

BS EN 71-8:2011



BSI Standards Publication

Safety of toys

Part 8: Activity toys for domestic use

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 71-8:2011. It supersedes BS EN 71-8:2003+A4:2009 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CW/15, Safety of toys.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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Foreword

This document (EN 71-8:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 52 "Safety of toys", the secretariat of which is held by DS.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2012 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2012.

This document supersedes EN 71-8:2003+A4:2009.

Annex B provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition.

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this European Standard.

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 European Standard constitutes the eight part of the European Standard on safety of toys. It should be read in conjunction with Part 1.

This European Standard for safety of toys consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*
- *Part 2: Flammability*
- *Part 3: Migration of certain elements*
- *Part 4: Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities*
- *Part 5: Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets*
- *Part 7: Finger paints — Requirements and test methods*
- *Part 8: Activity toys for domestic use*
- *Part 9: Organic chemical compounds — Requirements*
- *Part 10: Organic chemical compounds — Sample preparation and extraction*
- *Part 11: Organic chemical compounds — Methods of analysis*

NOTE 1 In addition to the above parts of EN 71, the following guidance documents have been published: CEN Report, CR 14379:2002, *Classification of toys - Guidelines*, CEN Technical Report CEN/TR 15071:2005, *Safety of toys - National translations of warnings and instructions for use in EN 71*, and CEN Technical Report CEN/TR 15371:2009, *Safety of toys - Replies to requests for interpretation of EN 71-1, EN 71-2, and EN 71-8*.

NOTE 2 Different legal requirements may exist in non-EU countries.

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, Croatia, 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.

1 Scope (see A.1)

This European Standard specifies requirements and test methods for activity toys for domestic use often attached to or incorporating a *crossbeam*, and similar toys intended for children under 14 years to play on or in and often intended to bear the mass of one or more children.

This European Standard also specifies requirements for:

- separately sold accessories for, and components of *activity toys*;
- separately sold swing elements that are ready for use on or in combination with an *activity toy*;
- construction packages for *activity toys* including components used to build *activity toys* according to a scheduled building instruction.

The scope of this European Standard excludes:

- playground equipment intended for public use dealt with in EN 1176;
- bow-mounted rocking *activity toys* such as rocking horses and similar toys, which are covered by specific requirements in EN 71-1;
- toy pools with maximum depth of water over 400 mm measured, between the overflow level and the deepest point within the pool;
- toy trampolines.

NOTE 1 Requirements for toy trampolines and non-aquatic inflatable toys are being elaborated.

NOTE 2 There is an enhanced risk of drowning in toy pools where the depth of water is in excess of 400 mm.

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 71-1, *Safety of toys — Mechanical and physical properties*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

activity toy

toy for domestic use, in which the support structure remains stationary while the activity is taking place and which is intended for the performance by a child of any of the following activities: climbing, jumping, swinging, sliding, rocking, spinning, paddling, crawling and creeping, or any combination thereof

NOTE Examples of such toys are *swings*, *slides*, carousels, climbing frames, playhouses and tents, *paddling pools*, non-aquatic inflatable toys. In contrast, ride-on vehicles are not considered as *activity toys*.

3.2

anchor

device used to fix an *activity toy* to the standing surface

3.3

barrier

device intended to prevent the user from falling and from passing beneath

3.4

crossbeam

bar or beam which forms a main load bearing part of certain *activity toys* (see Figure 2)

3.5

entrapment

hazard presented by a situation in which a body, part of a body, or clothing is entrapped

3.6

exposed edge

edge intended to be touched and/or gripped by a child during the use of an *activity toy*

NOTE *Exposed edges* are commonly found on doors, windows, shutters, ladders, steps, *handrails*, retaining sides for *slides* and seats.

3.7

forced movement

movement where the direction and the extent of the child's movement is determined by the operation of the equipment, for example swinging, sliding, rocking and revolving

3.8

free height of fall

greatest vertical distance from the clearly intended body support to the impact area below

3.9

free space

space in, on or around the *activity toy* that can be occupied by a user undergoing a *forced movement* caused by use of the equipment (e.g. swinging, sliding, rocking, revolving)

NOTE The definition of *free space* does not include the three-dimensional space in which a falling movement takes place.

3.10

handrail

rail intended to assist the user to balance

3.11

platform

raised surface where one or more users can stand without the need of hand support

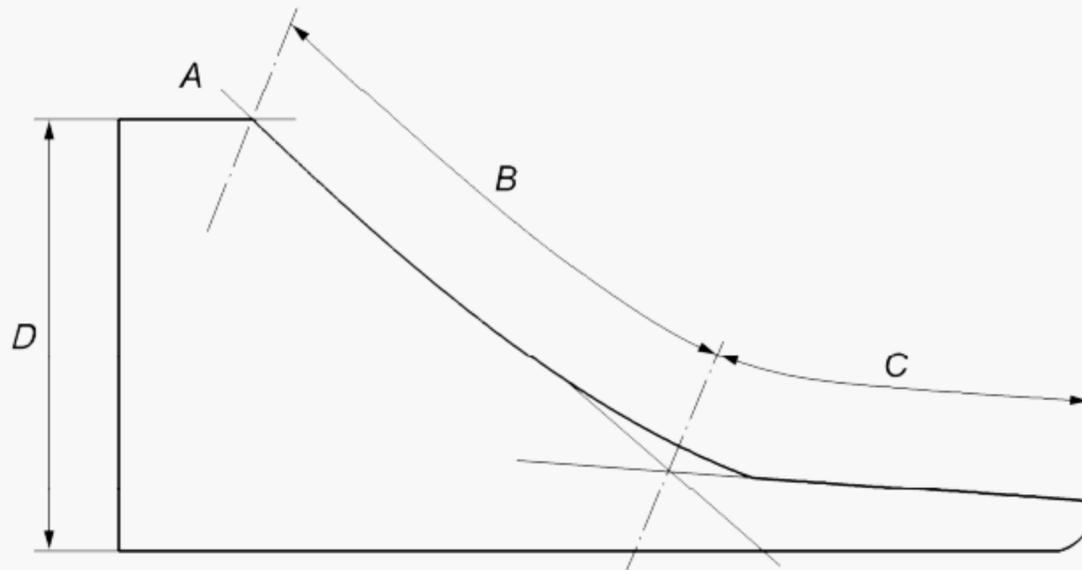
NOTE The classification of a *platform* will vary depending on its function. Surfaces where the user is only able to stand with the aid of hand supports are not classified as *platforms*. Exclusion of surfaces from the definition can be achieved by a number of means, e.g.:

- reducing the surface area to restrict free movement and encourage holding on;
- incline the surface to encourage holding on;
- introducing movement to the surface to encourage holding on.

3.12
slide

structure with inclined surface(s) on which the user slides in a defined track (see Figure 1)

NOTE 1 Inclined planes, designed primarily for other purposes, such as roofs, do not constitute *slides*.



Key

- A starting section
- B sliding section
- C run-out section
- D height of slide
- B + C slide length

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NOTE 2 The dimensions A, B, and C are taken at the centreline of the sliding surface. Each of these sizes represents one of the zones of the sliding surface. Each zone of the sliding surface is determined by the intersection of the curve of the sliding surface (taken at the bottom of the sliding surface) and the bisecting line of the angle formed by the zones of the sliding surfaces between themselves.

Figure 1 — Diagrammatic representation of a slide

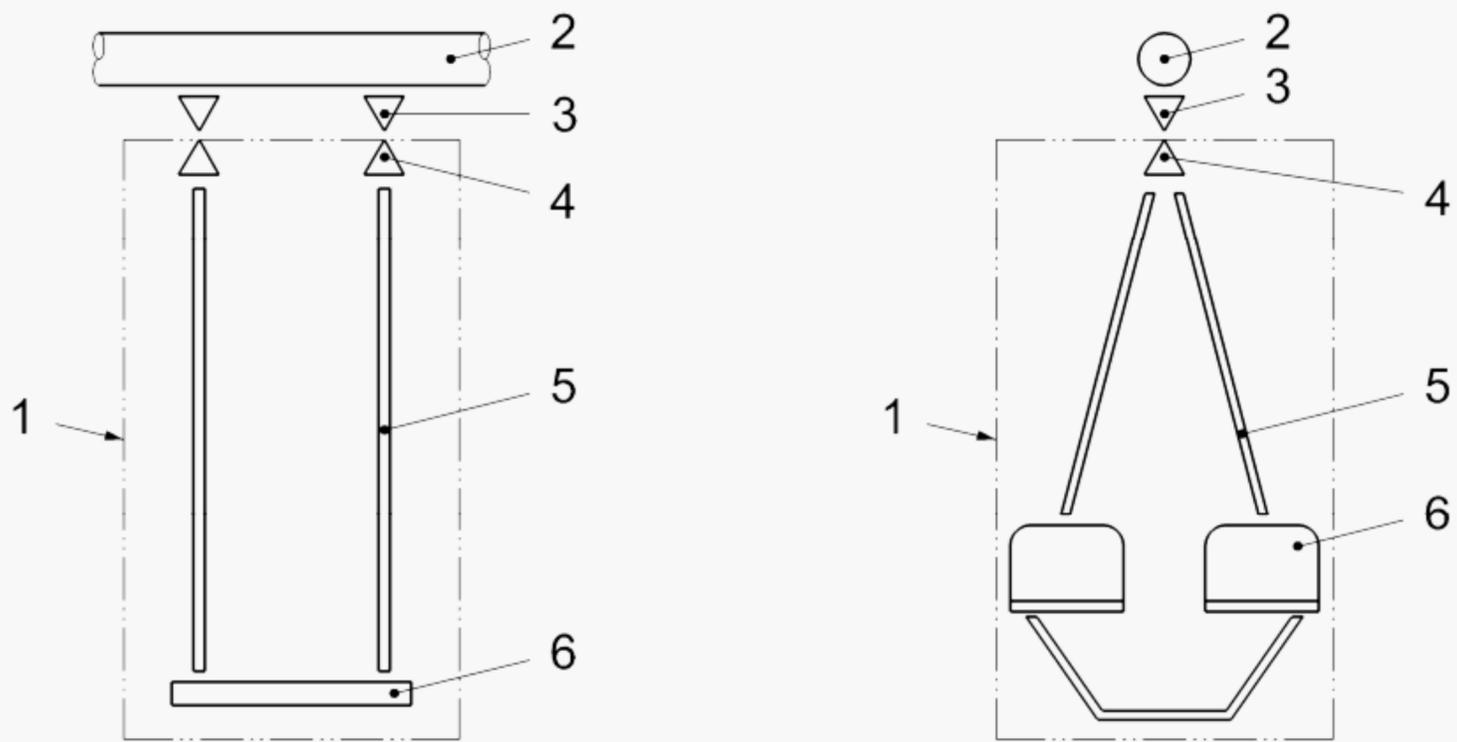
3.13
suspension connector

device which forms the direct contact between a *crossbeam* and the means of suspension (see Figure 2)

3.14
swing

structure incorporating a *crossbeam*, *suspension connectors* and a swing device with swing element, suspension coupling and means of suspension

NOTE Examples of *swings* are shown in Figure 2.



a) Example of a flat seat

b) Example of a gondola

Key

- 1 swing device
- 2 *crossbeam*
- 3 suspension connector
- 4 suspension coupling
- 5 means of suspension
- 6 swing element (e.g. seat, rings, bar, gondola)

NOTE A swing device can include one or more footrests. Footrests are considered as parts of the swing elements.

Figure 2 — Diagrammatic representation of examples of swings

3.15

paddling pool

toy pool with a maximum depth of water of 400 mm measured between the overflow level and the deepest point within the pool

NOTE Examples of typical *paddling pools* can be found in the guidance document on the application of the directive on the safety of toys (2009/48/EC).

4 Requirements¹

4.1 General (see A.2)

4.1.1 Assembly

Activity toys shall be assembled using self-locking mechanisms which, to avoid unintentional disassembling due to dynamic forces during use, may include spring washers and/or self-locking nuts.

NOTE Self-taping screws or nails are considered as self-locking devices.

4.1.2 Static strength

Activity toys other than *swings* and *paddling pools*, when tested according to 6.3.1 (strength of activity toys other than swings and paddling pools), shall not *collapse* such that they do not continue to comply with the relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

NOTE Static strength requirements for *swings* are given in 4.6.2 and for *paddling pools* in 4.9.1.

4.1.3 Maximum height (see A.3)

When measured from the ground, there shall be no part of the *activity toy* where the child is able to climb, sit or stand above a height of 2 500 mm.

4.1.4 Corners and edges (see A.4)

Exposed edges shall be rounded.

Corners and *exposed* edges on moving parts shall have a minimum radius of 3 mm. This requirement does not apply to swing elements with a mass of 1 000 g or less, the corners and *edges* of which shall be rounded.

4.1.5 Protruding parts

Protruding parts such as bolt ends, threaded bolt ends and other protrusions shall be recessed or be protected in such a way that they do not constitute a hazard to users of the equipment. This requirement is applicable when protrusions are situated on accessible moving parts and in places where the user is running, sliding, climbing, sitting or lying down.

4.1.6 Diameter of ropes and other means of suspension

When measured according to 6.8 (diameter of ropes and other means of suspension), ropes and other means of suspension shall have the following diameters:

Ropes fixed at both ends	diameter between 16 mm and 45 mm
Ropes used in climbing nets and ladders	diameter between 10 mm and 45 mm
Free-hanging ropes fixed at upper end	diameter between 25 mm and 45 mm
Means of suspension for swing elements	minimum diameter/width 10 mm

¹ Words in *italics* are defined in Clause 3 (terms and definitions). Additional information on the background and rationale for various requirements is given in Annex A.

4.2 Barriers, handrails and ladders and similar means of access to activity toys

4.2.1 Barriers and handrails preventing a child from falling down (see A.5)

Any *platform* 1 000 mm or more from the ground shall be equipped with a *barrier* on all sides that face outwards from the toy.

Openings in the *barriers* to give access to *slides*, climbing structures and ladders are allowed.

The minimum height of the *barrier* shall be 600 mm.

For *barriers* with an uneven top design, a ruler of (200 ± 5) mm shall be used for measuring minimum height. Place the ruler horizontally on top of the *barrier*. Measure the vertical distance between the *platform* and the bottom of the ruler. The distance shall in no place be less than 600 mm.

NOTE Special requirements apply to *slides* (see 4.5.2 and 4.5.3).

After testing according to 6.4 (dynamic strength of barriers and handrails), no part of the *barrier* or *handrail* shall collapse so that the toy does not comply with the relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

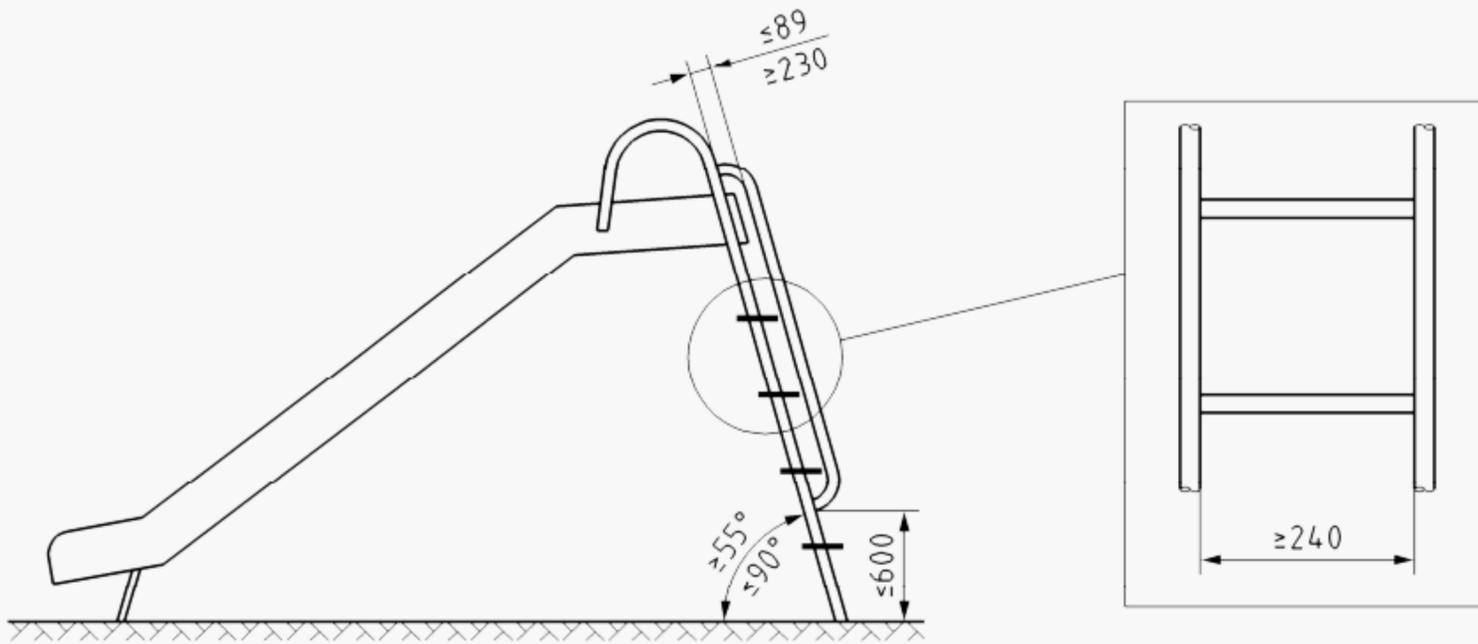
4.2.2 Ladders and similar means of access to activity toys (see A.6)

The requirements in 4.2.2 do not apply to *activity toys* with a *platform* height of 600 mm or less.

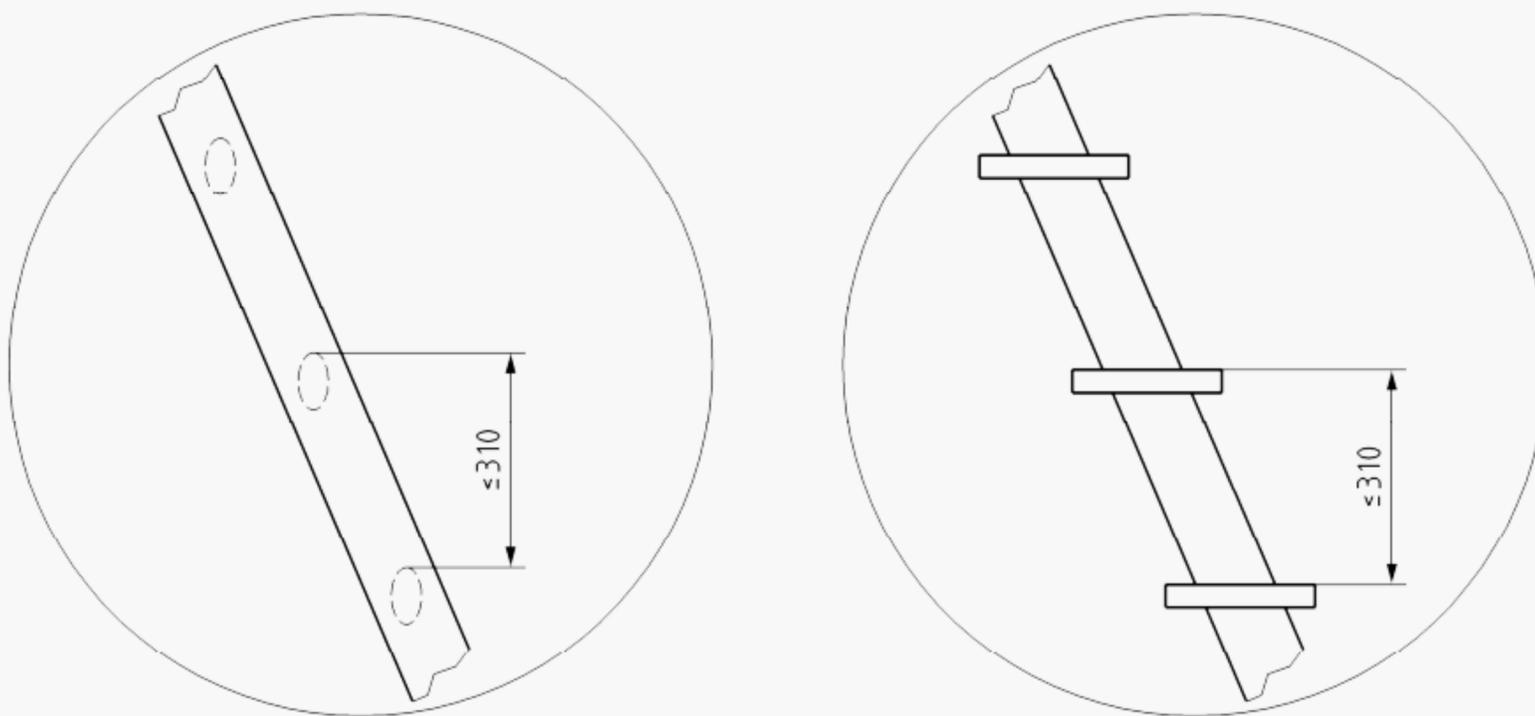
Ladders and similar means of access to *activity toys* shall comply with the following requirements:

- a) any opening shall comply with 4.3.1 (head and neck entrapment);
- b) where a ladder or a stair is used, the lateral width of the tread or rung shall be 240 mm or more (see Figure 3 a));
- c) the distance between the upper surfaces of the treads or rungs shall not exceed 310 mm when measured vertically as indicated in Figure 3 b). This requirement does not apply to the vertical distance between the ground and the upper surface of the first step;
- d) the surface of the tread shall not be slippery. This can be achieved by corrugation of the steps or by the use of non slippery types of materials;
- e) when ladders are provided with rungs, the cross-sectional dimension of the rungs shall be not less than 16 mm and not more than 45 mm;
- f) the depth of treads on closed step ladders shall be 120 mm or more;
- g) the inclination for ladders that are fixed to a toy shall be between 55° and 90° to the horizontal;
- h) ladders any part of which reaches a height of 1 200 mm or more from the ground shall be provided with *handrails* from a height of not more than 600 mm from the ground to the top of the *platform* (see Figure 3 a)). This requirement does not apply to ladders with rungs.

Dimensions in millimetres



a) Dimensions of ladders



b) Details of a step ladder

Figure 3 — Ladders

4.3 Entrapment (see A.7)

4.3.1 Head and neck entrapment

Activity toys shall be constructed so that no openings create head and neck *entrapment* hazards either by head first or feet first passage.

NOTE Hazardous situations in which this type of entrapment can be encountered include the following:

- completely bound openings through which a user can slide head first or feet first;
- partially bound or V-shaped openings; and
- shearing and moving openings.

When choosing materials, the manufacturer shall take into account the *entrapment* hazards that can occur due to distortion of material during use.

- a) All accessible completely bound openings with a lower edge of 600 mm or more above the ground, or above any other surface which is of such a size that it will support a child, shall, if they allow passage of probe C (see Figure 17), also allow passage of probe D (see Figure 18), when tested according to 6.5.1 (head and neck entrapment in accessible completely bound openings).
- b) Accessible rigid circular openings with a lower edge of 600 mm or more above the ground, or above any other surface which is of such a size that it will support a child, shall not have an internal diameter between 130 mm and 230 mm.
- c) Accessible completely bound openings, that allow the free passage of probe C, when tested according to 6.5.1, shall have no parts that converge in the downward direction at an angle of less than 60° if the lower edge is 600 mm or more above the ground (V-shaped opening).
- d) Partially bound and V-shaped openings with a lower edge of 600 mm or more above the ground, or above any other surface which is of such a size that it will support a child, shall be constructed so that either:
 - 1) the opening is not accessible as defined in Figure 20, when tested according to 6.5.2.3 a) (head and neck entrapment in partially bound and V-shaped openings); or
 - 2) the tip of template E (see Figure 19) contacts the base of the opening, when tested according to 6.5.2.3 b) (head and neck entrapment in partially bound and V-shaped openings).
- e) Non-rigid members (for example ropes) shall not overlap if by doing so they create openings that do not comply with the requirements in 4.3.1 a).
- f) Openings between flexible parts of suspended bridges and any rigid side members shall not be less than 230 mm in diameter under the most onerous condition of loading. Both loaded and unloaded situations shall be considered.

4.3.2 Entrapment of clothing and hair

- a) *Slides*, fireman's poles and roofs shall be constructed so that hazardous situations in which clothing or hair can be *entrapped* are not created. Such situations may be created by:
 - 1) gaps or V-shaped openings in which parts of clothing can become *entrapped* while, or immediately before, the user is undergoing a *forced movement*;
 - 2) protrusions; and
 - 3) spindles/rotating parts.

When tested according to 6.6 (toggle test), *entrapment* of the toggle or chain shall not occur.

Application of the toggle test, as described in 6.6, is restricted to the *free space*, as practical experience has shown that natural material and connections between different parts can vary over time.

NOTE 1 When using elements of circular cross-section, special consideration should be given to avoid clothing and hair entanglement. This can be achieved by using spacers or similar devices.

b) *Slides* and fireman's poles shall be constructed so that openings located within the *free space* do not *entrap* the toggle or chain when tested according to 6.6 (toggle test).

c) Roofs shall be constructed so that they do not *entrap* the toggle or chain when tested according to 6.6 (toggle test).

d) Spindles and rotating parts shall have means of preventing entanglement of clothing or hair.

NOTE 2 Prevention of entanglement can be achieved by use of suitable covering or shields.

4.3.3 Entrapment of feet

The requirement in 4.3.3 does not apply to nets for climbing or walking, or net bridges.

Surfaces intended for standing, running or walking shall not contain any gaps likely to cause foot or leg *entrapment*. There shall be no gaps greater than 30 mm measured in one direction (see Figure 4).

Dimensions in millimetres

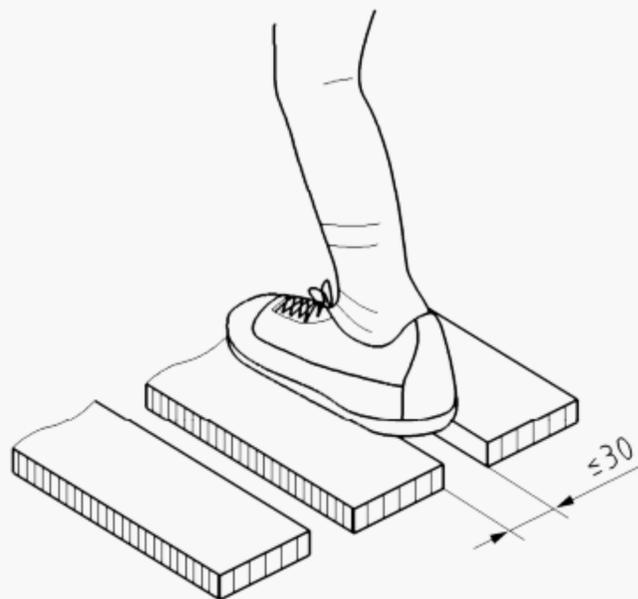


Figure 4 — Measurement of surface gap on running and walking levels

4.3.4 Entrapment of fingers

The requirements in 4.3.4 do not apply to weather-induced dry cracks in solid wood.

Activity toys shall be constructed so that hazardous situations in which *entrapment* can occur are not created.

Holes, slots and gaps in any rigid material that are within the reach of a child during use of the toy, when the body of the child is in a *forced movement*, shall not allow a 7 mm diameter rod to be inserted to a depth of 10 mm or more, unless a 12 mm diameter rod can also be inserted. If an *activity toy* is intended for children under 36 months, the *accessible* holes, slots or gaps in any rigid material that are within the reach of a child during use of the toy, when the body of the child is in a *forced movement*, shall not allow a 5 mm diameter rod to be inserted to a depth of 10 mm or more unless a 12 mm diameter rod can also be inserted. Specific requirements for chains are given in 4.6.7 (suspension connectors and swing devices).

4.4 Stability of activity toys other than slides, swings and activity toys with crossbeams, and see-saws

4.4.1 General

NOTE Stability requirements for *slides* are given in 4.5.1; for *swings* and other *activity toys* with *crossbeams* in 4.6.1; and for see-saws in 4.7.1.

Activity toys supplied with *anchors* which, according to the manufacturer's instructions, are intended to be permanently fixed (e.g. in concrete) when in use, shall not be subjected to stability tests.

Activity toys supplied with removable ground *anchors* shall be tested with *anchors* fixed to the standing surface according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Activity toys not supplied with *anchors* shall be subjected to stability tests.

4.4.2 Stability of activity toys with a free height of fall of 600 mm or less

Activity toys with a *free height of fall* of 600 mm or less shall not tip over when tested according to 6.2.1 (stability of activity toys with a free height of fall of 600 mm or less).

4.4.3 Stability of activity toys with a free height of fall of more than 600 mm

Activity toys with a *free height of fall* of more than 600 mm shall not tip over when tested according to 6.2.2 (stability of activity toys with a free height of fall of more than 600 mm).

4.5 Slides (see A.8)

4.5.1 Stability of slides

Slides supplied with *anchors* and intended to be permanently fixed (e.g. in concrete) when in use according to the manufacturer's instructions, shall not be subjected to stability tests.

Slides supplied with removable ground *anchors* shall be tested with *anchors* fixed to the standing surface according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Slides not supplied with *anchors* shall be subjected to stability tests.

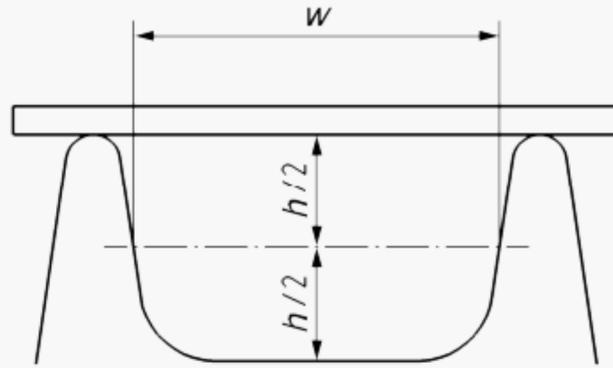
Slides shall not tip over when tested according to 6.2.3 (stability of slides).

4.5.2 Retaining sides for slides (see A.9)

Retaining sides for *slides* shall comply with the following requirements (see Figure 5):

- a) for *slides* with a starting section height of more than 1 000 mm measured from the ground, the height (*h*) of the retaining sides shall be 100 mm or more;
- b) for *slides* with a starting section height of 1 000 mm or less measured from the ground, the height (*h*) of the retaining sides shall be 50 mm or more.

Retaining sides are not required for the run-out section of slides.



Key

- h* height of the retaining sides
w width of the *slide*

Figure 5 — Height of retaining sides

4.5.3 Starting, sliding and run-out sections on slides

NOTE For attachment *slides*, a *platform* may be regarded as the starting section.

The starting, sliding and run-out sections of *slides* shall comply with the following requirements (see Figure 6):

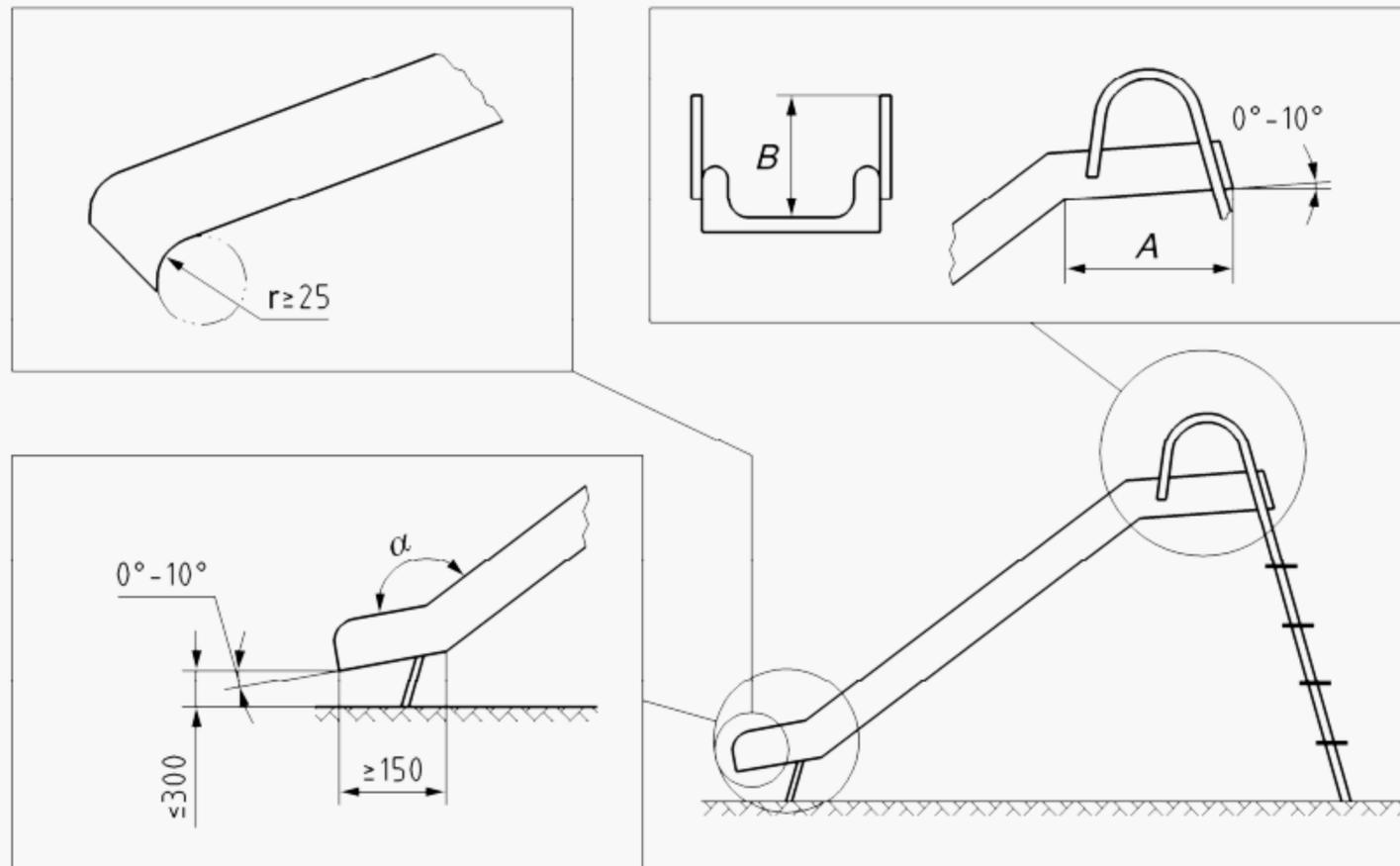
- a) the starting section for *slides* with a starting section height of less than 1 000 mm measured from the ground shall have at least the same width as the sliding section; a length of 150 mm or more; and an inclination of between 0° and 10° to the horizontal. The width is measured as indicated in Figure 5;
- b) the starting section for *slides* with a starting section height of 1 000 mm or more measured from the ground shall have at least the same width as the sliding section; a length of 250 mm or more; and an inclination of between 0° and 10° to the horizontal. The width is measured as indicated in Figure 5;
- c) the starting section shall be provided with *handrails* in order to provide assistance to the child coming from the stair/ladder into the sitting position:
 - for *slides* with a starting section height less than 600 mm, the height of the *handrail* shall be 100 mm or more;
 - for *slides* with a starting section height of 600 mm or more but less than 1 000 mm, the height of the *handrail* shall be 150 mm or more;
 - for *slides* with a starting section height of 1 000 mm or more but less than 1 800 mm, the height of the *handrail* shall be 350 mm or more;
 - for *slides* with a starting section height of 1 800 mm or more, the height of the *handrail* shall be 500 mm or more;
- d) the run-out section of the *slide* shall have a length of 150 mm or more. The inclination of the run-out section shall be between 0° and 10° to the horizontal, and the height of the end of the run-out section shall be 300 mm or less from the ground;
- e) the finishing end of the run-out section shall have a minimum radius of 25 mm. This requirement does not apply to *slides* where the run-out section ends 50 mm or less from the ground;

- f) the sliding section of the *slide* shall not exceed an angle of inclination of 60° to the horizontal at any point when measured according to 6.7.1 (measurement of inclination of the sliding section on slides);
- g) the minimum angle (α) between the sliding section and the run-out section shall not be less than the values given in Table 1, when measured according to 6.7.2 (measurement of the angle between the sliding section and the run-out section on slides).

Table 1 — Minimum angle (α) between the sliding section and the run-out section in relation to the height of the starting section

Height of the starting section	Minimum angle (α) between the sliding section and the run-out section
Less than 600 mm	120°
600 mm or more but less than 1 000 mm	130°
1 000 mm or more but less than 1 800 mm	140°
More than 1 800 mm	150°

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- A length of starting section:
 ≥ 150 mm for *slides* with a starting section height of less than 1 000 mm (see 4.5.3 a));
 ≥ 250 mm for *slides* with a starting section height of 1 000 mm or more (see 4.5.3 b)).
- B height of *handrails* (see 4.5.3 c):
 ≥ 100 mm for *slides* with a starting section height less than 600 mm;
 ≥ 150 mm for *slides* with a starting section height of 600 mm or more but less than 1 000 mm;
 ≥ 350 mm for *slides* with a starting section height of 1 000 mm or more but less than 1 800 mm;
 ≥ 500 mm for *slides* with a starting section height of 1 800 mm.

α minimum angle between the sliding section and the run-out section

Figure 6 — Requirements for slides

4.6 Swings (see A.10)

4.6.1 Stability of swings and other activity toys with crossbeams

4.6.1.1 General

Swings and other *activity toys* with *crossbeams* supplied with *anchors* which, according to the manufacturer's instructions, are intended to be permanently fixed (e.g. in concrete) when in use, shall not be subjected to stability tests.

Swings and other *activity toys* with *crossbeams* supplied with removable ground *anchors* shall be tested with *anchors* fixed to the standing surface according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Swings and other *activity toys* with *crossbeams* not supplied with *anchors* shall be subjected to stability tests.

4.6.1.2 Swings and other activity toys with crossbeams more than 1 200 mm above the ground

When tested according to 6.2.4.1 (stability of swings and other activity toys with crossbeams more than 1 200 mm above the ground), the *activity toy* shall not tip over.

4.6.1.3 Swings and other activity toys with crossbeams 1 200 mm or less above the ground

NOTE *Swings* and other *activity toys* with *crossbeams* 1 200 mm or less above the ground are intended for children of under 36 months.

When tested according to 6.2.4.2 (stability of swings and other activity toys with crossbeams 1 200 mm or less above the ground), the *activity toy* shall not tip over.

4.6.2 Static strength of crossbeams, swing devices and suspension connectors

When tested according to 6.3.2 (strength of swings), structures and/or *crossbeams* shall not collapse and swing devices and *suspension connectors* shall not become deformed, so that the *activity toy* does not comply with relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

4.6.3 Swings intended for children under 36 months

The seats of *swings* shall be provided with a back rest and a safety device preventing the child from falling off the seat.

- If the seat is provided with a T-bar or a protective bar with a crotch strap, the horizontal section of the T-bar or the protective bar shall be situated between 200 mm and 300 mm above the seat, measured as the distance between the lowest part of the sitting surface area of the seat and the upper surface of the bar.
- If the seat is provided with a device to fasten the child to the seat, the device shall comprise a crotch strap.

4.6.4 Minimum clearance between adjacent swing elements, and adjacent structures

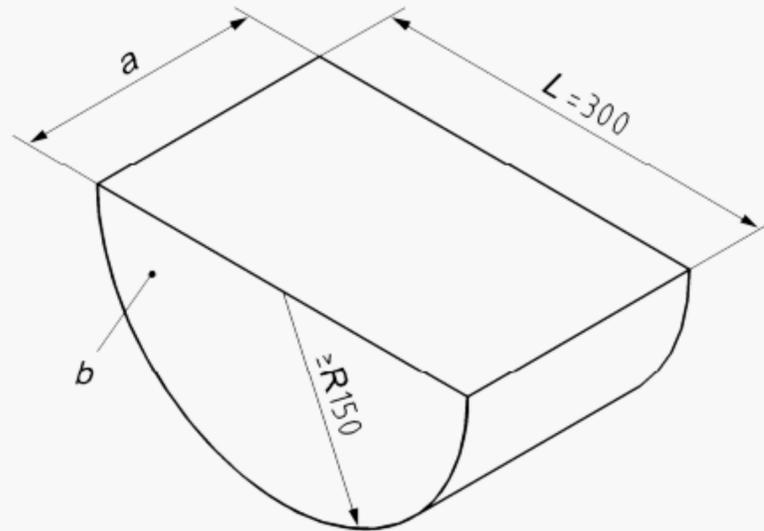
The requirements in 4.6.4 do not apply to single swing elements in *swings* with a *crossbeam* height of 1 200 mm or less above the ground.

The minimum clearances between adjacent swing elements and between swing elements and adjacent structures shall be as given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Minimum clearances between adjacent swing elements and adjacent structures

<i>Clearances in millimetres between:</i>	Free-swinging elements	Semi-flexible elements	With rigid means of suspension	Adjacent structure of swing device
Free-swinging elements	450	450	450	300
Semi-flexible elements	450	300	300	300
Elements with rigid means of suspension	450	300	300	300

For adjustable means of suspension, the measurement shall be taken with the swing element adjusted to the most onerous height unless the manufacturer specifies a maximum height in the instructions. For a flexible swing element, the fixture shown in Figure 7 shall be used to simulate a typical load.



Key

- a dimension shall be not less than to the depth of the swing element
- b mass of the load fixture shall be 12 kg
- R radius of the load fixture
- L width of the load fixture

Figure 7 — Typical load fixture for a flexible swing element

4.6.5 Lateral stability of swing elements

The requirement in 4.6.5 does not apply to *swings* with rigid means of suspension.

The minimum distance between the suspension points of a *swing* measured along the *crossbeam* shall be calculated as follows (see Figure 7):

$$A = 0,04 h + B$$

where

- A is the distance between the suspension points along the *crossbeam*;
- B is the distance between the junction points of the swing element and the means of suspension;
- h is the distance from the ground to the lower side of the *crossbeam*.

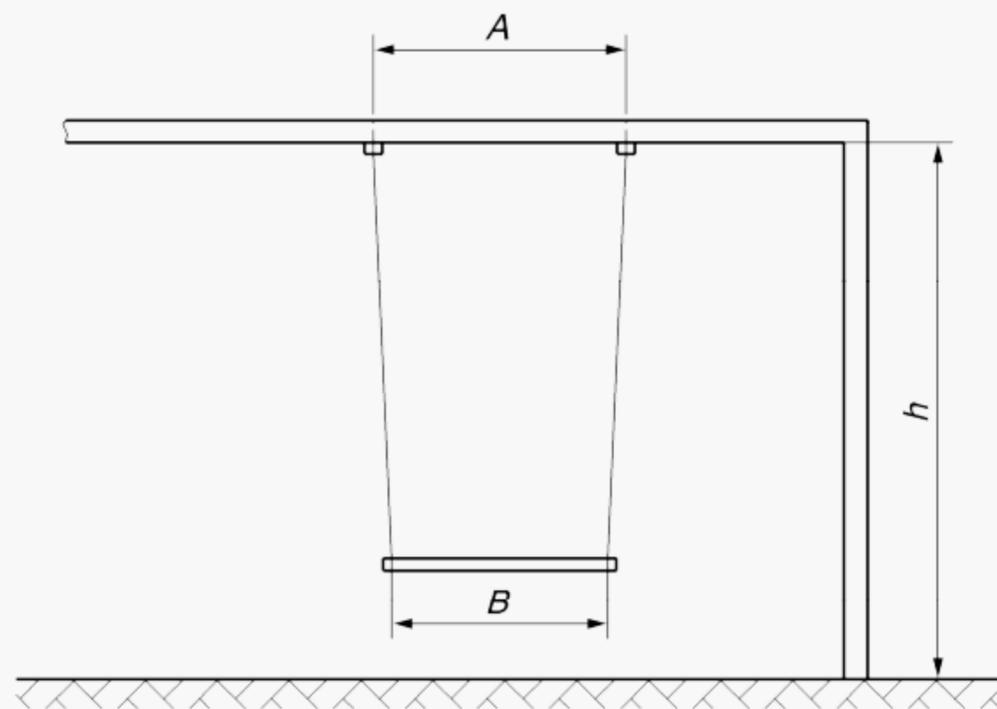


Figure 8 — Minimum distance between suspension points of swings

For a flexible swing element, the fixture detailed in Figure 7 shall be used to simulate normal use.

4.6.6 Minimum clearance between swing elements and the ground (see A.11)

The minimum clearance between swing elements and the ground shall be as follows:

- swings with a crossbeam height of 1 200 mm or less* 200 mm;
- swings with a crossbeam height exceeding 1 200 mm* 350 mm.

If a swing element has a footrest, the minimum clearance is measured between the footrest and the ground.

If the clearance between the swing elements and ground is adjustable, the minimum clearance shall be mentioned in the assembly and installation instructions.

For a flexible swing element, the fixture detailed in Figure 7 shall be used to simulate normal use.

4.6.7 Suspension connectors and swing devices

- a) The suspension coupling(s) (see Figure 2, key 4) shall be prefixed to the means of suspension when supplied. This requirement does not apply to *swings* with rigid means of suspensions.
- b) Methods of attachment requiring knots are not permitted. Only:
 - 1) non disassembling systems, a forced disassembling causing the destruction of the product, and
 - 2) inviolable systems, like weld or injection stop
are permitted.
- c) *Suspension connectors* shall be of a design that will prevent unintentional disconnection.

NOTE Examples of such hooks are hooks wound over at least 540° or of a spring-hook type.

- d) Chains shall have a maximum opening of 5 mm in order to prevent fingers from being trapped (see Figure 9).

Dimensions in millimetres

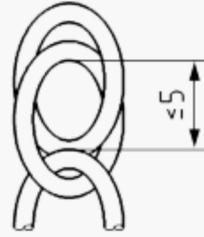


Figure 9 — Maximum opening in chains for swings

4.6.8 Impact, geometry and design of swing elements

4.6.8.1 General

The requirements in 4.6.8 do not apply to:

- *swings* intended for children under 36 months;
- *swings* intended to be mounted such that the bottom of the swing element is at a height of more than 1 000 mm from the ground.

4.6.8.2 Impact from swing elements

The requirements in 4.6.8.2 do not apply to:

- swing elements with a mass of less than 1,0 kg excluding the mass of the means of suspension unless the means of suspension is rigid;
- *swings* with double seats with falling protection on 3 sides of the seat.

When tested according to 6.9 (determination of impact from swing elements), swing elements shall not impart an average peak acceleration greater than 50 g.

4.6.8.3 Geometry and design of swing elements

Potential impact surfaces shall either fulfil the geometry requirements, or be made in resilient and flexible material (e.g. plastics, textile, ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) or flexible rubber) and have a swing element that has a mass of less than 1,0 kg.

Footrests on swing elements shall be made in such a way that they have a resilient behaviour.

Potential impact surfaces of swing elements shall be designed with a repelling geometry and smooth surfaces in the direction of movement, having a width of at least 10 mm including a radius of at least 15 mm and edge radii of at least 3 mm and angles between adjacent surfaces of not less than 75° (see Figure 10).

For tubes of swing devices, the diameter shall be at least 25 mm.

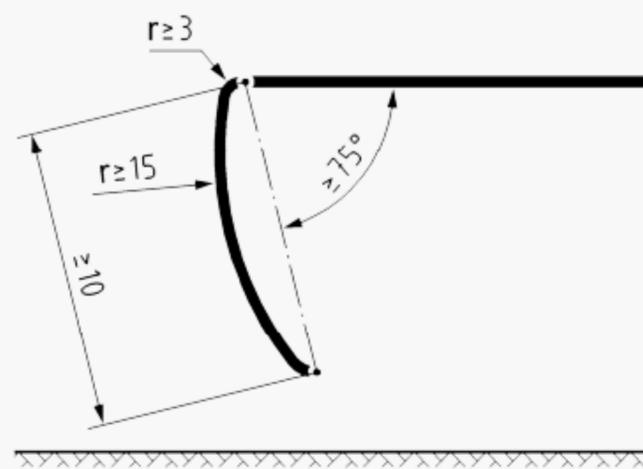


Figure 10 — Geometry requirements for impact surfaces of swing elements

NOTE The footrest is part of the swing element.

4.7 See-saws

4.7.1 Stability of see-saws

The requirements in 4.7.1 do not apply to see-saws supplied with *anchors* that are intended to be permanently fixed (e.g. in concrete).

See-saws supplied with removable ground *anchors* shall be tested with *anchors* fixed to the standing surface according to the manufacturer's instructions.

When tested according to 6.2.5 (stability of see-saws), see-saws supplied with removable ground *anchors* and see-saws not supplied with *anchors* shall not tip over.

4.7.2 Seat/stand height

The central point of the sitting or standing position of the see-saw shall not exceed a height of 1 200 mm. The sitting surface of the seats shall not swing out of the horizontal by more than 30°.

4.7.3 Restraint of motion

For see-saws where the central point of the sitting or standing position can reach a height of 1 000 mm or more, each end of the see-saw shall be provided with dampening material on the part that touches the ground or have a dampening device incorporated in the centre of the see-saw.

4.7.4 Pinching and crushing of fingers and toes

When one end of the beam is touching the ground, the space between the underside of the beam and its central pivot shall admit a 12 mm diameter rod.

4.7.5 Hand supports

Each seating position shall be provided with one hand support at least.

4.8 Carousels and rocking activity toys (see A.12)

The requirements in 4.8 do not apply to bow-mounted rocking horses and similar toys.

Carousels, rocking *activity toys* and similar toys shall comply with the following requirements:

- a) when tested according to 6.2.1 (stability of activity toys with a free height of fall of 600 mm or less), *activity toys* shall not tip over;
- b) when tested according to 6.3.1 (strength of activity toys other than swings and paddling pools), *activity toys* shall not collapse;
- c) when measured from the ground and surface to any sitting or standing position, the *free height of fall* for carousels and rocking *activity toys* shall not exceed 600 mm.

4.9 Paddling pools

4.9.1 Static strength of paddling pools with non-inflatable walls

When tested according to 6.10 (static load test for paddling pools with non-inflatable walls), the structure shall not present any hazardous sharp edges or hazardous sharp points, or any small parts which fit entirely in the small parts cylinder specified in EN 71-1.

4.9.2 Paddling pools with inflatable walls

All air-inflation inlets on *paddling pools* with inflatable walls shall comply with the requirements for inflatable toys specified in EN 71-1.

5 Warnings, markings, and instructions

5.1 Warnings and markings

5.1.1 General

The *activity toy* or its packaging shall, where appropriate, carry warnings regarding the minimum and/or maximum user age, and minimum and/or maximum user weight, and whether the *activity toy* is intended for indoor or outdoor use.

These warnings shall be preceded by the word: "Warning" or "Warnings", as appropriate, and be clearly visible to the consumer before the purchase.

The *activity toy* or its packaging shall carry the following warning to be marked on the toy or its packaging. The warning shall be clearly visible at the time of purchase:

"Warning. Only for domestic use."

5.1.2 Paddling pools

Paddling pools shall bear the following warning pictograms and warning text (see Figures 11 a) and b)).



a) Mandatory action pictogram



b) Prohibition pictogram

“Warning. Never leave your child unattended – drowning hazard”

Figure 11 — Warning pictograms and text

The height of the pictograms shall be not less than 40 mm.

The warning text of the pictograms on the *paddling pool* shall be indelible and easily legible and in a colour which contrasts with the body of the *paddling pool*. The warning text shall be placed below or to the side of the pictograms.

The colours of the pictogram on the *activity toy* shall be respected including the background white colour (see Figures 11 a) and b)).

The warning shall be clearly visible by the supervising adult during use of the *paddling pool*.

The packaging of *paddling pools* shall carry the following information:

- "Children can drown in very small amounts of water. Empty the pool when not in use".
- "Do not install the paddling pool over concrete, asphalt or any other hard surface".

5.2 Assembly and installation instructions

The warnings, markings and information specified in 5.1 shall be repeated in the assembly and installation instructions.

Any other purchase information or information provided on the labels of the *activity toys* shall be given in the installation instructions.

Activity toys that require assembly by the consumer shall be accompanied by appropriate assembly instructions including drawings which shall enable a consumer to correctly assemble the *activity toy*.

The assembly and installation instructions shall also, when appropriate, include the following:

- a) a recommendation to place the *activity toy* on a level surface at least 2 m from any structure or obstruction such as a fence, garage, house, overhanging branches, laundry lines or electrical wires;
- b) detailed instructions on how *anchors* are to be installed to prevent overturning or lifting of the support members when they are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, taking into account the condition of the soil normally encountered;
- c) instructions that *anchors* shall be placed level with or under the ground in order to reduce tipping hazards;
- d) the minimum clearance that needs to exist between the swing element(s) and the ground, and, where this is adjustable, instructions on how to achieve this minimum clearance;
- e) instructions that *activity toys* (for example *paddling pools*, *swings*, *slides*, climbing frames) shall not be installed over concrete, asphalt or any other hard surface;
- f) a recommendation on the orientation of the activity toy (e.g. *slides*) in relation to its exposure to the sun;
- g) information to keep the assembly and installation instructions for further reference;
- h) instructions that modifications made by the consumer to the original *activity toy* (for example the adding of an accessory) shall be carried out according to the instructions of the manufacturer. In particular, instructions shall be provided with a kit/accessory about the installation of rope/nets concerning the minimum diameter, the need for fixation at both ends, overall length, and positioning in relation to other structures.

5.3 Maintenance

Activity toys shall be accompanied by maintenance instructions drawing attention to the need of carrying out checks and maintenance of the main parts (*crossbeams*, suspensions, *anchors*, etc.) at regular intervals, pointing out that if these checks are not carried out the *activity toy* could overturn or otherwise become a hazard. Whenever practical, the instructions shall also be affixed to the *activity toy*.

The maintenance instructions shall, when appropriate, also include the following recommendations pointing out that it is of particular importance that they be followed at the beginning of each season as well as at regular intervals during the usage season:

- a) to check all nuts and bolts for tightness and tighten when required;
- b) to oil all metallic moving parts;
- c) to check all coverings for bolts and sharp edges and replace when required;
- d) to check swing seats, chains, ropes and other means of attachments for evidence of deterioration;
- e) to replace defective parts in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- f) to change the water of *paddling pools* frequently (particularly in hot weather) or when noticeably contaminated.

6 Test methods

6.1 General

Except where otherwise specified, the stability and strength tests shall be performed with the number of users determined according to Table 3, unless the manufacturer indicates more users than this table.

If the manufacturer indicates more users than Table 3, load accordingly.

Table 3 — Number of users on activity toys

Position	Number of users
Swing device	1 per position
Slide with overall length ≤ 2 m	1 at the top
Slide with overall length > 2 m For slides where the starting section is a platform the overall length does not include the platform The overall length is measured along and over the surface the slide	1 at the top and 1 at midpoint of slide
Pole or rope	1 per pole or rope
Platform with a slope $\leq 60^\circ$	2 per m^2 For areas of less than $0,6 m^2$ assume 1 user
Platforms and playing surfaces (see Figure 14) with a slope $> 60^\circ$	1 per $2 m^2$ This includes climbing walls, climbing nets and other means of access (See also Figure 14)
Areas of platforms with a slope $\leq 60^\circ$ (see Figure 15) and where the headroom is less than 600 mm	1 per m^2 (See also Figure 15)
	Where values above 1 including decimals (e.g. 1,2, 1,8 or 2,1) are obtained in the calculation of each position, all values are to be rounded down to the previous whole number (e.g. 1,2 = 1, 1,8 = 1 and 2,1 = 2). Where values under 1 including decimals (e.g. 0,8 or 0,3) are obtained in the calculation of each position, all answers are to be rounded up to 1 (e.g. 0,8 = 1, 0,3 = 1).

6.2 Stability

6.2.1 Stability of activity toys with a free height of fall of 600 mm or less (see 4.4.2 and 4.8)

Place the *activity toy* on a $(10 \pm 1)^\circ$ slope in the most onerous position with respect to stability.

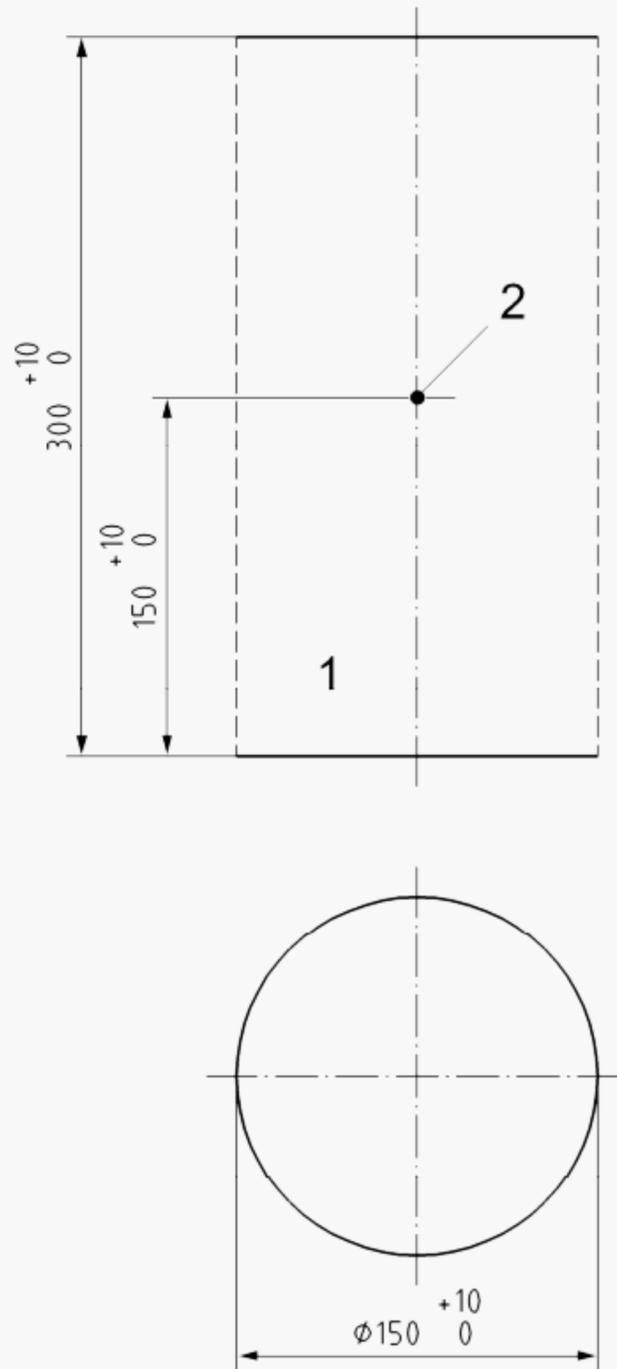
If the *activity toy* is intended to bear the mass of more than one child at a time, test every sitting or standing surface in the most onerous situation, calculating the number of users according to Table 3, based on a minimum surface for a child of $0,36 m^2$.

For *activity toys* that are suitable for children of 36 months and over, load the *activity toy* in the most onerous position(s) with a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg per user on each of its sitting or standing surface.

For *activity toys* that, due to their construction, strength, design or other factors, are not suitable for children of 36 months and over (see EN 71-1), load the toy in the most onerous position(s) with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg per user on each of its sitting or standing surfaces.

The dimensions of the load are given in Figure 12.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 mass, < 36 months, 25 kg
mass, \geq 36 months, 50 kg
- 2 centre of gravity

Figure 12 — Load for determination of strength and stability

When the *activity toy* is completely loaded, maintain the load for 5 min.

Observe whether the toy tips over.

6.2.2 Stability of activity toys with a free height of fall of more than 600 mm (see 4.4.3)

6.2.2.1 Principle

A horizontal force is applied at the top of the *activity toy* to simulate a child climbing on the *activity toy*.

6.2.2.2 Apparatus

- Suitable device(s) to apply a horizontal force of (120 ± 5) N.
- Stops, if needed.

6.2.2.3 Procedure

Assemble the *activity toy* according to the manufacturer's instructions and place the toy on a rigid horizontal flat surface.

For a free-standing *activity toy*, stops may be used to prevent its slipping on the surface. However, stops shall not prevent the *activity toy* from overturning.

Activity toys supplied with removable ground *anchors* shall be tested with the *anchors* fixed to the standing surface according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Apply a force of (120 ± 5) N per user, calculating the number of users according to Table 3 (based on a minimum surface for a child of $0,36 \text{ m}^2$), in the direction most likely to cause the *activity toy* to tip over. The force shall be applied at the outermost and highest gripable point(s). The highest gripable point is, however, limited to 1 500 mm above the highest surface of such a size that it will always support a child.

NOTE 1 1 500 mm is the maximum shoulder height of 95 % of children aged up to 14.

NOTE 2 The most onerous stability condition can occur when less than the maximum numbers of forces are applied on the *activity toy*.

Observe whether the toy tips over.

6.2.3 Stability of slides (see 4.5.1)

Place the *activity toy* on a $(10 \pm 1)^\circ$ slope in the most onerous position with respect to stability.

Slides supplied with removable ground *anchors* shall be tested with the *anchors* fixed to the standing surface according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Load the geometric centre of every sitting or standing surface simultaneously with a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg per user, calculating the number of users according to Table 3, based on a minimum surface for a child of $0,36 \text{ m}^2$.

Observe whether the toy tips over.

6.2.4 Stability of swings and other activity toys with crossbeams (see 4.6.1)

6.2.4.1 Stability of swings and other activity toys with crossbeams more than 1 200 mm above the ground (see 4.6.1.2)

6.2.4.1.1 Principle (see A.13)

A horizontal force is simultaneously applied at each suspension point to simulate horizontal force created by pendulum effect.

6.2.4.1.2 Apparatus

- Suitable device(s) to apply a horizontal force from (125 ± 5) N to $(2\ 000 \pm 80)$ N.
- Stops, if needed.

6.2.4.1.3 Procedure

Assemble the *activity toy* according to the manufacturer's instructions and place or fix the toy on a rigid horizontal surface.

For a free-standing *activity toy*, stops may be used to prevent its slipping on the surface. However, stops shall not prevent the *activity toy* from overturning.

Swings and other activity toys with crossbeams supplied with the *anchors* shall be tested with *anchors* fixed to the standing surface according to the manufacturer's instructions.

On the suspension point(s), apply gradually and simultaneously horizontal forces of (500 ± 20) N per user in the swinging direction. Where a swing element has multiple suspension points, distribute the forces equally between the points using Table 4 as a guide.

Observe whether the toy tips over.

Table 4 — Examples of horizontal forces

Number of children	Number of suspension points	Force in N (newton) per suspension point
1	1	500
1	2	250
1	4	125
2	1	1 000
2	2	500
2	4	250
3	1	1 500
3	2	750
3	4	375
4	1	2 000
4	2	1 000
4	4	500

6.2.4.2 Stability of swings and other activity toys with crossbeams 1 200 mm or less above the ground (see 4.6.1.3)

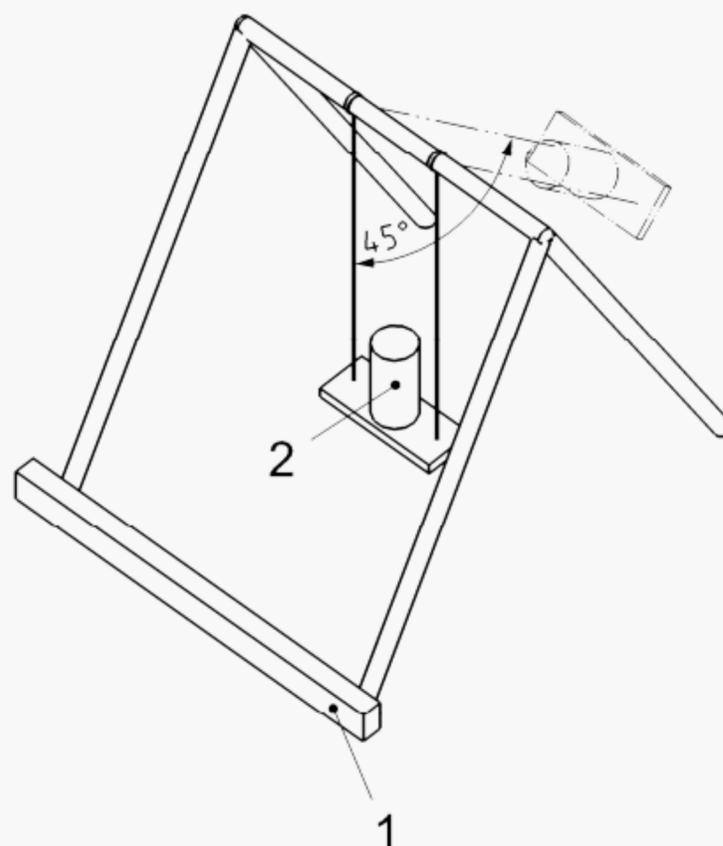
Place the *activity toy* on a horizontal surface. Stops shall be used to prevent the front legs from slipping on the surface. They shall, however, not prevent the *activity toy* from overturning.

Load the seat (or swing element) with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg and secure it. The dimensions of the load are given in Figure 12 (load for determination of strength and stability).

Raise the seat backwards to a position 45° from the vertical and release it (see Figure 13).

For *swings* where the seat cannot reach a position of 45° or more from the vertical, the seat shall instead be raised to the maximum possible angle from the vertical before it is released.

Observe whether the toy tips over.



Key

- 1 stop for the front legs of the *swing*
- 2 mass of 25 kg

Figure 13 — Testing stability of swings and other activity toys with crossbeams 1 200 mm or less above the ground

6.2.5 Stability of see-saws (see 4.7.1)

For see-saws that, due to their construction, strength, design or other factors, are not suitable for children of 36 months and over (see EN 71-1), load each seat, simultaneously, with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg. For all other see-saws, load each seat, simultaneously, with a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg.

The dimensions of the load are given in Figure 12 (load for determination of strength and stability).

Fix the test mass vertically on the seating surface with straps or other negligible means in such a way it cannot slip.

Place the see-saw on a $(10 \pm 1)^\circ$ slope in the most onerous position with respect to stability, and with the angle of the beam in the most onerous position.

Observe whether the see-saw tips over.

6.3 Static strength

6.3.1 Strength of activity toys other than swings and paddling pools (see 4.1.2 and 4.8)

The test method of 6.3.1 does not apply to *activity toys* that have only swing elements, refer to 6.3.2.

If the *activity toy* is intended to bear the mass of more than one child at a time, test every sitting or standing area or centre of a crossbeam simultaneously calculating the number of users according to Table 3, based on a minimum surface for a child of $0,36 \text{ m}^2$. For activity toys that are suitable for children of 36 months and over, load the activity toy in the most onerous position(s) with a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg per user on each of its standing or sitting surfaces, including any swing device, and at the centre of a crossbeam, if present.

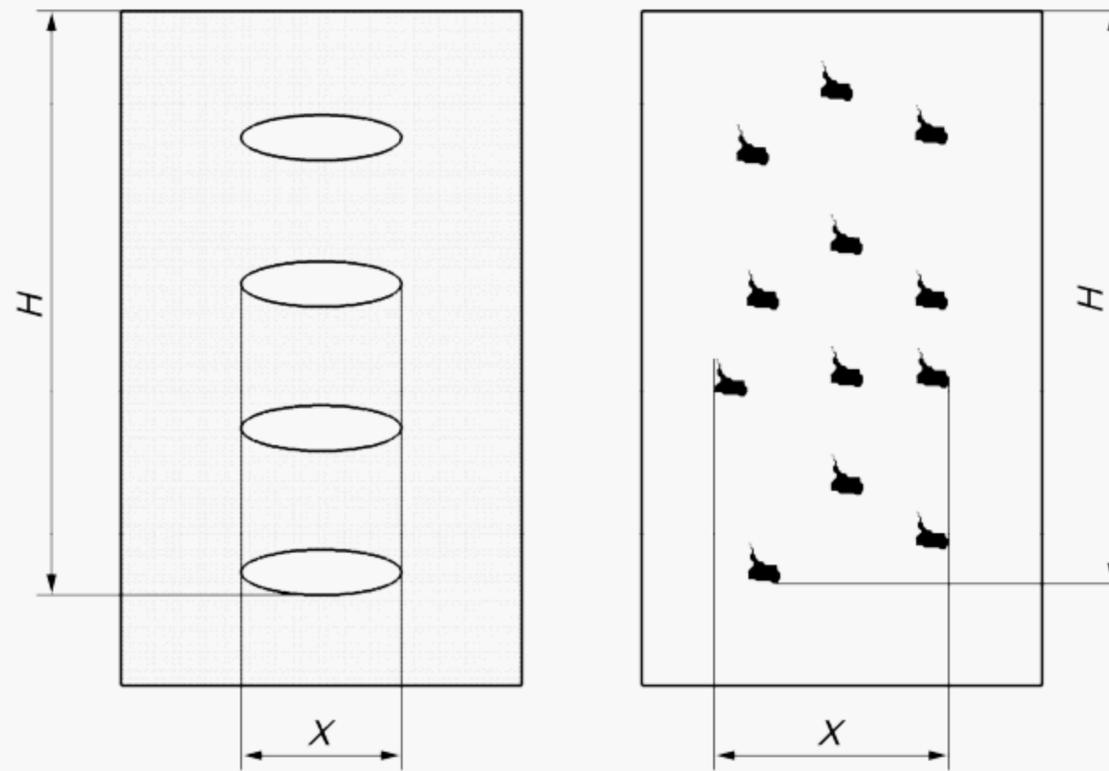
It is acceptable to use sandbags or similar or smaller masses to make up this load, and the most appropriate method to ensure health and safety shall be used.

NOTE 1 Furthermore loading should take place from the lowest to highest points for safety reasons.

For *activity toys* that, due to their construction, strength, design or other factors, not suitable for children of 36 months and over (see EN 71-1), load the toy with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg per user on each of its sitting or standing surfaces, including any swing device, and at the centre of a *crossbeam*, if present.

NOTE 2 The test masses are evenly distributed on each tested surface.

NOTE 3 When calculating the number of users on playing surfaces with a slope $> 60^\circ$ (e.g. climbing walls), only the width that enables play activity should be used to calculate the area.



a) Example of playing surface with holes

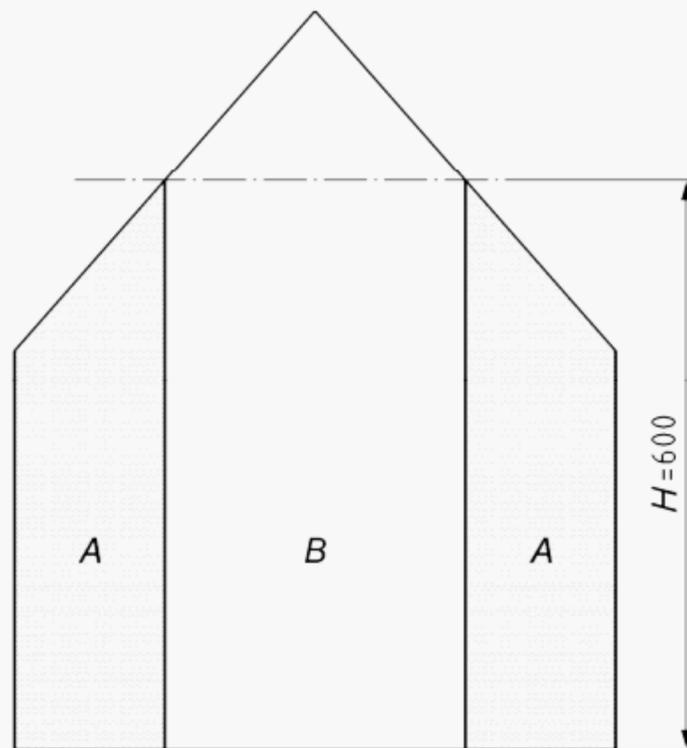
b) Example of playing surface with climbing grips

$$S = X \times H$$

where

- X is the width of playing surface
- H is the height of playing surface
- S is the playing surface area

Figure 14 — Examples of playing surface



Keys

- A space above *platform* where the headroom is less than 600 mm (one user per square metre)
- B space above *platform* where the headroom is 600 mm or more (two users per square metre)
- H height of headroom above *platform*

Figure 15 — Example of varying headroom above a platform with a slope $\leq 60^\circ$

Activity toys which due to their design are inherently unstable shall be supported for the duration of the test.

For *activity toys* where, by design, the mass of the child is distributed over various positions on the *activity toy*, distribute the prescribed load consistent with the recommended use of the toy. In this case, apply other test loads where the number of distribution points has to be taken into account.

When the *activity toy* is completely loaded, maintain the load for 5 min. Determine whether the toy still complies with the relevant clauses of this European Standard.

Determine also whether the activity toy still complies with the relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

6.3.2 Strength of swings (see 4.6.2)

6.3.2.1 Strength of swings with crossbeams more than 1 200 mm above the ground

Assemble the *activity toy* according to the manufacturer's instructions and place or fix it on a rigid horizontal surface. For multi-swings and climbing frames with *swings*, calculate the number of users according to Table 3 based on a minimum surface for a child of 0,36 m². However, if the manufacturer indicates more users than Table 3, load accordingly.

Apply a load of (200 ± 10) kg on each swing device in turn for a period of 1 h.

For *swing-boats* and suspended see-saws (i.e. a swinging toy with two seats, but only one suspension point) ensure that the load is evenly distributed over each sitting or standing surface.

Test a centre swinging pole on a climbing frame as if it were a *swing*, using the appropriate load.

Then apply a load of (50 ± 2) kg on each sitting or standing surface simultaneously for 1 h.

Determine whether the toy still complies with the relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

6.3.2.2 Strength of swings with suspension points 1 200 mm or less above the ground

Swings with suspension points 1 200 mm or less above the ground shall be tested as follows:

Load the *swing* with a mass of (66 ± 3) kg for a period of 1 h.

Ensure that the load is spread evenly over the seat.

NOTE Several methods are possible by using either a framework or by hanging loads from the seat.

Determine whether the *swing* still complies with the relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

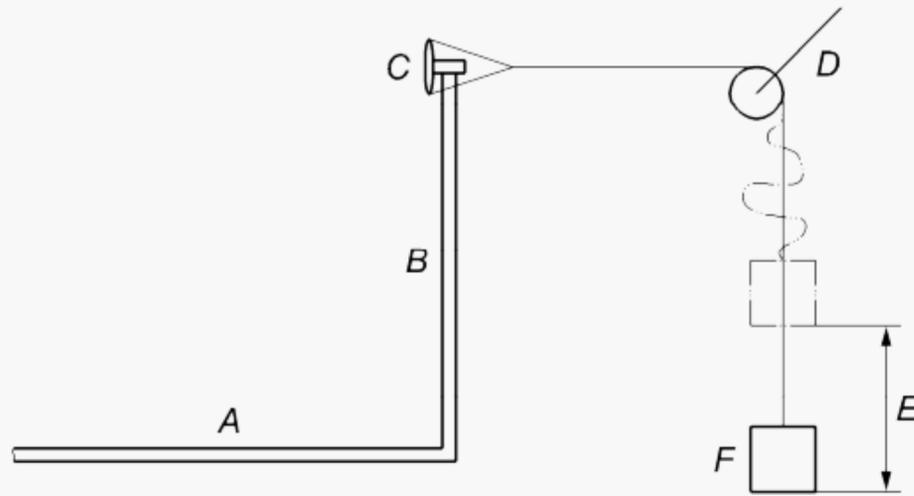
6.4 Dynamic strength of barriers and handrails (see 4.2.1)

6.4.1 Principle

A sudden horizontal impact stress is applied to the *barrier* or *handrail* through a pad by a falling load.

6.4.2 Apparatus

- A pad with a minimum length of 200 mm and a minimum height of 50 mm made of textile, leather or similar material and stuffed with suitable material and with a shape able to be installed on top of a *barrier* or *handrail*.
- A device with a load with a mass of (25 ± 1) kg attached to a non-elastic rope with a pulley and able to give a vertical impact to the pad through free fall. An example is given in Figure 16.



Key

- A platform
- B barrier
- C pad
- D pulley
- E falling height
- F load

Figure 16 — Example of apparatus for dynamic test of barriers and handrails

6.4.3 Procedure

Assemble the *activity toy* according to the manufacturer's instructions and place or fix it on a rigid horizontal surface.

Place and secure the pad on the top of the *barrier* or *handrail* in the most onerous position and without any damage to the *activity toy*. Attach the free end of the rope to the pad.

Arrange the rope and the pulley so that the load hangs freely. Raise the load vertically (125 ± 10) mm and let it drop freely giving an impact force of (30 ± 1) J. Within 10 s remove all tension from the *barrier* or *handrail*.

Determine whether the *activity toy* still complies with the relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

6.5 Test for head and neck entrapment (see 4.3.1)

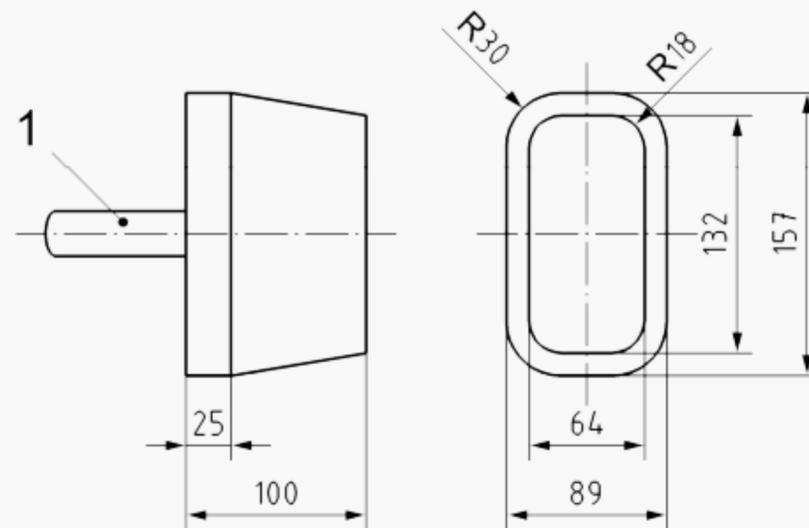
6.5.1 Head and neck entrapment in accessible completely bound openings (see 4.3.1 a) and 4.3.1 c))

Activity toys with accessible completely bound openings with a lower edge of 600 mm or more above the ground or any other surface which is of such a size that it will support a child, shall be assessed using probes made of any material and of sizes according to Figures 17 and 18.

First insert probe C and then probe D and examine whether they protrude more than 100 mm through the opening. Insert the probes in the most onerous orientation without changing the orientation during insertion.

Determine whether the *activity toy* still complies with the relevant requirements of EN 71-1.

Dimensions in millimetres



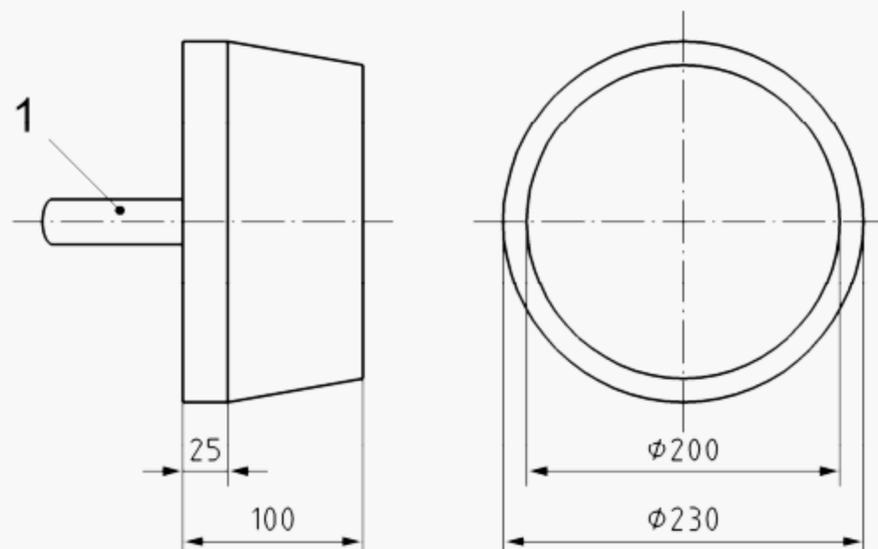
Key

1 handle

NOTE Unless stated otherwise, tolerances on measurements are ± 1 mm for dimensions and $\pm 1^\circ$ for angles.

Figure 17 — Probe C (torso) for assessment of completely bound openings

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 handle

NOTE Unless stated otherwise, tolerances on measurements are ± 1 mm.

Figure 18 — Probe D (large head) for assessment of completely bound openings

6.5.2 Head and neck entrapment in partially bound and V-shaped openings (see 4.3.1 d))

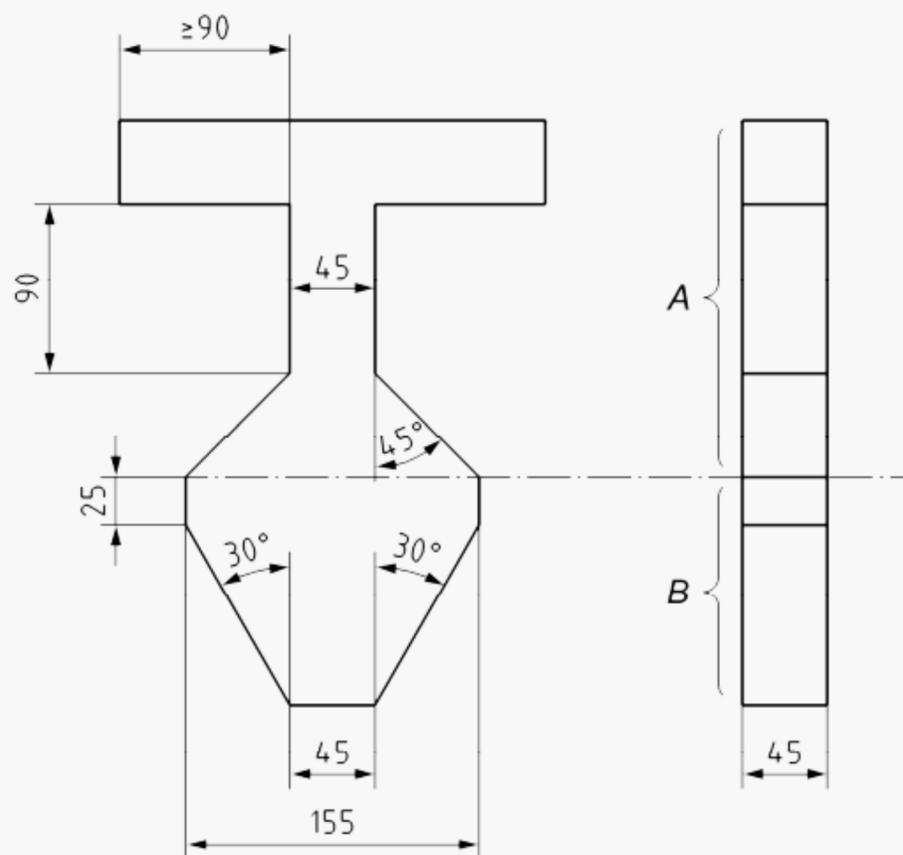
6.5.2.1 Principle

A test template is used for assessing partially bound and V-shaped openings for head and neck *entrapment*.

6.5.2.2 Apparatus

Test template made of any material and with dimensions as given in Figure 19.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- A "A" portion of probe
- B "B" portion of probe

NOTE Unless stated otherwise, tolerances on measurements are ± 1 mm for dimensions and $\pm 1^\circ$ for angles.

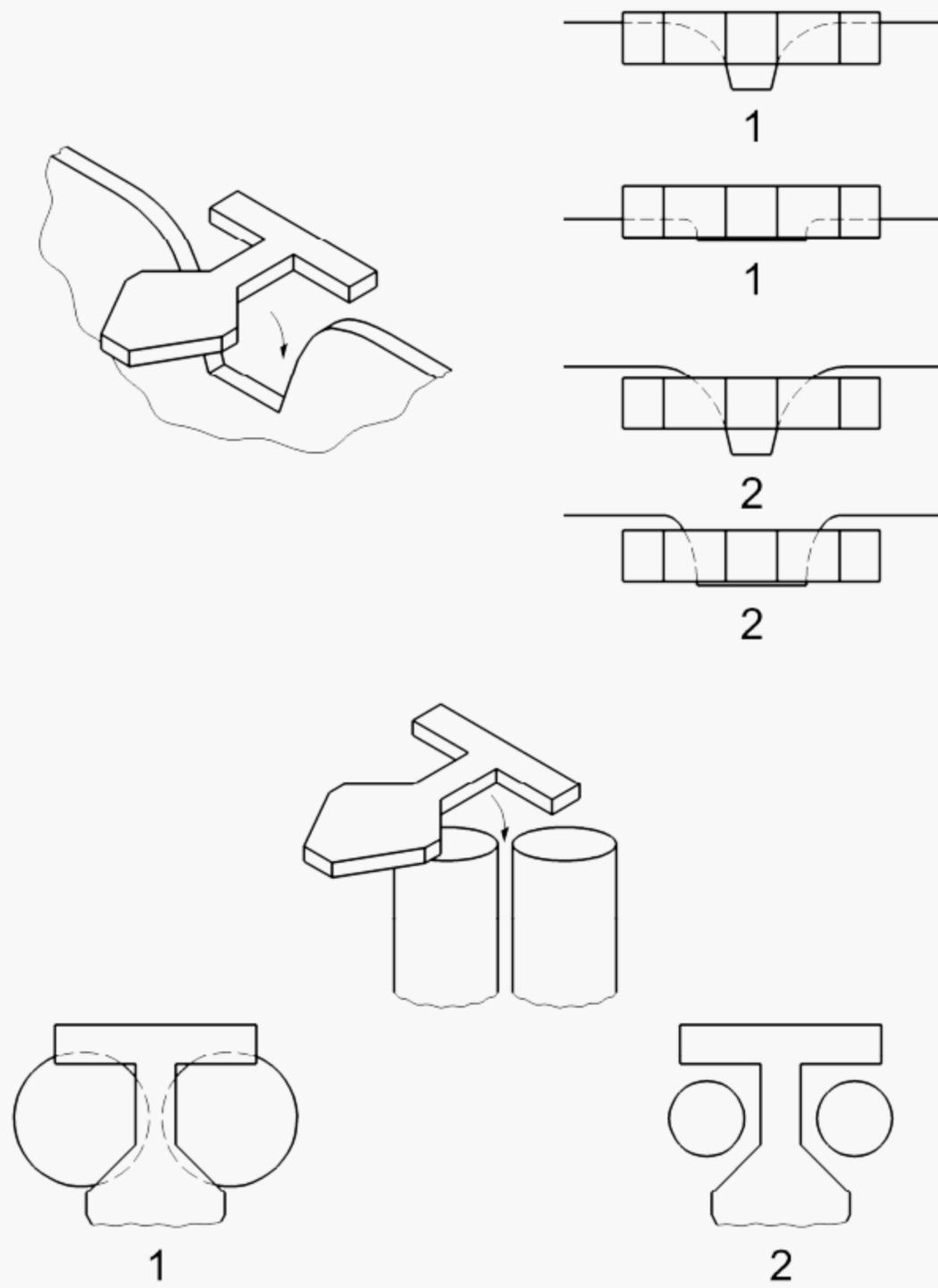
Figure 19 — Test template E for assessment of head and neck entrapment in partially bound and V-shaped openings

6.5.2.3 Procedure

- a) Position the "B" portion of the test template E (see Figure 19) between and perpendicular to the boundaries of the opening, as shown in Figure 17.

Observe whether the template fits within the boundaries of the opening (accessible) or if it cannot be inserted to its full thickness (not accessible), as indicated in Figure 20.

Determine whether the *activity toy* complies with the requirements of this European Standard.



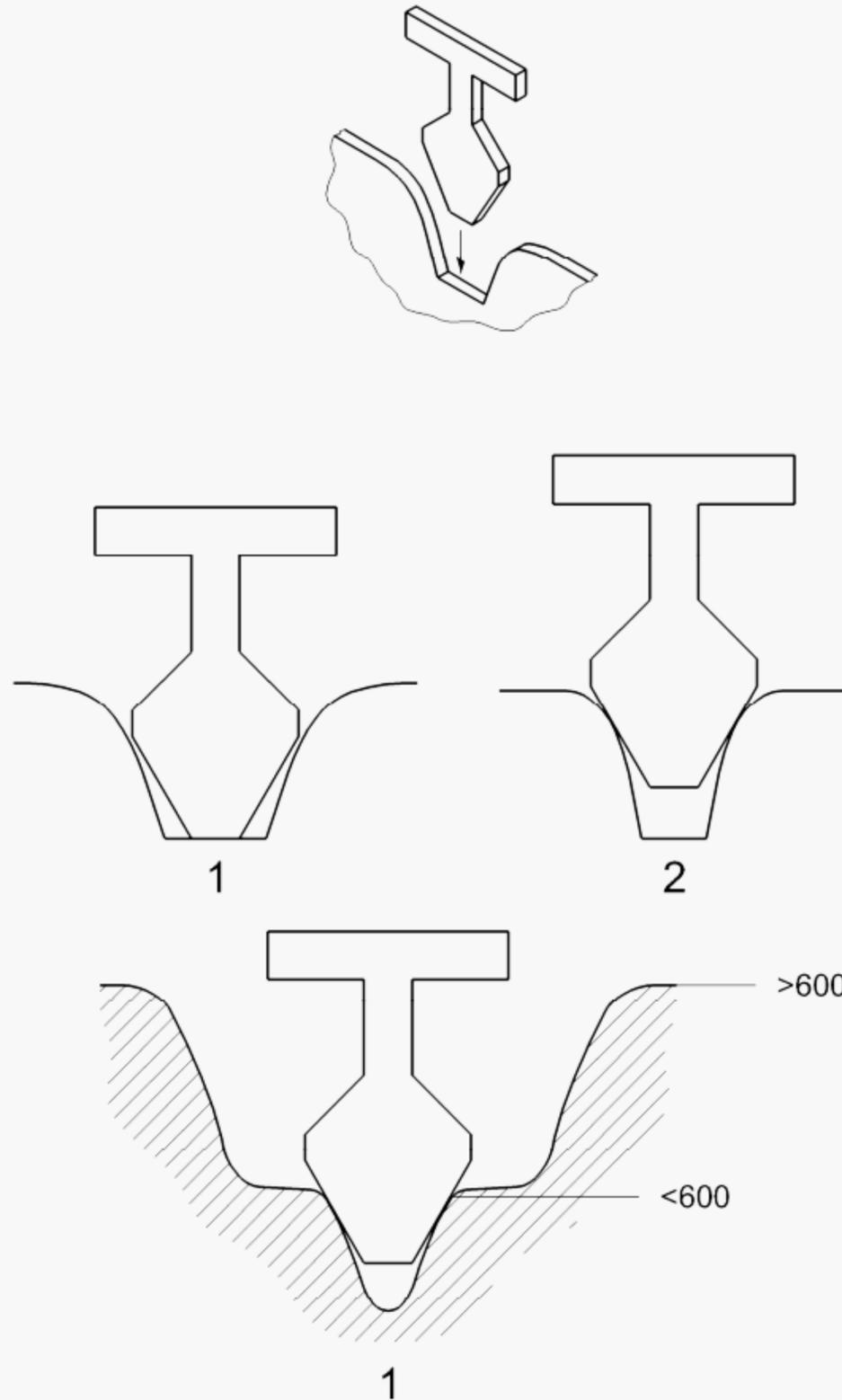
Key

- 1 not accessible
- 2 accessible

Figure 20 — Method of insertion of the "B" portion of the test template

- b) If test template E can be inserted to a depth greater than the thickness of the template (45 mm) when tested according to 6.5.2.3 a), apply the “A” portion of the test template so that its centre line is in line with the centre line of the opening. Ensure that the plane of the test template is parallel and applied in line with the opening, as shown in Figure 21.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 passes
2 fails

Figure 21 — Method of insertion of the “A” portion of the test template

Insert the test template along the centre line of the opening until its motion is arrested by contact with the boundaries of the opening or the tip of the template contacts the base.

Observe whether the tip of the template contacts the base of the partially bound or V-shaped opening as indicated in Figure 21.

Determine whether the *activity toy* complies with the requirements of this European Standard.

6.6 Toggle test (see 4.3.2)

6.6.1 Principle

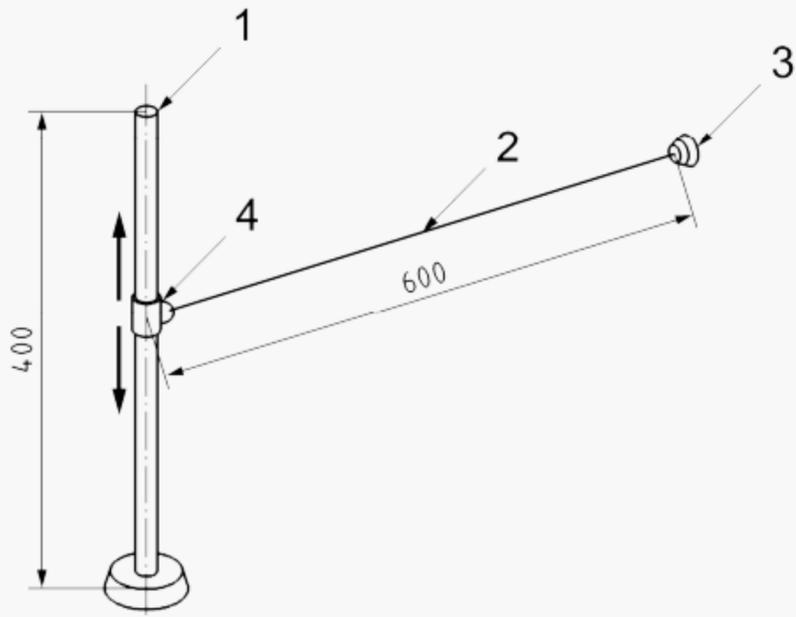
A toggle test device is moved along the direction of a *forced movement* in order to establish if there is a potential *entrapment* hazard.

6.6.2 Apparatus

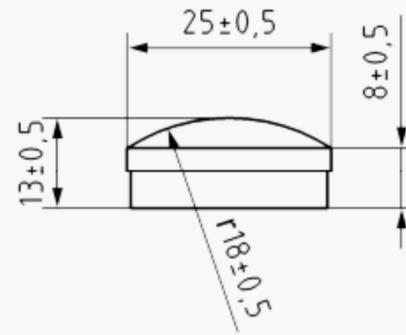
Toggle test device as shown in Figure 22 a) comprising of:

- toggle, as shown in Figure 22 b), made of polyamide (PA) (e.g. nylon) or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), both of which have been found to be suitable materials;
- chain, as shown in Figure 22 c);
- collar, detachable and with good slip;
- pole.

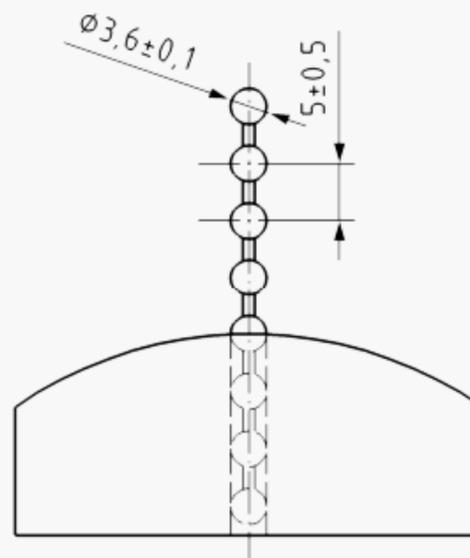
Dimensions in millimetres



a) Complete test device



b) Toggle



c) Chain

Key

- 1 pole
- 2 chain
- 3 toggle
- 4 collar

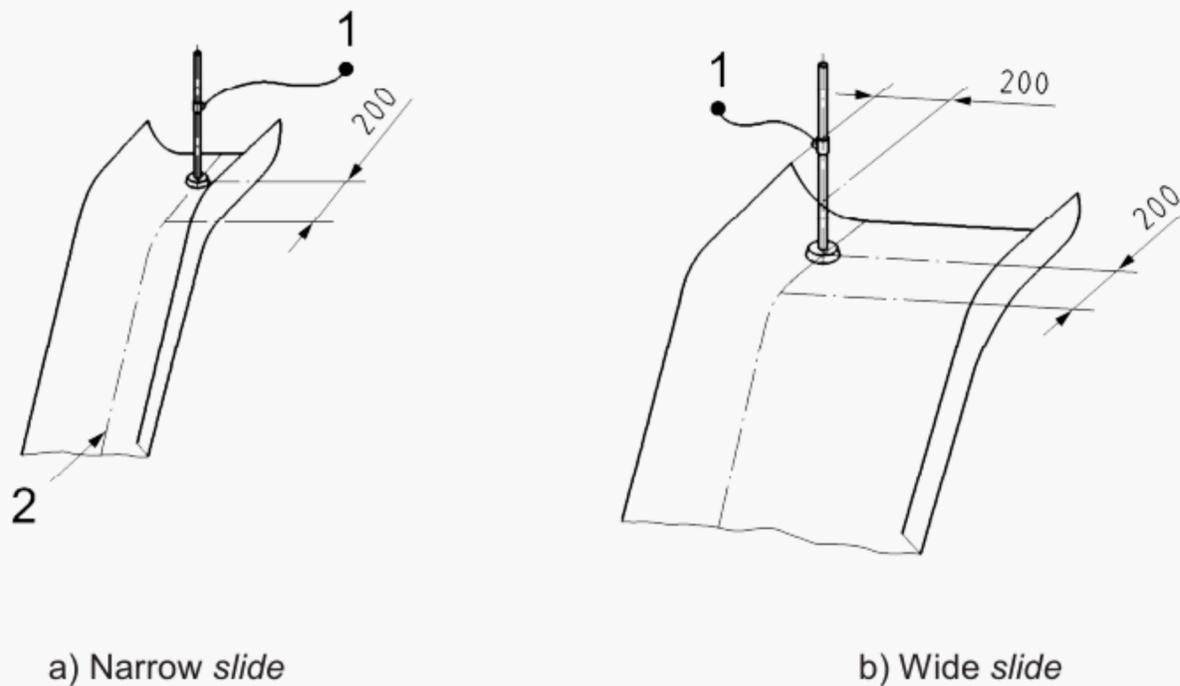
Figure 22 — Toggle test device

6.6.3 Procedure

6.6.3.1 Slides

Position the test device vertically, 200 mm from the transition point of the starting section of the *slide* and at the appropriate lateral location, as shown in Figure 23.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 toggle test device
- 2 centre line

Figure 23 — Positioning of the test device on slides

Apply the toggle and chain to all positions within the range, as follows:

- a) move the test device in the direction of the *forced movement*, ensuring that the pole of the test device remains vertical and that the application of the toggle/chain is influenced solely by its own mass. Do not apply any additional initial force to wedge the toggle or chain in an opening;
- b) where a *slide* is wider than the width of the test device, carry out the test twice with the base positioned at both width extremities of the bed way, as shown in Figure 23;
- c) carry out the test three times.

Observe whether *entrapment* of the toggle or chain occurs.

6.6.3.2 Fireman's poles

Conduct the test in two different ways as follows:

- a) Position the complete test device vertically at the edge of the test platform (see Figure 24) at the point closest to the fireman's pole.

Apply the test device to all positions within range ensuring that the application of the toggle or chain is influenced solely by its own mass. Do not use any additional initial force to wedge the toggle or chain in an opening. If a potential *entrapment* point is thus identified, move the test device in the direction of the *forced movement* of a user.

Carry out the test three times.

Observe whether *entrapment* of the toggle or chain occurs.

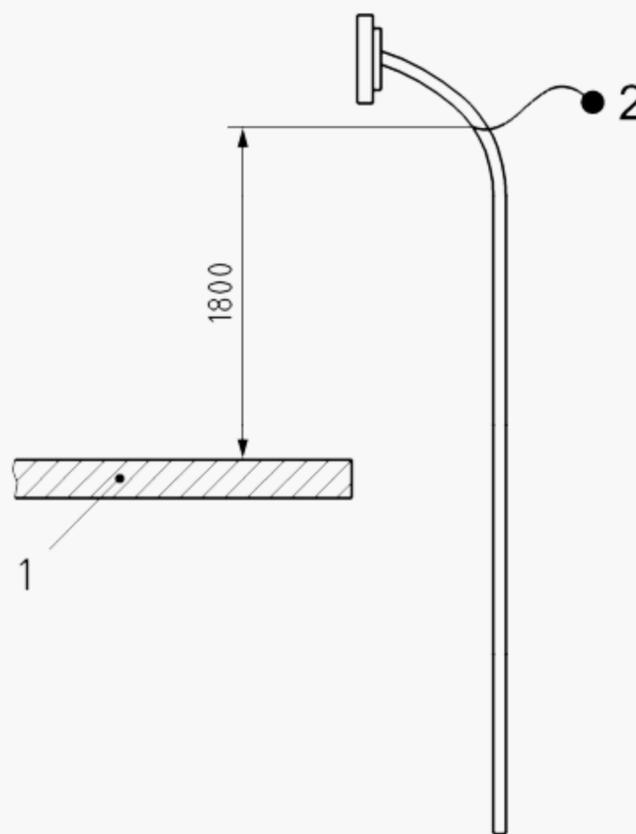
- b) Detach the toggle and the chain from the complete test device and position it so that it is at a point 1 800 mm above the surface of the adjacent test platform, as shown in Figure 24.

Apply the toggle and chain to all positions along the entire length of the fireman's pole down to the point 1 000 mm above ground level ensuring that the application of the toggle and chain is influenced solely by its own mass. Do not use any additional initial force to wedge the toggle/chain in an opening. If a potential *entrapment* point is thus identified, move the toggle and chain in the direction of the *forced movement* of a user.

Carry out the test three times.

Observe whether *entrapment* of the toggle or chain occurs.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

- 1 test platform
2 toggle test device

Figure 24 — Positioning of the test device on fireman's pole

6.6.3.3 Roofs

Apply the toggle or chain to any accessible opening at the apex or along the surface of the roof, ensuring that the application of the toggle or chain is influenced solely by its own mass. Do not use any additional initial force to wedge the toggle or chain in an opening.

Move the test device in the direction of any potential sliding movement of the user.

Carry out the test three times.

Observe whether *entrapment* of the toggle or chain occurs.

6.7 Measurements of sliding and run-out sections on slides (see 4.5.3)

6.7.1 Measurement of inclination of the sliding section on slides (see 4.5.3 f)

The angle of inclination shall be measured at the centreline of the sliding section.

Place a straight rod or bar of length 200 mm and a width of 30 mm along the centreline of the *slide* and measure the angle of inclination.

Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

Determine whether the angle of inclination is greater than 60° to the horizontal at any point on the sliding section of the *slide*.

6.7.2 Measurement of the minimum angle between the sliding section and the run-out section on slides (see 4.5.3 g))

Place the inclination device described in Figure 25 at the end of the centre line of the run-out section as shown in Figure 26 and move it towards the centre line of the sliding section until both rods of the inclination device give the smallest angle between the sliding section and the run-out section.

Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

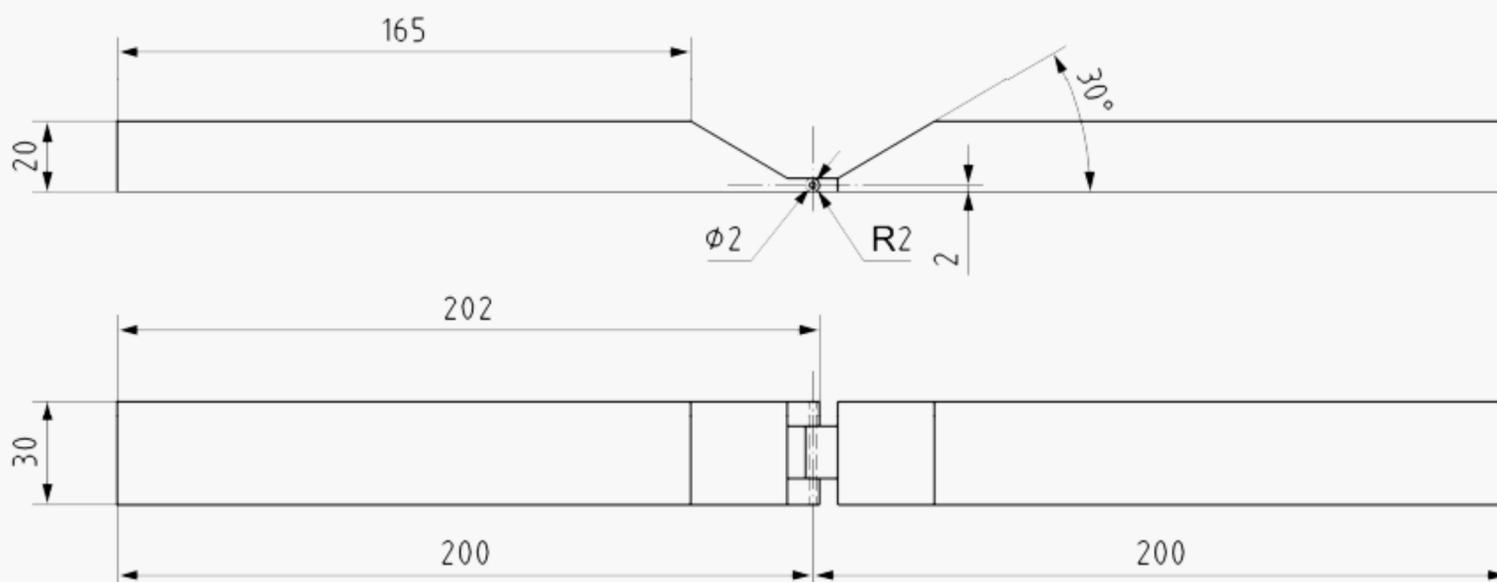


Figure 25 — Inclination device

6.7 Measurements of sliding and run-out sections on slides (see 4.5.3)

6.7.1 Measurement of inclination of the sliding section on slides (see 4.5.3 f)

The angle of inclination shall be measured at the centreline of the sliding section.

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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

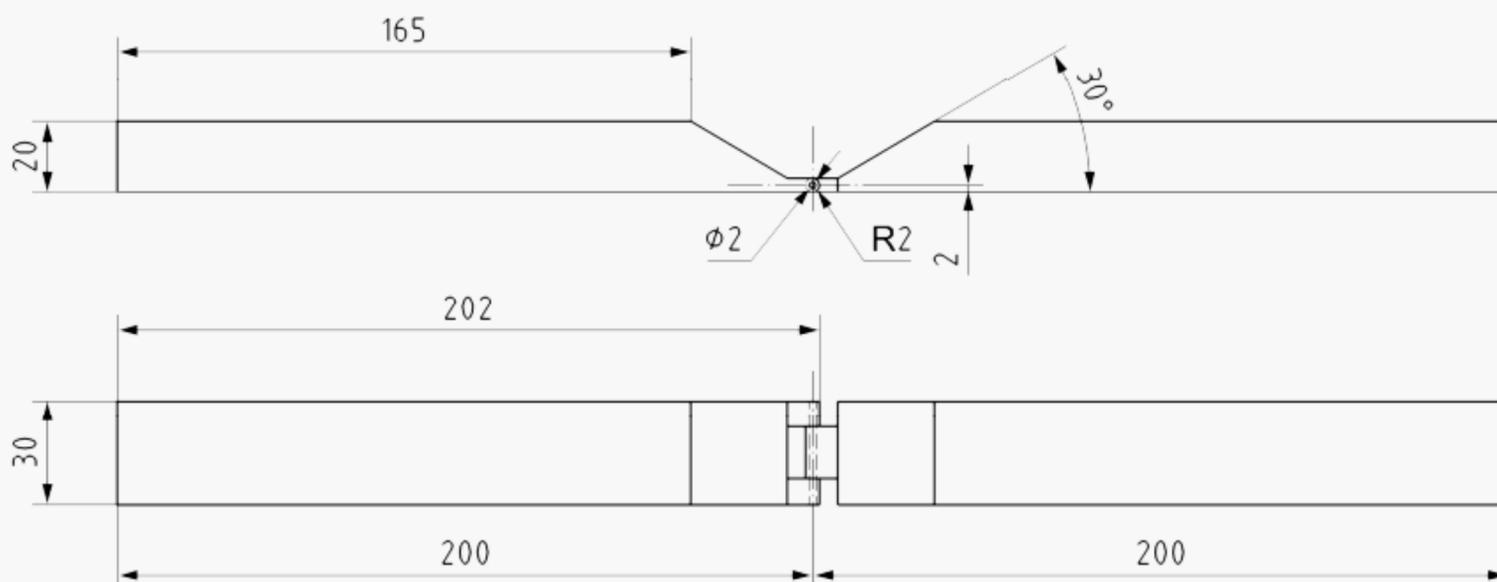


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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

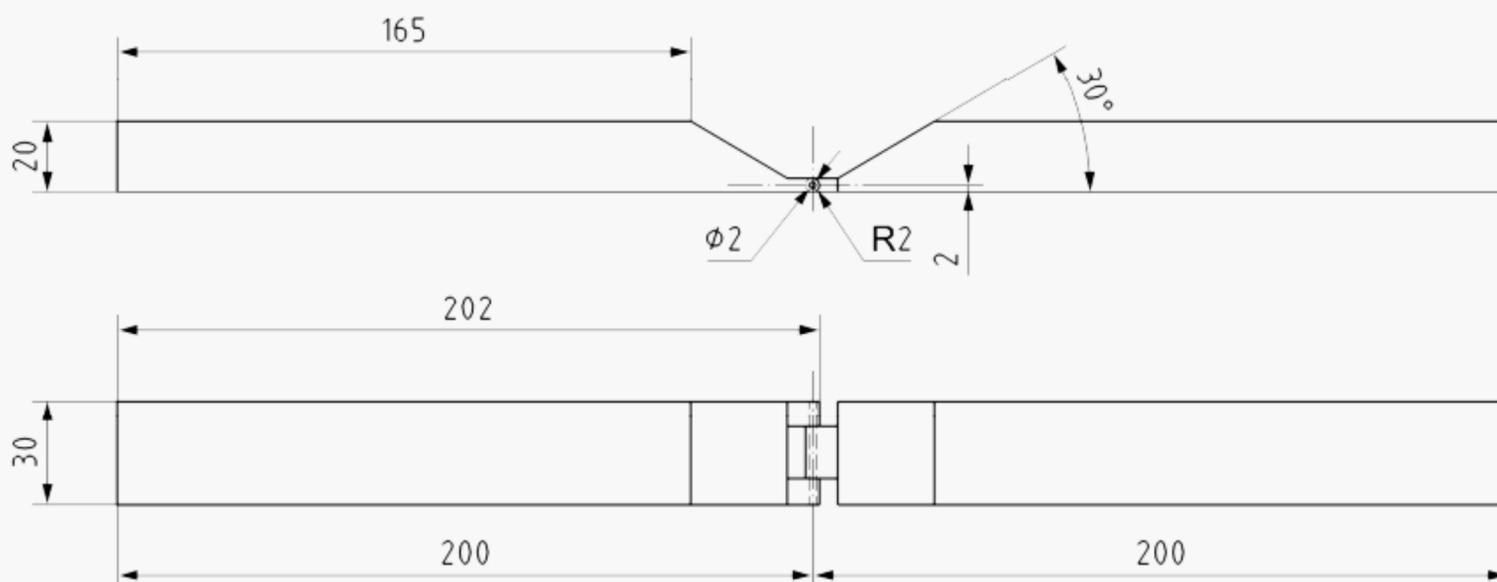


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6.7.1 Measurement of inclination of the sliding section on slides (see 4.5.3 f)

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Place a straight rod or bar of length 200 mm and a width of 30 mm along the centreline of the *slide* and measure the angle of inclination.

Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

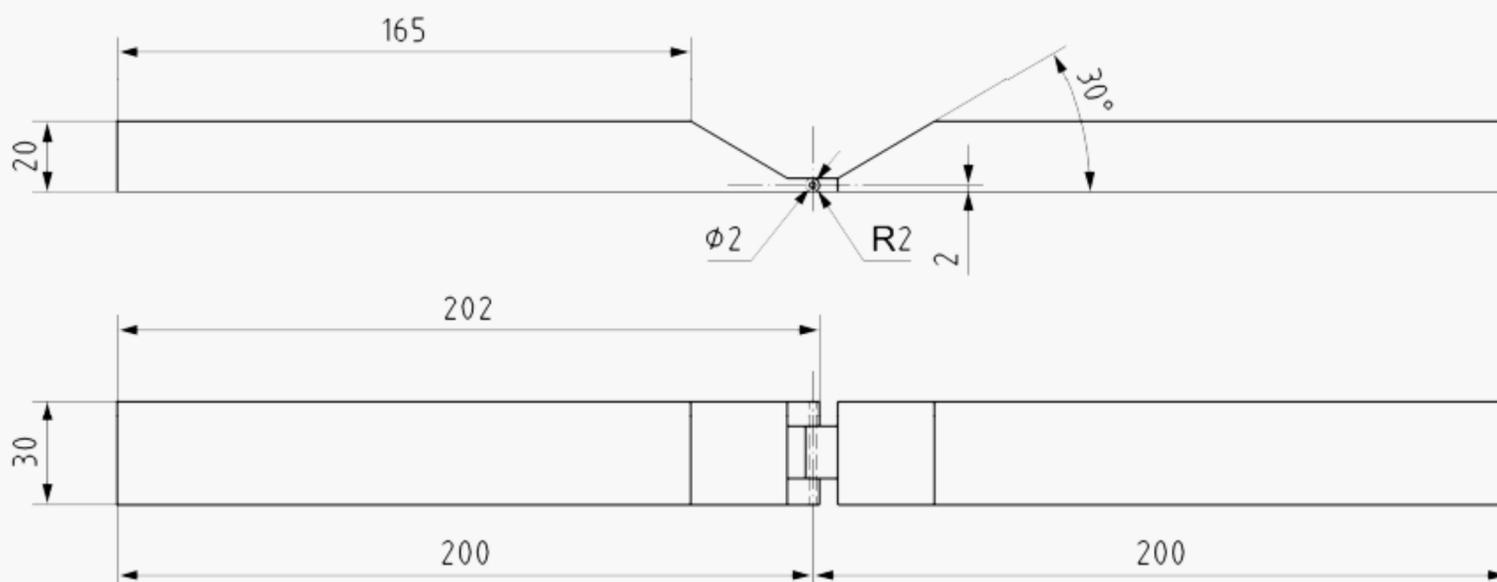


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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

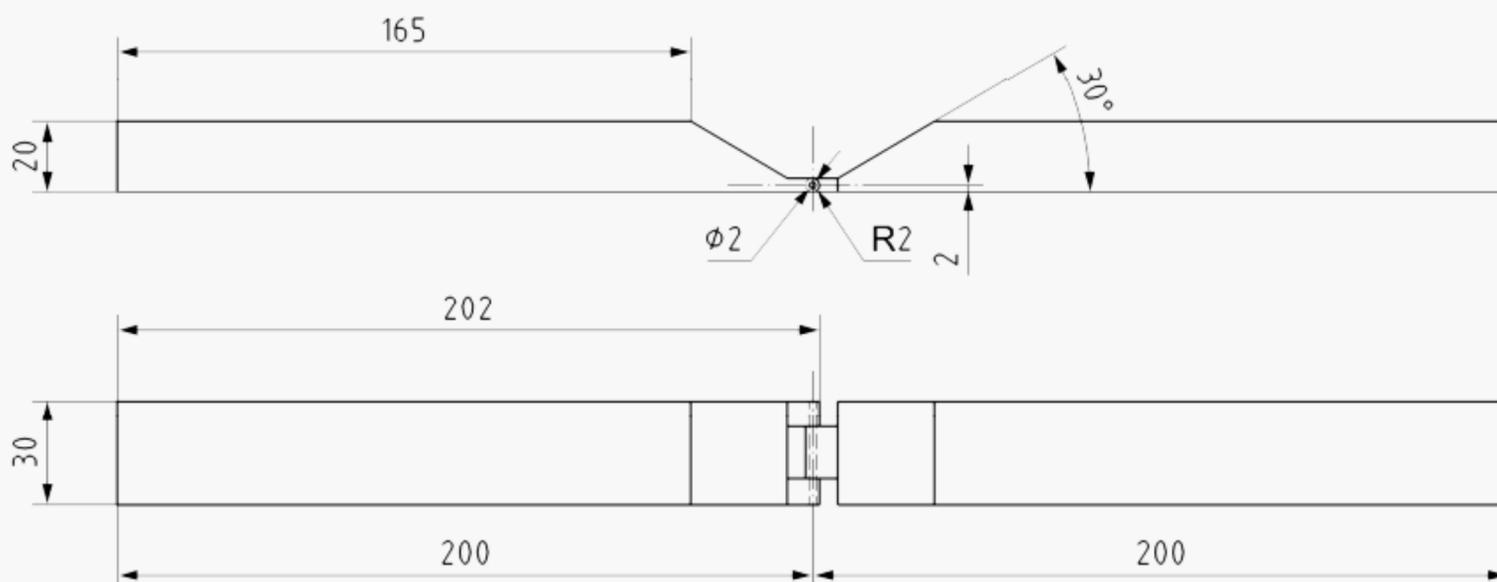


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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

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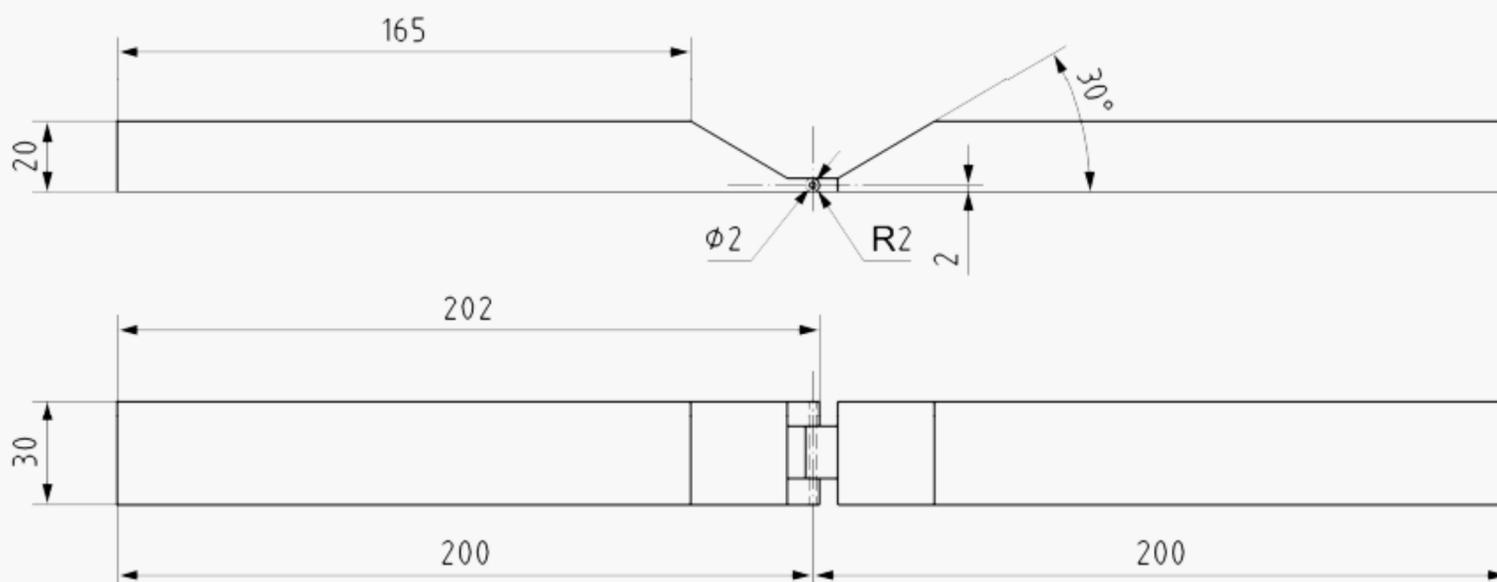


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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

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Dimensions in millimetres

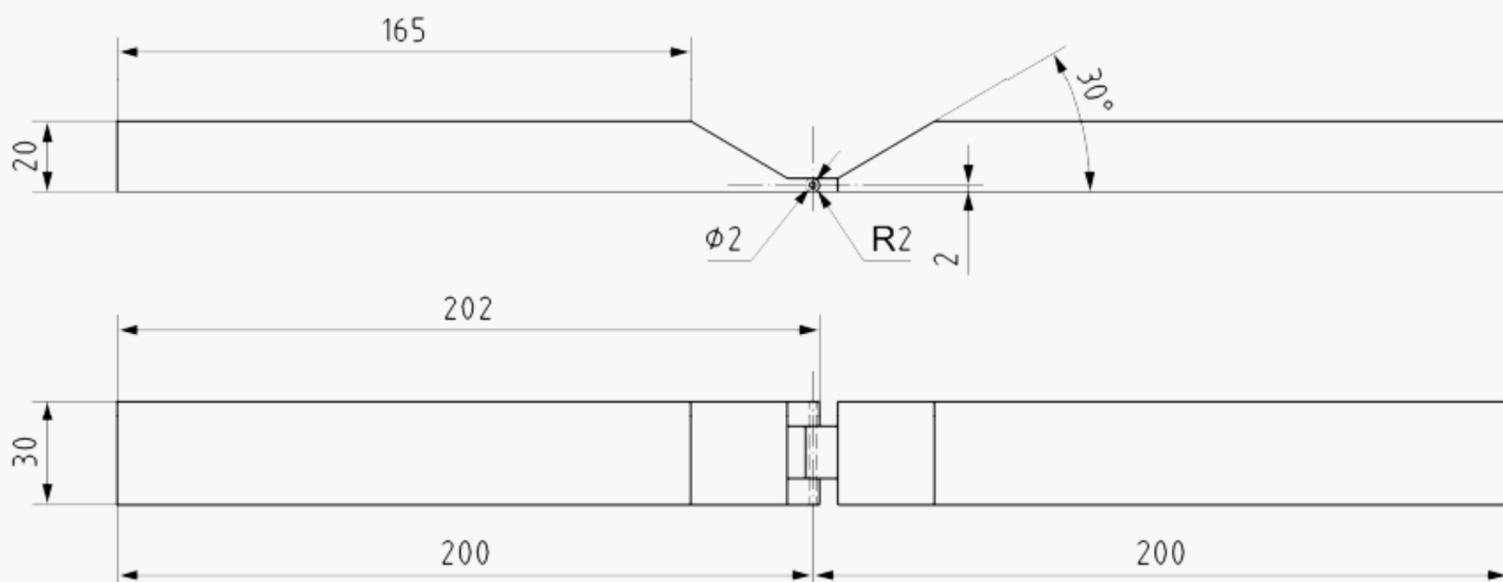


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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

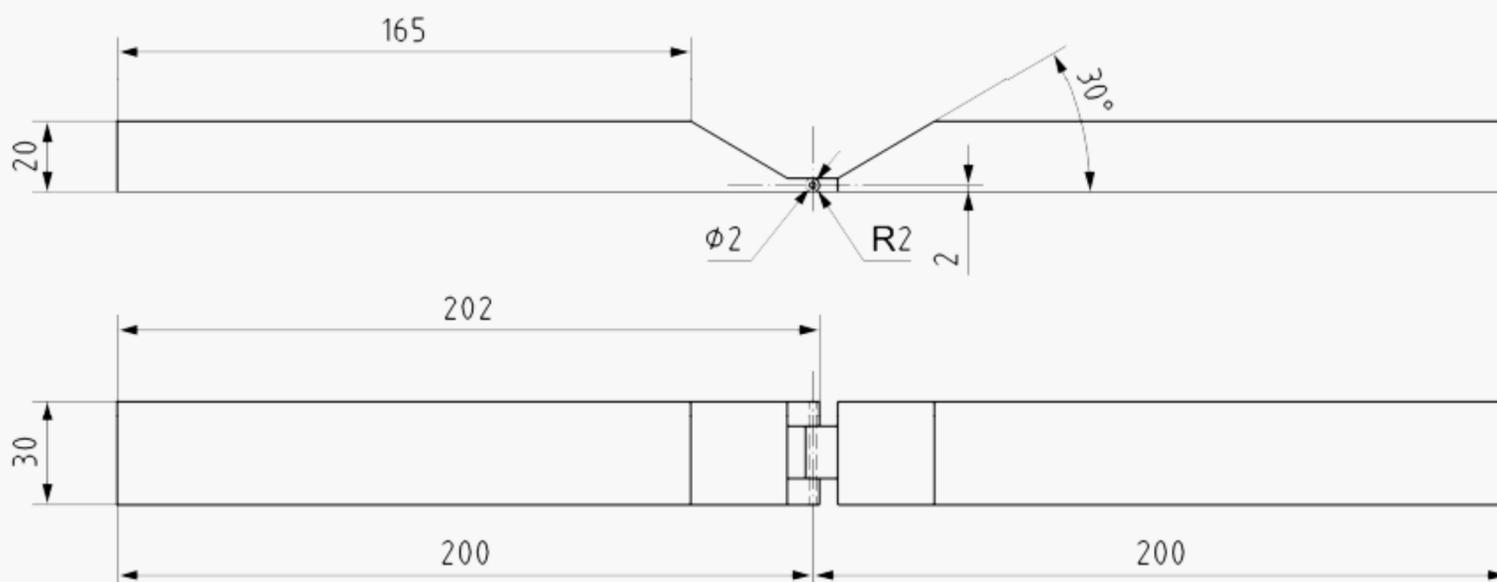


Figure 25 — Inclination device

6.7 Measurements of sliding and run-out sections on slides (see 4.5.3)

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Place a straight rod or bar of length 200 mm and a width of 30 mm along the centreline of the *slide* and measure the angle of inclination.

Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

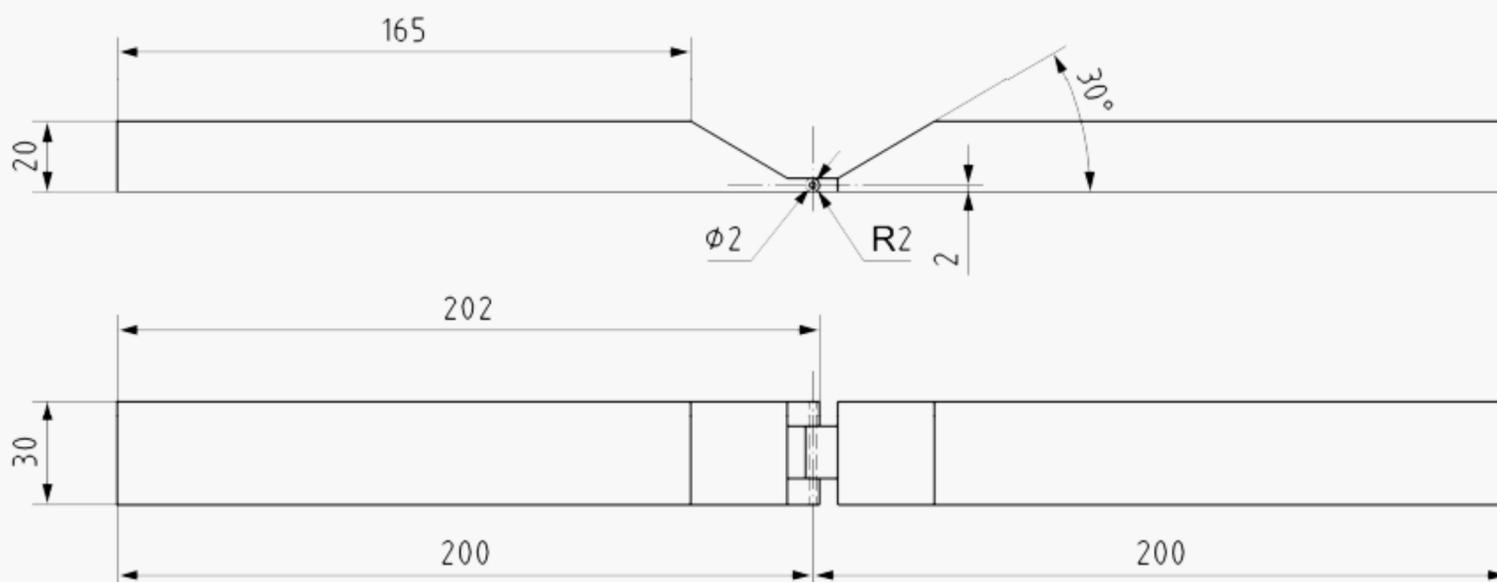


Figure 25 — Inclination device

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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

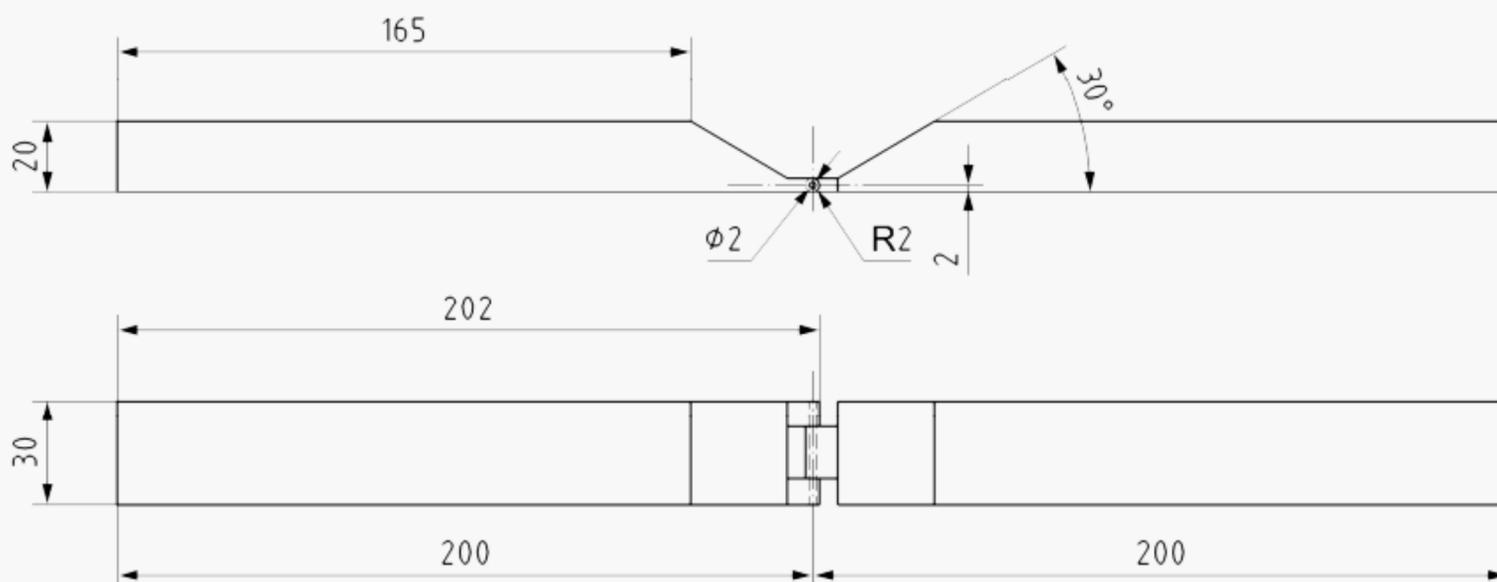


Figure 25 — Inclination device

6.7 Measurements of sliding and run-out sections on slides (see 4.5.3)

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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

Determine whether the angle of inclination is greater than 60° to the horizontal at any point on the sliding section of the *slide*.

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Place the inclination device described in Figure 25 at the end of the centre line of the run-out section as shown in Figure 26 and move it towards the centre line of the sliding section until both rods of the inclination device give the smallest angle between the sliding section and the run-out section.

Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

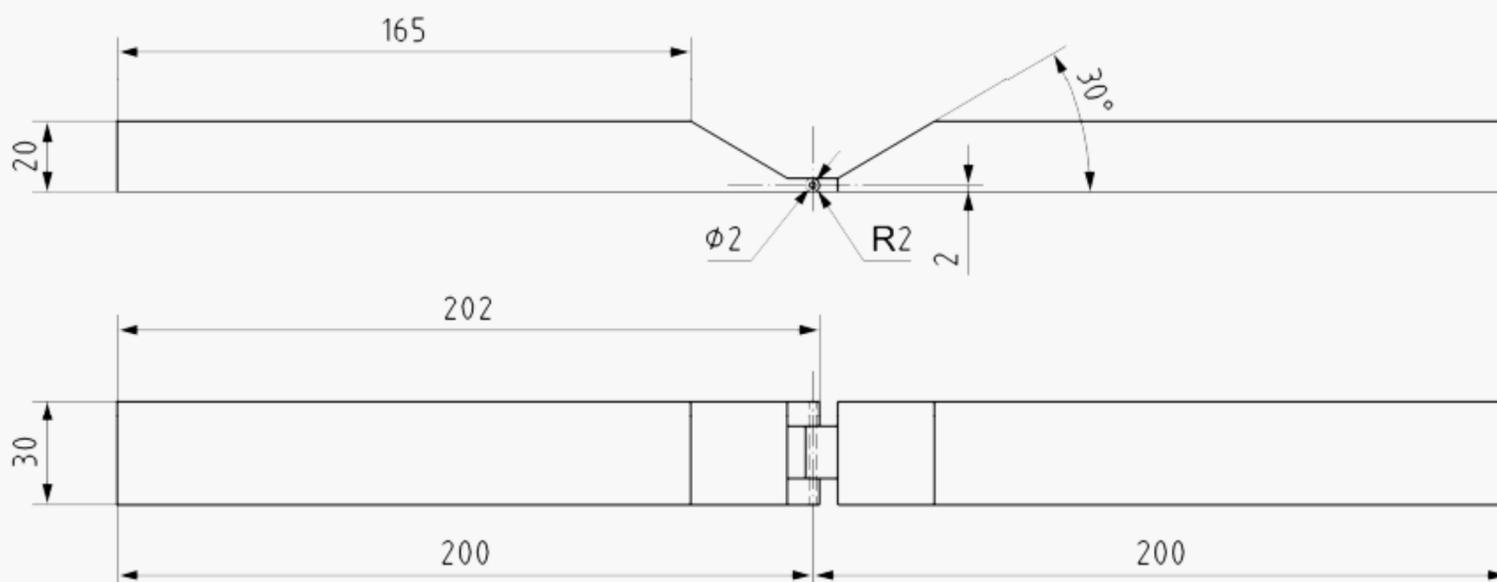


Figure 25 — Inclination device

6.7 Measurements of sliding and run-out sections on slides (see 4.5.3)

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Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

Determine whether the angle of inclination is greater than 60° to the horizontal at any point on the sliding section of the *slide*.

6.7.2 Measurement of the minimum angle between the sliding section and the run-out section on slides (see 4.5.3 g))

Place the inclination device described in Figure 25 at the end of the centre line of the run-out section as shown in Figure 26 and move it towards the centre line of the sliding section until both rods of the inclination device give the smallest angle between the sliding section and the run-out section.

Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

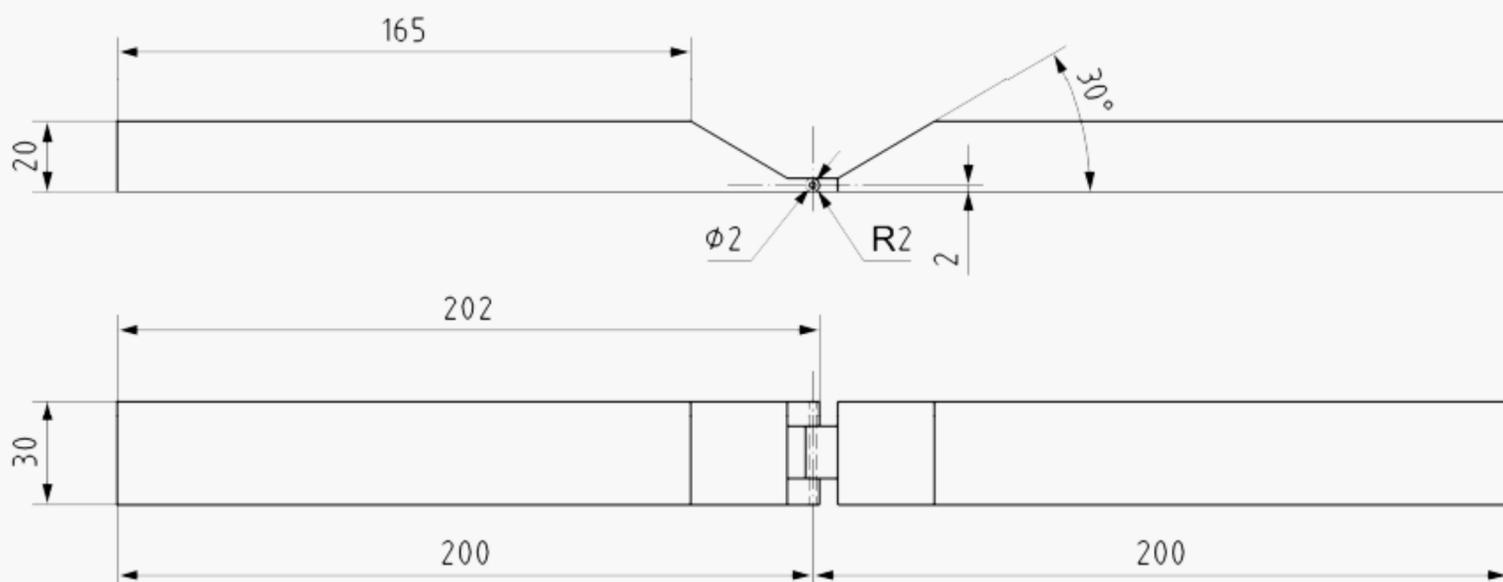


Figure 25 — Inclination device

6.7 Measurements of sliding and run-out sections on slides (see 4.5.3)

6.7.1 Measurement of inclination of the sliding section on slides (see 4.5.3 f)

The angle of inclination shall be measured at the centreline of the sliding section.

Place a straight rod or bar of length 200 mm and a width of 30 mm along the centreline of the *slide* and measure the angle of inclination.

Repeat this measurement by moving the rod or bar along the centre line of the sliding section.

Determine whether the angle of inclination is greater than 60° to the horizontal at any point on the sliding section of the *slide*.

6.7.2 Measurement of the minimum angle between the sliding section and the run-out section on slides (see 4.5.3 g))

Place the inclination device described in Figure 25 at the end of the centre line of the run-out section as shown in Figure 26 and move it towards the centre line of the sliding section until both rods of the inclination device give the smallest angle between the sliding section and the run-out section.

Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

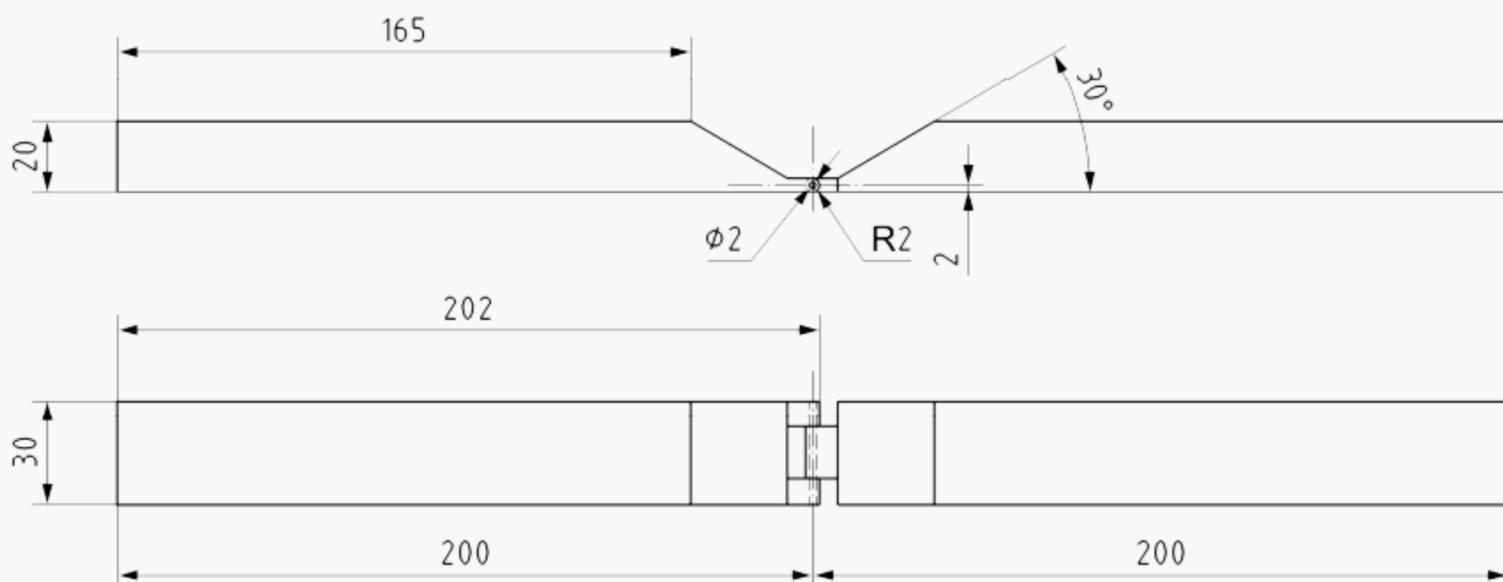


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Measure the angle between both rods of the inclination device.

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Dimensions in millimetres

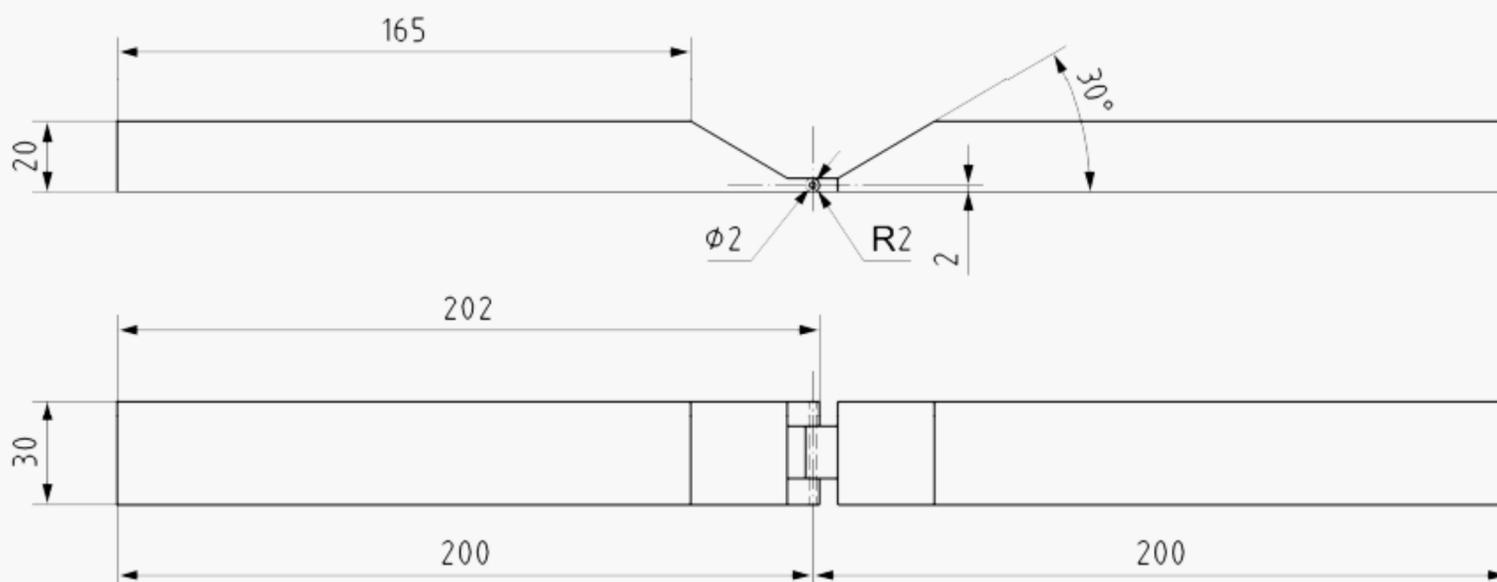


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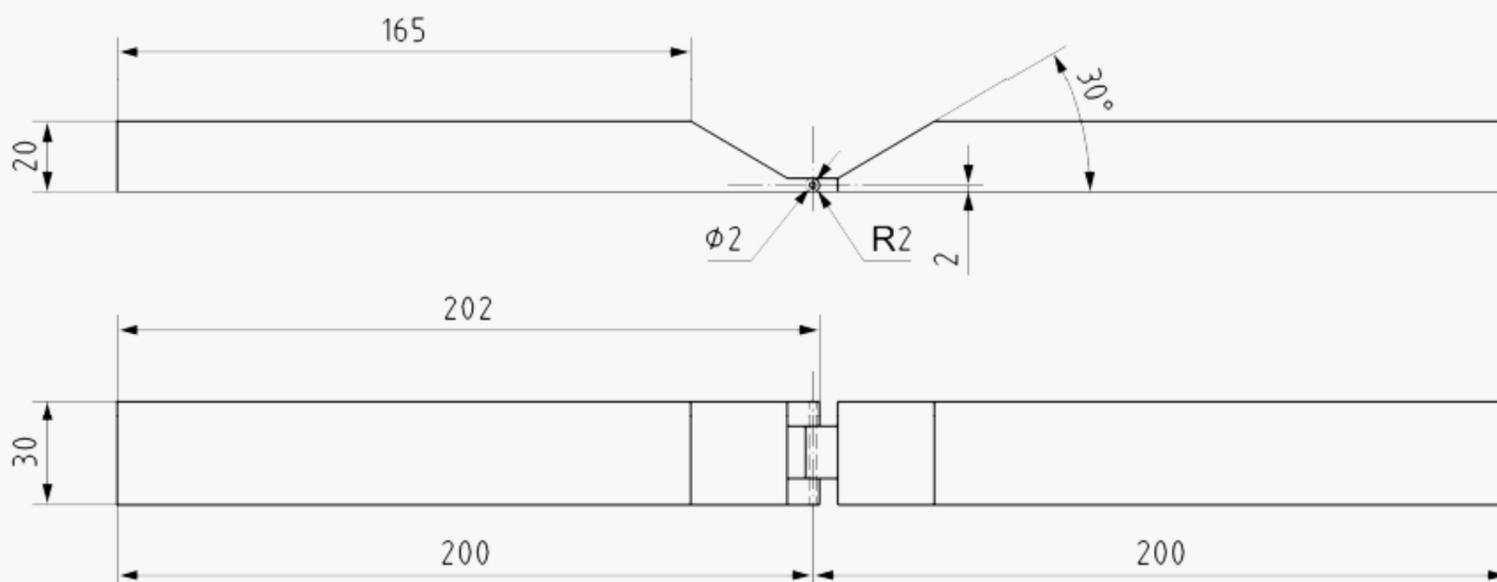


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Dimensions in millimetres

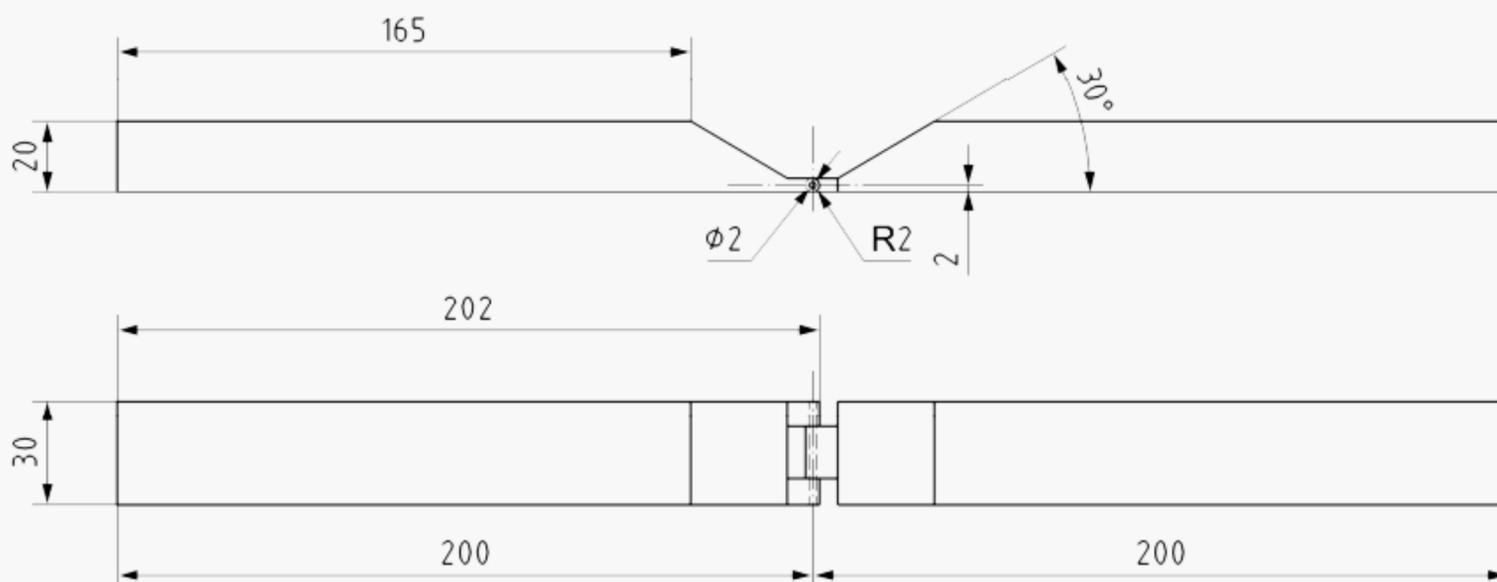


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Determine whether this minimum angle exceeds the values given in Table 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

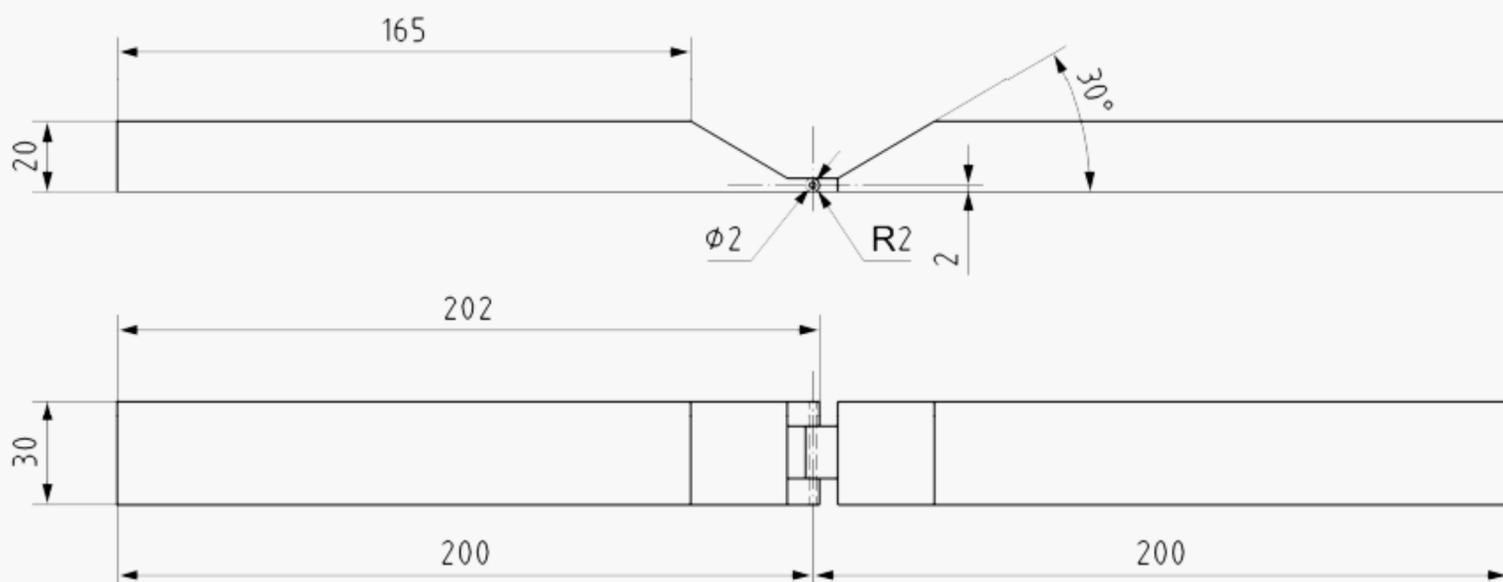


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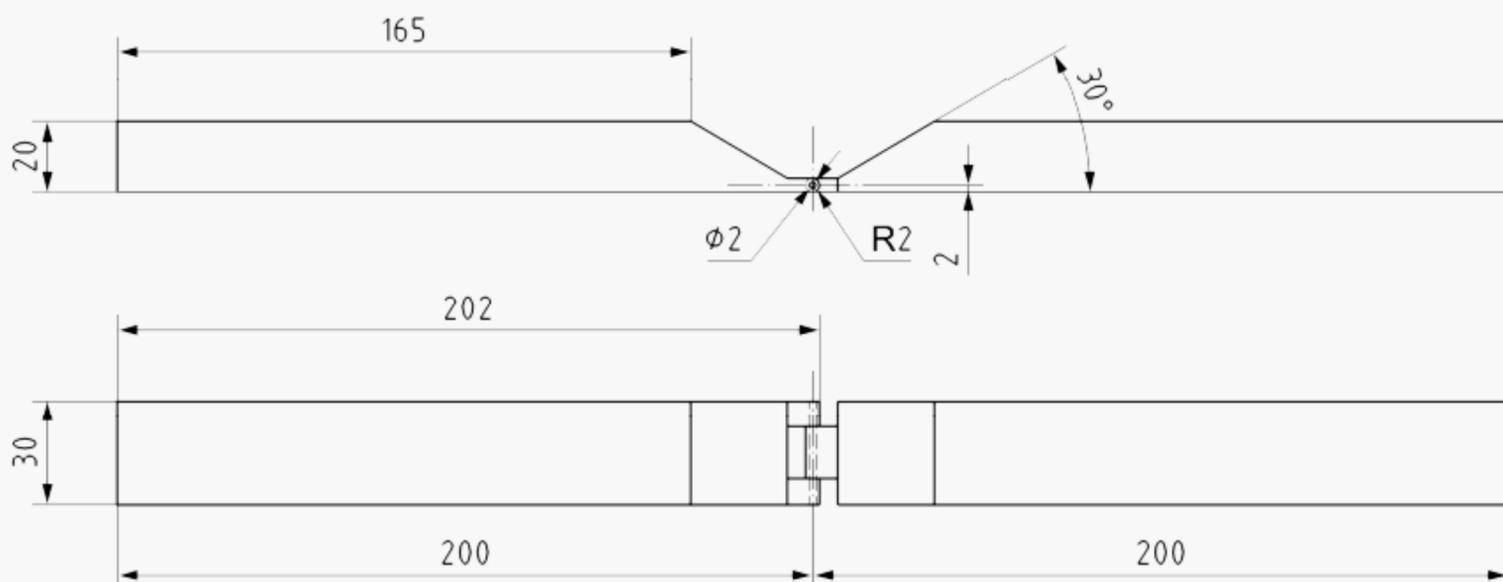


Figure 25 — Inclination device