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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA**

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GB 19865–2005/IEC 62115: 2003

Electric toys—Safety

电玩具的安全

(IEC 62115: 2003, IDT)

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Contents

FOREWORD	1
IEC FOREWORD	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1 Scope	1
2 Normative References	2
3 Definitions	4
4 General requirement	9
5 General conditions for the tests	10
6 Criteria for reduced testing	13
7 Marking and instructions	14
8 Power input	19
9 Heating and abnormal operation	20
10 Electric strength at operating temperature	25
11 Moisture resistance	26
12 Electric strength at room temperature	27
13 Mechanical strength	28
14 Construction	28
15 Protection of cords and wires	31
16 Components	32
17 Screws and connections	33
18 Clearances and creepage distances	35
19 Resistance to heat and fire	35
20 Radiation, toxicity and similar hazards	37
Annex A (Normative) Experimental sets	38
Annex B (Normative) Needle-flame test	41
Annex C (Normative) Automatic controls and switches	42
Annex D (Informative) Sequence of the tests of Clause 19	44
Annex E (Normative) Toys incorporating lasers and light-emitting diodes	45
Bibliography	47

FOREWORD

All technical contents of this Standard are mandatory.

This Standard is identical to IEC 62115: 2003 *ELECTRIC TOYS – SAFETY* and with amendment A1: 2004. Annex A, Annex B, Annex C and Annex E of this Standard are normative annex, Annex D is informative annex.

The main differences between the standard and IEC 62115:

In normative references of Chapter 2, in accordance with the national conditions in China, "GB 1002" and "GB 1003" will replace the "IEC 60083" standard in English, these differences have been incorporated into the text and identified by a single vertical line in page margin of involved terms.

This standard is identical to the IEC 62115: 2003, it has A1 amendment (2004), the amendment content have been incorporated into the text of this standard and identified by a single vertical line in page margin of the text.

From the implementation date of this standard, the Annex A.A. Battery-powered Toy of GB 6675-2003 is replaced by this standard.

This Standard is proposed by China National Light Industry Council.

This Standard is under the jurisdiction of National Technical Committee on Household Appliances Condenser of Standardization Administration of China and National Technical Committee on Toys of Standardization Administration of China.

The responsible drafting organizations are China Testing & Inspection Institute for Household Electric Appliances, Certification Center of Light Industry Council, Guangzhou Testing & Inspection Institute for Household Electrical Appliances, Toy Testing Technology Center of Guangdong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Shanghai Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision, Shantou Chenghai Meijiaxin Plastic Toy Co., Ltd, Shantou Hengtai Plastic Industrial Co., Ltd, Shanghai C.c.lee Model Co., Ltd and Guangdong Auldey Toys Industrial Co., Ltd.

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IEC FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.

2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.

3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.

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6) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication

may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 62115 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 61: Safety of household and similar electrical appliances.

This consolidated version of IEC 62115 is based on the first edition and its amendment 1.

The text of this collateral standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
61/2263/FDIS	61/2323/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this collateral standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

NOTE The following print types are used:

- requirements: in roman type;
- test specifications: in italic type;
- notes: in small roman type.

Words in bold in the text are defined in Clause 3. When a definition concerns an adjective, the adjective and the associated noun are also in bold.

The committee has decided that the contents of the base publication and its amendments will remain unchanged until 2004. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed;
- withdrawn
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

The following differences exist in the countries indicated below.

— 14.2: The requirement that controls shall not be incorporated in the transformer applies to all toys (CENELEC countries).

This bilingual version of this Standard will be published.

INTRODUCTION

It has been assumed in the drafting of this International Standard that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people.

As a general rule, toys are designed and manufactured for particular categories of children. Their characteristics are related to the age and stage of development of the children and their intended use presupposes certain capabilities.

Accidents are frequently due to a toy either being given to a child for whom it is not intended or being used for a purpose other than for which it was designed. This standard does not eliminate parental responsibility for the appropriate selection of toys. It is assumed that when choosing a toy or a game, account is taken of the physical and mental development of the child who will be playing with it.

The aim of this standard is to reduce risks when playing with toys, especially those risks that are not evident to users. However, it has to be recognized that some toys have risks inherent in their use that cannot be avoided. Consideration has been given to reasonably foreseeable use, bearing in mind that children are not generally as careful as adults.

While this standard applies to new toys, it nevertheless takes into account the wear and tear of toys in use.

The fact that a toy complies with this standard does not absolve parents and other persons in charge of a child from the responsibility of supervising the child. Supervision is also necessary when children of various ages have access to the same toy.

This standard covers the whole range of electric toys from small button cell operated lights to large sit-on cars powered by lead-acid cells. This results in different requirements and tests according to the type of toy. For some toys, testing can be reduced if particular criteria are met (see Clause 6).

A toy that complies with the text of this standard will not necessarily be judged to comply with the safety principles of the standard if, when examined and tested, it is found to have other features that impair the level of safety covered by these requirements.

A toy employing materials or having forms of construction differing from those detailed in the requirements of this standard may be examined and tested according to the intent of the requirements and, if found to be substantially equivalent, may be judged to comply with the standard.

Electric toys—Safety

1 Scope

This Standard deals with the safety of toys that have at least one function dependent on electricity.

NOTE 1 Examples of toys also within the scope of this standard are

- constructional sets;
- experimental sets;
- functional toys (models that have a function similar to an appliance or installation used by adults);
- video toys (toys consisting of a screen and activating means, such as a joystick or keyboard.
Separate screens having a rated voltage exceeding 24 V are not considered to be a part of the toy).

Additional requirements for experimental sets are given in Annex A.

Toys using electricity for secondary functions are within the scope of this standard.

NOTE 2 A doll's house having an interior lamp is an example of such a toy.

Additional requirements for toys incorporating lasers and light-emitting diodes are given in Annex E.

In order to comply with this standard, electric toys also have to comply with Annex A in GB 6675-2003, since it covers hazards other than those arising by the use of electricity.

NOTE 3 Transformers for toys and battery chargers are not considered to be a toy, even if supplied with it.

NOTE 4 If it is intended that a child also plays with the packaging, the latter is considered to be part of the toy.

NOTE 5 This standard does not apply to

- toy steam engines;



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