



BSI Standards Publication

Child care articles — Baby walking frames — Safety requirements and test methods

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 1273:2020+A1:2023. It supersedes BS EN 1273:2020, which is withdrawn.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to CEN text carry the number of the CEN amendment. For example, text altered by CEN amendment A1 is indicated by A1 A1.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CW/1, Safety of child use and child care products.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Kinderlaufhilfen - Sicherheitstechnische Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

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European foreword

This document (EN 1273:2020+A1:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child care articles”, the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2024.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes A1 EN 1273:2020 A1.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 20 November 2023.

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

In comparison with the previous edition EN 1273:2005, the following major technical modifications have been made:

- general redraft in hazard based format;
- addition of new chemical requirements based on CEN/TR 13387-2;
- general update of some mechanical requirements and test methods to the state of the art of CEN/TR 13387-3;
- improvement of the requirements and test methods for static and dynamic strength;
- modification of the test method for prevention of falls down stairs to improve reproducibility of results;
- update of product information section and addition of a new symbol from CEN/TR 13387-5.

A1 This document has been prepared under mandate M/264 given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports the basic requirements of Directive 2001/95/EC. For relationship with EU Regulation(s) / Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA which is an integral part of this document. A1

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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to reduce the risk of accidents.

It is stressed that this document cannot eliminate all possible risks to children using such a product and that carer control is of paramount importance. Accidents are mainly due to carer(s) not anticipating the extra reach and speed that children can achieve in the baby walking frame.

It is essential that all warnings and instructions specified in this standard are clearly given by the manufacturer, to ensure that the baby walking frame can be used safely and correctly.

1 Scope

This document specifies safety requirements and test methods for baby walking frames into which a child is placed, and intended to be used from when the child is able to sit up by itself until the child is able to walk by itself.

This document does not apply to baby walking frames for therapeutic and curative purposes and to those baby walking frames relying on inflatable parts to support the child.

Toys (e.g. ride on toys, push-along toys, usually intended for children able to walk unaided) are not covered by this document.

If a baby walking frame has several functions or can be converted into another function, the relevant European standards apply to it.

2 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. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 71-2:2020, *Safety of toys - Part 2: Flammability*

EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021, *Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

EN 71-10:2005, *Safety of toys - Part 10: Organic chemical compounds - Sample preparation and extraction*

EN 71-11:2005, *Safety of toys - Part 11: Organic chemical compounds - Methods of analysis*

EN 622-1:2003, *Fibreboards - Specifications - Part 1: General requirements*

EN 717-1:2004, *Wood-based panels - Determination of formaldehyde release - Part 1: Formaldehyde emission by the chamber method*

EN ISO 105-A03:2019, *Textiles - Tests for colour fastness - Part A03: Grey scale for assessing staining*

EN ISO 14184-1:2011, *Textiles - Determination of formaldehyde - Part 1: Free and hydrolysed formaldehyde (water extraction method)*

EN ISO 14362-1:2017, *Textiles - Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants - Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres*

EN ISO 2813:2014, *Paints and varnishes - Determination of gloss value at 20°, 60° and 85°*

EN ISO 2439:2008, *Flexible cellular polymeric materials - Determination of hardness (indentation technique)* 

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

baby walking frame

structure with a seat in which a child is placed in a sitting or standing position, which allows a child to move around with the aid of the support offered by the frame

3.2

crotch strap

device which passes between the child's legs to prevent the child slipping out of the seat

3.3

base

lower part of the frame where castors or wheels may be attached

3.4

parking device

device to maintain the baby walking frame in a stationary position

4 Test equipment

4.1 Test masses

4.1.1 Test mass A

Test mass A is a rigid cylinder (160 ± 5) mm in diameter and (280 ± 5) mm in height, having a mass of $12_0^{+0,1}$ kg and with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder. All edges shall have a radius of (20 ± 1) mm. See Figure 1.

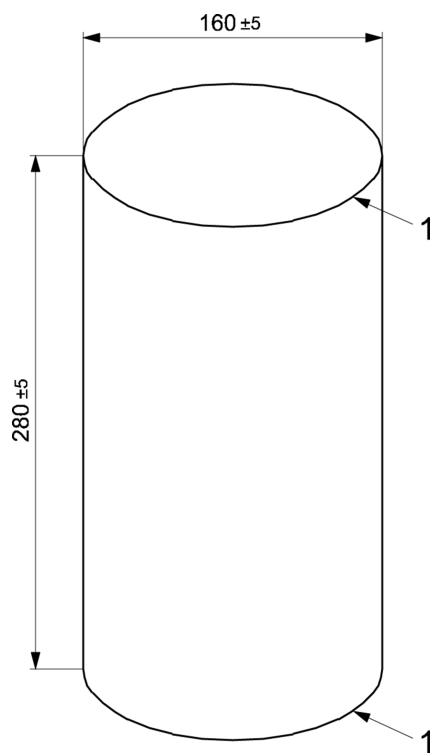
4.1.2 Test mass B

Test mass B is a rigid cylinder (160 ± 5) mm in diameter and (280 ± 5) mm in height, having a mass of $7,65_0^{+0,1}$ kg and with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder. All edges shall have a radius of (20 ± 1) mm. See Figure 1.

4.1.3 Test mass C

Test mass C is a rigid cylinder (160 ± 5) mm in diameter and (280 ± 5) mm in height, having a mass of $12,6_0^{+0,1}$ kg and with its centre of gravity in the centre of the cylinder. All edges shall have a radius of (20 ± 1) mm. See Figure 1.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key
1 Radius: (20 ± 1) mm

Test Mass A	Mass 12 ^{+0,1} ₀ kg
Test Mass B	Mass 7,65 ^{+0,1} ₀ kg
Test Mass C	Mass 12,6 ^{+0,1} ₀ kg

Figure 1 — Test mass A, B and C

4.1.4 Test mass D

Test mass D is a mass of 3,6^{+0,1}₀ kg with a flat circular bottom surface. See Figure 2.

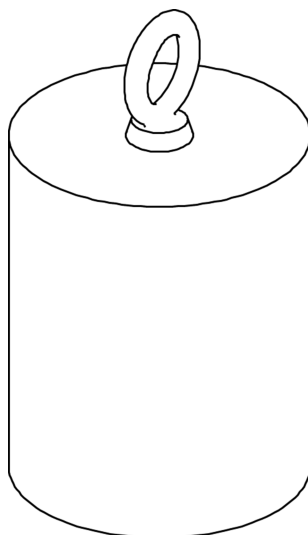


Figure 2 — Test mass D

4.2 Small parts cylinder

Small parts cylinder for the assessment of small components, having dimensions in accordance with Figure 3.

Dimension in millimetres

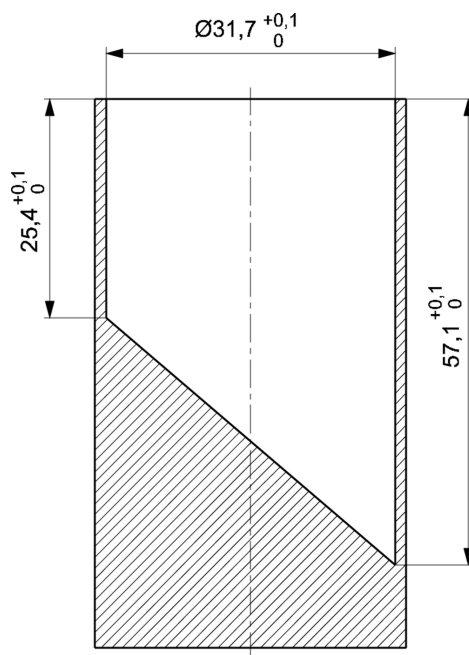


Figure 3 — Small parts cylinder

4.3 Feeler gauge

Gauge with a thickness of $(0,4 \pm 0,02)$ mm and an insertion edge radius of $(3 \pm 0,5)$ mm (see Figure 4).

Dimensions in millimetres

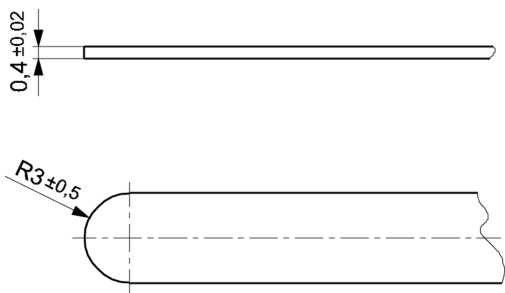


Figure 4 — Feeler gauge

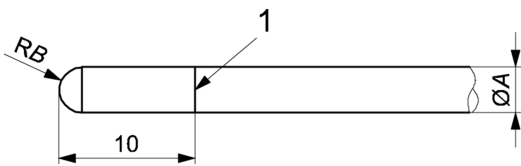
4.4 Test probes for finger entrapment

4.4.1 Test probes with hemispherical end

Probes made from plastic or other hard, smooth material of diameters $7^{0}_{-0,1}$ mm and $12^{+0,1}_{0}$ mm with a full hemispherical end that can be mounted on a force-measuring device, see Figure 5.

Mesh probe made from plastic or other hard, smooth material as shown in Figure 6.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key		
Probe type	7 mm probe	12 mm probe
Diameter A	$7^{0}_{-0,1}$	$12^{+0,1}_{0}$
Radius RB	half of diameter A	half of diameter A
1	Line scribed around circumference showing depth of penetration	

Figure 5 — Test probes with hemispherical end

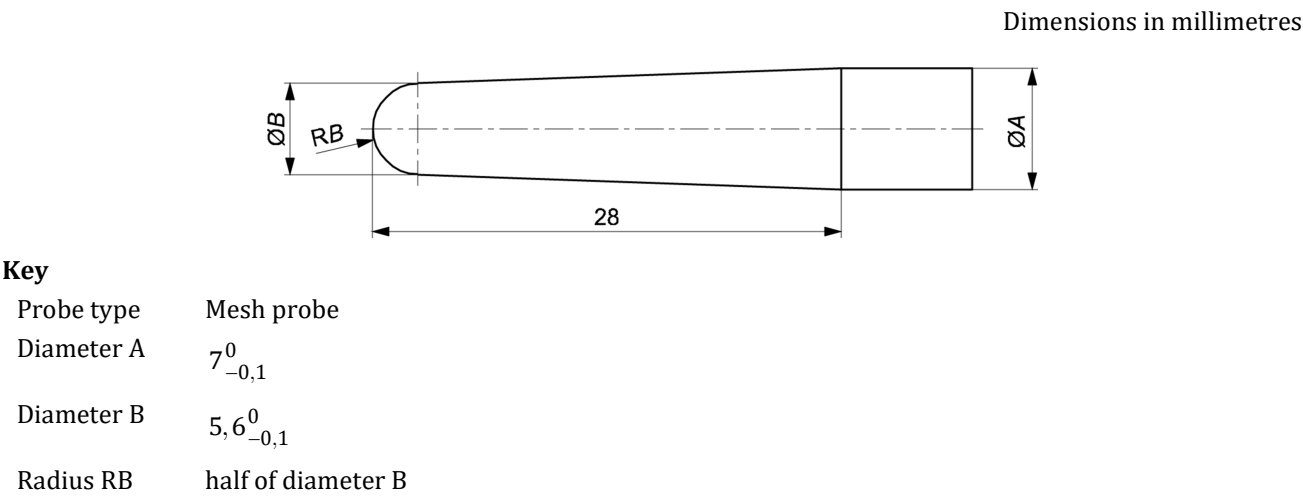


Figure 6 — Test probe for mesh

4.4.2 Shape assessment probe

Probe made from plastics or other hard, smooth material, which can be mounted on a force-measuring device, with the dimensions shown in Figure 7.

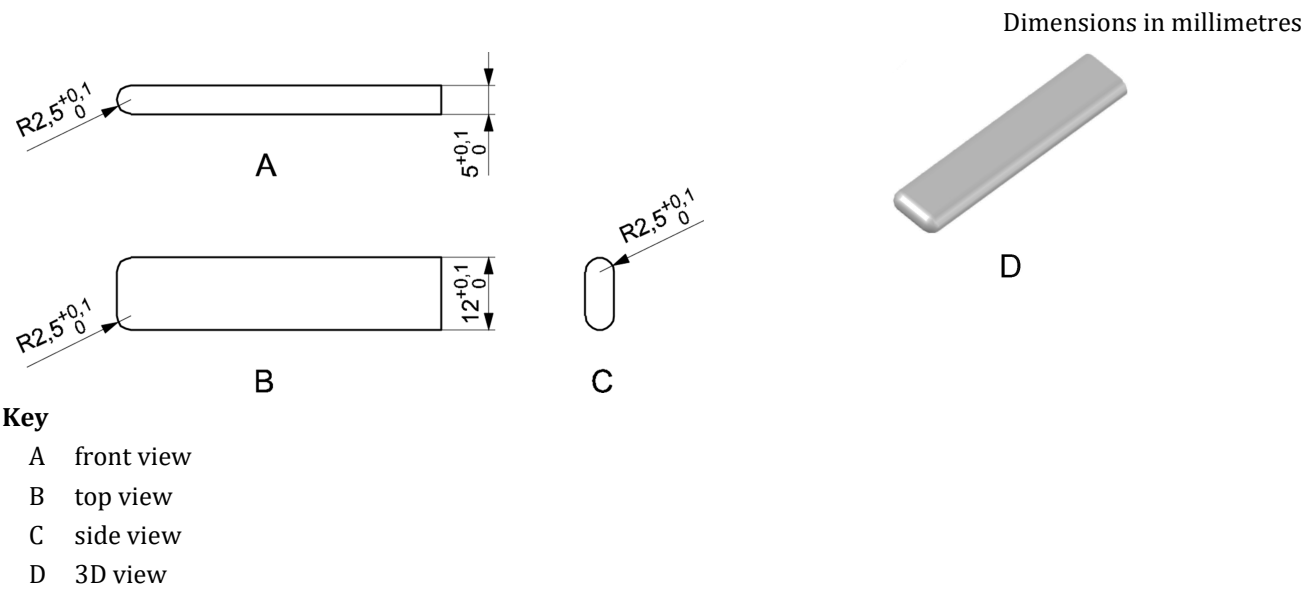
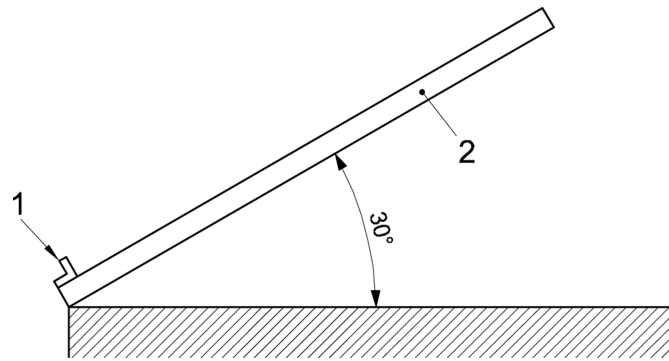


Figure 7 — Shape assessment probe

4.5 Test platform for stability test

A sloping platform inclined at an angle of 30° to the horizontal with a 100 mm stop fitted to the lower edge of the slope (Figure 8).

**Key**

- 1 stop
- 2 platform

Figure 8 — Test platform for stability test**4.6 Test equipment for dynamic stability****4.6.1 Test platform**

The test platform of 4.7.1 with an aluminium stop with a height of 40 mm and thickness of at least 10 mm at its front edge.

4.6.2 Spacer

A squared sectioned piece of aluminium 40 mm by 40 mm with a minimum length of 200 mm.

4.7 Test equipment for prevention of fall down steps test**4.7.1 Test platform**

A horizontal test platform as shown in Figure B.1 of Annex B with a flat smooth surface made of beech wood with a minimum thickness of 18 mm.

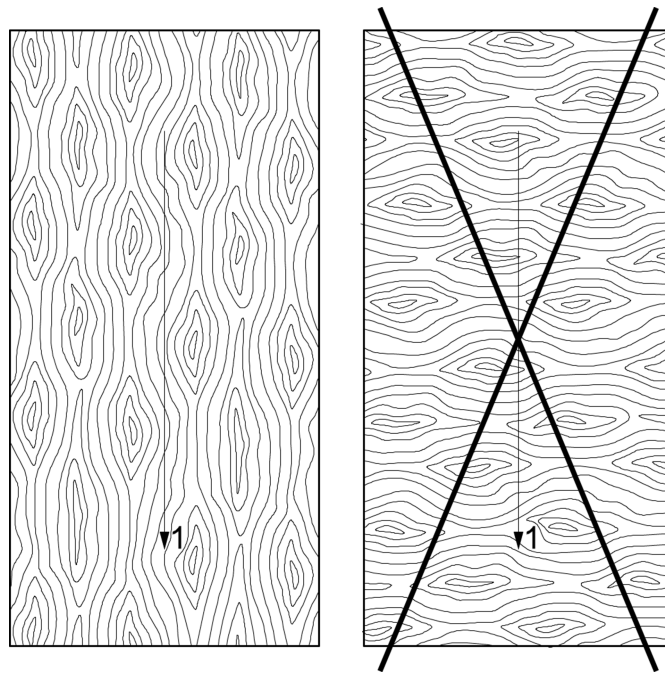
The front edge shall be straight cut, without any radius (Figure 9).

**Figure 9 — Front edge of the test platform**

The grain of the wooden surface shall be orientated in line with the longitudinal axis of the test platform and there shall be no joints perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the test platform (see Figure 10).

The top shall be pre-finished with wood floor polyurethane varnish with a nominal gloss of (75 ± 5) gloss units measured with an angle of 60° according to [A1](#) EN ISO 2813:2014 [A1](#).

The wooden surface shall be fixed to the frame to avoid deformation of the wooden surface during the tests. If variations in temperature and/or humidity in the laboratory cause the wooden surface to deform, the fixing shall be adjusted to ensure the wooden surface is flat.



Key

- 1 direction of the baby walking frame movement

Figure 10 — Orientation of the wooden surface

4.7.2 Steel cable

A galvanised steel cable with a nominal diameter of $2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$.

4.7.3 Pulley

A stainless steel ball bearing pulley with the functional diameter of 80 mm with a rounded groove suitable for the cable. The centre of the pulley is positioned at a minimum distance of 510 mm from the platform edge. The height of the pulley shall be adjustable.

4.7.4 Aluminium angle

A 25 mm by 25 mm rigid aluminium angle with a thickness of $(2 \pm 0,5) \text{ mm}$ and a length of $(1,5 \pm 0,1) \text{ m}$.

4.7.5 Rigid plate

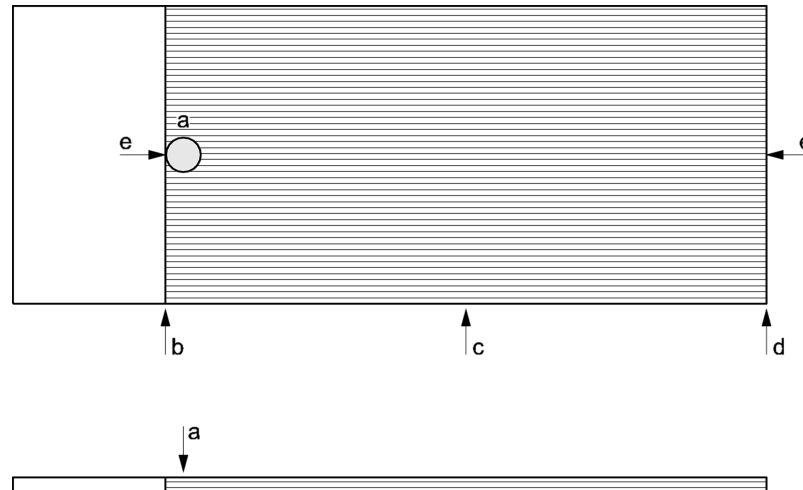
A rigid plate of a dimensions of $(50 \pm 2) \text{ mm} \times (50 \pm 2) \text{ mm}$.

4.7.6 Structural characteristics for the test equipment

The different parts of the test equipment shall fulfil the following (see Figure 11):

- i. have a maximum vertical displacement of 1 mm when a force of 400 N is applied over a diameter of 100 mm flush on the centre of the front edge of the platform (point a);
- ii. have a maximum horizontal displacement of 1 mm when a force of 200 N is applied over a diameter of 100 mm on the edge parallel to the longitudinal axis of the platform at the following points: (b) front edge, (c) middle point, (d) rear edge;

- iii. have a maximum horizontal displacement of 1 mm when a force of 200 N is applied over a diameter of 100 mm in the middle of the front or rear edge along the longitudinal axis of the platform (point e);
- iv. have a maximum vertical displacement of 1 mm when a 20 kg mass is hung on the pulley.



Key

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| a | the centre of the front edge of the platform | d | rear edge |
| b | front edge | e | the longitudinal axis of the platform |
| c | middle point | | |

Figure 11 — Application of forces on the platform

4.8 Foam

A polyurethane foam sheet with a thickness of (60 ± 5) mm, a bulk density of 35 kg/m^3 with a tolerance of 10 % or an indentation hardness index of (170 ± 40) N in accordance with EN ISO 2439:2008, A.40.

5 General requirements and test conditions

5.1 Product conditioning

Before testing, any fabrics used shall be cleaned or washed and dried twice in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.2 Test conditions

The tests shall be carried out in ambient conditions of $(20 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$.

The tests are designed to be applied to baby walking frames that are fully assembled and ready for use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If the baby walking frame can be assembled or adjusted in different ways in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the most onerous combinations shall be used for each test, unless otherwise specified in the test method.

5.3 Application of forces

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

5.4 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated, the accuracy of the test equipment shall be:

- Forces: $\pm 5\%$ of the nominal force;
- Masses: $\pm 0,5\%$ of the nominal mass;
- Dimensions: $\pm 0,5$ mm of the nominal dimension;
- Angles: $\pm 0,5^\circ$ of the nominal angle;
- Duration: ± 1 s of the nominal duration.

The tests are described in terms of the application of forces. Masses can however be used. The relationship $10\text{ N} = 1\text{ kg}$ may be used for this purpose.

Unless otherwise specified, the test forces may be applied by any suitable device which does not adversely affect the results.

5.5 Order of tests

Unless otherwise stated in the test methods, the tests shall be carried out on the same baby walking frame in the order listed in this standard.

6 Chemical hazards (see A.2)

6.1 General

If testing is required, a separate unconditioned sample shall be used for the tests in Clause 6.

6.2 Migration of certain elements (see A.2)

The migration of elements from materials on exterior surfaces shall not exceed the limits listed in Table 1.

Table 1 — Limits for migration of certain elements

Element	mg/kg	Element	mg/kg
Aluminium	$\boxed{A_1}$ 28 130 $\langle A_1 \rangle$	Lead	23
Antimony	560	Manganese	15 000
Arsenic	47	Mercury	94
Barium	18 750	Nickel	930
Boron	15 000	Selenium	460
Cadmium	17	Strontium	56 000
Chromium (III)	460	Tin	180 000
Chromium (VI)	0,2	Organic tin	12
Cobalt	130	Zinc	46 000
Copper	7 700		

When testing is performed, the method described in $\boxed{A_1}$ EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021 $\langle A_1 \rangle$ shall be used.

Components under the base (e.g. castors or wheels, braking pads, ...) are excluded from these requirements.

6.3 Formaldehyde (see A.2)

Accessible textile components shall not contain free and hydrolysed formaldehyde in excess of 30 mg/kg.

When testing is performed, the method described in [A1](#) EN ISO 14184-1:2011 [A1](#) shall be used.

Resin-bonded wood components shall not release formaldehyde in excess of 0,124 mg/m³ (class E1 according to [A1](#) EN 622-1:2003 [A1](#)).

When testing is performed, the method described in [A1](#) EN 717-1:2004 [A1](#) shall be used.

6.4 Colourants (see A.2)

When tested in accordance with EN 71-10:2005, Annex A, if the colour fastness to sweat of accessible textile components is lower than 3-4 on the grey scale as defined in [A1](#) EN ISO 105-A03:2019 [A1](#), the part shall be tested for colourants with the methods described in [A1](#) EN 71-10:2005 [A1](#) and [A1](#) EN 71-11:2005 [A1](#) and the limits in Table 2 shall be fulfilled.

Table 2 — Colourants limits

Colour Index Generic Name (CIGN)	Colour Index Constitution Number (CICN)	CAS Number	Limit
Disperse Blue 1	64500	2475-45-8	Action limit
Disperse Blue 3	61505	2475-46-9	Action limit
Disperse Blue 106	111935	12223-01-7	Action limit
Disperse Blue 124	111938	61951-51-7	Action limit
Disperse Yellow 3	11855	2832-40-8	Action limit
Disperse Orange 3	11855	730-40-5	Action limit
Disperse Orange 37/76/59	11132	12223-33-5 13301-61-6	Action limit
Disperse Red 1	11110	2872-52-8	Action limit
Solvent Yellow 1	11000	60-09-3	Action limit
Solvent Yellow 2	11020	60-11-7	Action limit
Solvent Yellow 3	11160	97-56-3	Action limit
Basic Red 9	42500	569-61-9	Action limit
Basic Violet 1	42535	8004-87-3	Action limit
Basic Violet 3	42555	548-62-9	Action limit
Acid Red 26	16150	3761-53-3	Action limit
Acid Violet 49	42640	1694-09-3	Action limit

6.5 Aniline (see A.2)

Aniline shall not exceed the limit of 30 mg/kg after reductive cleavage from accessible textile components.