



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012**  
**01-november-2012**

**Nadomešča:**  
**SIST EN 14988-2:2006**

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**Otroški visoki stoli - 2. del: Preskusne metode (vključno z dopolnilom A1)**

Children's high chairs - Part 2: Test methods

Kinderhochstühle - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

Chaises hautes pour enfants - Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai

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**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012**

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**ICS:**

97.140	Pohištvo	Furniture
97.190	Otroška oprema	Equipment for children

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN 14988-2:2006+A1**

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English Version

## Children's high chairs - Part 2: Test methods

Chaises hautes pour enfants - Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai

Kinderhochstühle - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 February 2006 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 23 June 2012.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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**EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012 (E)****Foreword**

This document (EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee  $\text{A1}$  CEN/TC 364 "Project Committee - High Chairs"  $\text{A1}$ , 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2013.

This document supersedes  $\text{A1}$  EN 14988-2:2006  $\text{A1}$ .

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2012-0623.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags  $\text{A1}$   $\text{A1}$ .

This European Standard  $\text{A1}$  consists  $\text{A1}$  of the following parts:

-Part 1: Safety requirements

-Part 2: Test methods

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

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## Introduction

This part of EN 14988 has been prepared in order to specify test methods to provide assurance that children's high chairs comply with the requirements in Part 1.

The tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes.

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**EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012 (E)****1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies test methods for the assessment of the requirements of children's high chairs.

**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.

**A1** *deleted text* **A1**

ISO 7619-2, *Rubber vulcanised or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 2: IRHD pocket meter method*

**3 Terms and definitions**

**A1** For the purposes of this document, 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 coordination

**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 restraint, waist strap and shoulder straps, or comprising straps that pass over the child's shoulders and between the child's legs

**3.4 waist belt**  
strap, which when fastened, fully surrounds the child's waist

**3.5 waist strap**  
strap, which when fastened, goes from one side of the child to the other passing in front of the child's waist

**3.6 opening**  
space between structural members or components

**3.7 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

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



**3.9****locking mechanism**

mechanism composed by a locking device and one or more operating devices

Note 1 to entry: An action deactivates the locking devices, e.g. pushing a button, pressing a lever or turning a knob.

**3.10****junction line**

intersection of the seat and the backrest (see Figure 1)

Note 1 to entry: The method for determining the junction line can be found in 4.2. <sup>A1</sup>

**4 General test conditions****4.1 Preliminary preparation**

<sup>A1</sup> The tests are designed to be applied to a high chair that is fully assembled according to manufacturer's instructions and ready for use.

If the product can be converted to other products not falling within the scope of this standard (e.g. table and small chair, adult chair, swings, booster seats, etc.), these configurations shall not be tested according to this standard.

The tests shall be carried out in indoor ambient condition with a temperature between 15° C and 25° C. If the temperature lies outside this range, its maximum and minimum shall be recorded in the test report.

The high chair shall be tested as delivered. If the high chair is a knock-down type, it shall be assembled according to the instructions supplied with it. If the instructions allow for different adjustments or configurations of components (e.g. inclination of the backrest, height of the seat, position of the tray, position of castors/wheels, etc.), the most onerous combination shall be used for each test.

Knock-down fittings shall be tightened before testing. Further re-tightening shall not take place unless this is specifically required by the manufacturer's instructions. <sup>A1</sup>

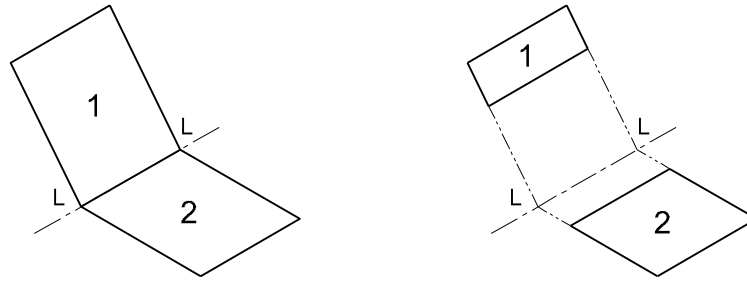
<sup>A1</sup>

**4.2 Determination of the junction line**

The junction line is shown in Figure 1 below.

Where the backrest and the seat do not meet, the junction line is the projection of the backrest onto the seat (see Figure 1).

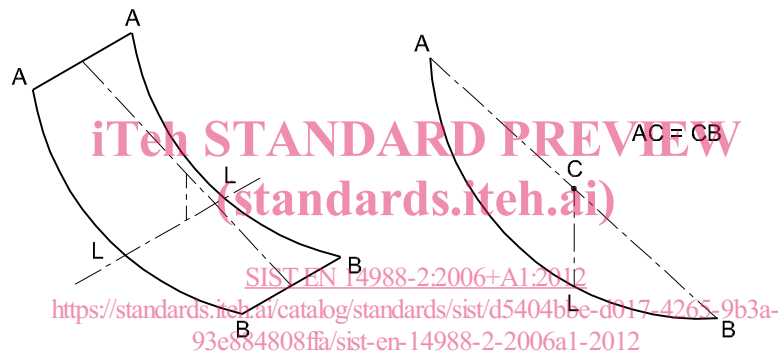
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**Key**

- LL junction line  
 1 backrest  
 2 seat

**Figure 1 — Junction line**

When the seat unit is in the form of a hammock, then a theoretical junction line, “LL”, is determined as shown in Figure 2. The junction line may vary when the backrest is adjusted in different positions.

**Key**

- AA top edge of the backrest  
 BB front edge of the seat  
 LL junction line  
 CL vertical projection of C on the hammock

**Figure 2 — Junction line for seat units in form of a hammock A1**A1**4.3 Test sequence**

All tests shall be carried out on one sample and in the order laid down in this part of EN 14988 except for the test in 6.9, which shall be performed at the end of the whole test procedure. A1

**4.4 Tolerances**

Unless otherwise stated, the following tolerances apply:

- Forces:  $\pm 5\%$ ;

- Masses:  $\pm 0,5\%$ ;
- Dimensions:  $\pm 1,0$  mm;
- Angles:  $\pm 2^\circ$ .
- Positioning of loading pads:  $\pm 5$  mm

The forces may be replaced by masses. The relationship of  $10\text{ N} = 1\text{ Kg}$  shall be used.

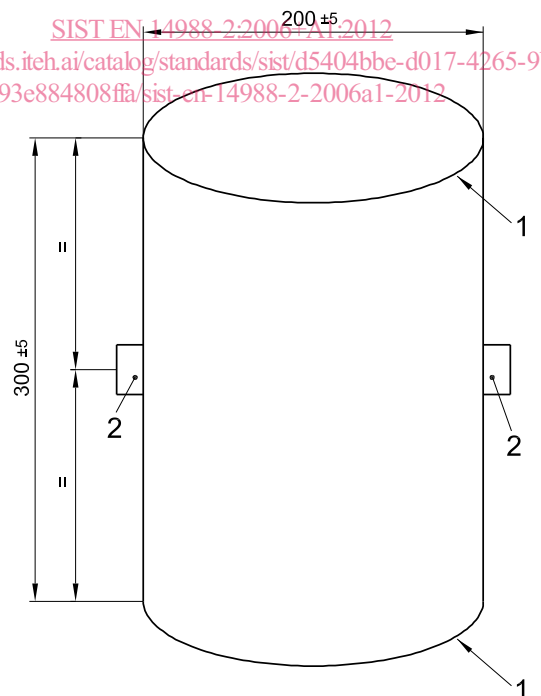
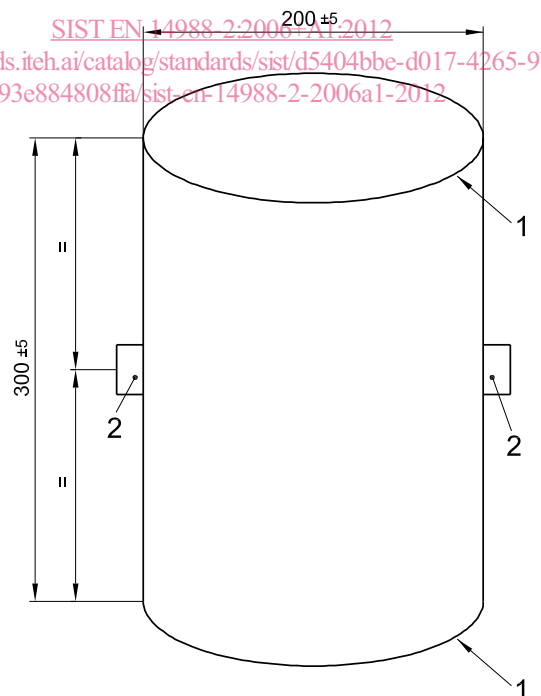
## 5 Test equipment

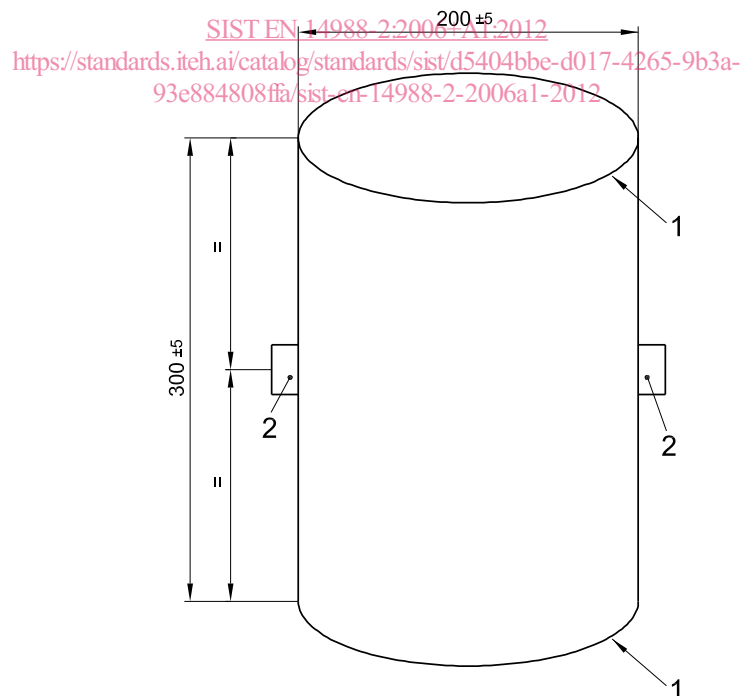
### 5.1 General

Unless otherwise specified, test forces may be applied by any suitable device because results are dependent only upon correctly applied forces and not upon the apparatus.

The test forces in the static load tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that negligible dynamic forces are applied.



### 5.2 Test dummy

A rigid cylinder 200 mm in diameter and 300 mm in height, having a mass of 15 kg and with its centre of gravity 150 mm above its base. All the edges of the cylinder shall have a radius of 5 mm. Two safety harness anchorage points shall be provided. These shall be positioned 150 mm from the base and  $180^\circ$  to each other around the circumference (see  Figure 3 ).



#### Key

- 1 Edge radius:  $(5\pm 1)$  mm
- 2 Attachment points

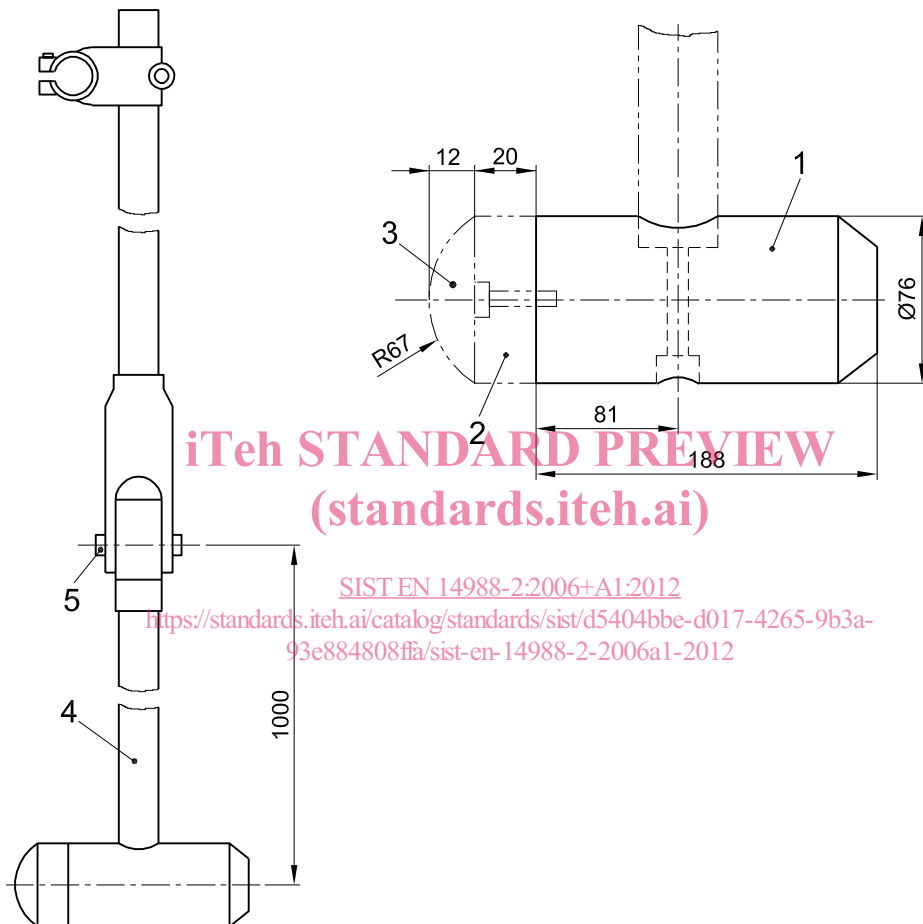
 Figure 3  — Test dummy

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## 5.3 Impact hammer

A striker in the form of a cylindrical object having a total mass of 6,5 kg supported from a pivot by a steel tube of 38 mm in diameter and with a wall thickness of 2 mm (see **A1** Figure 4 **A1**). The distance between the pivot and the centre of gravity of the striker shall be 1000 mm. The pendulum arm shall be pivoted by a low friction bearing.

Dimensions in millimetres



## Key

- 1 Pendulum head, steel mass 6,4 kg
  - 2 Hardwood
  - 3 Rubber 50 IRHD (ISO 7619-2)
  - 4 Pendulum arm, length 950 mm; high tensile steel tube  $\varnothing 38 \times 2$  mm; mass  $2 \text{ kg} \pm 0,2 \text{ kg}$
  - 5 Pivot point
- Mass of assembly (Pos. No 1,2 and 3):  $6,5 \text{ kg} \pm 0,07 \text{ kg}$

**A1** Figure 4 **A1** — Impact hammer