this has to be effective; additionally the product itself has to cause no injury to the child.

The standards being drafted by CEN/TC 252 are for child use and care articles intended for children from birth to 48 months of age who form a very vulnerable group in society. Up to 18 months of age the development of knowledge takes place through the combined use of sensory and motor skills, i.e. children learn to see, hear, taste, smell and feel. Their movements are aimed at achieving familiarity with their environment. As children become older they achieve increased muscular control and balance. Even up to 48 months of age children are unpredictable in their behaviour. Special consideration has to be given to the fact that these children cannot understand how to avoid risks and thus are involuntarily exposed to them.

Child use and care articles constitute a group with large variations between the different products. However many safety hazards associated with this diverse group of products are very similar. These guidelines identify many of these safety hazards and give details that enable similar safety principles to be applied to the drafting of standards across the group of products.

The information given in these guidelines reflects the state of the art at publication. Standards and regulations will continuously be developed. Other sources may also provide useful information for the reader.



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