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Furniture - High chairs for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements

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Furniture - High chairs for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements

Ameublement - Chaises hautes à usage domestique -Partie 1: Exigences de sécurité Möbel - Hochstühle für den Wohnbereich - Teil 1: Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for unique acceptance procedure. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 207.

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

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Tribalization of the contraction.

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 207 "Furniture", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This document is currently submitted to the Unique Acceptance Procedure.

This European Standard supersedes ENV 1178-1:1994.

Annex A is informative.

Introduction

This European standard is intended to minimize accidents to children resulting from normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse of high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs when in the high chair mode. However, it does not deal with accidents or injuries which might result from the interaction of older children with children in the high chair or accidents which might result from abuse or misuse by persons over three years of age.

1 Scope

This part of EN 1178 specifies safety requirements for children's high chairs for domestic use.

Such chairs may be convertible to products with other functions. These additional functions are not covered by this standard.

Annex A includes information on the required back rest height, harness/belt and attachment points in the CEN member countries.

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).

prEN 1178-2:2000 Furniture - Children's high chairs for domestic use - Part 2: Test methods

EN 71-1: 1998 Safety of toys - Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties

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

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European standard the following terms and definitions apply:

3.1

high chair

a chair which is made for the purpose of holding a small child capable of remaining in a sitting position due to his or her own co-ordination and which may have a tray that is attached to the chair for feeding, eating or playing. The high chair is designed to rest on the floor and to elevate the child to approximately the height of a dining table

3.2

crotch strap

a vertical strap or bar passing between the legs and which prevents the child from slipping forward

3.3

harness

an assembly of straps round the torso and over the shoulders serving to retain the child in the chair

3.4

belt

a strap around the torso serving to retain the child in the chair

3.5

fastening

a device which enables one part of the high chair to be fixed to another by the user, e.g. a bolt and wing nut

3.6

hole

a space cut through or partly through a material

3.7

opening

a space between structural members or components

3.8

gap

a narrow opening

3.9

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

4 Materials

4.1 Wood and wood-based materials

Wood and wood-based materials and materials of vegetable origin shall be free from decay and insect attack.

4.2 Materials and surfaces

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

4.3 Metal

Metal within the reach of the child shall either be made of corrosion-resistant material or be protected against corrosion.

5 Construction

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

5.1 There shall be no open-ended tubes. There shall be no projections, holes, loose washers, speed fixings, nuts or crevices in which a child's finger or parts of the body could become trapped when the high chair is in use.

Edges, points and corners shall either comply with the figures 1a, 1b or 1c or if edges are arising from a material thickness smaller than 4 mm, they shall comply with at least one of the following requirements:

- they shall not be sharp as determined according to 4.18 and 4.19 of EN 71-1:1998, or
- they shall be folded, rolled or spiralled; see examples in figure 1d; or
- they shall be protected with a plastic coating or other suitable material; see example in figure 1e.

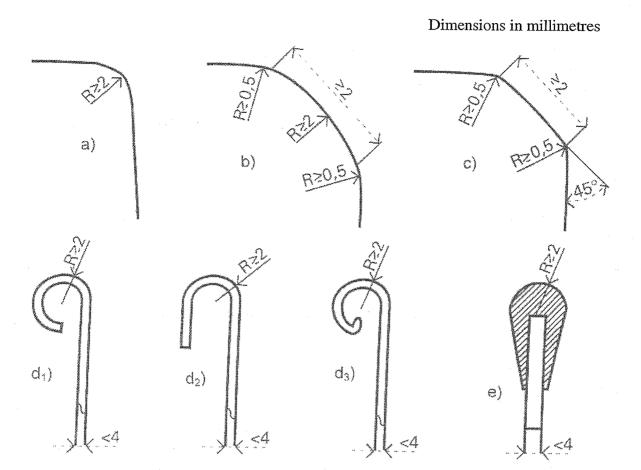


Figure 1 - Examples for minimum radii of edges and corners

The minimum radii shown in Figure 1 do not apply to small components such as hinges, brackets and catches.

- **5.2** If a 7 mm diameter plug gauge can pass into any hole with a diameter up to 25 mm, the plug shall not go in deeper than 10 mm.
- 5.3 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 purposes of transportation or storage.
- **5.4** The high chair shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent injury from any scissoring, shearing or squeezing when members of the frame or other components rotate or fold when the child is in the high chair, including when someone is attempting to move the high chair.

The distance between two accessible parts moving relative to each other shall always be either more than 18 mm or less than 5 mm.

5.5 Fastening devices or locking mechanisms shall be so constructed that the residual force for operating them is at least 50 N when tested in accordance with 5.4 of prEN 1178-2:2000.