

**Barnartiklar – Barngrindar – Säkerhetskrav och
provningmetoder**

**Child care articles – Safety barriers – Safety
requirements and test methods**

Europastandarden EN 1930:2000/A1:2005 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av EN 1930:2000/A1:2005.

The European Standard EN 1930:2000/A1:2005 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN 1930:2000/A1:2005.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1930:2000/A1

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ICS 97.190

English Version

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

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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.



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

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN 1930:2000/A1:2005 (E)

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

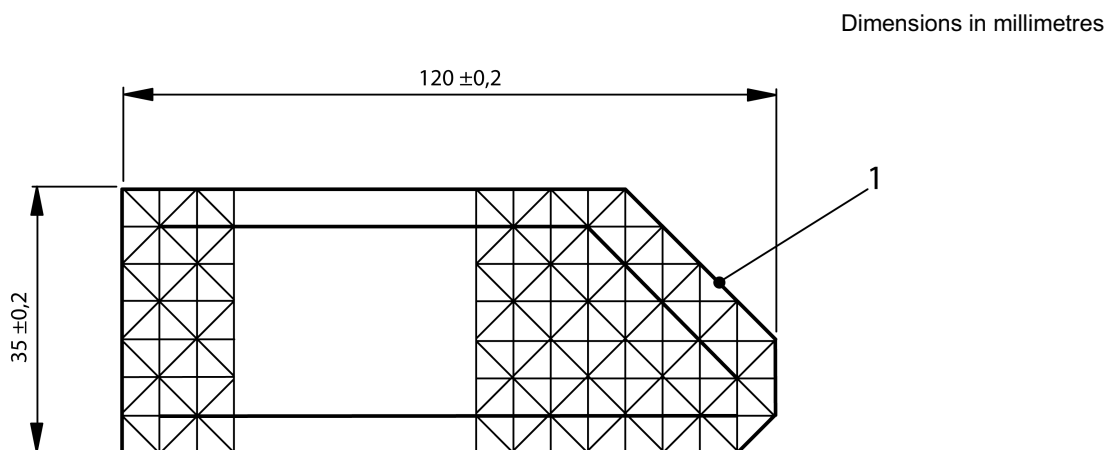
There shall be no footholds on rigid components when tested in accordance with 6.9.4.

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.



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.

EN 1930:2000/A1:2005 (E)

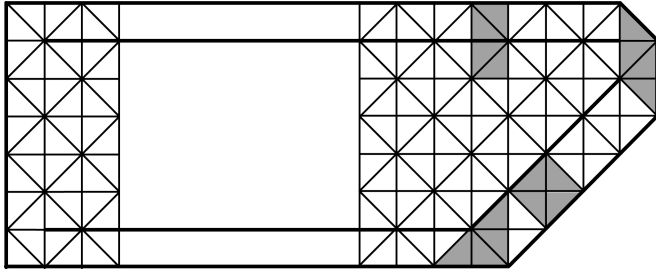
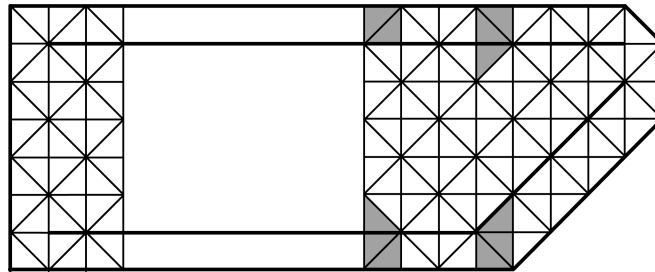


Figure 4 — Examples of obscured triangles indicating a foothold on a continuous structure

6.9.3.2 Non-continuous structure

A foothold exists on a non-continuous structure if two or more triangles marked on the template are completely obscured between the edge of the template and the bold lines of the template by the structure being checked. The two or more triangles on either side of the template shall have at least one side in common with each other, see Figure 5 below.



Key


 This shaded area denotes one triangle.

Figure 5 — Examples of obscured triangles indicating a foothold on a non-continuous structure

6.9.3.3 Wire, thin structures and similar parts

A foothold exists on a wire, thin structure and similar part if it projects across the bold lines on the template, see Figure 6 below. Any wire, thin structure or similar part with a maximum width of 5 mm should be checked in accordance with 6.9.4.3.