



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 14988-1:2006**  
**01-julij-2006**

**BUXca Yý U.**  
**SIST ENV 1178-1:1996**

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**Otroški visoki stoli - 1. del: Varnostne zahteve**

Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements

Kinderhochstühle - Teil 1: Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen

Chaises hautes pour enfants - Partie 1: Exigences de sécurité

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English Version

## Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements

Chaises hautes pour enfants - Partie 1: Exigences de  
sécurité

Kinderhochstühle - Teil 1: Sicherheitstechnische  
Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 February 2006.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

This document (EN 14988-1:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC BT/TF 144 “High Chairs”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2006.

This European Standard consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Safety requirements
- Part 2: Test methods

This document supersedes ENV 1178-1:1994

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard 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, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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## Introduction

This European standard is intended to minimise accidents to children resulting from normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse of children's high chairs.

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## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for children's high chairs intended for children from 6 months to 36 months of age.

If the product can be converted into a product for which an EN safety standard exists, the product shall also fulfil the requirements of that standard.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this Technical Specification. 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 14988-2:2006, *Children's high chairs - Part 2: Test methods*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

### 3.1

#### **children's high chair**

free standing chair that elevates the child to approximately dining table height, intended for holding the child from 6 months to 36 months of age who is capable of remaining in a sitting position due to his or her own co-ordination.

### 3.2

#### **crotch restraint**

strap or bar passing between the legs of the child which prevents the child from slipping forward out of the high chair.

### 3.3

#### **integral harness**

assembly intended to retain the child in the high chair comprising either a crotch strap, waist strap and shoulder straps, or straps that pass over the child's shoulders and between the child's legs.

### 3.4

#### **waist belt**

strap, which when fastened, surrounds the child's waist.

### 3.5

#### **opening**

space between structural members or components

### 3.6

#### **shear and squeeze points**

gaps which can cause harm to parts of the body and which occur when two parts close together or open during relative movements

### 3.7

#### locking device

device which is mounted on a frame, and which will maintain parts of the frame in position of use

### 3.8

#### locking mechanism

mechanism composed by a locking device and one or more operating devices. An action deactivates the locking devices, e.g. pushing a button, pressing a lever or turning a knob

## 4 Materials

### 4.1 Materials and surfaces

Materials shall be visually clean and free of infestation.

The manufacturer/importer/retailer shall provide verification that accessible materials and surfaces meet the relevant requirements of EN 71-3.

## 5 Construction

### 5.1 General

The requirements apply to a high chair assembled and erected in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If parts of the high chair are designed to be removable (e.g. a tray or a footrest), the requirements apply to the high chair with and without these part(s).

Connecting screws for direct fastening, e.g. self tapping screws, shall not be used for the assembly of any component that is designed to be removed or loosened when dismantling the high chair for the purpose of transportation or storage.

Exposed edges and protruding parts shall be rounded or chamfered and free from burrs and sharp edges.

### 5.2 Holes, gaps and openings

With the exception of all parts of the high chair below the under-surface of the seat, the integral harness and the waist belt, there shall be no holes, gaps or openings between 7 mm and 12 mm accessible when the child is seated, which are deeper than 10 mm, when tested in accordance with EN 14988-2:2006, clause 6.6.2.

With the exception of the entrance to the seat unit and the two openings for the child's legs to pass through, there shall be no holes, gaps or openings above the seat surface which allows the small torso probe to pass through when tested according to EN 14988-2:2006, clause 6.6.2.

### 5.3 Moving parts

The requirements of this clause do not apply to locking mechanisms.

To avoid the risk of shearing and crushing, shear and compression points shall be avoided. If shear and compression points cannot be eliminated for functional reasons, then the conditions for individual cases in 5.3.1, 5.3.2 and 5.3.3 shall be applied.



### 5.3.1 Shear and squeeze points when setting up and folding away

Shear and squeeze points that are accessible only when the product is being set up or folded away are permitted if they are not under the influence of a powered mechanism.

### 5.3.2 Shear and squeeze points under the influence of powered mechanism

If shear and squeeze points are created by parts operated by spring force or other sources of energy, the distance between moving parts shall not be less than 18 mm unless the distance is always less than 5 mm when tested according to EN 14988-2:2006, clause 6.6.1.

### 5.3.3 Shear and squeeze points under the influence of body weight or other external forces

When tested in accordance with EN 14988-2:2006, clause 6.6.1, any part of the product which can fold or be detached shall be locked to avoid release by the child using the product, by another child or by unintentional action by an adult.

Unintentional movement is ruled out if:

- a) locking mechanism is automatically engaged and the load has a closing effect on the locking mechanism; or
- b) at least two independent locking mechanisms are provided for the movable part or system; or
- c) locking mechanisms under load cannot be released unintentionally.

When the product has been deployed for use, there shall be no accessible squeeze points which can be closed to less than 12 mm when tested according to EN 14988-2:2006 clause 6.6.2.

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## 5.4 Locking mechanisms for folding high chairs

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### 5.4.1 General

Locking mechanisms are required to prevent a high chair from folding whilst a child is in the high chair and also when a child is being put in and taken out of the high chair.

### 5.4.2 Incomplete deployment

To avoid the hazard due to incomplete deployment, either:

- a) weight of the child using the product shall act to prevent the folding; or
- b) at least one locking mechanism shall engage automatically when the product is deployed for use.

### 5.4.3 Unintentional release of locking mechanism

Unintentional release or operation by a child of the locking mechanisms shall be considered to be prevented if

- a) at least one locking mechanism requires a minimum force of 50 N before and after test in accordance with EN 14988-2:2006, clause 6.3, or
- b) at least one locking mechanism requires the use of a tool to be released, or
- c) folding is only possible when two independent locking mechanisms are operated simultaneously, or