

Specification for

Safety requirements for children's high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs for domestic use

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

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- Birmingham and West Midlands Furniture Manufacturers' Association
- British Association of Nursery and Pram Retailers
- British Association of Pram and Nursery Goods Importers
- British Baby Products Association
- British Retailers' Association
- Child Accident Prevention Trust
- Consumer Standards Advisory Committee of BSI
- Consumers' Association
- Department of Education and Science
- Department of Trade and Industry (Consumer Safety Unit, CS Division)
- Design Council
- Furniture Industry Research Association
- Institute of Trading Standards Administration
- National Federation of Women's Institutes
- Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents

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Foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Furniture and Household Equipment Standards Committee. It is, in part, a revision of BS 5799-1:1979, which is withdrawn, but it also includes the requirements for multi-purpose high chairs, which were originally intended to appear as Part 2 of BS 5799. Because it was found difficult to separate the requirements of high chairs from those of multi-purpose high chairs, it was decided to publish the British Standard in the present form.

The purpose of this standard is to minimize accidents to children resulting from normal usage and reasonably foreseeable misuse of high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs. However, it does not deal with accidents or injuries which might result from the interaction of older children with children in the high chair nor with accidents which might result from abuse or misuse by persons over 3 years of age.

When converted for use as swings, multi-purpose high chairs are designed for use by children up to the age of 6 months or a maximum weight of 8 kg.

Attention is drawn to the following:

Statutory Instrument 1980 No. 725 Consumer

Protection, the Upholstered Furniture (Safety)

Regulations;

Statutory Instrument 1983 No. 519 Consumer

Protection, the Upholstered Furniture (Safety)

(Amendment) Regulations;

Statutory Instrument 1978 No. 1927 Food and Drugs,

the Materials and Articles in Contact with Food

Regulations.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 14, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies safety requirements and methods of test for children's high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs for domestic use. They may be convertible to low chairs, to low chairs with tables and for uses such as baby walking frames, pushchairs, swings, car chairs or reclining low chairs.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

2 Definitions

For the purposes of this British Standard the following definitions apply.

2.1

baby walking frame

a frame running on castors, into which a child may be placed to enable it to walk with the aid of the support provided by the frame

2.2

car chair

the seating portion of a high chair combining a chair and a harness in which a child is restrained in an automobile

2.3

high chair

a chair, normally used for children between 6 months and 3 years of age, which is made for the purpose of holding a child capable of remaining in a sitting position due to his or her own coordination and which may have a tray that is attached to the chair for feeding, eating or playing. The chair is designed to rest on the floor and to elevate the child to approximately the height of a dining table

NOTE The tray may be permanently fixed or may be designed to be removed to allow the child to eat from the dining table when his or her growth permits.

2.4

low chair

the seating portion of a high chair capable of being adapted to stand freely and having a maximum seat height of 300 mm

2.5

pushchair

a wheeled vehicle designed for the transport in a seated or reclining position of an infant or young child and distinguished from a perambulator by the absence of a body of boat- or box-like shape, but not including pushchairs designed for use by invalid children

2.6

reclining low chair

the seating portion of a high chair having an adjustable back rest and capable of being adapted to stand freely

2.7

swing

the seating portion of a high chair suspended from the stand of the chair

3 Materials

NOTE Guidance on the characteristics and usage of materials is given in Appendix A.

3.1 Plastics

Plastics on all parts of the high chair, whether exposed or accessible to a child, shall not contain any soluble antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead or mercury or any soluble compound of any of those elements, which exceeds the following amounts when determined in accordance with 8.2 and 9.2 of BS 5665-3:1989.

antimony	250 mg/kg
arsenic	100 mg/kg
barium	500 mg/kg
cadmium	100 mg/kg
chromium	100 mg/kg
lead	250 mg/kg
mercury	100 mg/kg

3.2 Coatings and finishes

Any coating of paint, varnish, lacquer or similar substance on any part of the high chair, whether exposed or accessible to a child, shall not contain any soluble antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead or mercury, or any soluble compound of any of those elements, which exceeds the following amounts when determined in accordance with 8.1 and 9.1 of BS 5665-3:1989.

antimony	250 mg/kg
arsenic	100 mg/kg
barium	500 mg/kg
cadmium	100 mg/kg
chromium	100 mg/kg
lead	250 mg/kg
mercury	100 mg/kg

Where a surface is coated with a multi-layer of paint or similar coating the sample shall be taken down to the substrate.

3.3 All materials

Where different parts of a high chair are coated with different materials, the coating of each part shall comply with the requirements of 3.1 and 3.2. The requirements shall not apply to any coating unless it is possible to obtain at least 10 mg of that coating from a single high chair.

3.4 Dyed textiles

Dyed textiles, when tested in accordance with the method described in Section EO4 of BS 1006, shall give a numerical rating for the change in colour of not less than 4 or a staining of not less than 3 and, when tested in accordance with the method described in Section X12 of BS 1006, shall give a numerical rating for staining of not less than 4 for both wet and dry rubbing.

3.5 Filling materials

Any filling materials shall comply with the appropriate requirements of BS 1425.

4 Moisture content and conditioning

Before the tests are commenced the high chair shall be sufficiently old to ensure that all component materials have developed their full strength. At least 4 weeks in normal conditions shall elapse from manufacture in the case of glued joints in timber, plastics moulded parts, etc.

Parts made of timber products shall be checked with an electric moisture meter to ensure that the moisture content is between 8 % and 12 %. If the moisture content is too high, the high chair shall be allowed to dry out in a warm ventilated room until the moisture content is between 8 % and 12 %. If a standard atmosphere is required for conditioning or testing, that atmosphere shall be a temperature of 23 ± 3 °C and a relative humidity of 50 ± 5 %.

All tests shall be carried out in the order in which they appear in this standard. The high chair shall be cleaned three times in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (see clause 7) before commencement of the tests.

5 Construction

5.1 General

The requirements of 5.2 shall 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 feeding tray, a foot rest) the requirements shall apply to the high chair with and without the part(s).

If the high chair is convertible for use as a low chair or a low chair with table, it shall also comply with the requirements of 5.3.

If the high chair is convertible for use as a baby walking frame, car chair, pushchair, reclining low chair or swing, it shall also comply with the requirements of 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8 respectively.

5.2 High chairs

5.2.1 There shall be no open-end tubes, projections, holes, loose washers, speed fixings, nuts or crevices in which a child's finger(s) or flesh could be trapped when the high chair is assembled for use. Any rigid sheet material having exposed edges shall be not less than 0.5 mm thick. All edges, corners and projecting parts that are accessible shall be free from burrs and shall not be capable of causing a wound or abrasion.

5.2.2 Wood screws shall not be used for the assembly of any components that are intended to be removed by the consumer when dismantling the high chair for purposes of transportation or storage.

5.2.3 No part of the high chair or any attachments shall be detached or damaged when a force of 90 N is applied in any direction to the part; the force shall not be applied to fastenings in the direction of normal operation of the fastening. In the case of plastics materials, testing shall be carried out at a temperature of 20 ± 30 °C.

5.2.4 The high chair shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to prevent injury from any scissoring, shearing or pinching when the product has been erected for use. When tested in accordance with Appendix D, relative movement of parts of the high chair shall not result in a gap closing to less than 12 mm unless it is at all times less than 6 mm. The movement and spacing of thin flexible components such as textiles shall not be tested.

5.2.5 The high chair shall be provided with attachment points in the form of loops or similar devices (equivalent to rings with an internal diameter of 19 mm) for the attachment of a child's safety harness complying with the requirements of BS 3785¹⁾. The movement of one attachment point shall not affect the other and each shall at all times remain not more than 50 mm in front of the chair back and not more than 75 mm above the chair seat, when the test dummy complying with Appendix E is placed as far back on the seat as possible. The attachment points for the harness shall be located in that portion of the chair indicated on Figure 1 by shading.

¹⁾ A new standard for child safety harnesses, to which this standard (i.e. BS 5799) will refer, is in preparation.