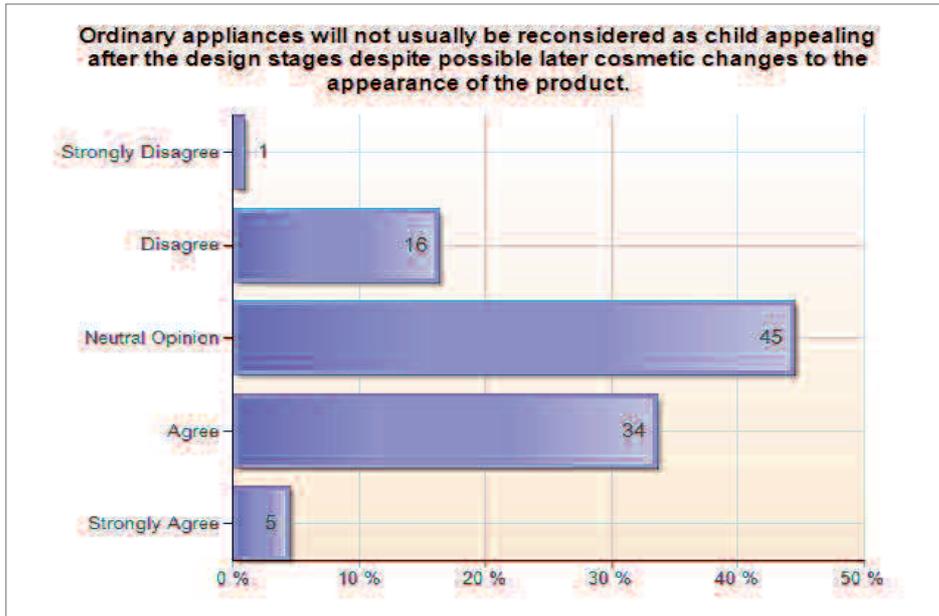


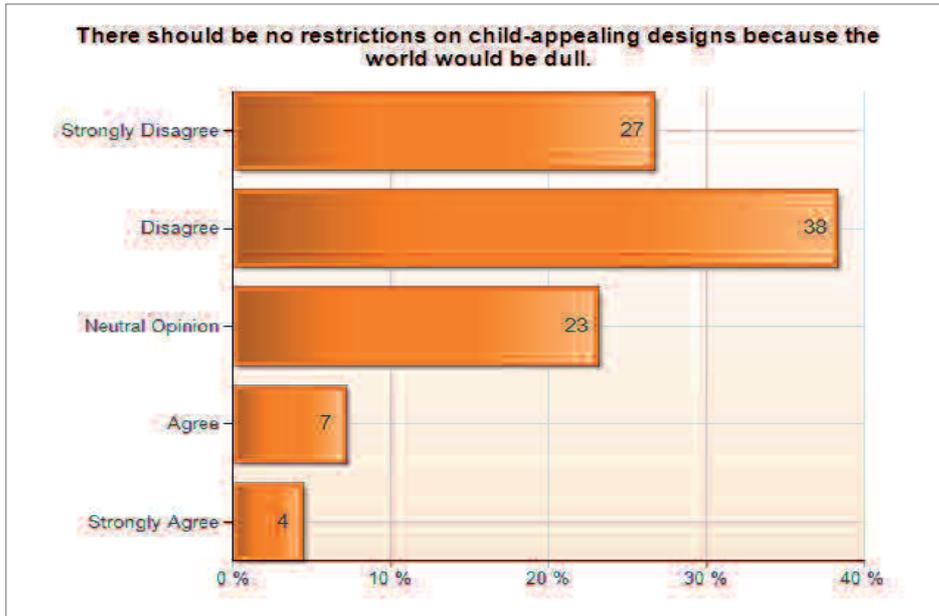
Question 58



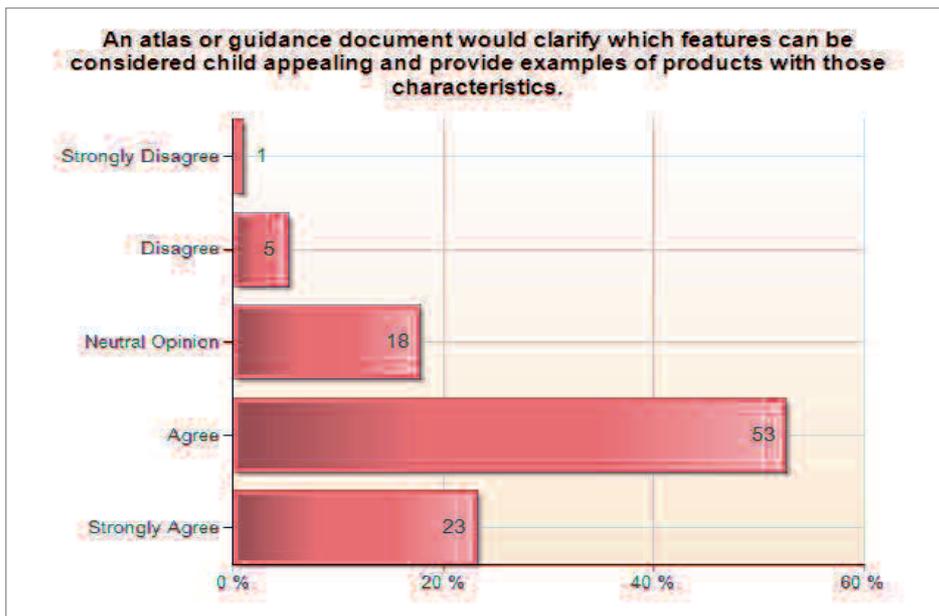
Question 59



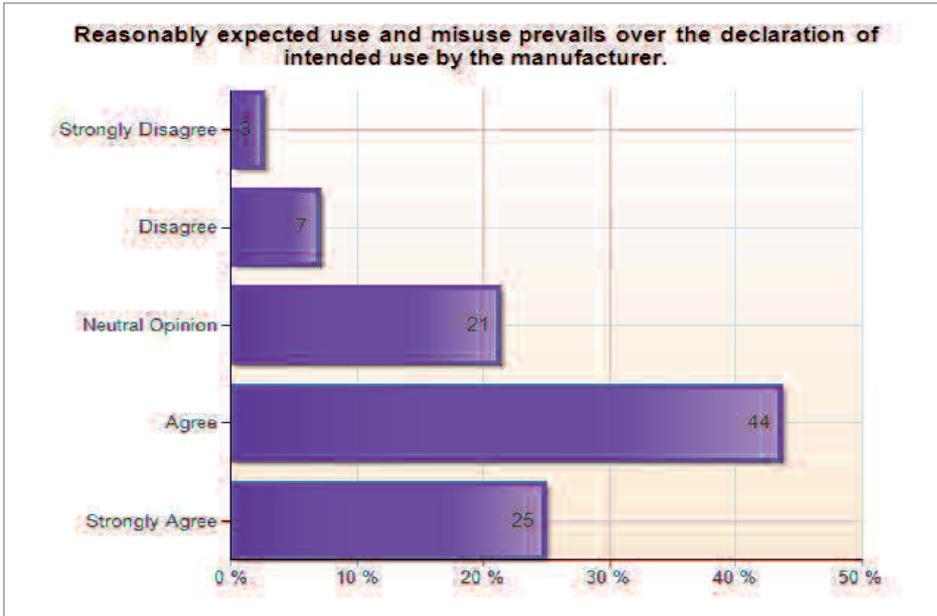
Question 60



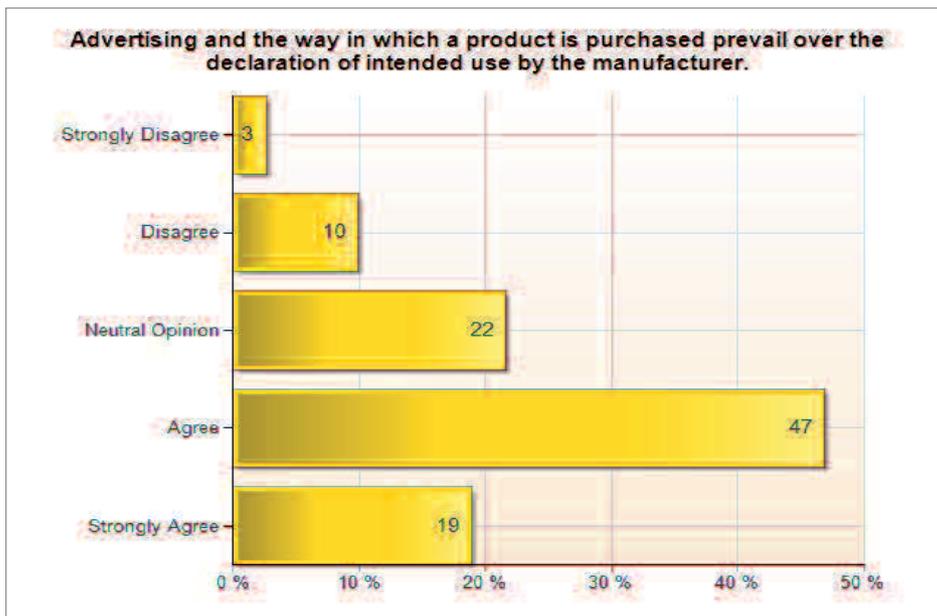
Question 61



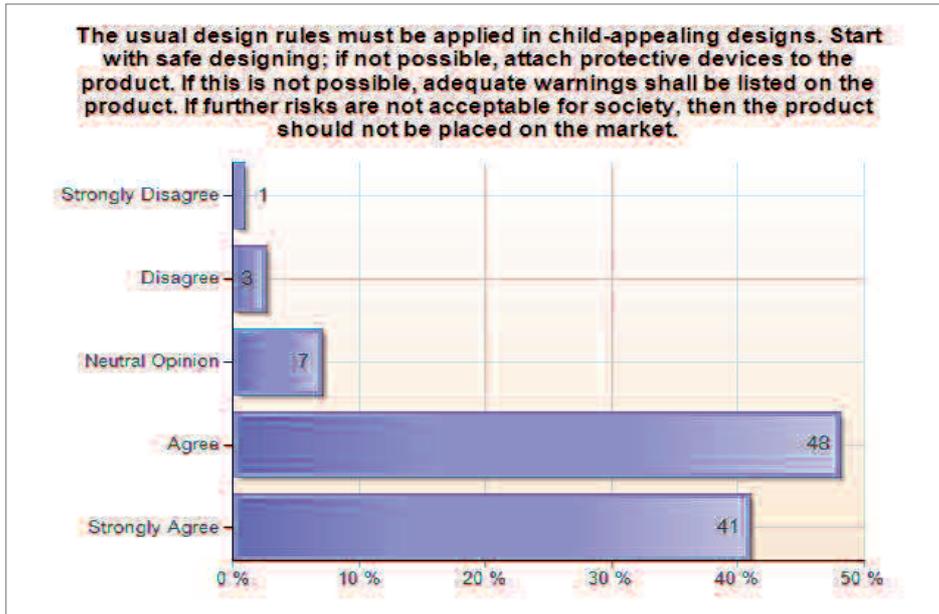
Question 62



Question 63



Question 64



Question 65

Please include any general comments you have about the questionnaire in the box below.

RESULTS: All of the 26 comments are listed below.

1. 20 Children younger than 8 years of age use some appliances safely after they are given instructions on how to use the appliances. What is the minimum age? 31 Foreseeable but minor injuries to children as a consequence of handling appliances are acceptable when no professional medical treatment is needed because this is normal in the learning process by which a child becomes an adult. It is inevitable but can it ever be acceptable? 34 Parents are responsible for ensuring that their children do not play, handle or interfere with electrical appliances unless they are mature enough and able to use them safely. Parents can never be everywhere at the same time. Especially if more than one child. 37 A warning on the child-appealing appliance that this may contain parts that can be hot or sharp (e.g. surfaces or edges used for functional purposes), makes it unnecessary to require constructional changes to the appliance to overcome risks related to these hot surfaces or sharp edges. Do both: warnings and constructional changes. 42 If, by statement of the manufacturer, children are not the target group, the product should not be considered as child appealing and proper and safe use of the appliance by children should be ensured by adult supervision. Why should the children play with appliance if they are not the target group?
2. Children are born with out any knowledge. It is the parent's responsibility to educate and supervise children - there is no substitute to that. Children have their own mind when choosing what to play with it. An ordinary normal looking appliance can be appealing to certain children. The greatest risk may arise when an appliance resembles a toy a child already has or wishes to have. In this case the child's parents should recognise the risk.
3. Each case is individual. Standards and safety are needed in any appliance. Child like or not. Lets for example take a bedroom lamp shade which is decorated with a cartoon. It is surely safer than an non cartoon one as this is specifically designed for childrens rooms .
4. Definition of requirements of what is child appealing and what's not need to be developed. These definitions need to be stable during design processes - use of products and pssobile actions of market surveillance authorities.
5. Parents should grow up their children safe and make them ready for life
6. Good survey, careful writing :)
7. Any risk, no matter how minor it is should be excluded from the production of electrical appliances.
8. The questionnaire is very limiting in its answer possibilities. Only products that are strictly and absolutely evidently child appealing should be subject to extra regulation. Products that have a vivacious colour scheme or have designs such as flowers/ boats etc are not strictly child appealing.

Question 65 (continued)

9. Written indications on appliances or on manuals does not safe guard all children especially children who are dyslexic or autistic most of these children cannot read. Authorities have to protect all children especially children with less abilities not only for their safety also for their life independance. All appliances must be user friendly also for older people. If a product is easy to be used and less complicated, the manufacturer will solve most complaints submitted by consumer as appliances will be used and more cared off.
10. It is difficult to answer all the questions accurately because there are often conflicting issues.
11. Kindly note where I had certain questions with volts I wrote agree although I dont know about volts.
12. As children always try to explore all technical products, even if they do not look "child appealing" the responsibility of parents for the education, including supervision ("save your own childs life 1000 times per day") is mandatory. Products which are designed child appealing (for whatever reasons) have to be designed in accordance with the toy regulations and -standards.
13. It is difficult to assess the effect of what is child-apealing without examples. Eevn so it is than difficult to assess the potential risk for children. In addition accident data related to child attractive appliances should be studied.
14. the questionnaire should have addressed differently the groups responding to it.
15. Some questions are difficult to answer because it really depends on the product. eg a pendant may best be child appealing at 230 V.
16. 1. The manufacturer should do everything possible to make his product safety for users and other people who can have the contact with the product. 2. Appliances of electrical product (230V) shall not have an enclosure that is shaped and decorated so that the appliance is likely to be treated as a toy by children (see the standard EN 60335-1subcl. 22.44). 3. The some products which can be unsafe for children (e.g. electrical products 230V) should be used by children under supervising by responsible adults only.
17. The safety of child-appealing appliances cannot be improved by strict rules or bans for certain products. Any child-appealing design is allowed as long as it is safe. Therefore question # 64 is the most important one. Responsibility of parents and/or caretakers is as important as a safe design.
18. This questionarie has too much "black-wite" answers requirements. In fact - there are many situations that must be reconsidered "case by case". For example - you cannot ask: "55. Appliances that have the potential to cause injury due to their sharp components or interactive features should not have child-appealing designs." because generally items should have been safety (eg. without sharp edges) or: "60. There should be no restrictions on child-appealing designs because the world would be dull. " - should be more precessious - because: - everything is interesting for the children (from one side) and: - all products must be safety (from other side). Also - a "toy must be a toy" (covers by Toy Safety Directive), and "child appealing product" cannot be a toy - in the meaning of Toy Drective and meaning of the children....
19. I think that some of the questions relating to supply voltages might confuse those who is answering. A toy can have a plugtransformer connected to 230V but is still considered to be supplied by the less than 24V from the secondary side of the transformer, whic is fed via a cable to the toy. The rationale is that it is not possible to play with a plug transformer that is ----- inserted in the socket outlet. I am quite sure, that not all will regard the toy (or the electrical appliance) to be fed with less than 24V since the transformer is plugged into the socket outlet. Therefore some might answer wrongly to some of the questions.

Question 65 (continued)

20. The main question is "what is the product" and "what makes this product child appealing?" Just some colors on a washing machine does not make it "child appealing". A hair dryer with the shape of a duck becomes "child appealing". Of course any appliance (e.g. vacuum cleaner) operated by parents becomes "child appealing" for their children no matter how the design is. A "child appealing" tooth brush might be very useful to make it more attractive for kids to use it. In this case of course all risks have to be covered by a safe design.
21. Excellent
22. The major issue here is to define what is child appealing. In mu experience this covers just about any object regardless of decoration or use. I think we are also in danger of considering children stupid - who is it in your house that can operate the Sky recorded and computer when you can't figure it out?
23. Question list is too long. Some questions are suggestive questions. The biggest problem is the definition of the boundaries for each device, what is child appealing.
24. Some questions were at the least suggestive. E.g question no. 45 "Consumers may make the assumption". How can the respondents judge what consumers might do? They might do anything. Therefore the respondent is inticed to comply with the suggestion. For the questionnaire a more correct formulation would be "A majority of consumers assumes". Secondly, it would have been helpful to define the most used terms at the start of the questionnaire in order to ensure that all respondetns interprete a term in the same way. Finally, soem statements should have been more clear. Eg. question 53 "Most accidents with children and electrical household appliances occur in kitchens. Therefore, it is imperative that electrical kitchen appliances do not have child-appealing designs. " In order to be able to answer this question properly it is necessary to know what percentage of the appliances used when the accidents occur were child appealing. If 99,99% of the accidents are caused by non child appealing appliances the reply will be different than when it is the other way around. In addition it is unclear if all required safety requirements were observed when the accidents occured or if they were not and the accidents were a result of ignoring those requirements.
25. Young children are always exploring. The fact that it is child-appealing or not is not always the question. They find everything interesting normal washing machines, refrigerators, etc. Therefore it is important that you don't exaggerate. When it is child-appealing extra precaution shall be taken into account, but also look closely to how the product will be used. For instance a vacuumcleaner will only be supplied when people are using it and not when childeren are alone in the room.
26. The link to the online questionnaire was sent to the members of the ZVEI product division Household Appliances on 26 March 2010. We received only few feedbacks on the participation, probably i.a. because the sent questionnaire could not be saved. ZVEI as association does not respond to the questionnaire. To our opinion, the questionnaire misses its own objective completely. Instead of unprejudiced inquiring of criteria which would allow for the development of a common understanding of "child appealing" it drives the result through a lot of tendentious questions (which often miss even the subject) and through many repetitions in a direction which makes it seem inevitable to introduce restrictions although there is not yet even the slightest unanimity about the nature of "child appealing".