

AS 8005:2020



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Accessories for child restraints used in motor vehicles



AS 8005:2020

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- Australian Automobile Association
- Australian Automotive Aftermarket Association
- Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Australian Child Restraint Resource Initiative
- Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
- Australian Industry Group
- Australian Retailers Association
- Austroroads
- Better Regulation Division-NSW Fair Trading
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- Royal Institute for Deaf and Blind Children
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Accessories for child restraints used in motor vehicles

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-085, Child Restraints, to supersede AS/NZS 8005:2013.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide minimum requirements for the design, construction, performance and informative labelling for products sold separately as accessories for child restraints covered by AS/NZS 1754. The requirements provide a framework for testing the safety of accessories to reduce the risk of injury to children.

The major changes in this edition are as follows:

- (a) [Section 13](#) has been added to specify requirements for warning devices for child restraint occupants left in vehicles. The requirements cover devices that are used only in vehicles as well as devices that can transmit warnings from a child restraint to a device carried by the driver or other carer.
- (b) [Clause 10.2.1](#) has been revised to clarify requirements relating to seatbelt covers.

The terms “normative” and “informative” have been used in Standards to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A “normative” appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix is only for information and guidance.

Contents

Preface	ii
Introduction	vii
Section 1 Scope and general	1
1.1 Scope	1
1.2 Application	1
1.3 Normative references	2
1.4 Terms and definitions	2
Section 2 General materials	6
2.1 General	6
2.2 Staining	6
2.3 Nets	6
2.4 Metal parts or coated metal parts	6
2.5 Toxicity	6
2.6 Bite resistance of fabric items	6
2.7 Plastics stabilization	7
2.8 Thread	7
Section 3 General design, construction and performance	8
3.1 General	8
3.2 Protection and performance	8
3.3 Testing	8
3.3.1 Dynamic testing	8
3.3.2 Test method for an accessory for a child restraint which does not fall into one of the categories in Sections 6 to 13	9
3.4 Workmanship, finish and hazards	9
3.5 Play devices	11
3.6 Durability of components	12
3.7 Foreseeable misuse	12
Section 4 Packaging, marking and instructions	13
4.1 General	13
4.2 General requirements	13
4.2.1 Language	13
4.2.2 Print size and contrast	13
4.2.3 Illustrations	13
4.2.4 Durability of marking	13
4.2.5 Adhesion of labels	14
4.2.6 Use of product name	14
4.2.7 Standard warning heading format	14
4.3 Packaging	14
4.3.1 General information on packaging	14
4.3.2 Flexible packaging	15
4.4 Marking	15
4.4.1 General information for markings	15
4.4.2 Marking on accessories	15
4.5 Instructions	15
4.5.1 General information for instruction books or sheets	15
4.5.2 Instructions to be supplied with packaging	16
Section 5 Anchoring and attachment components	17
5.1 General	17
5.2 Components	17
5.2.1 Anchor fitting kit	17
5.2.2 Top tether extension straps	17
5.2.3 Fixed top tether extension straps	18

5.2.4	Set screw (anchor bolt)	18
5.3	Requirements for anchorage components	18
5.3.1	Anchorage components	18
5.3.2	Adjusters	18
5.4	Dynamic performance	18
5.4.1	Anchorage components	18
5.4.2	Top tether extension strap	18
5.4.3	Adjusters	18
5.5	Information to be provided	19
5.5.1	General	19
5.5.2	Packaging	19
5.5.3	Marking	19
5.5.4	Instructions	19
Section 6	Seatbelt modifiers	21
6.1	General	21
6.2	Design and performance	21
6.3	Dynamic testing	21
6.4	Information to be provided	22
6.4.1	General	22
6.4.2	Packaging	22
6.4.3	Marking	22
6.4.4	Instructions	22
Section 7	Seatbelt extenders	24
7.1	General	24
7.2	Design and performance	24
7.3	Dynamic testing	24
7.4	Information to be provided	24
7.4.1	General	24
7.4.2	Packaging	24
7.4.3	Marking	24
7.4.4	Instructions	25
Section 8	Covers and padding	26
8.1	General	26
8.2	Components, materials and performance	26
8.2.1	Fitting to the child restraint	26
8.2.2	Flammability of fabrics and padding material	26
8.2.3	Bite resistance of fabric items	26
8.3	Dynamic testing	26
8.3.1	General requirements	26
8.3.2	Covers	27
8.3.3	Pads	27
8.3.4	Pads or pillows that push the head forward of the backrest or head supporting surfaces	27
8.4	Shoulder height marking	27
8.5	Information to be provided	28
8.5.1	General	28
8.5.2	Packaging	28
8.5.3	Marking	28
8.5.4	Instructions	28
Section 9	Cross chest devices	30
9.1	General	30
9.2	Design and performance	30
9.3	Dynamic testing	31
9.4	Information to be provided	31
9.4.1	General	31
9.4.2	Packaging	32

9.4.3	Marking.....	32
9.4.4	Instructions.....	32
Section 10	Seatbelt buckle covers.....	33
10.1	General.....	33
10.2	Design and performance.....	33
10.2.1	Seatbelt buckle covers.....	33
10.2.2	Child restraint buckle covers.....	34
10.3	Dynamic testing.....	36
10.4	Information to be provided.....	36
10.4.1	General.....	36
10.4.2	Packaging.....	36
10.4.3	Marking.....	36
10.4.4	Instructions.....	36
Section 11	Play tray, play devices and other add-on accessories.....	38
11.1	General.....	38
11.2	Design and performance.....	38
11.3	Dynamic testing.....	39
11.4	Information to be provided.....	39
11.4.1	General.....	39
11.4.2	Packaging.....	40
11.4.3	Marking.....	40
11.4.4	Instructions.....	40
Section 12	Fitting accessories.....	42
12.1	General.....	42
12.2	Design and performance.....	42
12.3	Dynamic testing.....	42
12.4	Information to be provided.....	42
12.4.1	General.....	42
12.4.2	Packaging.....	42
12.4.3	Marking.....	42
12.4.4	Instructions.....	43
Section 13	Warning devices for child restraint occupants left in vehicles.....	44
13.1	General.....	44
13.2	Classification.....	44
13.3	Design and performance.....	45
13.3.1	Sensing.....	45
13.3.2	Duration between the child being left and alert or alarm being made.....	46
13.3.3	Distance from the vehicle before alert or alarm being made.....	46
13.3.4	Audible alarm for Class 1 devices.....	46
13.3.5	Fitting of devices to the child restraint.....	46
13.3.6	Interference with the child restraint.....	46
13.3.7	Pairing of Class 2 devices.....	46
13.4	Performance testing.....	46
13.4.1	General.....	46
13.4.2	Heat conditioning test.....	47
13.4.3	Testing for occupant presence by weight.....	47
13.4.4	Testing for occupant presence by engaged harness buckle or cross chest strap.....	48
13.4.5	Testing for occupant presence by other means.....	48
13.4.6	Testing for occupant presence by vehicle seatbelt buckle engagement.....	48
13.4.7	Testing for Class 2 devices.....	49
13.5	Dynamic testing.....	49
13.6	Information to be provided.....	49
13.6.1	General.....	49
13.6.2	Packaging.....	49
13.6.3	Marking.....	49

13.6.4 Instructions 50

Appendix A (normative) Dynamic test schedule 52

Bibliography 63

Introduction

The key principle behind this Standard is that accessories do not compromise conformance to AS/NZS 1754 and the additional requirements in this Standard of any child restraint on which they are used nor increase the risk of injury for the child. Testing is provided to ensure that the level of protection offered by the child restraint is not reduced by the addition of an accessory.

Other general principles are:

- (a) Accessories allow for rapid release for a child in the case of emergency, and cannot add more than a single pull action for emergency release in addition to the quick-release mechanism in the child restraint.
- (b) Accessories that could make contact with the child during a crash be designed so that they do not pose a risk of injury to the child.
- (c) The design of accessories take into consideration the potential for incorrect use and minimize the opportunities for incorrect use. Where this is not possible by design, appropriate warnings are needed to advise the user how to use the device correctly.
- (d) Accessories conform to appropriate flammability, toxicity and small parts requirements for safe use by young children.
- (e) Packaging and instructions nominate the restraints for which the accessories are suitable, either by type, designation or by specific models of restraints to avoid potential misuse.

NOTES

Australian Standard®

Accessories for child restraints used in motor vehicles

Section 1 Scope and general

1.1 Scope

This Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction and performance of, and test methods for, accessories and add-on devices to be used with child restraints, and accessories that are to be used to improve the comfort or fit of seatbelts when used with child restraints.

Accessories covered in this Standard include the following:

- (a) Accessories designed to substitute for existing components of a child restraint (e.g. covers).
- (b) Accessories designed to enhance a child's comfort.
- (c) Accessories designed to provide entertainment.
- (d) Storage accessories.
- (e) Accessories for restraint fitment to some vehicles, or in some circumstances, to limit the propensity for a child to be able to unbuckle themselves from a restraint inappropriately.
- (f) Accessories designed to alert the driver that a child has been left in the vehicle.

NOTE 1 Accessories covered by this Standard may be suitable for use with child restraints when transporting children with disabilities or medical conditions. Refer to AS/NZS 4370 for specific guidance.

Accessories not covered in this Standard include the following:

- (i) Some accessories that adapt adult seatbelts to better fit a child or to convert a lap sash to a lap only belt, which may be considered as Type H converters.

NOTE 2 Refer to AS/NZS 1754 for guidance on Type H converters.
- (ii) Replacement parts for items supplied by a manufacturer that form part of the restraint covered by AS/NZS 1754.
- (iii) Accessories that are designed to be permanently fitted to a vehicle to allow for child restraint installation.
- (iv) Accessories intended for vehicle occupants over 16 years of age.
- (v) Straps that include fittings for connection to ISOFIX low anchorages in vehicles.

NOTE 3 Refer to AS/NZS 1754 for guidance on the use of connection straps with ISOFIX low anchorage attachment systems.

1.2 Application

This Standard is intended to supplement the requirements of and shall be read in conjunction with AS/NZS 1754. Clarification of any requirement in this Standard may be possible with reference to AS/NZS 1754.

NOTE 1 The *Consumer Protection Notice No. 3 of 2014* makes mandatory many of the requirements set out in AS/NZS 1754, including requirements relating to certain components used with, or to anchor, child restraints. This Notice is available from the Australian Consumer and Competition Commission.

Accessories shall conform to the general requirements in [Sections 2, 3 and 4](#), and with the specific requirements of the Section(s) appropriate to the relevant category of accessory. Requirements for specific categories of accessory are set out in [Sections 5 to 13](#).

Some requirements and test methods in this standard reference AS/NZS ISO 8124.1. In some instances the accessory may also be considered a toy and other standards may be applicable.

NOTE 2 The *Consumer Protection Notice No.5 of 2010* sets out mandatory requirements for toys containing magnets to meet certain requirements of AS/NZS ISO 8124.1. This notice is available from the Australian Consumer and Competition Commission.

NOTE 3 The *Consumer Protection Notice No. 14 of 2003* sets out the mandatory requirements for toys for children up to and including 36 months to meet certain requirements of AS/NZS ISO 8124.1. This notice is available from the Australian Consumer and Competition Commission.

1.3 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document.

NOTE Documents referenced for informative purposes are listed in the Bibliography.

AS 2331.3.1, *Methods of tests for metallic and related coatings, Method 3.1: Corrosion and related property tests — Neutral salt spray (NSS) test*

AS/NZS 1753, *Webbing for restraining devices for occupants of motor vehicles*

AS/NZS 1754, *Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles*

AS/NZS 2596, *Seat belt assemblies for motor vehicles (ECE Regulation No. 16, MOD)*

AS/NZS 3629.1, *Methods of testing child restraints, Method 1: Dynamic testing*

AS/NZS 3629.3, *Methods of testing child restraints, Method 3: Dynamic testing of upper anchorage components and top tether extension straps*

AS/NZS 3629.5, *Methods of testing child restraints, Method 5: Determination of quick-release device and low attachment connector actuation force*

AS/NZS 3629.10, *Methods of testing child restraints, Method 10: Bite test*

AS/NZS 3629.12, *Methods of testing child restraints, Method 12: Test for openings in fabric or netting of child restraint accessories*

AS/NZS 4475.5, *Restraint systems for motor vehicles — Performance tests, Method 5: Determination of locking angle of a tilt-lock adjustment device*

AS/NZS 62115, *Electric toys — Safety*

AS/NZS ISO 8124.1, *Safety of toys, Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties*

AS/NZS 8124.3, *Safety of toys, Part 3: Migration of certain elements (ISO 8124-3:2010, MOD)*

ASME B18.21.1, *Washers: Helical, spring-lock, tooth lock, and plain washers (inch series)*

1.4 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in AS/NZS 1754 and those below apply.

1.4.1

accessories

parts that may be added to or removed from a child restraint in normal use

1.4.2

actuation surface

surface area of a quick-release device that is pressed or pulled to activate the device

1.4.3**adjuster**

device that provides the means of adjustment

1.4.4**anchorage components**

terminal parts of a child restraint design for attachment to a vehicle or seat

1.4.5**anchorage point**

part of a vehicle at which the restraining forces from the anchorage component are transferred to the vehicle

1.4.6**attachment clip**

device that allows the child restraint to be quickly and conveniently attached to and removed from a vehicle

1.4.7**authority**

body that has legal powers and rights

1.4.8**booster seat**

device used for raising the child's position in the motor vehicle and adapting an adult seatbelt to make it suitable for a child, and having a back above the seating plane

1.4.9**child restraint**

device used in conjunction with an adult seatbelt or ISOFIX compatible lower attachment connectors to restrain a child passenger of a motor vehicle in the event of a vehicle impact and to minimize the risk of bodily injury

1.4.10**converter**

device, other than a booster seat, for varying the geometry of an adult lap sash belt to make it better fit the occupant or provide additional restraint of the occupant on a booster seat

1.4.11**crotch strap**

centrally located webbing strap that attaches the quick-release device to the child restraint and transmits the occupant-restraining forces acting on the quick-release device to the child restraint

1.4.12**energy absorbing properties**

components or materials that collapse or squash during contact with the dummy during dynamic testing that absorb energy, particularly on the head, to lessen injury

1.4.13**fabric**

woven, knitted or non-woven textile material, in the form of a single material or multi-component materials

Note 1 to entry: Examples of multi-component materials include coated, quilted and multi-layered sandwich construction, and similar combinations.

1.4.14**ISOFIX compatible child restraint**

child restraint fitted with lower attachment connectors that are capable of connecting to the ISOFIX low anchorages in a vehicle

1.4.15**load-bearing part**

component that takes either a tensile, compressive or rotational load during the dynamic testing

1.4.16**locking clip**

device that either —

- (a) joins the lap and sash together to convert the seatbelt to a lap belt; or
- (b) prevents the seatbelt from slipping, loosening or tightening

Note 1 to entry: Some devices are also known as “gated buckles” or “gated three bar slides”.

1.4.17**lower attachment connectors**

pair of connection means extending from the child restraint that engages with ISOFIX low anchorages in a vehicle

Note 1 to entry: The connectors may be either rigid or flexible.

1.4.18**may**

indicates the existence of an option

1.4.19**means of adjustment**

parts of a child restraint by which the restraint is adjusted to suit the wearer or the vehicle, or both

1.4.20**permanently fixed**

where a component is attached to the child restraint or another component in such a way that it cannot be completely detached without the use of tools

Note 1 to entry: The position of attachment may or may not be able to be adjusted or altered.

1.4.21**play devices**

devices that are intended to entertain or provide play activity for the occupant of the child restraint

Note 1 to entry: Toys are examples of play devices.

1.4.22**quick-release device**

securing device with provision for quickly releasing the child from the child restraint, and nominated by the manufacturer of the child restraint as being provided for that purpose

1.4.23**rigid component**

any component or material that is stiffer than webbing, fabric, padding, comfort foam and structures that significantly flex or hinge when a force of 50 N is applied

1.4.24**seatbelt tensioner**

any device that tensions the seatbelt using part of the seatbelt to obtain a firmer fitment of the child restraint

1.4.25**set screw**

screw used to fix the upper anchor fitting to the vehicle

Note 1 to entry: A set screw is also known as an “attachment bolt”.

1.4.26**shall**

indicates that a statement is mandatory

1.4.27**should**

indicates a recommendation

1.4.28**strap**

flexible component that restrains the occupant of a child restraint, or the child restraint, or a combination of these, and transmits the restraining forces to the vehicle

1.4.29**top tether extension strap**

strap for extending the child restraint top tether strap to allow a child restraint to be installed into the vehicle, such that it has an anchor fitting positioned in a location out of reach of the child restraint's top tether strap

Note 1 to entry: A top tether extension strap is generally fitted with an upper attachment clip at one end to attach to the vehicle's anchor fitting, and a fitting at the other end to allow connection with the child restraint top tether strap and its top tether attachment clip. The strap may be adjustable.

1.4.30**top tether strap**

strap for extending the vehicle anchorage to allow a child restraint to be installed into the vehicle, such that it has an anchor fitting positioned in a location out of reach of the top tether strap

Note 1 to entry: An anchorage strap is generally fitted at one end with a part that accepts an upper attachment clip on the child restraint top tether strap and at the other end has a fitting that can be secured to the vehicle's anchor point by a set screw. The strap may be adjustable.

1.4.31**trims**

trimmings such as piping, appliqués, ribbon, overlays, motifs, embroidery, edge trim and similar ornaments

1.4.32**upper anchor fitting**

component that attaches to the upper anchorage point in a vehicle for the purpose of engaging the top tether strap attachment clip

Note 1 to entry: The upper anchor fitting is also known as the "anchor fitting".

Section 2 General materials

2.1 General

This Section specifies general requirements for materials used in the design, construction and performance of accessories. The requirements in this Section apply in addition to the specific requirements for the applicable category of accessory covered in [Sections 5](#) to [13](#).

2.2 Staining

Accessories in contact with the child occupant, other occupants or vehicle interior shall not cause staining or discolouration of clothing or vehicle trim.

2.3 Nets

The following shall apply:

- (a) Any net used to restrain an occupant shall be made of webbing in accordance with AS/NZS 1753 in respect of strength and durability, or made from materials which provide the same strength and durability as a webbing net. The longest dimension of each aperture in the net shall be not greater than 40 mm.
- (b) Any fabric with holes or netting, excluding netting made of webbing, that is accessible to the occupant when restrained in a vehicle shall not have holes that accept a 5 mm diameter test probe unless the holes or apertures also accept a 12 mm diameter test probe, when tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3629.12.

2.4 Metal parts or coated metal parts

Metal parts or coated metal parts, when exposed for not less than 50 h to salt spray in accordance with AS 2331.3.1, shall show no significant evidence of base metal corrosion or of blistering of the coating. They shall be operational. Any load-bearing heat-treated ferrous metal part that has been electroplated shall be treated to remove hydrogen embrittlement.

NOTE 1 Significant evidence means base metal corrosion extending more than 3 mm from an edge or from a line scribed through the coating.

NOTE 2 Testing may be performed on individual components or on assemblies.

2.5 Toxicity

Any part or material that can be expected to be mouthed or sucked by a child in the child restraint shall conform to the requirements of AS/NZS 8124.3. For the purpose of this Clause, where the word “toy” appears in AS/NZS 8124.3, the word “accessory” shall be substituted.

NOTE Mouthed or sucked parts or materials include seat covers, seat padding, shoulder pads, harness webbing, seat chair material and other accessories.

2.6 Bite resistance of fabric items

Fabric items that are accessible to a baby occupant's mouth when normally restrained shall be resistant to a child chewing on the accessory. These fabric items shall be tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3629.10 without material pieces larger than 25 mm² in size being separated from the accessory.

2.7 Plastics stabilization

Plastics used in accessories should be designed to achieve a useable life of at least 10 years when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, and not exposed to extensive periods of sunlight or high temperatures.

Plastics used in main load-bearing mouldings shall be stabilized against UV and thermal degradation. Thermally stabilized plastics shall resist degrading when subject to the moulding process and the temperature changes normally encountered in vehicles.

Either a laboratory report indicating the addition of appropriate stabilizers, or provision of data sheets on the additives stating that they provide both thermal and UV stabilization shall be provided.

NOTE Materials such as polypropylene are susceptible to rapid thermal degradation. Thermal degradation is the reduction in the plastic's strength over time and is not the capability of the plastic to retain its structural integrity when hot.

2.8 Thread

Threads for sewing load-bearing accessories shall have similar physical and chemical properties to materials being sewn. Threads containing natural fibres shall not be used for sewing load-bearing webbing.

Section 3 General design, construction and performance

3.1 General

This Section specifies general requirements for the design, construction and performance of accessories. The requirements in this Section apply in addition to the specific requirements for the applicable category of accessory covered in [Sections 5 to 13](#).

3.2 Protection and performance

The following shall apply:

- (a) Accessories shall not lessen the protection and performance offered by the child restraint or seatbelt.
- (b) Accessories shall not directly restrain the forward movement of the head or the neck of the occupant.
- (c) Accessories shall not contact the throat during frontal dynamic testing.
- (d) There shall be no evidence of complete separation of any load-carrying part or parts of the accessory from the restraint or caused by the addition of the accessory. Any rigid part of the restraint that becomes detached where tested in accordance with [Clause 3.3](#) from the restraint shall not weigh more than 20 g. Where rigid parts are incorporated into non-rigid parts such as fabric, padding, comfort foam or webbing, the rigid part shall be removed and weighed separately.

3.3 Testing

3.3.1 Dynamic testing

The dynamic test methods set out in [Sections 6 to 13](#) shall apply to the applicable category of accessory covered in those Sections. Dynamic testing shall use dummies in accordance with AS/NZS 1754:2013 Section 5 and testing methods in accordance with AS/NZS 3629.1.

Head excursion, tether strap loading, and head deceleration measurements shall only be required as specified in [Sections 6 to 13](#).

[Section 5](#) (for anchorage and attachment components) shall use test methods in accordance with AS/NZS 3629.3.

[Section 7](#) (for seat belt extenders) shall use test methods in accordance with AS/NZS 2596.

Where an accessory for a child restraint falls into more than one of the categories covered in [Sections 6 to 13](#), excluding [Section 7](#), the accessory shall be dynamically tested on each type designation of child restraint that it is nominated as suitable in the manufacturer's instructions, labelling and packaging. Accessories that fall into this category shall be dynamically tested on the nominated type of child restraints. An additional sample of the child restraint shall also be dynamically tested without the accessory being fitted.

The accessory shall not prevent a child restraint from meeting the dynamic performance requirements specified in AS/NZS 1754:2013 Section 4, AS/NZS 3629.1 and the relevant Sections in this Standard.

3.3.2 Test method for an accessory for a child restraint which does not fall into one of the categories in Sections 6 to 13

The following shall apply when testing accessories not covered in one of the categories in [Sections 6 to 13](#):

- (a) Testing shall be conducted in accordance with [Table A.1](#), using test methods in accordance with AS/NZS 3629.1 and with a dummy in summer weight clothing in accordance with AS/NZS 1754 for each type designation of child restraint that the manufacturer's instructions or packaging advise are suitable.
- (b) Testing shall be conducted in the upright position only.
- (c) The accessory shall be fitted according to the instructions supplied with the accessory.
- (d) The accessory shall be dynamically tested in all directions nominated in the relevant table of [Appendix A](#).
- (e) The accessory shall be evaluated for a lessening of safety and performance by comparing the results of testing of the child restraint with and without the accessory.
- (f) Either during or after the dynamic test the following shall apply:
 - (i) The child restraint system and accessory shall retain the child restraint and the dummy in the child restraint, including any additional parts, in the test rig.

NOTE 1 Retention is demonstrated by the dummy's torso and at least three limbs remaining inside the harness straps during the impact.
 - (ii) There shall be no contact with the throat of the test dummy by the accessory.
 - (iii) There shall be no evidence of complete separation of any load-carrying part or parts.
 - (iv) The head excursion shall be measured.
 - (v) Any rigid part of the accessory that becomes detached from the child restraint shall not weigh more than 20 g. Where rigid parts are incorporated into non-rigid parts such as fabric, padding, comfort foam or webbing, the rigid part shall be removed and weighed separately.

NOTE 2 Performance requirements in this Standard are based on potential risks to the child as well as those identified in AS/NZS 1754:2013 Section 4.

3.4 Workmanship, finish and hazards

The following shall apply:

- (a) *General* — All parts of the accessory shall be finished smooth and free from rough edges, sharp corners, burrs and any irregularities that are potential hazards to the child occupant in the child restraint that the accessory is fitted to or to occupants sitting next to the child restraint that is using the accessory, or cause discomfort to the occupant or damage the occupant's clothing or vehicle trim. Parts shall not cause damage to, nor pierce the webbing of, the child restraint or the seatbelt.
- (b) *Hazardous sharp edges and hazardous sharp points* — The accessory shall be examined for the accessibility of sharp points and sharp edges in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 8124.1. For examination purposes, the accessory shall not be disassembled other than as specified in the manufacturer's instructions. When tested in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 8124.1, any accessible sharp edge or sharp point shall not be a hazardous sharp edge or a hazardous sharp point as defined in AS/NZS ISO 8124.1.

For the purpose of this Clause, where the word "toy" appears in AS/NZS ISO 8124.1, the word "accessory" shall be substituted.

- (c) *Ingestion or inhalation hazards* — Any component that is designed to be removed from the accessory shall not present an ingestion or inhalation hazard when tested in accordance with AS/NZS ISO 8124.1.
 - (d) *Removable projections* — Except for projections that are designed to be detachable, any projection that is able to be grasped with the thumb and forefinger or the teeth of a child shall be attached to the accessory in a manner that prevents the component being removed or broken when it is tested in accordance with the torque and tension tests in AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2019 Clauses 5.24.5 and 5.24.6. Projections inside the child restraint that may contact the head shall conform to Item (e).
 - (e) *Projections contactable by the occupant's head* — Projections shall not be included on any accessory that can be contacted by a child's head when sitting in the child restraint except where there is —
 - (i) a discontinuity of surfaces that creates a step with a height of more than 5 mm with a radius of at least 5 mm or chamfered sides of at least 45°;
 - (ii) a protrusion of more than 5 mm in height and at least 10 mm in diameter with radius of no more than 2 mm on each edge; and
 - (iii) a protrusion of no more than 5 mm in height with at least 5 mm radius on each edge.
- NOTE Examples of projections contactable by the occupant's head are shown in [Figure 3.1](#).
- (f) *Battery compartment* — The battery compartment of a component of the accessory that is to be fitted to a child restraint or may be accessible to the child shall meet the applicable requirements of AS/NZS 62115.
 - (g) *Magnets* — Any magnet fitted to an accessory that is to be fitted to a child restraint or may be accessible by the child shall meet the applicable requirements of AS/NZS ISO 8124.1.

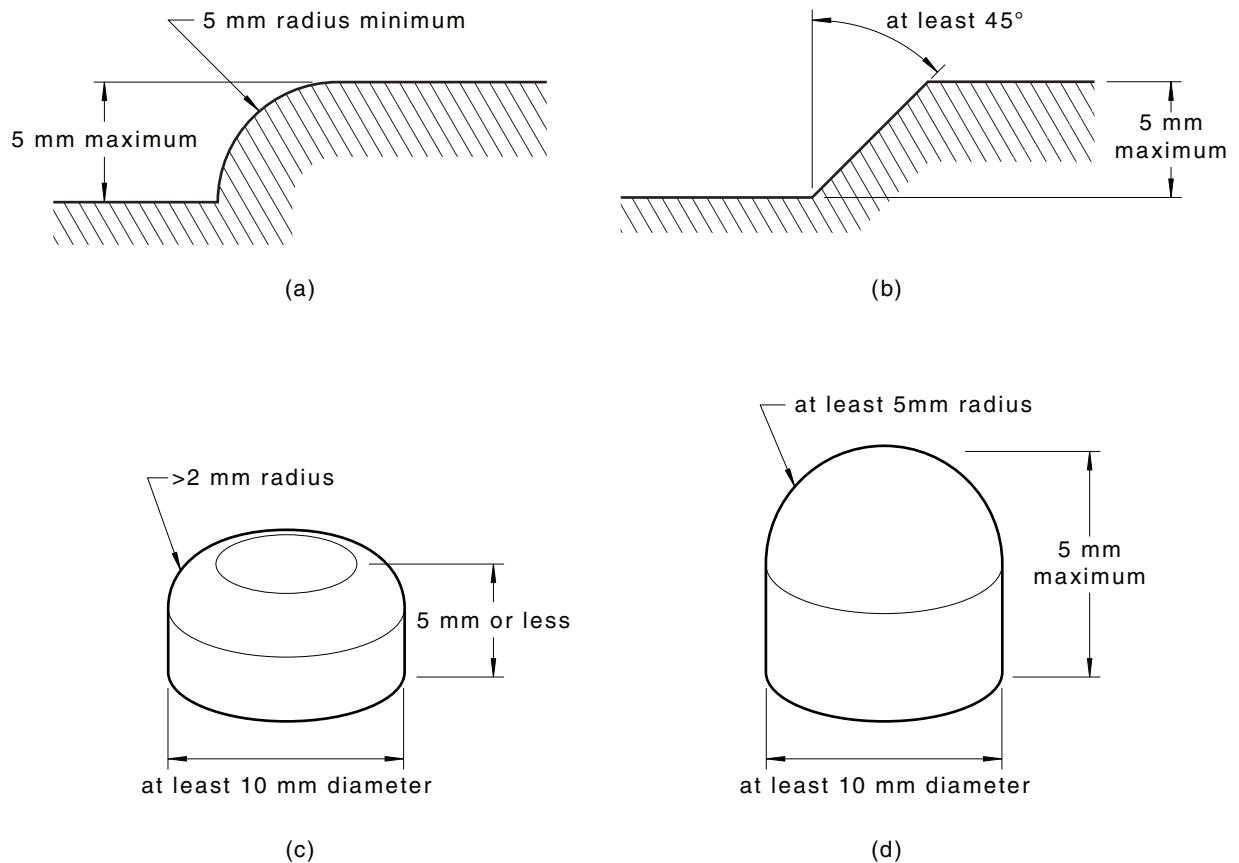


Figure 3.1 — Examples of contactable projections

3.5 Play devices

The following shall apply:

- (a) Play devices intended to be used with child restraints shall conform to the performance requirements of AS/NZS ISO 8124.1 for sharp edges, small parts, magnets and other safety hazards. With the exception of straps used to retain accessories or play devices, cord lengths on play devices shall not exceed 360 mm in length.

Play devices shall conform to the requirements of AS/NZS 8124.3.

For the purpose of this Clause, where the word "toy" appears in AS/NZS ISO 8124.1 and AS/NZS 8124.3, the words "play device" shall be substituted.

- (b) Play devices made of rigid materials shall not be installed in a position above the child's legs where the child's head may contact when the head rotates forward in a crash.

NOTE 1 Play devices with energy absorbing properties are acceptable.

NOTE 2 An example of a play device is a steering wheel on a play tray or suspended in other ways.

- (c) Play devices made of rigid material on cords shall not be suspended in front of the occupant where they may contact the occupant's head in a crash.

NOTE 3 Where concerns exist for the occupants safety, a test laboratory may need to conduct dynamic testing with play device fitted on the child restraint.

3.6 Durability of components

As a guide to durability, parts which slide, roll over or engage in each other should have sufficient resistance to wear to remain effective after 5 000 operations.

3.7 Foreseeable misuse

Accessories should be designed to minimize incorrect installation, fitment and use where the level of safety can be reduced. The performance requirements of this Standard may be applied in each configuration should a testing authority consider that an alternative configuration makes the restraint system unsuitable or unsafe.

NOTE An example of such an alternative configuration is an accessory that could be fitted upside down such that the features of the accessory may then be considered a risk to the occupant.

Section 4 Packaging, marking and instructions

4.1 General

This Section specifies general requirements for the packaging, and marking and labelling of child restraint accessories as well as instructions for use and safety. The requirements in this Section apply in addition to the specific requirements for the applicable category of accessory covered in [Sections 5](#) to [13](#).

This Section covers —

- (a) information to be supplied on the packaging (see [Clause 4.3](#));
- (b) information to be permanently marked on the accessory (see [Clause 4.4](#)); and
- (c) information to be supplied in an instruction book or sheet (see [Clause 4.5](#)).

NOTE Manufacturers making a statement of conformity with this Australian Standard on a product, or on packaging or promotional material related to that product, are advised to ensure that such conformance is capable of being verified.

4.2 General requirements

4.2.1 Language

The information shall be printed in English.

4.2.2 Print size and contrast

Printing shall be clear and legible. It shall be in either initial capital and lowercase letters or all capital letters, except for the warnings in AS/NZS 1754:2013 Table 6.2 which shall be in the same case as shown in the Table. Unless otherwise specified, the capital letters shall have a height of not less than 1.8 mm.

NOTE 1 Examples of suitable typeface for printing instructions are Helvetica and Univers.

Printed statements and warnings required by this Section shall be in contrasting colour to the background.

NOTE 2 Moulded-in text where the print and the background are the same colour as the moulding is considered to have no contrast.

4.2.3 Illustrations

The instruction book or sheet shall include diagrams showing the correct methods of attachment of the accessories and the correct method of use.

4.2.4 Durability of marking

The wording on the accessory, on labels fixed to the accessory and on fabric covers shall be legible after being rubbed by hand for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked in water, allowed to dry and then rubbed for 15 s with a piece of cloth soaked with liquid domestic dishwashing detergent.

The following procedure for testing labels shall apply:

- (a) Where a fabric or flexible label is used, the marking shall remain legible when the fabric component is washed 6 times according to the care label.
- (b) Where care instructions are not provided, then 6 gentle machine wash cycles shall be performed.