

**Izdelki za varstvo in nego otrok – Hojice - Varnostne zahteve in  
preskusne metode**

Child care articles - Baby walking frames - Safety requirements and test  
methods

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## Child care articles - Baby walking frames - Safety requirements and test methods

Articles de puériculture - Trotteurs - Exigences de sécurité  
et méthodes d'essai

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Kindertauhilfen -  
Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 January 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
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## Foreword

This European Standard 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2001.

CEN/TC 252 decided to submit this draft European Standard to a second formal vote having taken account of the technical findings from recent research, to ensure the test methods are repeatable and reproducible as agreed by CEN/TC 252 Resolution 78.

CEN/TC 252/WG 1, in accordance with CEN/TC 252 Resolution 78, will commence the revision of this standard immediately after its publication in order to address the requirements of the mandate M253 «Baby Walkers».

CEN/TC 252/WG 1, resolution N 65, agreed that the proposed dynamic stability test requires further verification before being included as an amendment in the future EN 1273.

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

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## 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 is used safely and correctly.

This European Standard harmonises essential safety requirements and test methods for baby walking frames. Most of the provisions have been taken from existing national and European Standards.

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## 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 which remain immobile during use, 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.

This European Standard does not cover systems designed to prevent stairfall hazards. These requirements are covered by mandate M253 Baby Walkers and will be included during the revision.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

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

EN 71-2, *Safety of toys - Part 2: Flammability.*

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

EN 50088, *Safety of electric toys.*

ISO 2439, *Flexible cellular polymeric materials - Determination of hardness (indentation technique).*

ISO 105-X12:1993, *Textiles - Test for colour fastness - Part X12: Colour fastness to rubbing.*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, 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



## 4 Materials

### 4.1 Chemical properties

Any 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 71-2.

## 5 Construction

### 5.1 General

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 of EN 71 and, if applicable, EN 50088.

All construction requirements shall be met before and after washing/drying as defined in 7.1.3.

### 5.2 Openings

There shall be no open-ended tubes, projections, holes, loose washers, speed fixings, nuts or crevices in which a child's finger or flesh could become trapped. [SIST EN 1273:2002](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/366b7edb-c409-4498-942c-)

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

### 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 1 a), 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 2 a); or
- be protected with a plastic coating or other adequate means as shown in Figure 2 b).

Their surfaces shall be smooth and free from burrs.