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1、Hong Kong - Proposed Updates to Safety Standards for Toys and Children Products (2016.12.2)

香港-提出更新玩具和儿童产品安全标准 (2016.12.2)

he Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB) of Hong Kong has proposed adopting up-to-date safety standards for toys and some children’s products listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Toys and Children’s Products Safety Ordinance (Cap. 424).
香港商务及经济发展局（CEDB）建议采纳“玩具及儿童产品安全条例”附表1及2所列的玩具及部分儿童产品的最新安全标准。

The proposed changes to the standards are summarized below:
对标准的拟议修改概述如下：

Table 1: Proposed Updates to Standards for Toys listed in Schedule 1
表1：附表1所列玩具标准的拟议更新

Standard 标准	Current Version 当前版本	Updated Version 更新后版本	Name of Standard 标准名称
International Standard 国际标准	newly added) (最新增加)	ISO 8124-7:2015	Safety of toys - Part 7: Requirements and test methods for finger paints 玩具安全- 第7部分 手画颜料的要求和测试方法
European Standard 欧洲标准	BS EN 71-5:2013	BS EN 71-5:2015	Safety of toys - Part 5: Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets 玩具安全- 第5部分 化学玩具（套）除了试验性套件
	(newly added) (最新增加)	BS EN 71-13:2014	Safety of toys - Part 13: Olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games 玩具安全- 第13部分 嗅觉板游戏，化妆品包和阵阵游戏
	BS EN 62115:2005+A11:2012	BS EN 62115:2005+A12:2015	Electric toys – Safety 电玩具-安全

Table 1: Proposed Updates to Standards for Toys listed in Schedule 1
表1：附表1所列玩具标准的拟议更新

Children’s Product 儿童产品	Current Version 当前版本	Updated Version 更新后版本	Name of Standard 标准名称
Bunk beds for domestic use 国内使用的双层床	BS EN 747-1:2012 BS EN 747-2:2012	BS EN 747-1:2012+A1:2015 BS EN 747-2:2012+A1:2015	Furniture - Bunk beds and high beds – 家具-双层床和高床- a. Part 1: Safety, strength and durability requirements a.第一部分：安全，强度和耐久性要求 b. Part 2: Test methods b.第二部分：测试方法
Child safety barriers for domestic use 家庭使用的儿童安全栅栏	ASTM F1004-13	ASTM F1004-16b	Standard consumer safety specification for expansion gates and expandable enclosures 扩展门和可扩展机柜的标准消费者安全规范
Children’s high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs for domestic use 家用儿童高脚椅和多用途高脚椅	ASTM F404-14a	ASTM F404-16a	Standard consumer safety specification for high chairs 高脚椅的标准消费者安全规范
	ISO 9221-1:1992 ISO 9221-2:1992	ISO 9221-1:2015 ISO 9221-2:2015	Furniture - Children's high chairs – 家具-儿童高脚椅- Part 1: Safety requirements 第一部分：安全要求 Part 2: Test methods 第二部分：测试方法
Playpens for domestic use 家用护栏	ASTM F406-13	ASTM F406-15	Standard consumer safety specification for non-full-size baby cribs/play yards 非全尺寸婴儿床/游戏场的标准消费者安全规范
Wheeled child conveyances 轮式儿童交通工具	ASTM F833-13b	ASTM F833-15	Standard consumer safety performance specification for carriages and strollers 婴儿车的标准消费者安全性能规格

2、Canada - Proposed Expanding Scope of Total Lead Requirement (2016.12.5)

加拿大 - 总铅含量的要求拟议扩大范围 (2016.12.5)

Canada’s Department of Health has proposed the Consumer Products Containing Lead Regulations, applying the lead content requirement to a wider range of children’s products on top of mouth-contacting products. If the proposed regulations are approved, they shall repeal and replace SOR/2010-273 six months after publication.
加拿大卫生部提出了消费品中铅含量的规定，将铅含量要求扩展到更多种类的儿童口腔接触产品中。 如果拟议条例获得批准，则应在发布后六个月内废除并替换SOR / 2010-273。

Comparing the proposed regulations with SOR/2010-273:
将拟议条例与SOR / 2010-273相比较:

1. The proposed regulations apply to the following products:
1. 拟议条例适用于以下产品:
a. A product that is brought into contact with the user’s mouth during normal use, except for 产品在正常使用期间与使用者的口腔接触，除了
(i) a kitchen utensil厨房用具
(ii) a product that is subject to the Glazed Ceramics and Glassware Regulations; 受“釉面陶瓷和玻璃器皿规例”规限的产品;
b. Any clothing or clothing accessory that is intended for use by a child under 14 years of age; 任何供14岁以下儿童使用的衣服或服装配件;
c. A product that is intended for use in learning or play by a child under 14 years of age; (Note: Only products for children under 3 years of age are currently regulated.) 适用于14岁以下儿童学习或娱乐的产品; （ 注意： 目前仅限3岁以下儿童的产品受到监管。 ）
d. A book or similar printed product that is intended for a child under 14 years of age, except if it is 供14岁以下儿童使用的书籍或类似印刷品， 除了
(i) printed on paper or cardboard印刷在纸或纸板上
(ii) printed and bound in a conventional manner using conventional materials; 使用常规材料以常规方式印刷和结合
e. A product whose primary purpose is to facilitate the relaxation, sleep, hygiene, carrying or transportation of a child under four years of age. 主要目的是促进四岁以下儿童的放松，睡眠，卫生，携带或运输的产品。
2. The lead content limit of each accessible part of a product within the scope remains to be 90 mg/kg. 范围内产品的每个可及部分的铅含量限值仍为90 mg / kg.
3. The exemptions applied in both regulations are the same. An accessible part is exempted from the lead requirement if:
两项规定中适用的豁免相同。 如果出现以下情况，则可接触部件免除铅的要求：
a. Lead is necessary to produce an essential characteristic of the part; 铅是产生部件的基本特性所必需的;
b. No alternative part containing less lead is available; 没有可用的含铅少的替代部件;
c. The part does not release more than 90 mg/kg of lead. 该部件不释放超过90 mg / kg的铅。
4. The lead content or release of accessible parts can be determined by any methods in accordance with good laboratory practices. The test method for lead release is no longer restricted to EN 71-3. 可接触部件的铅含量或释放量可以通过任何方法根据良好的实验室规范来确定。 铅释放的测试方法不再限于EN 71-3。

Note/备注

- ☒ SOR/2010-273: Consumer Products Containing Lead (Contact with Mouth) Regulations
SOR / 2010-273：含铅（和嘴接触）消费品条例
- ☒ Accessible part means any part of a product that may be touched, licked, mouthed or swallowed during the reasonably foreseeable use of the product.
可接触部件是指产品的合理可预见的使用期间可能被触摸，舔舔，放入嘴巴或吞咽的产品的任何部分。
- ☒ EN 71-3: Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements
EN 71-3：玩具安全 - 第3部分：某些元素的迁移

3、Canada - Proposed amending Children’s Jewellery Regulations (2016.12.5)

加拿大-提议修订儿童珠宝法规 (2016.12.5)

Canada’s Department of Health has proposed to amend Children’s Jewellery Regulations, which include the amendment of the requirements of lead and addition of the requirements of cadmium. If the proposed regulations are approved, they shall repeal and replace SOR/2016-168 six months after publication. The followings are the amendments:
加拿大卫生部提议修订儿童珠宝法规，包括修订铅的限量要求和增加镉的限量要求。如果提议被批准，其发布六个月后即将废除和替代SOR/2016-168。以下为修订内容：

1. Children’s jewellery shall not contain more than 90 mg/kg of lead. 儿童珠宝的铅含量不能超过90mg/kg.
2. Children’s jewellery shall not contain more than 130 mg/kg of cadmium if the jewellery item is small enough to be totally enclosed in the small parts cylinder when a force of not more than 4.45 N is applied.
儿童珠宝如果在不超过4.45N的外力作用下能完全放入小部件筒，其镉含量不能超过130mg/kg。

4、EU - Approved Adding New Entry for Bisphenol A in Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (2016.12.14)

欧盟批准在REACH法规附录XVII中新增关于双酚A的章节 (2016.12.14)

The European Commission has published Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/2235 to amend Annex XVII to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. According to the Regulation, entry 66 for bisphenol A (BPA) shall be added as proposed.
欧盟委员会公布了关于REACH法规附录XVII的修订(EU) 2016/2235。根据法规，新增了第66章节关于双酚A的内容。
This Regulation shall enter into force on 2 January 2017, and the requirements regarding BPA shall be fulfilled by 2 January 2020.
该法规在2017年1月2日正式生效，而关于双酚A的要求将在2020年1月2日正式执行。
Entry 66 is intended to be added to Annex XVII as follows: 第66章节的内容如下：

66. Bisphenol A 双酚A CAS No 80-05-7 EC No 201-245-8	Shall not be placed on the market in thermal paper in a concentration equal to or greater than 0.02 % by weight after [date of entry into force + 36 months] 热敏纸中双酚A的含量大于等于0.02%不得投放于市场（36个月后正式生效）
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The Directive 2014/81/EU Amending 2009/48/EC (Effective date: Dec. 21.2015) ,which introduces specific limit values for Bisphenol A in toys. Specific limit values for chemicals used in toys intended for use by children under 36 months or in other toys intended to be placed in the mouth adopted in accordance with Article 46(2) :
2009/48/EC玩具指令关于玩具中双酚A的修订2014/81/EU相关内容（生效日期：2015年12月21日）。如下3岁以下儿童玩具或可放入口中的儿童玩具中双酚A的特殊迁移量：

Substance 物质	CAS No.	Limit Value 限量要求
Bisphenol A 双酚A	80-05-7	0.1mg/l (migration limit) in accordance with the methods laid down in EN71-10:2005 and EN71-11:2005 0.1 mg/l (迁移量) 参考 EN71-10:2005 和EN71-11:2005的测试方法

5、Canada - Approved Amending Toys Regulations to Clear Ambiguity (2016.12.16)

The Canada Gazette has published SOR/2016-302 to clarify a small set of existing requirements under SOR/2011-17 Toys Regulations. No additional requirements are being introduced. The amendment shall be effective immediately.
加拿大公报发行SOR/2016-302法规，明确修订了关于玩具法规SOR 2011-17里面的部分内容。没有新增的要求。修正法案将立即生效。

Major amendments/主要修正案

- Section 27 regarding plastic materials in toys has been revised.
条款27 关于玩具里面的塑料材料修订。 具体如下:
a. The requirement on using materials that are “considered acceptable for use in the manufacture of food packaging materials and food containers” as plastic toy components shall be repealed.
在食品包装材料以及食品容器中认为是可接受的塑料材料的在塑料玩具中要求去除。
b. The phthalate requirements shall be repealed as they are already covered by SOR/2016-188 Phthalates Regulations.
邻苯的要求去除，因为这个要求已经在SOR/2016-188覆盖了。
- Section 43 on the leakage prohibition for batteries used in toys, and the corresponding methods of vibration test and drop test in Schedule 9 shall be repealed. Reasons for this include the following:
条款43里面关于玩具里面使用的电池避免泄露测试条款，以及相关的振动测试和跌落测试要求去除。理由如下：
a. Today’s battery technology and construction have addressed and minimized the leakage hazards;
a. 现有的电池技术和结构已经减少并避免了电池的泄露危害；
b. Most modern toys that are operated with replaceable batteries are not sold with batteries; and
b. 大都数玩具都是使用可更换电池并且售卖的时候也是不带电池的；
c. Battery manufacturers do not make batteries that are uniquely intended for toys.
c. 电池制造商并不会制造专门设计在玩具里使用的电池。

- Test methods for substances in toy and stuffing materials in dolls, plush toys and soft toys shall be modified:
- 关于玩偶，毛绒玩具和软体玩具的填充材料的化学物质测试方法的变化：
a. Schedule 2 regarding toxicity determination by animal test methods
a. 目录2 关于动物实验测试方法的毒性分析
b. Schedule 3 regarding test methods for determining if a substance is excessively corrosive, irritant or an excessively strong sensitizer:
b. 目录3里面关于定义产品是否高度腐蚀，高度刺激或者高度敏感
This part shall be revised by clarifying the meaning of “judged on human experience” and “substantial number of persons”.
这部分修订明确了用人体试验判断以及大量的人体试验测试

Other editorial changes/其他编辑变化

- Section 7 regarding small parts
第7部分关于小部件的变化
- Section 26 regarding corrosive substances, irritants or sensitizers
第26部分关于腐蚀，刺激性物质或者过敏性物质的变化
- Section 29 regarding stuffing requirements for dolls, plush toys and soft toys
第26部分关于玩偶，毛绒玩具以及软体玩具的填充材料变化

6、Australia - Approves State Interim Ban and Proposes National Interim Ban for Decorative Alcohol Fuelled Burners (2016.12.22)

In five states and one territory of Australia, an immediate 60-day interim ban has been approved to impose on the sale of decorative alcohol fuelled burners (also known as ethanol burners). The interim ban commences on 21 December 2016 in Western Australian (WA), Victoria (VIC), New South Wales (NSW), Queensland (QLD) and South Australia (SA), and on 22 December 2016 in Australian Capital Territory (ACT). On the other hand, a national interim ban has also been proposed for such burners.
在澳大利亚的五个州和一个地区，一个即时生效的针对装饰用酒精为燃料的炉子（也被称为乙醇炉）为期60天的临时禁令已经被批准。这个临时禁令在西澳大利亚州，维多利亚州，新西南威尔州，昆士兰和南澳大利亚州从2016年12月21日开始执行，在澳大利亚首都直辖区从2016年12月22日开始执行，另一方面，针对这种炉子国家临时禁令也已经被提议。

Note/备注

Decorative alcohol fuelled burners: Devices designed for domestic use producing a flame using alcohol as fuel, primarily for decorative purpose, excluding each of the following:
装饰用的以酒精为燃料的炉子：设计用于装饰用的设备通过使用酒精为原料产生火焰，主要目的是装饰，不包括以下用途的设备：
o those with a power output of more than 4.5 kW;
那些输出功率超过4.5kW的设备；
o those that require installation in a fixed position;
那些需要固定安装的设备；
o those designed for food warming
那些设计目的是为了加热食品的设备。

澳大利亚-针对装饰用途的以酒精为燃料的炉子批准州临时禁令和提议国家临时禁令 (2016.12.22)

7、Korea – Approved Amendments to Guidelines for Children's Products (2016.12.28)

韩国 - 批准儿童产品指南的修正案 (2016.12.28)

The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) has issued KATS Notice No. 2016-598 to adopt amendments to the "Guidelines for Children's Products". This notice has already come into effect. Here are highlights of these guidelines:
韩国技术和标准机构(KATS)发布了第2016 – 598号通告：将采用“儿童产品指南”的修正案。此通告即时生效。

如下是这份指南的主要内容：

- The reports which can prove the products conforming to safety standards shall be provided for children's products that do not have individual standard, including:
报告需要证明没有单独的标准的儿童产品符合相关的安全标准，包括:
a) The product is used in combination with other products and there may be a potential risk of injury due to combined use.
该产品与其他产品结合使用后可能有一个潜在的受伤的风险。
b) The product has an individual standard and there is a component with additional functions.
产品有一个单独的标准，但是产品上的部件有额外的功能。
c) The product is not included in the scope of individual standards, but it serves as a range of items managed by an individual standard.
产品的范围不包括在单独的标准，但是该标准会管控这个系列的产品。
d) The product deemed to have accident or has or a potential risk of injury in the domestic and foreign countries, and it has applicable national or international product safety standard.
产品在国内和国外有意外伤害或潜在的受伤风险，且该产品有对应的国际性标准。
Note: For the imported products, the report which can prove that the product conforms to safety standards of the importing country or it is sold without restriction according to safety requirements in the major exporting country, is permitted.
注：针对进口产品，报告可以证明该产品符合进口国家的安全标准或销售的出口国没有安全要求方面的限制，是被允许的。
- If product contains a component which is governed by another law, the safety certification institution has the right to request the operator to verify and prove that the product conforms to the related law. 如果产品包含一个组件是由另一个法律来管控的，安全认证机构有权要求生产商进行核实并提供证明产品符合该法律的证明文件。
- Labelling information shall be labelled in Hangul, and the important information which can affect the safety of use shall be distinguishable (different sizes or colours).
标签信息应当贴上韩语，会影响安全使用的重要信息应当区分(不同大小或颜色)。

8、France - Proposed Mandatory Labelling Requirements for Combustible Air Fresheners (2016.12.28)

法国 - 提出了针对可燃性空气清新剂的强制标签要求 (2016.12.28)

The Ministry of the Environmental, Energy and Marine Affairs has proposed regulations on labelling the safety precautions on combustible air fresheners including incense and scented candles.
环境、能源及海洋事务部针对可燃性空气清新剂,包括焚香和香味蜡烛加贴安全防护标签提出了法规。
Combustible air fresheners offered for sale (including distance selling) or distributed free of charge shall display the following information clearly and legibly on the packaging, and on the product description in the case of distance selling:
可燃空气清新剂出售（包括远程销售）或免费发放的产品应明确和清晰的在包装上或远程销售的情况下显示以下信息:

Ventiler la pièce après utilisation
(Meaning: Make sure the room is well ventilated after use)
(意思：确保使用后房间保持通风)
Eviter d'inhaler directement la fumée
(Meaning: Avoid directly inhaling the smoke)
(意思：避免直接吸入烟雾)

Alternatively, combustible air fresheners that are labelled according to NF EN 16740:2015 are considered to meet the above labelling requirements.
If approved, the regulations are anticipated to be enforced from 1 July 2018. However, if the products have been placed on the market before this date, they have to be labelled according to the new requirements by 1 January 2020.
此外,根据NF EN 16740:2015标注的可燃性空气清新剂也是符合以上标签要求的。如果此提议获得通过,此法案预计在2018年7月1日生效。然而,如果在此日期前投放市场的产品在2020年1月1日之后将按照新的标准。



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Final Rule to the implement the emission standards and other provisions of the Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act, enacted as Title VI of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2697.

美国环境保护属(EPA)颁布了最终符合木制品甲醛释放要求及其他规定，法规为毒性物质控制条例（TSCA）第五部分，15 U.S.C 2697。

he Final Rule shall be effective on 10 February 2017. However, after 12 December 2017, all manufacturers (including importers), fabricators, suppliers, distributors, and retailers of composite wood products, and component parts or finished goods shall comply with this standard, subject to the following:
最终条例将于2017年2月10日起实施。从2017年12月12起，所有复合木制品，部件和成品的生产商（包括进口商），工厂，供应商，分销商和零售商需要符合相应要求：

I) Requirement for Composite Wood Product Producers 复合木产品生产商

Emission Requirement 释放要求		Compliance date 复合日期
Hardwood plywood(made with a veneer core or a composite core) 硬木胶合板（单芯胶合板和复合芯胶合板）	0.05ppm	2017/12/12
Particleboard 颗粒板	0.09ppm	
MDF	0.11ppm	
Thin MDF 薄MDF	0.13ppm	

Products of composite wood product must be certified by an EPA TSCA title VI TPC.
复合木产品生产商需要由EPA TSCA title VI TPC（第三方认证机构）认证。
From 12 December 2017, panels must be labeled with the producer’s name, lot number, TPC number and a statement of compliance with TSCA title VI.
从2017年12月12日起,木板需要标示生产商姓名，批号，TPC号码和TSCA title VI符合声明。

II) Requirement for producers of laminated products 层压产品生产商

After 12 December 2017, laminated product producers must comply with the requirements of this part that are applicable to fabricators.
2017年12月12日之后，层压产品生产商必须符合本部分适用于制造商的要求。
After 12 December, 2023, producers of laminated products must comply with the requirements of this part that are applicable to hardwood plywood panel producers (in addition to the requirements of this part that are applicable to fabricators) except as provided in the exemption the definition of “hardwood plywood”.
2023年12月12日之后，层压产品生产商必须符合本部分适用于硬木胶合板生产商的要求(除适用于制造商的本部分要求外)，豁免中定义的“硬木胶合板”除外。
After 12 December 2023, producers of laminated products that are exempt from the definition of “hardwood plywood” must comply with the record keeping requirements (in addition to the requirements of this part that are applicable to fabricators).
2023年12月12日之后，不适用于“硬木胶合板”定义的层压产品生产商必须遵守记录保存要求(除适用于制造商的本部分要求外)。
Composite wood products manufactured (including imported) before 12 December, 2017 may be sold, supplied, offered for sale, or used to fabricate component parts or finished goods at any time.
2017年12月12日之前生产（包括进口）的复合木制品可以用于出售，供应，出售或制造零部件和成品。

III) Labeling Requirements 标签要求

The Member State Committee (MSC) unanimously agreed on the identification of four substances of very high concern (SVHCs): bisphenol A, PFDA, PTAP and 4-HPbI

欧盟成员国委员会（MSC）全体一致通过将SVHC评议物质中的双酚A（BPA）、全氟癸酸（PFDA）及其钠盐和铵盐、支链与直链的4-庚基酚（4-HPbI），4-叔戊基苯酚（PTAP）四种物质认定为SVHC候选物质

ECHA will include these substances in the Candidate List in January 2017.
ECHA会在2017年1月将这些物质加入清单。
As no unanimous agreement was reached by the MSC on the SVHC identification of PTBP and TMA, ECHA will submit the MSC opinions and the minority positions on these two substances to the European Commission. The Commission subsequently has three months to prepare draft proposals on their identification as SVHCs and take a final decision in its committee procedure.
另外两种评议物质4-叔丁基苯酚（PTBP）和1,2,4-苯三酸酐（TMA）由于少数国家的不同意见，将在后续三个月的时间里准备草案以及按照委员会流程来作出最终是否加入的决定。

French Avis intended for importers and distributors of necklaces and bracelets constituted by natural materials (amber, wood of hazel tree, box tree or seeds of job), often presented as having soothing virtues for teething, intended for the young children (from their birth up to the age of approximately 2 years) has been published at the Official Journal of French republic (JORF) of 17th december 2016

2016年12月17号法国官方杂志（JORF）发布了由天然材料（如琥珀，榛子，黄杨树或者其种子）制成的手镯和项链的相关要求。这类产品主要设计给幼童（从婴儿刚出生到大约2岁年龄）作为出牙时期的抚慰用途使用

These necklaces or bracelets made of amber or in vegetable pearls are subjected to the general obligation of safety as mentioned by the article L.421-1 of the code of the consumption, and have to present the safety which the consumers can legally expect and, besides, be accompanied with precautions of use and with adequate warnings.

这些由琥珀或者是植物珍珠做成的项链或手镯在消费编码L.421-1章节提到相应的安全要求，产品不仅需要能够满足消费者期待的安全要求，并且要求标注上产品合适的警告语以及产品使用注意事项

In the absence of a specific standard, the tests from the EN71-1: 2014 standard concerning the safety of toys (mechanical and physical properties) can serve as relevant reference table to make sure of the safety of necklaces and bracelets intended for the less than three-year-old children.

由于产品没有针对性标准，为了确保设计给三岁以下儿童使用的项链和手镯满足相关安全要求，参考玩具物理机械方面的安全标准EN 71-1:2014

These tests contain the following requirements:

标准里面包含下面的要求:

- To cover the risk of strangulation bound to the collision (or hanging) of the necklace (clause 8.38): the clasp must open under a force of 25 N whatever is the perimeter of the necklace;

条款8.38覆盖了项链的缠绕风险: 不管项链的周长，项链的扣子必须要在小于25N作用下打开；

- To cover the risk of suffocation (clause 8.4.2.1), after opening of the clasp, the thread has to resist a tensile force of 90 N without releasing any small parts which enter completely the small parts cylinder;

条款8.4.2.1覆盖了产品的窒息危害，在项链扣子打开后，项链必须能够承受90N拉力测试，且拉力测试后要求不能产生小部件；

- In case of magnetized clasp, besides the above tension test, it is advisable to check if the magnetic flux index is not too high with regard to the requirement given in the EN 71-1 standard.

对于磁铁形式的扣子，除了拉力测试之外，磁铁扣的磁通量不能超过EN 71-1标准的要求。

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