



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

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Izdelki za otroke – Hojce - Varnostne zahteve in preskusne metode

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

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

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

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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Child use and 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 - Kinderlaufhilfen - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 March 2005.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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EN 1273:2005 (E)**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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2005.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.

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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 can be used safely and correctly.

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EN 1273:2005 (E)

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)*

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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 $\pm 5\%$, all masses with an accuracy of $\pm 0,5\%$, all dimensions with an accuracy of ± 1 mm and all angles with an accuracy of $(\begin{smallmatrix} +2 \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix})^\circ$.

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.

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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.

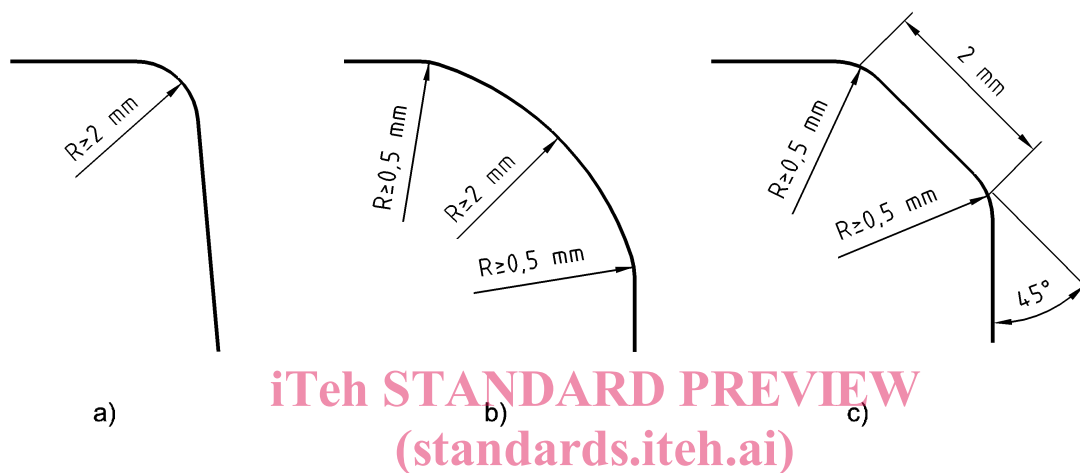


Figure 1 — Examples for minimum radii of edges and corners

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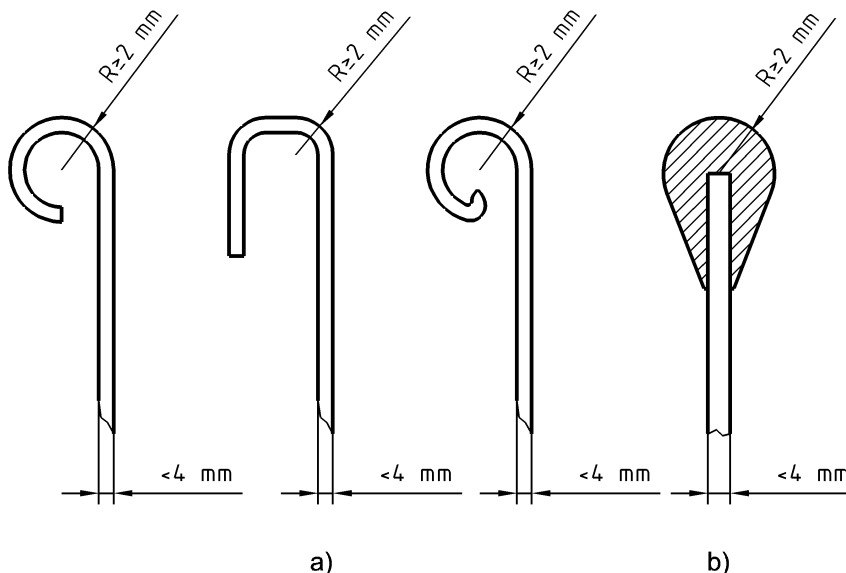


Figure 2 — Rolled, folded, spiralled, protected edges

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 $10\text{ N} \pm 1\text{ N}$ 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: