BRITISH STANDARD

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1273:2005

Child use and care articles — Baby walking frames — Safety requirements and test methods

The European Standard EN 1273:2005 has the status of a British Standard

ICS 97.190

BSI
British Standards

National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CW/41, Child use and care articles, which has the responsibility to:

— aid enquirers to understand the text;

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Foreword

This document (EN 1273:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child use and care articles”, 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2005.

This document supersedes EN 1273:2001.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

The purpose of this European Standard is to reduce the risk of accidents. It is stressed that this European Standard cannot eliminate all possible risks to children using such a product and that carer control is of paramount importance. Accidents are mainly due to carer(s) not anticipating the extra reach and speed that children can achieve in the baby walking frame. It is essential that all warnings and instructions specified in this standard are clearly given by the manufacturer, to ensure that the baby walking frame can be used safely and correctly.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for baby walking frames into which a child is placed, and intended to be used from when the child is able to sit up by itself until the child is able to walk by itself.

This European Standard does not apply to baby walking frames for therapeutic and curative purposes and to those baby walking frames relying on inflatable parts to support the child.

NOTE Baby walking frames relying solely on inflatable parts to support the child are excluded from the scope of this standard because of the problem of retaining rigidity of the structure.

2 Normative references

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

EN 71-1, *Safety of toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*.

EN 71-3, *Safety of toys – Part 3: Migration of certain elements*.

EN 1103, *Textiles - Burning behaviour - Fabrics for apparel - Detailed procedure to determine the burning behaviour of fabrics for apparel.*

CEN/TR 13387:2004, *Child use and care articles - Safety guidelines.*

EN ISO 105-X12:2002, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part X12: Color fastness to rubbing (ISO 105-X12:2001)*

EN ISO 2439, *Flexible cellular polymeric materials - Determination of hardness (indentation technique) (ISO 2439:1997, including Technical Corrigendum 1:1998)*.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1
baby walking frame
structure in which a child is placed in a sitting or standing position, which allows a child to move around with the aid of the support offered by the frame

3.2
crotch strap
device which passes between the child’s legs to prevent the child slipping out of the seat

3.3
base
the lower part of the frame where castors or wheels may be attached

3.4
parking device
device to maintain the baby walking frame in a stationary position

4 Materials

4.1 Chemical properties

The migration of synthetic or natural elements: coating of paint, varnish, lacquer, printing ink, polymer and similar coatings, the other materials whether mass coloured or not shall comply with the following amounts.

Antimony:	60 mg/kg
Arsenic:	25 mg/kg
Barium:	1 000 mg/kg
Cadmium:	75 mg/kg
Chromium:	60 mg/kg
Lead:	90 mg/kg
Mercury:	60 mg/kg
Selenium:	500 mg/kg

These limits shall be checked according to the test prescribed in EN 71-3.

Where a surface coated with a multi-layer of paint or similar coating, the sample shall not include the substrate.

Any accessible surface, plastics, coatings or finishes shall comply with EN 71-3.

Castors or wheels are excluded from this requirement.

4.2 Flammability

There shall be no parts of the baby walking frame which can give rise to surface flash effect, when tested in accordance with EN 1103.

5 Construction

5.1 General

If not otherwise stated, all forces shall be measured with an accuracy of ± 5 %, all masses with an accuracy of ± 0,5 %, all dimensions with an accuracy of ± 1 mm and all angles with an accuracy of $(^{+2}_{0})°$.

A baby walking frame, when assembled for use, shall be constructed so as to prevent any risk of pinching, cutting and wounding for both the child and the carer.

Toys fitted to the baby walking frames shall meet the requirements applying to them.

Any fabric materials which are intended to be removed from the structure shall not prevent the covering from being refitted to the structure when washed/dried twice in accordance with manufacturers instructions.

5.2 Openings

To avoid entrapment of fingers and toes, there shall be no openings between 5 mm and 12 mm, unless the depth of penetration is less than 10 mm.

This requirement does not apply to the castors, wheels, the whole base of the baby walking frame, and to any other part of the underside of the tray more than 100 mm from the vertical projection of the outer edge.

5.3 Edges, corners and projections

All edges, corners and protruding parts shall be designed so as to reduce the risk of inflicting wounds. Edges and corners shall either comply with the examples given in Figure 1a), b), or c) or, if arising from a wall thickness smaller than 4 mm with one of the following requirements:

— be chamfered or rounded; or

— be folded, rolled or spiralled as shown in Figure 2a); or

— be protected with a plastic coating or other adequate means as shown in Figure 2b).

Their surfaces shall be smooth and free from burrs.

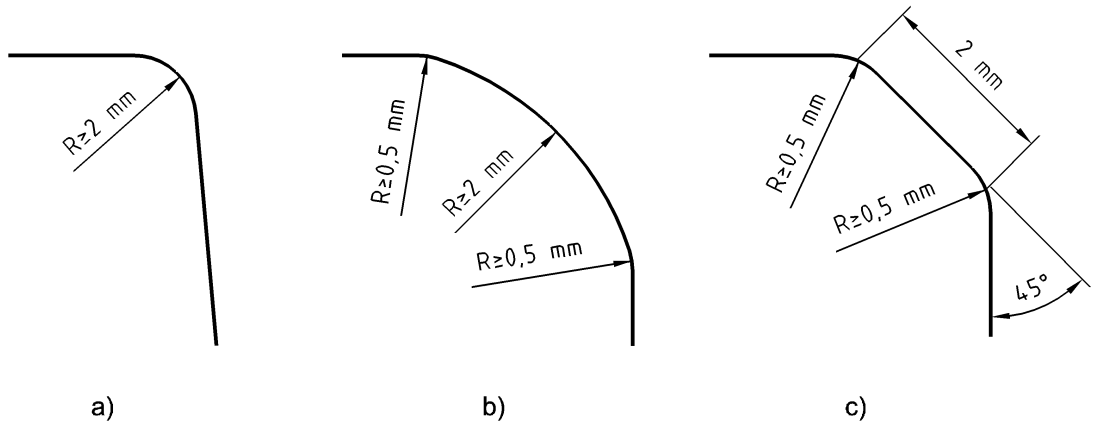


Figure 1 — Examples for minimum radii of edges and corners

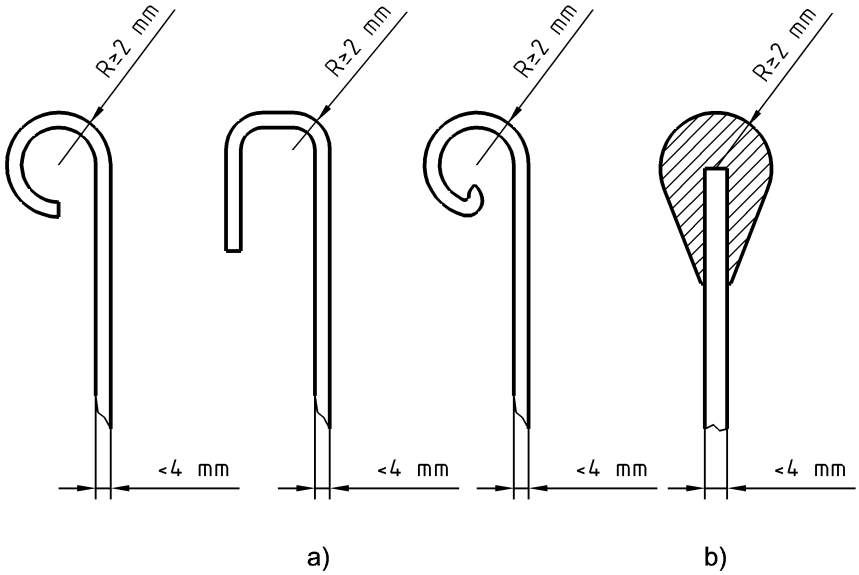


Figure 2 — Rolled, folded, spiralled, protected edges

The minimum radii shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 do not apply to small components such as hinges, brackets and catches.

5.4 Small parts

In order to avoid ingestion or inhalation of small objects, components intended to be removed by the child shall not, whatever their position, fit wholly within the small parts cylinder specified in EN 71-1.

Non-detachable components/parts which are not intended to be removed, shall comply with one of the following:

a) the components shall be so embedded that the child cannot grip them with its teeth or fingers. This is checked by inserting a feeler gauge with a force of 10 N $\pm$ 1 N between the component and the underlying layer or body of the item at any between 0 degree and 10 degrees from the product surface and checked that the gauge is not inserted by more than 2 mm; or

b) any component which becomes detached when a force of 90 N is applied in any direction shall not fit wholly within the small parts cylinder specified in EN 71-1.

The feeler gauge is defined in 3.6.2.3 of CEN/TR 13387:2004.

5.5 Decals

Plastic decals or parts of plastic decals shall not become detached when tested in accordance with 6.11.

5.6 Cords, ribbons and parts used as ties

Cords, strings and other parts used as ties shall have a maximum free length of 220 mm or less when stretched by a force of 25 N.

5.7 Rigid moving parts

To avoid shear and compression points the distance between two accessible moving parts shall always be greater than 12 mm.

Accessibility shall be determined using the accessibility probe defined in 3.2.1.2 of CEN/TR 13387:2004.

Unavoidable shear and compression points which are created only when setting up or folding are acceptable as the user can be assumed to be in control of these actions.

The castors, wheels, whole base of the baby walking frame and the underside of the tray, more than 100 mm from the vertical projection of the outer edge of the tray, are excluded from this requirement.

5.8 Seat

5.8.1 Crotch strap

The baby walking frame shall be fitted with a crotch strap.

Where a crotch strap is made of flexible material, the width shall be at least 50 mm.

Where a crotch strap is made of rigid material, the width shall be at least 20 mm.

5.8.2 Removable seats

If the seat is removable, the fixing mechanism(s) to attach the seat shall be designed so as to prevent the seat from inadvertently becoming detached.

This requirement is met if one of the following is fulfilled:

a) the removal of the seat requires at least two independent fixing mechanisms which shall be operated simultaneously; or

b) a single fixing mechanism is designed to be operated only with the use of a tool (e.g. a wrench or screwdriver); or

c) a single fixing mechanism requires a force of at least 50 N to release it; or

d) two consecutive actions are required to release the fixing mechanism, the operation of the second action being dependent on the first action being carried out and maintained.

5.8.3 Seat height

The height of the seat in the lowest position shall be at least 180 mm above the ground, when measured in accordance with 6.4.

5.9 Performance

After the tests 6.7, 6.8 and 6.9 the baby walking frame shall still comply with 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.7, 5.8.2, and 5.10 of this standard.

5.10 Folding and frame adjustment mechanisms

If the structure can be folded or adjusted it shall remain locked in the position for use when tested in accordance with 6.3.

There shall be no possibility of inadvertent dismantling or folding.

This requirement is met if:

a) If there are at least two independent locking devices, they shall be operated simultaneously; or

b) it is designed to be operated only with the use of a tool (e.g. a wrench or screwdriver); or

c) a force of at least 50 N is required to release the folding mechanism; or

d) two consecutive actions are required to release the folding mechanism, the operation of the second action being dependent on the first action being carried out and maintained.

5.11 Static stability

When tested in accordance with 6.5, the baby walking frame shall not overturn.

5.12 Prevention of falls down steps

When tested in accordance with 6.6 the baby walking frame shall maintain contact with and be supported only by the test platform.

5.13 Dynamic stability

When tested in accordance with 6.7, there shall be no fracture or detachment of any component of the baby walking frame, nor shall the baby walking frame overturn. Where the baby walking frame is supplied with toy accessories which are intended to be fitted to or removed from the baby walking frame by the carer, the baby walking frame shall be tested without the toy accessories.

5.14 Strength

5.14.1 Static strength

When tested in accordance with 6.8 no part of the baby walking frame shall collapse.

5.14.2 Dynamic strength

When tested in accordance with 6.9 the seat and crotch strap shall not tear.

5.15 Parking devices

Baby walking frames fitted with a parking device shall have a maximum movement of 50 mm when tested in accordance with 6.10.

If the baby walking frame is intended to move around a fixed point, the maximum displacement of the part of the baby walking frame to remain fixed shall be 50 mm when tested in accordance with 6.10.

5.16 Durability of decals and marking

After testing in accordance with 6.11 the marking shall be clearly legible.

6 Test methods

6.1 General

6.1.1 The tests shall be carried out following the order indicated in this standard.

6.1.2 Unless otherwise stated, the baby walking frame shall be tested in the normal position of use according to the manufacturer's instructions.

6.2 Test masses

6.2.1 Test mass A

A rigid cylinder (160 ± 1) mm in diameter, (280 ± 1) mm in height with a mass of 12 kg, with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder. All edges shall have a radius of (20 ± 1) mm.

6.2.2 Test mass B

A rigid cylinder (160 ± 1) mm in diameter, (280 ± 1) mm in height with a mass of 7,65 kg, with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder.

6.2.3 Test mass C

A rigid cylinder (160 ± 1) mm in diameter, (280 ± 1) mm in height with a mass of 12,6 kg, with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder.

6.3 Tests for locking, folding and frame adjustment mechanisms

6.3.1 Release any locking, folding or frame adjusting mechanisms. Completely fold the baby walking frame and erect in accordance with the manufacturers instructions. This comprises one test cycle. Carry out the test for a total 100 cycles.

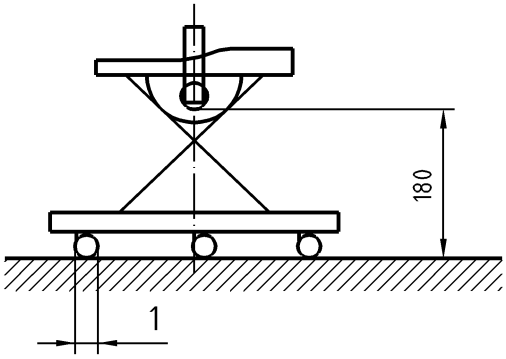
6.3.2 Apply a force of 200 N in the direction of the folding action of the baby walking frame and maintain the force for 2 min. Apply the force 5 times in total.

6.4 Measurement of seat height

Place the baby walking frame on a smooth level horizontal surface.

Place the test mass A (6.2.1) centrally in a vertical position on the seat of the baby walking frame (Figure 3).

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 Castor or wheel

Figure 3 — Measurement of the minimum height of adjustable seat

Measure the seat height from the lower surface of the test mass to the horizontal surface.

6.5 Static stability test

6.5.1 Test equipment

A sloping platform inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizontal with a stop fitted to the lower edge of the slope.

The height of the stop shall be 100 mm.

6.5.2 Test method

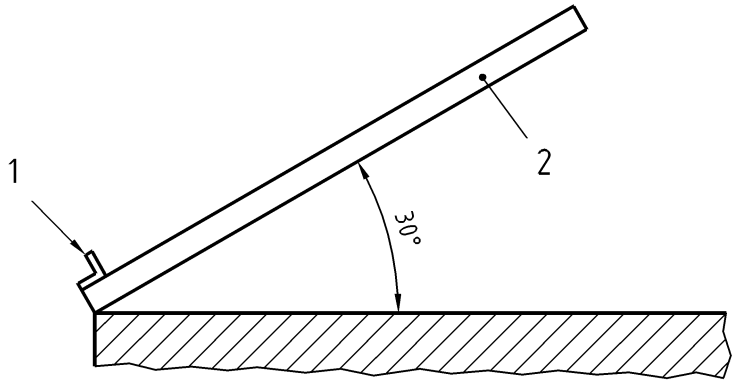
Adjustable seats shall be adjusted to their highest position.

Position the test mass A (6.2.1) vertically in the centre of the seat.

The movement of the test mass during the test shall be minimised. To restrict the movement of the test mass as far as possible, packing of negligible mass may be used.

Place the baby walking frame on the slope against the stop carry out the test in forward, sidewise and rearward direction.

Adjust the castors or wheels to their most onerous position.



Key

1 Stop
2 Platform

Figure 4 — Static stability test

6.6 Prevention of falls down steps test

6.6.1 Test platform

A test platform as shown in Figure A.1 with a hardwood flooring pre-finished with polyurethane varnish.

The mass of the pulley and its friction shall be negligible.

The mass of the rope shall be negligible.

Before each test any deposit on the test platform shall be removed.

6.6.2 Test method

6.6.2.1 General

Adjustable seats shall be adjusted to their highest position.

Detachable toys shall be removed.

Prepare the baby walking frame for stair fall and tip over tests e.g. drilling holes in the skirt and tray at the appropriate positions as outlined below.

Position test mass B (6.2.2) vertically in the centre of the seat.

The movement of the test mass during the test shall be minimised. To restrict the movement of the test mass as far as possible, packing of negligible mass may be used.

Unlock any parking devices and manual speed controls.

Establish a vertical plane A that passes through the centre of the seating area and is parallel to the direction the child faces. Establish a vertical plane B that is perpendicular to plane A and passes through the centre of the seating area.

6.6.2.2 Forward facing step test

Position the baby walking frame including test mass B (6.2.2) on the test platform facing forward so that plane A is perpendicular to the front edge of the platform and passes through the centre of the pulley and distance *d* from the centre of the most forward wheel(s) to the edge of the test platform is 371 mm.

While holding the baby walking frame stationary, attach a 3,6 kg mass to the front of the baby walking frame base at plane A by means of a rope and a pulley and adjust the pulley so that the force is applied horizontally. Ensure that castors face in the direction of the intended travel by moving the baby walking frame away from the front edge and back again to the start position.

Release the baby walking frame. When the baby walking frame comes to rest the 3,6 kg mass shall still be applied to the baby walking frame.

If any part of the baby walking frame extends over the edge of the test platform, remove the 3,6 kg mass 30 s after the baby walking frame has come to rest and perform the tip over test specified in 6.6.3.1.

Repeat the test a further 2 times.

6.6.2.3 Sideward facing step test

Position the baby walking frame including test mass B (6.2.2) on the test platform facing sideways so that plane B is perpendicular to the front edge of the platform and passes through the centre of the pulley and distance *d* from the centre of the most sideward wheel(s) to the edge of the test platform is 91 mm.

While holding the baby walking frame stationary, attach a 3,6 kg mass to the front of the baby walking frame base at plane B by means of a rope and a pulley and adjust the pulley so that the force is applied horizontally. Ensure that castors face in the direction of the intended travel by moving the baby walking frame away from the front edge and back again to the start position.

Release the baby walking frame. When the baby walking frame comes to rest the 3,6 kg mass shall still be applied to the baby walking frame.

If any part of the baby walking frame extends over the edge of the test platform, remove the 3,6 kg mass 30 s after the baby walking frame has come to rest and perform the tip over test specified in 6.6.3.2.

Repeat the test a further 2 times.

6.6.2.4 Rearward facing step test

Position the baby walking frame including test mass B (6.2.2) on the test platform facing rearward so that plane A is perpendicular to the front edge of the platform and passes through the centre of the pulley and distance *d* from the centre of the most rearward wheel(s) to the edge of the test platform is 371 mm.

While holding the baby walking frame stationary, attach a 3,6 kg mass to the front of the baby walking frame base at plane A by means of a rope and a pulley and adjust the pulley so that the force is applied horizontally. Ensure that castors face in the direction of the intended travel by moving the baby walking frame away from the front edge and back again to the start position.

Release the baby walking frame. When the baby walking frame comes to rest the 3,6 kg mass shall still be applied to the baby walking frame.

Repeat the test a further 2 times.

6.6.3 Tip over test

6.6.3.1 Forward tip over test

Remove the test mass B. Attach a 25 mm by 25 mm rigid aluminium angle with a thickness of 2 ± 0,5 mm and a length of 1,5 m positioned centrally on the uppermost part of the baby walking frame in front of the seating area in plane A and in parallel to the floor (when all wheels have contact to the floor). The aluminium angle shall be attached by equipment of negligible mass, for example straps.

Calculate distance *x* ($x = \frac{810 - y}{2} - 25$, *y* = distance at the top edge) which is 25 mm less than one half the difference between 810 mm (the maximum height of the child) and the height of the baby walking frame at the top edge in front of the seating area. This height shall be determined with test mass B (6.2.2) loaded.

Locate the point on the aluminium angle which is at a distance *x* beyond the front edge of the seating area. In case of a non-rigid edge any soft material shall be compressed by applying a force of 50 N in the centre of a rigid plate of a dimensions of 50 mm x 50 mm. Over a period of 5 s, gradually attach a mass of 7,65 kg to this point and maintain for an additional 10 s.

If the baby walking frame has a tray which extends forward at least a distance *x* beyond the front edge of the occupant seating area the mass may be attached directly to the tray as shown in Figure B.1a) and Figure B.1b).

6.6.3.2 Sideward tip over test

Remove the test mass B. Attach a 25 mm by 25 mm rigid aluminium angle with a thickness of (2 ± 0,5) mm and a length of 1,5 m positioned centrally on the uppermost part of the baby walking frame sidewards of the seating area in plane B and in parallel to the floor (when all wheels have contact to the floor). The aluminium angle shall be attached by equipment of negligible mass, for example straps.

Calculate distance x which is 25 mm less than one half the difference between 810 mm (the maximum height of the child) and the height of the baby walking frame at the top edge sidewards of the seating area. This height shall be determined with test mass B (6.2.2) loaded.

Locate the point on the aluminium angle which is at a distance *x* beyond the sideward edge of the seating area. In case of a non-rigid edge any soft material shall be compressed by applying a force of 50 N in the centre of a rigid plate of a dimensions of 50 mm x 50 mm. Over a period of 5 s, gradually attach a mass of 7,65 kg to this point as shown in Figure B.1c) and Figure B.1d) and maintain for an additional 10 s.

6.7 Dynamic stability test

6.7.1 Test platform

A test platform specified in 6.6.1 with a hardwood flooring pre-finished with polyurethane varnish is modified by attaching an aluminium stop of a height of 40 mm and thickness of at least 10 mm at its front edge.

6.7.2 Test method

6.7.2.1 General

Adjustable seats shall be adjusted to their highest position.

Position test mass 6.2.2/6.2.3 vertically in the centre of the seat.

The movement of the test mass during the test shall be minimised. To prevent the movement of the test mass as far as possible, packing of negligible mass may be used.

Unlock parking devices and manual speed controls.

Establish a vertical plane A that passes through the centre of the seating area and is parallel to the direction the child faces. Establish a vertical plane B that is perpendicular to plane A and passes through the centre of the seating area.

The dynamic stability test shall be carried out in the forward (6.7.2.2) and rearward (6.7.2.3) direction.

In case the forward and rearward directions are not evident the baby walking frame shall be tested in any direction.

6.7.2.2 Forward facing dynamic stability test

Position the baby walking frame including test mass B (6.2.2) on the test platform facing forward so that plane A is perpendicular to the front edge of the platform and passes through the centre of the pulley.

Place one or two square sectioned piece(s) of aluminium (40 x 40) mm with a minimum length of 200 mm on the platform next to the stop. Move the baby walking frame towards the stop so that the most protruding part(s) of the baby walking frame base touch(es) the squared aluminium piece(s) thus keeping the most protruding part(s) of the baby walking frame base at a distance of 40 mm from the stop.

Attach a 3,6 kg mass to the front of the baby walking frame base at plane A by means of a rope and a pulley and adjust the pulley so that the force is applied horizontally.

The mass of 3,6 kg shall have a flat circular bottom surface with a diameter of at least 150 mm and shall drop into a bucket containing a bag filled with sand. The surface of the bag shall be levelled to ensure that the whole base area of the mass hits the surface of the bag filled with sand simultaneously.

Adjust the length of the rope that the bottom surface of the 3,6 kg mass just touches the surface of the sand bag.

Fine-tune the length of the rope by the following:

Move the baby walking frame 10 mm to 20 mm from the square sectioned piece(s) of aluminium and release it in order to verify that, at this position, the tension of the rope is sufficient to propel the baby walking frame forward. Remove the aluminium piece(s) to verify that when the baby walking frame is 40 mm from the stop the tension of the rope is not sufficient to propel the baby walking frame forward.

NOTE The fine-tuning may have to be done in an iterative way.

Re-position the baby walking frame so that the distance *d* from the most protruding part(s) of the baby walking frame base to the stop is 580 mm. Ensure that castors face in the direction of the intended travel by moving the baby walking frame away from the front edge and back again to the start position.

Release the baby walking frame.

Repeat the test by using test mass C (6.2.3) and a distance d of 720 mm.

6.7.2.3 Rearward facing dynamic stability test

Carry out the test as described in 6.7.2.2 but with the baby walking frame rearward facing.

6.8 Static strength test

6.8.1 Baby walking frames not fitted with a tray

Adjustable seats shall be adjusted to their highest position.

Place a mass of 30 kg evenly distributed on the seat.

Maintain the mass for 24 h.

Remove the mass and allow the baby walking frame to recover for 1 h.

6.8.2 Baby walking frames fitted with a tray

Adjustable seats shall be adjusted to their highest position.

Place a mass of 30 kg evenly distributed on the seat and a mass of 10 kg evenly distributed over a diameter of 120 mm on the centre of the tray.

Maintain the masses for 24 h.

Remove the masses and allow the baby walking frame to recover for 1 h.

6.9 Dynamic strength test

Adjustable seats shall be adjusted to their lowest position.

Place, on the seat, a piece of soft foam (for example polyurethane) sheet having a thickness of 50 mm with a bulk density of (30 ± 2) kg/m^3 and an indentation hardness index of 170 ± 20 according to EN ISO 2439.

Hold the test mass A (6.2.1) in a vertical position 60 mm above the centre of the seat and allow it to drop freely on to the seat.

Carry out the test for a total of 100 drops.

6.10 Parking devices test

6.10.1 Test platform

A test platform specified in 6.6.1 with a hardwood flooring pre-finished with polyurethane.

6.10.2 Test method

6.10.2.1 General

Adjustable seats shall be adjusted to their highest position.

Position test mass B (6.2.2) vertically in the centre of the seat.

Set any manual speed control to the fastest position.

Establish a vertical plane A that passes through the centre of the seating area and is parallel to the direction the child faces. Establish a vertical plane B that is perpendicular to plane A and passes through the centre of the seating area.

The parking devices test shall be carried out in the forward (6.10.2.2), sideward (6.10.2.3) and rearward (6.10.2.4) direction.

In case of the forward, sideward and rearward directions are not evident the baby walking frame shall be tested in any direction.

6.10.2.2 Forward facing test of parking devices

Position the baby walking frame including test mass B (6.2.2) on the test platform facing forward so that plane A is perpendicular to the front edge of the platform and passes through the centre of the pulley.

Engage all parking devices in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

Within one minute of placing the baby walking frame on the platform attach a 3,6 kg mass gradually within 5 s to the front baby walking frame base at plane A by means of a rope and a pulley adjusted so that the force is applied horizontally. Remove the mass after 1 min.

Measure the displacement.

6.10.2.3 Sideward facing test of parking devices

Position the baby walking frame including test mass B (6.2.2) on the test platform facing sideward so that plane B is perpendicular to the front edge of the platform and passes through the centre of the pulley.

Engage all parking devices in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

Within one minute of placing the baby walking frame on the platform attach a 3,6 kg mass gradually within 5 s to the front baby walking frame base at plane B by means of a rope and a pulley adjusted so that the force is applied horizontally. Remove the mass after 1 min.

Measure the displacement.

6.10.2.4 Rearward facing test of parking devices

Position the baby walking frame including test mass B (6.2.2) on the test platform facing rearward so that plane A is perpendicular to the front edge of the platform and passes through the centre of the pulley.

Engage all parking devices in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

Within one minute of placing the baby walking frame on the platform attach a 3,6 kg mass gradually within 5 s to the front baby walking frame base at plane A by means of a rope and a pulley adjusted so that the force is applied horizontally. Remove the mass after 1 min.

Measure the displacement.

6.11 Soaking test for decals and marking

6.11.1 Soaking test for decals

Completely submerge the area to be tested in a container of demineralised water at a temperature of (20 ± 5)°C for 4 min. Remove the product, shake of excess water and keep the product in ambient temperature for 10 min.

6.11.2 Durability of decals and marking

6.11.2.1 Test equipment

As described in 4.1.2, 4.2 and 4.3 of EN ISO 105-X12:2002.

6.11.2.2 Test procedure

Rub the label as described in 6.1 and 6.3 of EN ISO 105-X12:2002

7 Product information

7.1 General

Product information shall be provided to reduce the possible consequences of foreseeable hazards connected with the use of the baby walking frame.

The information shall be presented in the official languages of the country of sale. The text shall be legible and understandable.

7.2 Marking of the product

The baby walking frame shall be visibly and permanently marked in accordance with 5.16, with at least the following:

a) the name or trade mark of the manufacturer, importer or of the organisation responsible for its sale;

b) the number and date of this standard;

c) the reference number or serial number of the product;

d) the warning:

WARNING — Never leave the child unattended.

This warning shall be visible in normal position of use and may be used in conjunction with the following pictogram (Figure 5).

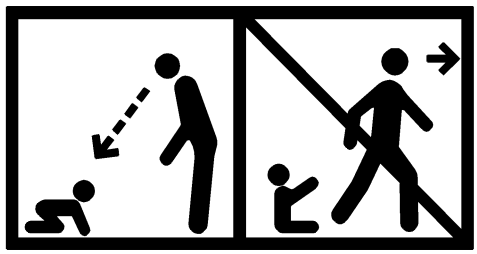


Figure 5 – Example of warning symbol

7.3 Purchase information

Purchase information shall be clearly visible and legible during purchase and contain at least the following:

7.3.1 "Intended only for children who can sit unaided, approximately 6 months of age. Not intended for children who can walk by themselves or weigh more than 12 kg"

7.3.2 The warnings:

WARNING — Never leave the child unattended.

WARNING — Prevent access to stairs, steps and uneven surface.

7.4 Instructions for use

Instructions concerning correct and safe assembly and use of the baby walking frame shall be provided.

These instructions shall include at least the following:

"Read the instructions carefully before use and keep them for future reference. The child may be hurt if you do not follow these instructions".

WARNING — Never leave the child unattended.

WARNING — The child will be able to reach further and move rapidly when in the baby walking frame:

1) prevent access to stairs, steps and uneven surfaces;

2) guard all fires, heating and cooking appliances;

3) remove hot liquids, electrical flexes and other potential hazards from reach;

4) prevent collisions with glass in doors, windows and furniture;

5) do not use the baby walking frame if any components are broken or missing;

6) this baby walking frame should be used only for short periods of time (e.g. 20 min);

7) this baby walking frame is intended to be used by children who can sit unaided, approximately from 6 months. It is not intended for children weighing more than 12 kg;

8) do not use replacement parts other than those approved by the manufacturer or distributor;

9) instructions for routine maintenance and cleaning or washing.

8 Packaging

Bags made of flexible plastics which are used for packaging and which have an opening perimeter greater than 380 mm, shall have an average sheet thickness of not less than 0,038 mm, and their means of closing shall not be drawstring or cord. The average thickness shall be determined from measurements taken at 10 places on the diagonal of a sample sheet.

The requirements for thickness does not apply to the following:

a) shrunk-on film packaging, which is normally destroyed when the packaging is opened by the user;

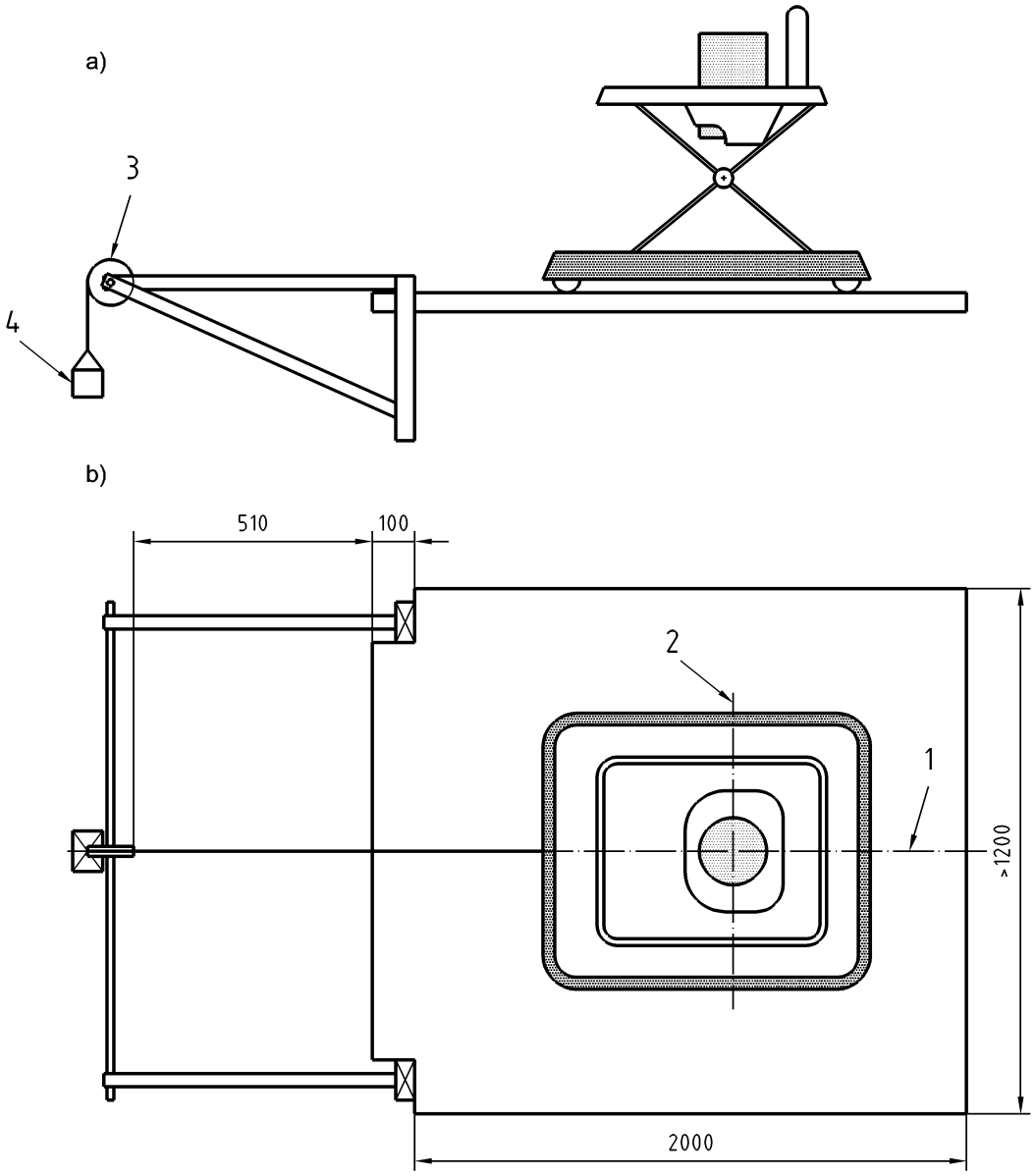
b) bags made of perforated film, which makes it possible for the child to breathe through the film, and which is unable to form a vacuum and stick to the face of the child. To comply with this requirement any area of maximum dimensions 30 mm $\times$ 30 mm shall have a minimum hole area of 1 %.

All bags shall be conspicuously marked with:

WARNING — Keep covering away from children to avoid suffocation.

Annex A
(normative)

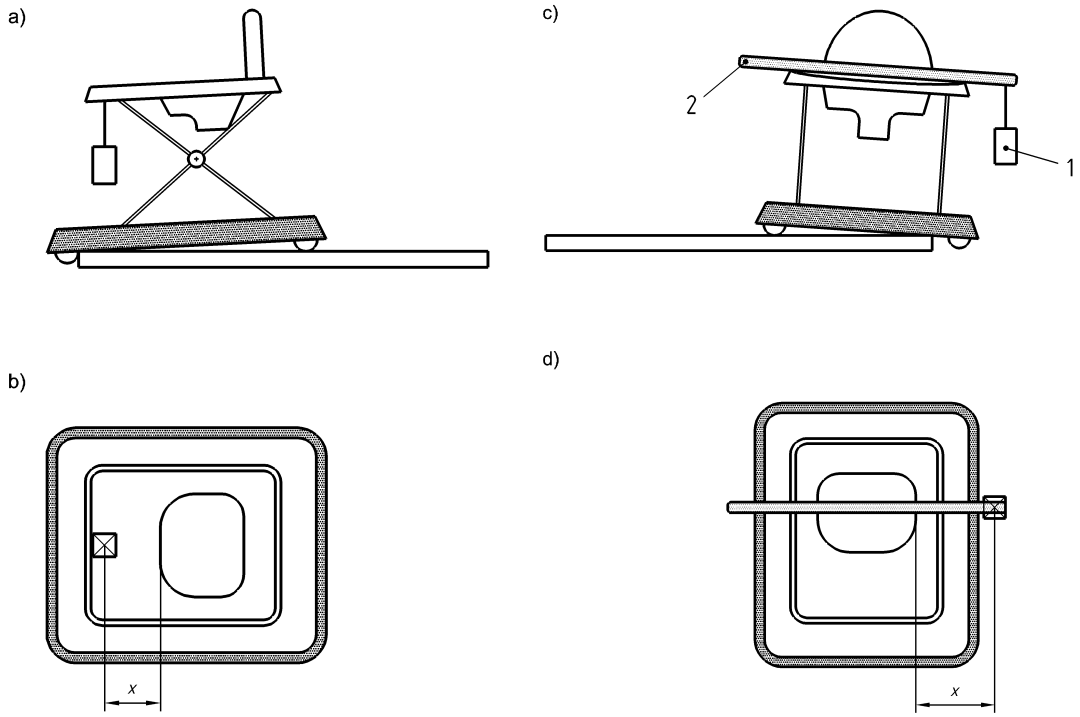
Dimensions in millimetres



Key
a) Top view
b) Side View
1 Plane A
2 Plane B
3 Pulley
4 Mass 3,6kg

Figure A.1 — Test platform for step test

Annex B
(normative)



Key

1) Mass 7,65 kg
2) Aluminium angle
a) Forward – side view
b) Forward – top view
c) Sideward – side view
d) Sideward – top view

X = $x = \frac{810 - y}{2} - 25$

Figure B.1 — Test platform for tip over test

blank

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