

Institut luxembourgeois de la normalisation de l'accréditation, de la sécurité et qualité des produits et services

ILNAS-EN 1930:2000/A1:2005

# Child care articles - Safety barriers - Safety requirements and test methods

Articles de puériculture - Barrières de sécurité - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder -Kinderschutzgitter -Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

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### **National Foreword**

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# EUROPEAN STANDARD EN 1930:2000/A1:2005 1930:2000/A1

# NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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### **English Version**

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This amendment A1 modifies the European Standard EN 1930:2000; it was approved by CEN on 11 August 2005.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for inclusion of this amendment into the relevant national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This amendment 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## **Foreword**

This European Standard (EN 1930:2000/A1:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 "Child use and care articles", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This Amendment to the European Standard EN 1930:2005 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2006.

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

#### 6.9 Footholds

Replace the whole of 6.9 by the following:

#### 6.9.1 Requirements

There shall be no footholds on rigid components when tested in accordance with 6.9.4.

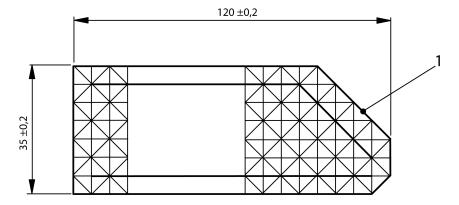
Where there is a rigid structure obscured/covered by a flexible material there shall be no footholds when tested in accordance with 6.9.4.5.

## 6.9.2 Test equipment (Templates)

A strip of 10 mm thick transparent material cut to the shape as shown in Figure 3, marked on one face with the pattern as shown.

The sides of the template shall be square to the faces. All edges and corners shall be left as machined without any radius.

Dimensions in millimetres



# Key

1 Triangular cells plotted on a 5 x 5 grid

Figure 3 — Template for foothold test (example of left hand template)

Two templates are required to provide a left and right hand template. The markings shown in the Figure 3 are on the bottom face of each template to avoid parallax errors.

#### 6.9.3 Determination of a foothold

#### 6.9.3.1 Continuous structure

A foothold exists on a continuous structure if four triangles marked on the template are completely obscured by the structure being checked. These four triangles shall have at least one side in common with another of the triangles, see Figure 4 below.