



Designation: F3343 – 20<sup>ε1</sup>

# Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Bathers<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3343; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—Subsection 9.1.3 was corrected editorially in September 2022.

## INTRODUCTION

This consumer safety specification addresses incidents associated with infant bathers by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

In response to incident data compiled by the CPSC, this specification attempts to minimize the following hazards: drowning incidents which generally involved infant bathers being used in adult tubs containing water and left unattended by their caregiver, and collapsing of the infant bather which generally happened when the caregiver attempted to transport the occupant while in the infant bather.

This specification is intended to cover normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse or abuse of the product(s).

This specification is written within the current state-of-the-art of product technology and will be updated whenever substantive information becomes available that necessitates additional requirements or justifies the revision of existing requirements.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This consumer safety specification establishes performance requirements, test methods, and labeling requirements to promote the safe use of infant bathers.

1.2 This consumer safety specification is intended to reduce the risk of death and minimize injury to infants resulting from use and reasonably foreseeable misuse or abuse of infant bathers.

1.3 No infant bather produced after the approval date of this consumer safety specification shall, either by label or other means, indicate compliance with this specification unless it conforms to all requirements contained herein.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 7, of this specification: *This*

*standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[D1683/D1683M Test Method for Failure in Sewn Seams of Woven Fabrics](#)

[D3359 Test Methods for Rating Adhesion by Tape Test](#)

[F963 Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety](#)

[F2088 Consumer Safety Specification for Infant and Cradle Swings](#)

[F2167 Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Bouncer Seats](#)

<sup>1</sup> This consumer safety specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F15 on Consumer Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F15.20 on Bath Seats.

Current edition approved June 15, 2020. Published June 2020. Originally approved in 2019. Last previous edition approved in 2019 as F3343 – 19a. DOI: 10.1520/F3343-20E01.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

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2.2 *Federal Regulations*:<sup>3</sup>

**16 CFR 1303 Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead Containing Paint**

**16 CFR 1500 Federal Hazardous Substances Act Regulations**

**16 CFR 1500.48 Technical Requirements for Determining a Sharp Point in Toys and Other Articles Intended for Use by Children Under 8 Years of Age**

**16 CFR 1500.49 Technical Requirements for Determining a Sharp Metal or Glass Edge in Toys and Other Articles Intended for Use by Children Under 8 Years of Age**

**16 CFR 1501 Method for Identifying Toys and Other Articles Intended for Use by Children Under 3 Years of Age Which Present Choking, Aspiration, or Ingestion Hazards Because of Small Parts**

2.3 *ANSI Standards*:<sup>4</sup>

**ANSI Z535.1 Safety Colors**

**ANSI Z535.4 Product Safety Signs and Labels**

**ANSI Z535.6 Product Safety Information in Product Manuals, Instructions, and Other Collateral Materials**

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.1.1 *conspicuous, adj*—visible, when the occupant is in the product and the product is in any manufacturer’s recommended use position(s), to a person positioned near the product at any one position around the product, but not necessarily visible from all positions.

3.1.2 *double-action release system, n*—a mechanism requiring either two consecutive actions, the first of which must be maintained while the second is carried out, or two separate and independent simultaneous actions to fully release.

3.1.3 *grasping point, n*—two-inch wide section of the frame centered at the mid-point of the opposite sides or ends of the product normally associated with lifting.

3.1.3.1 *Discussion*—This could be at the headrest/backrest and footrest or on the left and right sides of the product.

3.1.4 *infant bather, n*—a stand-alone product, with or without a rigid frame, intended to provide support for an occupant who cannot sit upright unassisted (approximately 0 to 6 months) in a reclining position during bathing by a caregiver but not intended to retain water.

3.1.4.1 *Discussion*—Generally, an infant bather is used in, next to, or supported by an adult tub or a sink.

3.1.5 *manufacturer’s recommended use position(s), n*—any position that is presented as a normal, allowable, or acceptable configuration for the use of the product by the manufacturer in any descriptive or instructional literature.

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—This specifically excludes positions which the manufacturer shows in a like manner in its literature to be unacceptable, unsafe, or not recommended.

<sup>3</sup> Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Washington, DC 20401-0001, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

<sup>4</sup> Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

3.1.6 *non-paper label, n*—any label material, such as plastic or metal, that either will not tear without the aid of tools or tears leaving a sharply defined edge or labels made of fabric.

3.1.7 *occupant, n*—that individual who is in an infant bather in one of the manufacturer’s recommended use positions.

3.1.8 *paper label, n*—any label material that tears without the aid of tools and leaves a fibrous edge.

3.1.9 *principal display panel, n*—that part of the product’s package that is most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under normal or customary conditions of display for retail sale.

3.1.10 *protective component, n*—any component used for protection from sharp edges, points, or entrapment of fingers or toes.

3.1.10.1 *Discussion*—Examples of protective components include caps, sleeves, and plugs.

3.1.11 *rigid frame, n*—a structure or support of stiff materials such as wood, plastic, or metal.

3.1.12 *smooth test surface, n*—any rigid plastic, metal, or porcelain surface to which the suction cups can adhere, and that is at least 2 in. (51 mm) larger in all directions than the largest dimensions of the suction cup attachment device on the infant bather.

3.1.13 *static load, n*—vertically downward load applied by weights or other means.

### 4. Calibration and Standardization

4.1 Unless otherwise noted, the infant bather shall be completely assembled in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

4.2 The product to be tested shall be in a room with an ambient temperature of 73 °F ± 9 °F (23 °C ± 5 °C) for at least 1 h prior to testing. Testing then shall be conducted within this temperature range.

4.3 All testing required by this specification shall be conducted on the same product sample.

### 5. General Requirements

5.1 *Hazardous Sharp Edges or Points*—There shall be no hazardous sharp points or edges as defined in 16 CFR 1500.48 and 16 CFR 1500.49 before or after the product has been tested to this consumer safety specification.

5.2 *Small Parts*—There shall be no small parts as defined in 16 CFR 1501 before testing or liberated as a result of testing to this consumer safety specification.

5.3 *Lead in Paints*—All paint and surface coatings on the product shall comply with the requirements of 16 CFR 1303.

5.4 *Resistance to Collapse*:

5.4.1 When the product is placed in any manufacturer’s recommended use position(s), latching and locking mechanisms designed to prevent the unintentional collapse of the product with the infant in it shall comply with either **5.4.1.1** or **5.4.1.2**.

NOTE 1—An attachment (such as a hook) where the weight of the child

maintains the engagement is not considered a latching and locking mechanism.

5.4.1.1 Product shall be designed with a single-action mechanism that shall not release when tested in accordance with 7.1.

5.4.1.2 Product shall be designed with a double-action release system. There are no force requirements for a double-action release system.

5.4.2 During and upon completion of the tests in accordance with 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, the product shall remain in the manufacturer's recommended use position(s), and the latching and locking mechanism(s) shall remain engaged and operative after testing.

5.5 *Scissoring, Shearing, and Pinching*—The product, when in the manufacturer's recommended use position(s), shall be designed and constructed to prevent injury to the occupant from any scissoring, shearing, or pinching when members or components rotate about a common axis or fastening point, slide, pivot, fold, or otherwise move relative to one another. Scissoring, shearing, or pinching that may cause injury exists when the edges of the rigid parts admit a probe greater than 0.210 in. (5.33 mm) and less than 0.375 in. (9.53 mm) in diameter at any accessible point throughout the range of motion of such parts.

5.6 *Openings*—Holes or slots that extend entirely through a wall section of any rigid material less than 0.375 in. (9.53 mm) thick and admit a 0.210-in. (5.33-mm) diameter rod shall also admit a 0.375-in. (9.53-mm) diameter rod. Holes or slots that are between 0.210 in. (5.33 mm) and 0.375 in. (9.53 mm) and have a wall thickness less than 0.375 in. (9.53 mm) but are limited in depth to 0.375 in. (9.53 mm) maximum by another rigid surface shall be permissible (see Fig. 1 for examples). The product shall be evaluated in all manufacturer's recommended use positions.

5.7 *Protective Components*—If the child can grasp protective components between the thumb and forefinger, or teeth, or

if there is at least a 0.04 in. (1.0 mm) gap between the component and its adjacent parent component, such component shall not be removed when tested in accordance with 7.2. All protective components that are accessible to a child in the product shall be evaluated.

#### 5.8 Labeling:

5.8.1 Warning labels, whether paper or non-paper, shall be permanent when tested in accordance with 7.3.1 – 7.3.4.

5.8.2 Warning statements applied directly onto the surface of the product by hot stamping, heat transfer, printing, wood burning, etc. shall be permanent when tested in accordance with 7.3.1 and 7.3.5.

5.8.3 Non-paper labels shall not liberate small parts when tested in accordance with 7.3.6.

5.9 If an infant bather can be converted to or has a mode that can be used on or in an infant bathtub, the product in that mode shall comply with the requirements of Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Bath Tubs F2670.

5.10 *Toys*—Toy accessories attached to, removable from, or sold with an infant bather, as well as their means of attachment, shall comply with the applicable requirements of Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety F963.

## 6. Performance Requirements

6.1 *Restraint System*—Infant bathers may have a permanent or removable passive crotch restraint as part of their design. They shall not have any additional restraint system(s) which requires action on the part of the caregiver to secure or release the restraint.

6.2 *Structural Integrity*—There shall be no failure of seams, breakage of materials, or changes of adjustments that could cause the product not to fully support the occupant or create a hazardous condition as defined in Section 5 when the product is tested in accordance with 7.4.1 for static load and 7.4.2 for dynamic load.

6.3 *Specific Requirements for Suction Cups*—Infant bathers that utilize individual suction cups as a method of attachment to a surface shall comply with the following requirements:

6.3.1 Each suction cup shall remain attached to the product and shall not become damaged or broken after testing in accordance with 7.5.1.

6.3.2 The product shall remain attached to the smooth test surface and shall not become damaged or broken after testing in accordance with 7.5.2.

6.4 *Disassembly/Collapse While Lifting*—The infant bather shall not disassemble or collapse when tested in accordance with 7.6.

6.5 *Stability*—The product shall not tip over when tested in accordance with 7.7. Products without a rigid frame and which rely on the adult tub or sink for support are exempt from this requirement.

6.6 *Fabric/Mesh Integrity*—Products with fabric/mesh shall meet the requirements of 6.6.1 and 6.6.2. At the conclusion of testing required by 6.6.1 and 6.6.2, there shall be no failure of seams, breakage of materials, or change in adjustment that

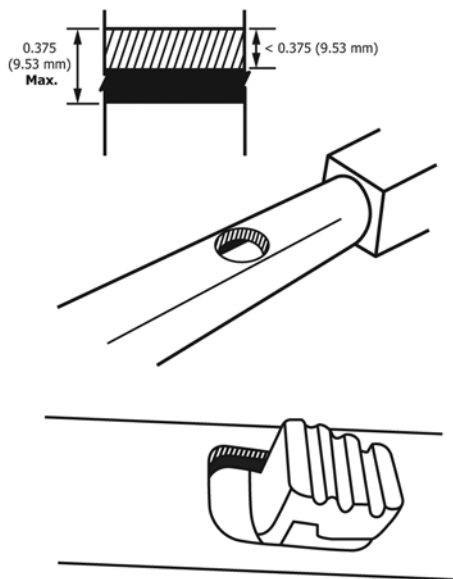


FIG. 1 Opening Example

could cause the product not to fully support the occupant or to create a hazardous condition as defined in Section 5.

6.6.1 *Seam Strength*—All seams supporting the weight of the occupant, when tested in accordance with Test Method **D1683/D1683M**, shall have a breaking strength of 30 lbf (134 N) or greater.

6.6.2 *Mesh/Fabric Attachment Strength*—When tested in accordance with 7.8, all locations on the product where a mesh or fabric assembly is mechanically fastened to a rigid structural element (for example, fastening of the assembly to a wire frame) shall not disengage or detach.

## 7. Test Methods

### 7.1 Single-action Release Mechanism:

7.1.1 Set up the product in the manufacturer's recommended use position(s).

7.1.2 If the mechanism requires a pull or push action, gradually apply a force of 10 lbf (45 N) to the latching and locking mechanism in the direction tending to release it. Apply the force within 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

7.1.3 If the mechanism requires a twist or turn action, gradually apply a torque of 4 lbf-in. (0.5 N-m) to the latching and locking mechanism in the direction tending to release it. Apply the torque within 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

### 7.2 Removal of Protective Components Test:

7.2.1 Prior to conducting the torque and tension tests, first completely submerge the testable components for 20 min in clear water that is at an initial temperature of 100 °F to 105 °F (37.8 °C to 40.6 °C). Conduct the following tests within 10 min after removal from the water.

7.2.2 Any protective component shall be tested in accordance with each of the following methods in the sequence listed.

7.2.3 Secure the product so that the product cannot move during the performance of the following tests:

7.2.4 *Torque Test*—Gradually apply a torque of 4 lbf-in. (0.4 N-m) over a period of 5 s in a clockwise direction until a rotation of 180° from the original position has been attained or 4 lbf-in. has been exceeded. The torque or maximum rotation shall be maintained for an additional 10 s. The torque shall then be removed and the test components permitted to return to a relaxed condition. This procedure shall then be repeated in the counter-clockwise direction.

### 7.2.5 Tension Test:

7.2.5.1 Attach a force gauge to the protective component by means of any suitable device. For components that cannot reasonably be expected to be grasped between thumb and forefinger, or teeth, on their outer diameter but have a gap of 0.04 in. (1.0 mm) or more between the rear surface of the component and the structural member of the product to which they are attached, a clamp such as shown in Fig. 2 may be a suitable device.

7.2.5.2 Be sure that the attachment device does not compress or expand the component hindering any possible removal.

7.2.5.3 Gradually apply a force of 15 lbf (67 N) over a period of 5 s in the direction that would normally be associated with the removal of the protective component. Hold for an additional 10 s.

### 7.3 Permanence of Labels and Warnings:

7.3.1 To determine the permanence of a label or printing applied to the surface of the product, first completely submerge the label or printed area for 20 min in clear water that is at an initial temperature of 100 °F to 105 °F (37.8 °C to 40.6 °C). Drain of the excess water and let the label or printed area air dry for 24 h at 73 °F ± 9 °F (23 °C ± 5 °C), 20 % to 70 % RH, prior to conducting any permanency tests.

7.3.2 A paper label (excluding labels attached by a seam) shall be considered permanent if, during an attempt to remove it without the aid of tools or solvents, it cannot be removed, it tears into pieces upon removal or such action damages the surface to which it is attached.

7.3.3 A non-paper label (excluding labels attached by a seam) shall be considered permanent if, during an attempt to remove it without the aid of tools or solvents, it cannot be removed or such action damages the surface to which it is attached.

7.3.4 A warning label attached by a seam shall be considered permanent if it does not detach when subjected to a 15-lbf (67-N) pull force applied in any direction using a 3/4-in. diameter clamp surface (see Fig. 3).

7.3.5 Adhesion test for warnings applied directly onto the surface of the product.

7.3.5.1 Apply the tape test defined in Test Method B, Cross-Cut Tape Test of Test Methods **D3359**, eliminating parallel cuts.

15 lb Max TENSION



FIG. 2 Tension Test Adapter/Clamp

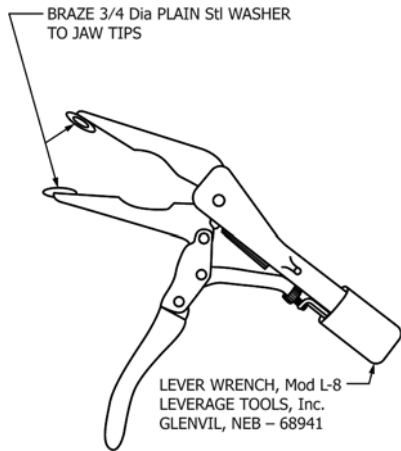


FIG. 3 Tension Clamps

7.3.5.2 Perform this test once in each different location where warnings are applied.

7.3.5.3 The warning statements will be considered permanent if the printing in the area tested is still legible and attached after being subjected to this test.

7.3.6 A non-paper label, during an attempt to remove it without the aid of tools or solvents, shall not be removed or shall not fit entirely within the small parts cylinder defined in 16 CFR 1501 if it can be removed.

7.4 Structural Integrity:

7.4.1 Static Load Test:

7.4.1.1 Position product on a smooth test surface in the manufacturer's recommended use configuration(s).

7.4.1.2 Place a load on the product using a 6 in. to 8 in. (150 mm to 200 mm) diameter bag filled with steel shot which has a total weight of 60 lb (27.3 kg). The load shall be located at the seat bight line (refer to Fig. 4).

7.4.1.3 Remove the weight after 20 min.

7.4.2 Dynamic Load Test:

7.4.2.1 Position product on a smooth test surface in the manufacturer's recommended use configuration(s).

7.4.2.2 Place a load on the product using a 6 in. to 8 in. (150 mm to 200 mm) diameter bag filled with steel shot which has a total weight of 33 lb (15.0 kg). The load shall be located at the seat bight line (refer to Fig. 4). Raise the shot bag a distance of 1 in. (25 mm) and drop the weight onto the product. Repeat for a total of 50 cycles with a cycle time of 4 s ± 1 s per cycle. The drop height is to be adjusted to maintain the 1 in. (25 mm) drop height as is practical.

7.5 Suction Cup Tests:

7.5.1 Suction Cup Attachment to Infant Bather:

7.5.1.1 If the product can be used inside another enclosure that may contain water (for example, a sink or an adult bath tub), then install the product according to the manufacturer's instructions onto the smooth test surface that is located inside a suitable enclosure that can be filled with water. Flood this outer enclosure, but not the infant bather itself, with clear water that is at an initial temperature of 100 °F to 105 °F (37.8 °C to 40.6 °C) to a depth of 2 in. (51 mm) above the highest point of the product occupant seating surface. Allow the product to soak for a minimum of 20 min.

7.5.1.2 Remove the product according to the manufacturer's instructions and immediately apply to each suction cup a tensile force of 25 lbf (111 N). Apply this force within 5 s and in the direction most likely to cause failure. Hold the force for an additional 10 s.

7.5.1.3 If the product cannot be used inside such other enclosure, install the product according to the manufacturer's instructions onto the smooth test surface, immediately remove it according to the manufacturer's instructions, and then perform the test in 7.5.1.2 without using the water soak.

7.5.2 Suction Cup Attachment to Surfaces:

7.5.2.1 If the product can be used inside another enclosure that may contain water (for example, a sink or an adult bath tub), then install the product according to the manufacturer's instructions onto the smooth test surface that is located inside a suitable enclosure that can be filled with water. Flood this outer enclosure, but not the infant bather itself, with clear water that is at an initial temperature of 100 °F to 105 °F (37.8 °C to 40.6 °C) to a depth of 2 in. (51 mm) above the highest point of the product occupant seating surface. Allow the product to soak for a minimum of 20 min.

7.5.2.2 Within 5 s, apply a vertical pull force of 25 lbf (111 N) at the center of the product. Hold the force for an additional 10 s.

7.5.2.3 Remove and install the product into the manufacturer's recommended use position(s) a total of 2000 cycles using the manufacturer's recommended method(s).

7.5.2.4 Repeat the testing specified in 7.5.2.2.

7.5.2.5 If the product cannot be used inside such other enclosure, install the product according to the manufacturer's instructions onto the smooth test surface, and then perform the tests in 7.5.2.2 – 7.5.2.4 without using the water soak.

7.6 Disassembly/Collapse While Lifting:

7.6.1 Place the product in the manufacturer's recommended use configuration(s).

7.6.2 Place the CAMI Infant Dummy, Mark II (Fig. 5) in the seat.

7.6.3 Lift the product at each grasping point so that the product hangs from the two grasping points.

7.6.4 Let the product hang for 1 min.

7.7 Stability Testing:

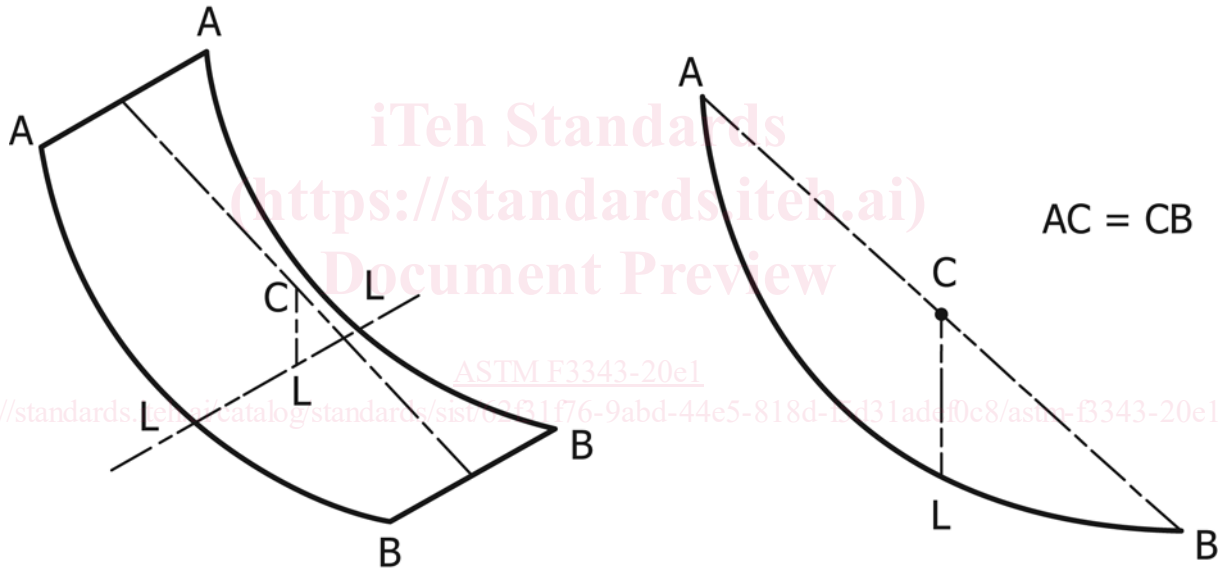
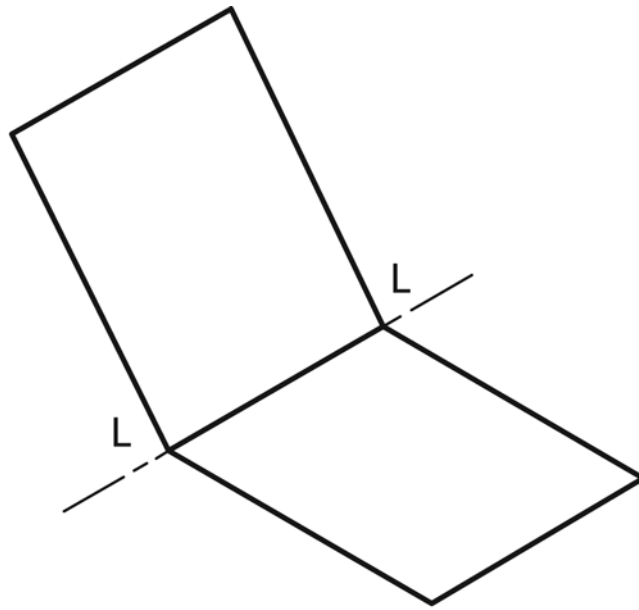
7.7.1 Place the CAMI Infant Dummy, Mark II (Fig. 5) in the product.

7.7.2 Assemble any positioning accessories (that is, inserts, pads, headrest) in the most onerous configuration in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, noting that the most onerous configuration may be without any accessories.

7.7.3 Adjust any recline or height position in the most onerous configuration in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

7.7.4 Position the product in the most onerous forward, sideward, or rearward position on a smooth test surface inclined at 20°. The most onerous position could be a position in between the true sideward and rearward positions or forward positions. If necessary, prevent the product from sliding but do not prevent it from tipping.

7.8 Mesh/Fabric Attachment Strength Test Method:



LL = Seat Bight Line

CL = Vertical Projection of C on the Seat

When the seat does not have a defined intersection of the seat bottom and seat back, then a theoretical bight line, "LL" is determined as shown. The bight line will vary with products that have adjustable backrests.

**FIG. 4 Seat Bight Location—Intersection of Seat Bottom and Seat Back**

7.8.1 Gradually apply a force of 30 lbf (130 N) using a clamp with a 3/4-in. (19-mm) diameter clamping surface to one attachment point in the most onerous direction that represents the force due to the weight of the occupant. Gradually apply the force over 5 s and hold for an additional 10 s.

7.8.2 Repeat the test in 7.8.1 for all attachment points.

## 8. Marking and Labeling

8.1 Each product and its retail package shall be marked or labeled clearly and legibly to indicate the following:

8.1.1 The name, place of business (city, state, and mailing address, including zip code), and telephone number of the manufacturer, distributor, or seller.

8.1.2 A code mark or other means that identifies the date (month and year at a minimum) of manufacture.

8.2 The marking and labeling on the product shall be permanent.

8.3 Any upholstery labeling required by law shall not be used to meet the requirements of this section.



NOTE 1—Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Drawing No. SA-1001.

FIG. 5 CAMI Infant Dummy, Mark II

8.4 *Warning Design for Product:*

8.4.1 The warnings shall be easy to read and understand and be in the English language at a minimum.

8.4.2 Any marking or labeling provided in addition to those required by this section shall not contradict or confuse the meaning of the required information, or be otherwise misleading to the consumer.

8.4.3 The warnings shall be conspicuous and permanent.

8.4.4 The warnings shall conform to ANSI Z535.4 – 2011, sections 6.1 – 6.4, 7.2 – 7.6.3, and 8.1, with the following changes.

8.4.4.1 In sections 6.2.2, 7.3, 7.5, and 8.1.2, replace “should” with “shall.”

8.4.4.2 In section 7.6.3, replace “should (when feasible)” with “shall.”

8.4.4.3 Strike the word “safety” when used immediately before a color (for example, replace “safety white” with “white”).

NOTE 2—For reference, ANSI Z535.1 provides a system for specifying safety colors.

8.4.5 The safety alert symbol “▲” and the signal word “WARNING” shall be at least 0.2 in. (5 mm) high. The remainder of the text shall be in characters whose upper case shall be at least 0.1 in. (2.5 mm) high, except where otherwise specified.

NOTE 3—For improved warning readability, typefaces with large height-to-width ratios, which are commonly identified as “condensed,” “compressed,” “narrow,” or similar should be avoided.

8.4.6 *Message Panel Text Layout:*

8.4.6.1 The text shall be left-aligned, ragged-right for all but one-line text messages, which can be left-aligned or centered.

NOTE 4—Left-aligned means that the text is aligned along the left margin, and in the case of multiple columns of text, along the left side of each individual column. See Fig. X1.1 in the appendix for examples of left-aligned text.

8.4.6.2 The text in each column should be arranged in list or outline format, with precautionary (hazard avoidance) statements preceded by bullet points. Multiple precautionary statements shall be separated by bullet points if paragraph formatting is used.

8.4.7 An example warning in the format described in this section is shown in Fig. 6. The warning statements’ wording content, as well as the use of underlining, capital lettering, italics, or bold typeface, or a combination thereof, are at the discretion of the manufacturer.

8.5 *Warning Statements*—Each product shall have warning statements to address the following at a minimum.

NOTE 5—“Address” means that verbiage other than what is shown can be used as long as the meaning is the same or information that is product-specific is presented.

8.5.1 **DROWNING HAZARD:** Babies have drowned while using infant bathers.

- **STAY** in arm’s reach of your baby.
- Use **ONLY** in empty adult tub or sink.
- Keep drain open in adult tub or sink.

8.5.2 **FALL HAZARD:** Babies have suffered head injuries falling from infant bathers.

• Place bather **ONLY** [*insert manufacturer’s intended location(s) for safe use (for example, in adult tub, in or next to sink, or on floor)*].

- **NEVER** lift or carry baby in the product.
- **STOP** using product when baby starts trying to sit up or has reached [*insert manufacturer’s recommended maximum weight, not to exceed 20 lb*], whichever comes first.
- **STAY** in arm’s reach of your baby [*if product is intended to be used on an elevated surface*].

8.5.3 Products utilizing suction cups as an attachment mechanism to the support surface, and which are not intended by the manufacturer to be used on any type of slip-resistant surface, shall also include a warning to this effect. In addition, if there are other types of surfaces that the manufacturer does not intend the product be used on, then additional warning(s) shall be included to this effect. Such warning shall comply with the format and text requirements in 8.4 and shall be displayed as a separate warning OR shall be shown at the bottom of the combined warning for the drowning and fall hazards, without repeating the safety alert symbol and signal word.

8.6 *Package Warnings:*

8.6.1 The warnings and statements are not required on the retail package if they are on the product and are visible in their