

Furniture — Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use —

Part 2: Test methods

The European Standard EN 716-2:1995 has the status of a
British Standard

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted to Technical Committee CCM/52, Children’s cots, bunk beds and mattresses, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Consulting Scientists
- Baby Equipment Hirers’ Association
- Baby Products Association
- British Association of Nursery and Pram Retailers
- British Furniture Manufacturers’ Association
- British Toy and Hobby Association
- Chemical Industries Association
- Child Accident Prevention Trust
- Consumer Policy Committee of BSI
- Consumers’ Association
- Department of Trade and Industry (Consumer Safety Unit)
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Furniture Industry Research Association
- Institute of Trading Standards Administration
- National Bed Federation Limited
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents
- Youth Hostels Association

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National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CCM/52 and is the English language version of EN 716-2:1995 *Furniture — Children’s cots and folding cots for domestic use — Part 2: Test methods*, published by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN). It supersedes BS 1753:1987 and BS 7423:1991, which are withdrawn.

EN 716-2 was produced as a result of international discussions in which the United Kingdom took an active part.

The European Standard EN 716-1, to which this standard relates, is referred to in the text as the provisional standard prEN 716-1. prEN 716-1 has now been accepted at the second formal vote and the English language version has been published as BS EN 716-1.

Cross-reference

Publication referred to	Corresponding British Standard
EN 716-1	BS EN 716-1 <i>Furniture — Children’s cots and folding cots for domestic use</i> Part 1:1996 <i>Safety requirements</i>

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the EN title page, pages 2 to 16, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

English version

Furniture —
Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use —
Part 2: Test methods

Meubles — Lits fixes et lits pliants pour enfants
à usage domestique — Partie 2: Méthodes
d'essai

Möbel — Kinderbetten und Reisekinderbetten
für den Wohnbereich — Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-04-01. 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.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 207, Furniture, of which the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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 November 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1995.

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

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Introduction

This Part of EN 716 has been prepared in order to provide assurance that cots and folding cots conforming to the requirements in EN 716-1 are reasonably safe.

It describes among others a number of tests consisting of the application, to various parts of the item, of loads or forces simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse that can reasonably be expected to occur.

The tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes.

CEN/TC 207 has agreed to write a separate Part 3 of this standard, including additional safety requirements and test methods for folding cots to those stated in clauses 4.2.9 and 4.2.11 of prEN 716-1. When Part 3 has been published, Part 1 will be checked to see whether these paragraphs need to be amended.

1 Scope

This Part of EN 716 describes test methods that assess the safety of children's cots and folding cots for domestic use.

It applies to cots and folding cots with an internal length between 900 mm and 1 400 mm that are designed to prevent the child from climbing out. It does not cover rocking and swinging cots.

The tests are designed to be applied to a cot that is fully assembled and ready for use.

NOTE The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model.

In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure.

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. prEN 716-1, *Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use — Part 1: Safety requirements*.

ISO 48:1979, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*.

ISO 2439:1980, *Polymeric materials, cellular flexible — Determination of hardness (indentation technique)*.

3 General

For tolerances, all forces shall have an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$, all masses an accuracy of $\pm 0,5\%$ and all dimensions an accuracy of $\pm 0,5$ mm.

Before any of the tests described in this Part of EN 716 are commenced, the item shall be old enough to ensure that it has developed its full strength. At least 4 weeks in normal indoor conditions shall have elapsed between manufacture and testing in the case of glued joints.

Before testing, any fabrics used for folding cots shall be cleaned or washed twice following the manufacturer's instructions.

Immediately before testing, the cot shall be stored for at least 1 week in a standardized atmosphere at a temperature of $(23 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of $(50 \pm 5)\%$.

The furniture shall be tested as delivered. If of knock-down type, it shall be assembled according to instructions supplied with the furniture. If the furniture can be assembled or combined in different ways, the most adverse combinations shall be used for each test. The test shall be carried out as listed on the same specimen.

Knock-down fittings shall be tightened before testing and shall not be retightened throughout the testing procedure.

4 Test equipment

NOTE Unless specified otherwise, test forces may be applied by any suitable device, because results are dependent only upon correctly applied forces and loads, and not upon the apparatus.

4.1 Slide gauge. A cone made of plastics or other hard, smooth material mounted on a force-measuring device (see Figure 1). There shall be six cones having diameters of 7 mm, 25 mm, 45 mm, 60 mm, 65 mm and 85 mm respectively.

4.2 Bottom impactor. An impactor with a total mass of 10 kg of hardwood or equivalent material, with dimensions in accordance with Figure 2.