

UK INTERPRETATIONS GROUP

The BTHA's interpretations group consisting of BTHA members, test laboratories, manufacturers, importers and retailers has agreed upon the following interpretation.

Interpretation no.	073P
Date of submission	16/09/201
Standard/Directive	EN62115 – A2
Clause No	14.16
Clause Title	Construction

Question

Consider a plush toy that has an electronic music function. It is intended to be played with in the hands by the child. It also has a Velcro strap for attaching to a cot/pram etc. The toys battery compartment is accessible under a flap in the fabric that is secured by Velcro.

1. As this item is not “*intended*” to be fixed above a child but “*can*” be, is the clause applicable?

14.16 Battery toys for children where the intended fixed position of the battery compartment can be above a child shall have a battery compartment that prevents battery electrolyte leakage from the toy.

2. What is considered leakage from the toy?

During the test, water shall not leak from the toy.

For example;

i) Leakage from the battery compartment (so electrolyte is accessible only after lifting pocket)

or;

ii) Leakage from the complete toy – the electrolyte leaking must escape from the toy and appear on the external surface (in the case of our plush toy the outside surface of the plush)?

Interpretations Group Answer /Action

The toy is intended for infants and can be suspended by its strap and fixed above a child and therefore subject to the requirements of the clause.

It is thought that the requirement is intended to address dripping onto a child and not a child being able to gain access and touch electrolyte independently after it had leaked, otherwise all infant toys would have to meet this requirement.

Should electrolyte leak to the surface of the battery compartment and the surface of the battery compartment was accessible without the use of a tool this would be a non-compliance.

CEN Actions