



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 13869:2016

Lighters - Child safety requirements for lighters - Safety requirements and test methods

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I.S. EN 13869:2016

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NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

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National Foreword

I.S. EN 13869:2016 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 13869:2016, Lighters - Child safety requirements for lighters - Safety requirements and test methods

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 13869

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2016

ICS 97.180

Supersedes EN 13869:2002+A1:2011

English Version

Lighters - Child safety requirements for lighters - Safety requirements and test methods

Briquets - Exigences de sécurité enfants pour les
briquets - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai

Feuerzeuge - Anforderungen an die Kindersicherheit
von Feuerzeugen - Sicherheitsanforderungen und
Prüfverfahren

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 13869:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 355 "Project Committee - Lighters", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2016.

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 document supersedes EN 13869:2002+A1:2011.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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Introduction

This European Standard is based on US consumer product safety standard for cigarette lighters, given in 16 CFR, Chapter II, Part 1210 "Safety standard for cigarette lighters" of 12 July 1993.

Certain mechanical test methods have been introduced as an alternative to the Child Test Panel for some types of ignition mechanism. It is recognized that assessing lighters with child test panels can be expensive, can go against ethical principles, can take a considerable time and can lead to problems with enforcement. Under a mandate from the European Commission to CEN, it was therefore necessary to devise at least equally effective and reliable but less onerous alternatives for verifying the child-resistance of lighters. It should be noted that the alternative mechanical tests are not mandatory and that the child test panel assessment may still be carried out.

The mechanical test methods have been based upon the findings and recommendations from a study on child resistance requirements for cigarette lighters that was commissioned in 2011 and undertaken between November 2011 and April 2013. This report has been accepted by the European Commission.

It has not been possible to define technical parameters for all child-resistant mechanisms in use and only some types of ignition mechanisms are within the scope of the mechanical tests. It is possible that other types of ignition mechanisms (for example sliders and flint mechanisms) might be addressed at a later date.

An alternative to the full child panel test method, based on the sequential method, has also been introduced.

Life time has been included in the mechanical test method. No concerns have been raised about the validity of the child panel test but it is anticipated that the child panel test could be reviewed in the future to harmonize the test methods of the life time of the child resistance of the lighter.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies child safety requirements for lighters.

This European Standard does not apply to matches or any other lighting device intended primarily for igniting materials other than smoking materials, such as fuel for fireplaces, or for charcoal, or gas-fired grills.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN ISO 9994, *Lighters — Safety specification (ISO 9994)*

EN ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

lighter

manually operated flame-producing device employing a fuel, including butane or liquid fuel, normally used for deliberately igniting in particular cigarettes, cigars and pipes, and which may foreseeably be used to ignite materials such as paper and wicks of candles and lanterns, manufactured with an integral supply of fuel, whether intended to be refuelled or not

Note 1 to entry: A price threshold for lighters, whether they are refillable or not, is applied in countries outside the European Union where child-resistance requirements are in force (US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand) of a customs valuation or ex-factory price under US \$ 2,25; this corresponds with the threshold of EURO 2,00 initially defined in the standard EN 13869:2002.

3.2

refillable repairable lighter

refillable lighters for which producers provide on request to the competent authorities the necessary documentation substantiating that the lighters are designed, manufactured and placed on the market such as to ensure a continual expected safe use over a lifetime of at least five years, subject to repair, and which fulfil in particular all of the following:

- a written guarantee of at least two years for each lighter, in accordance with Directive 1999/44/EC Article 6 of the European Parliament and of the Council; this guarantee is in addition to the consumers' rights granted under Article 3 thereof;
- the practical possibility for the lighter to be repaired and safely refilled over the entire lifetime, including in particular a repairable ignition mechanism;
- parts that are not consumable, but are likely to wear out or fail in continual use after the guarantee period, are accessible for replacement or repair under the producer's responsibility by an authorized or specialized after-sales service centre based in the European Union

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