

**מוצרים לשימוש ילדים ולטיפול בהם – מנשאי תינוק –
דרישות בטיחות ושיטות בדיקה: מנשאים רכים**

Child use and care articles – Baby carriers –
Safety requirements and test methods: Soft carriers

מסמך זה הוא הצעה בלבד

תקן זה הוכן על ידי ועדת המומחים 562731 – מנשאי תינוק, בהרכב זה:
דפי גירון, מוטי גרמיזה, איריס גרנית, ליאור ווינטראוב, שי רייכר (יו"ר)

תקן זה אושר על ידי הוועדה הטכנית 5627 - מוצרי טקסטיל מוגמרים, בהרכב זה:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| איגוד לשכות המסחר | - | יוחאי מנדבי, נתלי ראובני |
| המועצה הישראלית לצרכנות | - | איתן כרמון |
| התאחדות התעשיינים בישראל | - | דוד פרנקל, יצחק רגב |
| מהנדסים/אדריכלים/טכנולוגים | - | מרים הר-לב (יו"ר) |
| מינוי אישי | - | איל שפר |
| מכון התקנים הישראלי – אגף התעשייה | - | עליזה שמעוני |
| משרד הבריאות | - | שי רייכר |
| צבא ההגנה לישראל – חיל הלוגיסטיקה | - | מרינה חיטריק |
| רשות ההסתדרות לצרכנות | - | טליה בן-שלמה |

יניב בוימל ריכז את עבודת הכנת התקן.

ברי טקסטיל מו

<p>הודעה על רויזיה תקן ישראלי זה בא במקום התקן הישראלי ת"י 13209 חלק 2 מפברואר 2016</p>	<p>הודעה על מידת התאמת התקן הישראלי לתקנים או למסמכים זרים תקן ישראלי זה, למעט השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים המצוינים בו, זהה לתקן של הוועדה האירופית לתקינה (CEN) EN 13209-2: December 2015</p> <p>או</p> <p>תקן ישראלי זה, למעט השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים המצוינים בו, זהה לתקן של האגודה האמריקנית לבדיקות ולחומרים ASTM F2236 – 16a</p>
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מילות מפתח:

ציוד לתינוקות, מערכות ריסון (הגנה), רתמות בטיחות, אמצעי בטיחות, מניעת תאונות, אריזה, סימון, הוראות שימוש.

Descriptors:

baby equipment, restraint systems (protective), safety harnesses, safety measures, accident prevention, packaging, marking, instructions for use.

עדכניות התקן

התקנים הישראליים עומדים לבדיקה מזמן לזמן, ולפחות אחת לחמש שנים, כדי להתאימם להתפתחות המדע והטכנולוגיה. המשתמשים בתקנים יודאו שבידיהם המהדורה המעודכנת של התקן על גיליונות התיקון שלו. מסמך המתפרסם ברשומות כגיליון תיקון, יכול להיות גיליון תיקון נפרד או תיקון המשולב בתקן.

תוקף התקן

תקן ישראלי על עדכוניו נכנס לתוקף החל ממועד פרסומו ברשומות. יש לבדוק אם התקן רשמי או אם חלקים ממנו רשמיים. תקן רשמי או גיליון תיקון רשמי (במלואם או בחלקם) נכנסים לתוקף 60 יום מפרסום ההודעה ברשומות, אלא אם בהודעה נקבע מועד מאוחר יותר לכניסה לתוקף.

סימון בתו תקן



כל המייצר מוצר, המתאים לדרישות התקנים הישראליים החלים עליו, רשאי, לפי היתר ממכון התקנים הישראלי, לסמנו בתו תקן:

זכויות יוצרים

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הקדמה לתקן הישראלי

תקן ישראלי זה הוא התקן של הוועדה האירופית לתקינה (CEN) EN 13209-2 מדצמבר 2015, שאושר כתקן ישראלי בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים.

או

תקן ישראלי זה הוא התקן של האגודה האמריקנית לבדיקות ולחומרים ASTM F2236 – 16a משנת 2016, שאושר כתקן ישראלי בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים.

הערה:

התקן הישראלי מאפשר בחירה בין שני מסלולי התאמה לתקן: מסלול ההתאמה לתקן האירופי (EN) בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים או מסלול ההתאמה לתקן האמריקני (ASTM) בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים. לא ניתן לשלב בין שני המסלולים, ויש להיצמד למסלול הנבחר במלואו.

הערות לתקן הישראלי מובאות כהערות שוליים וממוספרות באותיות האלף-בית.

התקן כולל, בסדר המפורט להלן, רכיבים אלה:

- פרק א – מסלול ההתאמה לתקן האירופי

- תרגום סעיף חלות התקן האירופי בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים (בעברית)

- פירוט השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים לסעיפי התקן האירופי (בעברית)

- פרק ב – מסלול ההתאמה לתקן האמריקני

- תרגום סעיף חלות התקן האמריקני בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים (בעברית)

- פירוט השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים לסעיפי התקן האמריקני (בעברית)

- תרגום חלקו העברי של התקן (באנגלית)

- התקן האירופי (באנגלית)

- התקן האמריקני (באנגלית)

מהדורה זו של התקן הישראלי באה במקום מהדורת התקן הישראלי ת"י 13209 חלק 2 מפברואר 2016, שאימצה את התקן האירופי (CEN) EN 13209-2 מדצמבר 2015 בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים ואת התקן האמריקני ASTM F2236 משנת 2014 בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים.

ההבדלים העיקריים בין מהדורה זו של התקן הישראלי לבין מהדורתו הקודמת הם אלה:

- מהדורה זו מאמצת את מהדורת 2016 של התקן האמריקני ASTM F2236.

- במהדורה זו של התקן הישראלי נוספה הקלה בסעיף הסימון בנוגע לסימון על גבי המנשא בשפה העברית. לשם השוואה מדוקדקת בין המהדורות יש לעיין בנוסח המלא שלהן.

תקן זה הוא חלק מסדרת תקנים החלים על מנשאי תינוק.

חלקי הסדרה הם אלה^(א):

ת"י 13209 חלק 1 - אבזרים לשימוש ילדים ולטיפול בהם – מנשאי תינוק – דרישות בטיחות ושיטות בדיקה: מנשאי גב בעלי מסגרת

ת"י 13209 חלק 2 - מוצרים לשימוש ילדים ולטיפול בהם – מנשאי תינוק – דרישות בטיחות ושיטות בדיקה: מנשאים רכים

ת"י 13209 חלק 3 - מוצרים לשימוש ילדים ולטיפול בהם – מנשאי תינוק – דרישות בטיחות ושיטות בדיקה: מנשאי כריכות

^(א) בחלקי הסדרה ת"י 13209 חלק 2 ות"י 13209 חלק 3 שונה כותר התקן. בעת הכנת רוויזיה לת"י 13209 חלק 1, ישונה גם בו הכותר בהתאם.

פרק א – מסלול ההתאמה לתקן האירופי

חלות התקן (תרגום סעיף 1 של התקן האירופי בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים)

הערה:

השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים בסעיף זה מובאים בגופן שונה.

תקן זה מפרט את דרישות הבטיחות ואת שיטות הבדיקה של מנשאים רכים ללא מסגרת תמיכה, בעלי פתחי רגליים מובנים, המתוכננים לשאת ילד כאשר הם מחוברים לג'ו של המטפל.

מנשאים רכים מתוכננים לאפשר למטפל שימוש ללא עזרת ידיים בזמן עמידה או/וגם הליכה. מנשאים רכים אלה מיועדים לשימוש עד משקל מקסימלי של 15 ק"ג. אם המנשא הרך כולל פונקציות שתקן זה אינו דן בהן, יש להתייחס לתקן הרלוונטי.

תקן זה אינו חל על מנשאי כריכות, שעליהם חל התקן הישראלי ת"י 13209 חלק 3.

פירוט השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים לסעיפי התקן האירופי

10. Product Information

10.3. Marking

- הכתוב בסעיף משנה a) אינו חל.

- בסוף סעיף המשנה b) יוסף:

אם המידע הנדרש בסעיף זה מסומן על גבי אריזת המוצר בשפה העברית, מותר שהסימון על גבי המוצר עצמו יהיה רק בשפה האנגלית.

Annex A - Warnings

(informative)

Table A.1 – Translation of warning phrases

בסוף הטבלה תוסף שורה, כמפורט להלן:

עברית	חשוב! יש לקרוא בקפידה ולשמור לשימוש עתידי אזהרה!
10.4	
10.4.2	- שיווי משקלך עלול להיות מושפע לרעה בעקבות תנועותיך ותנועות ילדך; - היזהר בזמן התכופפות או הישענות קדימה או לצדדים; - מנשא זה אינו מתאים לשימוש בזמן פעילויות ספורטיביות.

פרק ב – מסלול ההתאמה לתקן האמריקני

חלות התקן האמריקני (תרגום סעיף 1 של התקן האמריקני בשינויים ובתוספות לאומיים)

הערה:

השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים בסעיף זה מובאים בגופן שונה.

- 1.1 תקן זה קובע דרישות ביצועים, שיטות בדיקה ודרישות סימון כדי לקדם שימוש בטוח במנשאים רכים לתינוקות ולפעוטות.
- 1.2 תקן זה מיועד למזער את הסיכון לפגיעה בתינוק בעקבות שימוש רגיל במוצרים אלה וגם משימוש קלוקל במוצרים אלה במידה סבירה אשר ניתן לצפות מראש.
- 1.3 למטרות הגדרה, מנשא רך לתינוק ולפעוט הוא מוצר, המיוצר לרוב מבד תפור, והמתוכנן לשאת תינוק שאינו פג (full term infant) עד פעוט, בדרך כלל בתנוחה זקופה (upright position), בקרבה גדולה למטפל. בדרך כלל, משקל הילד יהיה בין 7 פאונד ל-45 פאונד (בין 3.2 ק"ג ל-22 ק"ג). המטפל בדרך כלל "לובש" את המנשא הרך לתינוק ולפעוט כשהילד נמצא בתוך המנשא, ומשקלם של המנשא ושל הילד תלוי על כתף אחת של המטפל או על שתי הכתפיים שלו. אפשר ללבוש מוצרים אלה בקדמת גוף המטפל, בצידו או מאחורי גוף המטפל כאשר התינוק פונה כלפי המטפל או עם הגב אליו. תקן זה אינו כולל מוצרים הנקראים בדרך כלל "מנשאי כריכות", שעליהם חל התקן הישראלי ת"י 13209 חלק 3.
- 1.4 הכתוב בסעיף זה אינו חל.
- 1.5 תקן זה אינו מיועד לדון בתאונות ובפציעות הנובעות מאינטראקציה בין המטפל והילד לבין אנשים אחרים או חפצים בזמן השימוש במנשא הרך.
- 1.6 הערכים המופיעים בסוגריים הם המרות מתמטיות ליחידות המערכת הבין-לאומית (SI).
הערות:
א. בשורות הראשונה והשנייה, המשפט המתחיל במילים "The values stated" והמסתיים במילים "as standard" אינו חל.
ב. בשורות השלישית והרביעית, חלק המשפט המתחיל במילים "that are provided" והמסתיים במילים "not considered standard" אינו חל.
- 1.7 אזהרת סיכון הבטיחות שלהלן נוגעת רק לחלק של שיטת הבדיקה, סעיף 7, של תקן זה. אין בכוונת תקן זה לדון בכל היבטי הבטיחות הקשורים לשימוש בו, אם יש כאלה. באחריות המשתמש בתקן זה לקבוע נוהלי בטיחות ובריאות מתאימים, ולקבוע את הישימות של הגבלות האסדרה לפני השימוש.

פירוט השינויים והתוספות הלאומיים לסעיפי התקן האמריקני

8. Marking and Labeling

בתחילת הסעיף יוסף:

הסימון יהיה בשפה העברית. יחד עם זאת, מותר שהסימון הנדרש בסעיף 8.1.1 יופיע על גבי המוצר רק בשפה האנגלית, בתנאי שהוא מסומן על גבי אריזת המוצר בשפה העברית.

תרגום האזהרות לעברית מובא בנספח A.

8.3. במשפט הראשון, בין המילים "shall be labeled" והמילים "with warning statements" יוסף: על גבי המוצר עצמו, או בעלון המידע המצורף למוצר.

- לאחר ה-APPENDIX יוסף נספח A (נורמטיבי), כמפורט להלן:

נספח A – תרגום האזהרות לעברית

(נורמטיבי)

מספר הסעיף	האזהרה באנגלית	האזהרה בעברית
8.3.1	"WARNING—FALL AND SUFFOCATION HAZARD"	"אזהרה – סכנת נפילה או חנק"
8.3.2.1 (1)(a)	FALL HAZARD – Infants can fall through a wide leg opening or out of carrier.	סכנת נפילה – תינוקות עלולים ליפול דרך פתח רגליים רחב או ליפול מחוץ למנשא.
8.3.2.1 (2)	(a) If unit has adjustable leg openings, the warning shall also address the following: Adjust leg openings to fit baby's legs snugly.	(א) אם היחידה כוללת פתחי רגליים הניתנים לכוונון, האזהרה תתייחס גם למפורט להלן: יש לכווון את פתחי הרגליים כך שייצמדו היטב לרגלי התינוק אך לא ילחצו עליהן יתר על המידה.
	(b) Before each use, make sure all _____ [fasteners/knots] are secure.	(ב) לפני כל שימוש, יש לוודא שכל _____ [אבזרי הסגירה/הקשרים] מאובטחים.
	(c) Take special care when leaning or walking.	(ג) יש להיזהר בזמן הישענות או בזמן הליכה.
	(d) Never bend at waist; bend at knees.	(ד) אין להתכופף מהמותן; יש להתכופף עם הברכיים.
	(e) Only use this carrier for children between ___ lb and ___ lb	(ה) יש להשתמש במנשא זה רק עבור ילדים שמשקלם בין ___ ק"ג לבין ___ ק"ג.
8.3.2.2 (1)(a)	SUFFOCATION HAZARD – Infants under 4 months can suffocate in this product if face is pressed tight against your body.	סכנת חנק – תינוקות מתחת לגיל 4 חודשים עלולים להיחנק במוצר זה אם פניהם מוצמדים בחוזקה כלפי גופך.
8.3.2.2 (2)(a)	(a) Do not strap baby too tight against your body.	(א) אין לקשור את התינוק חזק מדי לעבר גופך.
	(b) Allow room for head movement.	(ב) יש להשאיר מקום לתנועת ראש.
	(c) Keep infant's face free from obstructions at all times.	(ג) יש להשאיר את פני התינוק ללא חסימה כל הזמן.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 13209-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2015

ICS 97.190

Supersedes EN 13209-2:2005

English Version

Child use and care articles - Baby carriers - Safety requirements and test methods - Part 2: Soft carrier

Articles de puériculture - Porte-bébés - Exigences de sécurité et méthodes d'essai - Partie 2 : Porte-bébés souples

Artikel für Säuglinge und Kleinkinder - Kindertragen - Sicherheitsanforderungen und Prüfverfahren - Teil 2: Tragen ohne Gestell

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 November 2015.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN 13209-2:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 252 “Child use and 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 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.

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

This document supersedes EN 13209-2:2005.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the safety requirements and test methods for soft carriers without a framed support incorporating integral leg openings designed to carry a child when attached to the carer's torso.

Soft carriers are designed to allow the carer a hands free operation when standing and/or walking. These soft carriers are for use up to a maximum weight of 15 kg. If the soft carrier has functions not covered in this European Standard, reference should be made to the relevant European Standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 71-2:2011+A1:2014, *Safety of toys - Part 2: Flammability*

EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014, *Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 soft carrier

product without a framed support, incorporating an integral opening for each of the child's legs, designed to carry the child when the product is attached to the carer's torso

3.2 carer's attachment system

fastenings, straps, belts or similar parts which are fitted to or are part of the soft carrier for the purpose of securing the product to the carer's torso

3.3 integral leg openings

fully bound openings for each of the child's legs which may be adjustable, which exist in the product and are not formed when installing the soft carrier on the carer's torso

4 Test equipment

4.1 Test sphere

Sphere made from a hard smooth material of diameter (120 ± 2) mm and a mass of 2,27 kg.

4.2 Small parts cylinder

Cylinder with the dimensions given in Figure 1.

Dimensions in millimetres

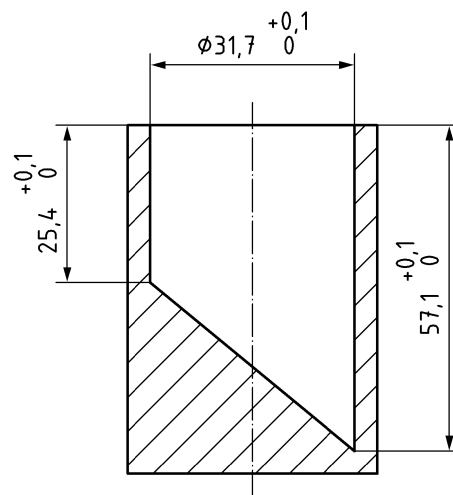


Figure 1 — Small parts cylinder

4.3 Feeler gauge

Feeler gauge with thickness of $(0,4 \pm 0,02)$ mm, with the end to be inserted having a radius of approximately 3 mm.

4.4 Test torso

Rigid torso made from a hard smooth material with the dimensions specified in Figure 2.

The torso is fitted on a rigid plate which is capable of alternating vertical sinusoidal movement through (120 ± 5) mm at a frequency of $(2 \pm 0,2)$ Hz.

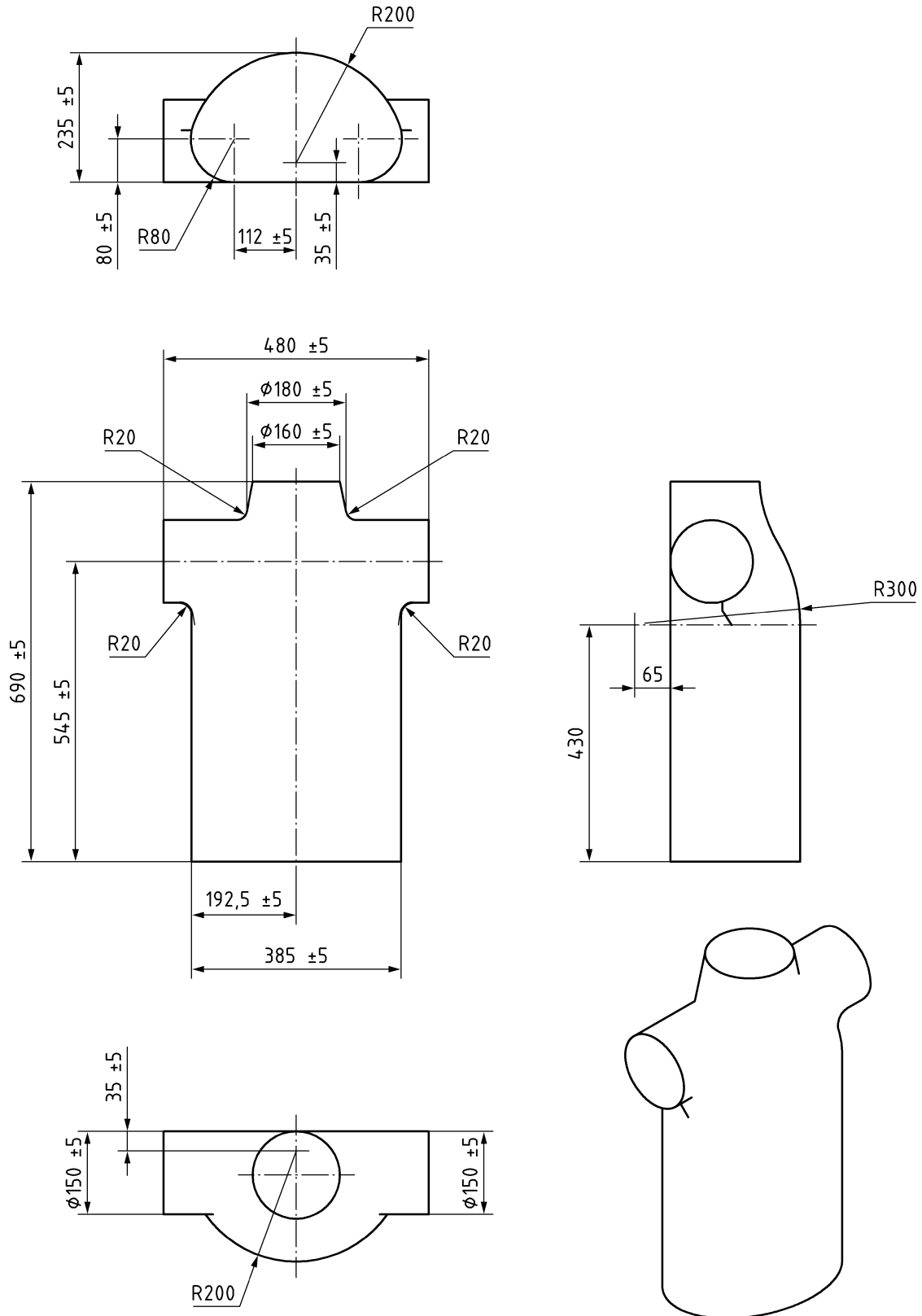


Figure 2 — Test torso

4.5 Test masses

4.5.1 Test mass A

Bag filled with sand to a total mass of 9 kg, the shape and size of which is adjustable so that it can be firmly restrained by the carrier.

4.5.2 Test mass B

Bag filled with sand to a total mass of 15 kg, the shape and size of which is adjustable so that it can be firmly restrained by the carrier.

5 General requirements

5.1 Order of tests

Unless otherwise stated the specified tests shall be carried out on one sample in the order of the clause numbers in this standard.

5.2 Test conditions

The tests shall be carried out on soft carriers that are fully assembled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and are ready for use.

5.3 Conditioning

Unless otherwise stated the soft carrier shall be washed and dried twice in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.4 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated the following tolerances shall apply for testing and test equipment:

force: $\pm 5\%$;

mass: $\pm 1\%$;

dimension: $\pm 1\text{ mm}$;

time: $\pm 1\text{ s}$;

angle: $\pm 1^\circ$.

6 Chemical hazards

Materials that are accessible to the mouth of the child in position of use shall meet the requirements of EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014.

An unconditioned sample shall be used to assess these requirements.

Element	mg/kg
Aluminium	70 000
Antimony	560
Arsenic	47
Barium	18 750
Boron	15 000
Cadmium	17
Chromium (III)	460
Chromium (VI)	0,2
Cobalt	130
Copper	7 700
Lead	160
Manganese	15 000
Mercury	94
Nickel	930
Selenium	460
Strontium	56 000
Tin	180 000
Organic tin	12
Zinc	46 000

7 Thermal hazards

7.1 Requirements

Soft carriers shall have no surface flash when tested in accordance with EN 71-2:2011+A1:2014, 5.5.

A maximum rate of spread of flame of 50 mm/s when tested in accordance with EN 71-2:2011+A1:2014, 5.4.

An unconditioned sample(s) shall be used to assess these requirements.

8 Mechanical hazards

8.1 Choking and ingestion hazards

8.1.1 Requirements

Any components not intended to be detachable but which become detached when tested in accordance with 8.1.2 shall not fit wholly within the small parts cylinder specified in 4.2 without compression and in any orientation.

Any component intended to be removable without the use of a tool shall not fit wholly within the small parts cylinder specified in 4.2 without compression and in any orientation.

These requirements do not apply to paper, fabric, yarn, strings and fuzz.

8.1.2 Test methods

8.1.2.1 Assessment of child's ability to grip components

A component is considered capable of being gripped by a child if it can grip the component between its thumb and forefinger or between its teeth.

If the component to be tested cannot be gripped between thumb and forefinger, establish whether it is capable of being gripped by inserting a feeler gauge (4.3) between the component and the underlying layer or body of the product at an angle between 0° and 10° from the surface using a force of (10 ± 1) N. If the gauge can be inserted more than 2 mm, the component shall be considered as capable of being gripped.

If the component is grippable, affix a suitable clamp behind the component taking care not to damage the attachment mechanism or the body of the soft carrier and test in accordance with 8.1.2.2 and 8.1.2.3.

8.1.2.2 Torque test

Apply a torque gradually to the component within a period of 5 s in a clockwise direction until either:

- a) rotation of 180° from the original position has been attained; or
- b) torque of 0,34 Nm is reached.

The maximum rotation or required torque shall be applied for 10 s.

The component shall then be allowed to return to a relaxed condition and the procedure repeated in an anticlockwise direction.

Projections, parts or assemblies that are rigidly mounted on an accessible rod or shaft designed to rotate together with the projections, parts or assemblies shall be tested with the rod or shaft clamped to prevent rotation.

If a component, which is attached by a screw thread, becomes loosened during the application of the required torque, continue to apply the torque until the required torque is exceeded or the component disassembles or it becomes apparent that the component will not disassemble.

When using clamps and test equipment care shall be taken not to damage the attachment mechanism or body of the component.

Place the component without compressing it and in any orientation in the small parts cylinder (4.2).

8.1.2.3 Tension test

The tension test shall be carried out after the torque test (8.1.2.2) and on the same component as used for the torque test.

Attach a suitable clamp to the component assessed as being grippable in accordance with 8.1.2.1, taking care not to damage the attachment mechanism or body of the soft carrier.

Fasten the component in a tensile testing machine and apply a tensile force of up to 90 N to the component to be tested. Apply the force gradually within a period of 5 s and maintain for 10 s.

Place the component without compressing it and in any orientation in the small parts cylinder (4.2).

8.2 Entanglement hazards

8.2.1 Requirements

Cords, ribbons and similar parts shall have a maximum free length of 220 mm when tested in accordance with 8.2.2. (see Figure 3a).

Where cords, ribbons and similar parts are attached to the product together or within 80 mm of each other, any single cord shall have a maximum free length of 220 mm and the combined length from one loose end to the other end shall be a maximum of 360 mm (see Figure 3b) when tested in accordance with 8.2.2.

If it is possible to form a loop with cords, ribbons and similar parts the maximum peripheral dimension shall be 360 mm when a force of 25 N is applied.

Cords, ribbons and similar parts that have a width greater than 19 mm are excluded from these requirements.

Monofilament threads shall not be used.

8.2.2 Test methods

The length of the cord, ribbon or similar parts is measured from the fixing point on the carrier to the free end of the cord, ribbon or similar parts when stretched by a force of 25 N.

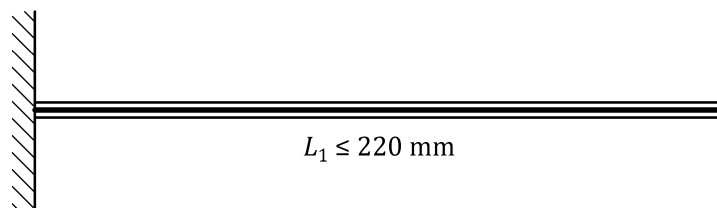


Figure 3a — Example of the requirement for free length of cords

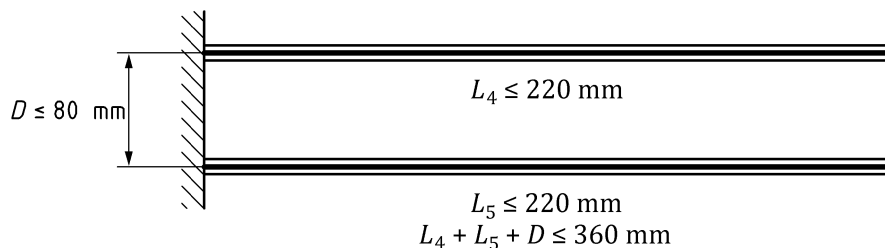


Figure 3b — Example of the requirement for combined length of cords

Figure 3 — Example of requirement

8.3 Protective function

8.3.1 Falling hazards

8.3.1.1 Requirements

When tested in accordance with 8.3.1.2.1 the test sphere (as specified in 4.1) shall not pass completely through any leg opening.

This test shall be carried out before and after conditioning, as specified in 5.3.

Where the manufacturer states that the soft carrier can be used to carry a child in a horizontal position, the test sphere shall not fall completely out of the soft carrier when tested in accordance with 8.3.1.2.2.

This test shall be carried out before and after conditioning, as specified in 5.3.

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8.3.1.2 Test methods

8.3.1.2.1 Leg openings

If applicable adjust the leg opening to its minimum size.

Position the soft carrier so that the leg opening to be tested is in an essentially horizontal position without applying any additional tension to the leg opening. Place the test sphere over the leg opening and allow it to rest over the leg opening for 1 min.

8.3.1.2.2 Soft carriers with horizontal position

Adjust the soft carrier for horizontal position for use in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Place the soft carrier on a plane inclined at 20° with the head opening towards the bottom of the slope. Prevent the slippage of the carrier on the test plane by suitable means that do not impair the result of the test.

Place the test sphere (4.1) against the head support.

8.3.2 Requirement for head support

Soft carriers intended for use for children up to 4 months of age shall include support for the child's head, see B.4.5.1.

8.3.3 Requirement for Head protection

Soft carriers which can be used with the child being carried in an essentially horizontal position shall have protection for the top and side of a child's head see B.4.5.2.

8.4 Attachment systems

8.4.1 Slippage of carer's attachment systems

8.4.1.1 Requirement

When tested in accordance with 8.4.1.2 the maximum slippage of any of the carer's attachment system shall be less than 20 mm.

8.4.1.2 Test method

The rigid test torso is fitted onto a rigid plate which is subjected to an alternating vertical sinusoidal movement through 120 mm (± 5 mm) at a frequency of 2 Hz (± 10 %). Place the carrier on the test torso (4.4) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Place the appropriate test mass into the soft carrier; test mass A (4.5.1), for soft carriers suitable up to 9 kg, or test mass B (4.5.2), for soft carriers suitable above 9 kg. If necessary the test mass may be retained within the carrier using any suitable means that does not affect the test results.

Carry out the test for 10 cycles. Mark all straps to enable measurement of slippage of the straps in buckles or other devices.

Carry out the test again for 90 cycles and measure any slippage.

8.5 Durability of the soft carrier

8.5.1 Requirement

The carer's attachment system and any fastener or adjuster used to secure the child within the soft carrier shall not be released and the product shall function as intended when tested in accordance with 8.5.2.

8.5.2 Test method

Place the carrier on the test torso (4.4) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Place the appropriate test mass into the soft carrier; test mass A (4.5.1), for positions of use suitable up to 9 kg, or test mass B (4.5.2), for positions of use suitable above 9 kg. If necessary the test mass may be retained within the carrier using any suitable means that does not affect the test results.

Prevent any slippage of the attachment system by any suitable means.

Carry out the test for a total of 50 000 cycles including the cycles already conducted in 8.4.1.2. Where the soft carrier has several positions of use on the torso, divide the test cycles equally for each position of use according to the manufacturer's instructions.

9 Suffocation hazards from packaging materials

Any plastic covering used for packaging with an area greater than 100 mm x 100 mm shall conform to at least one of the following requirements:

- a) have an average sheet thickness of 0,038 mm or more; or
- b) be perforated with defined holes so that a minimum of 1 % of the area has been removed over any area of 30 mm x 30 mm.

Any plastic covering used for packaging with an opening perimeter greater than 360 mm shall not have a drawstring or cord as a means of closing and shall be marked in the official language(s) of the country where the product is sold with the following statement:

“Keep plastic covering away from children to avoid suffocation”.

NOTE The statement may be expressed in different words providing they clearly convey the same message.

Shrunk-on films that are destroyed when the packaging is opened by the user are excluded from these requirements.

10 Product Information

10.1 General

All product information required by this European Standard shall be given in the official language(s) of the country in which the soft carrier is sold.

10.2 Purchase information

The following information shall be provided at the point of sale:

- minimum age of the child for which the soft carrier is intended;
- for low birthweight babies and children with medical conditions, a strong recommendation is given to seek advice from a health professional before using the product;
- maximum weight of the child for which the soft carrier is intended;
- number and date of this European Standard;
- name, trademark or other means of identification of either the manufacturer, distributor, importer or retailer

10.3 Marking

Soft carriers that conform to this standard shall be permanently marked with the following:

- a) number and date of this European Standard;
- b) name, trademark or other means of identification of either the manufacturer, distributor, importer or retailer and a means of identifying the product e.g. batch number or model number.

10.4 Instructions for use

10.4.1 General

Instructions for the safe use of the soft carrier shall be provided and shall be headed "IMPORTANT! READ CAREFULLY AND KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE" in letters not less than 5 mm high.

10.4.2 Warnings

The instructions shall contain the following warnings:

WARNING

- Your balance may be adversely affected by your movement and that of your child;
- Take care when bending or leaning forward or sideways;
- This carrier is not suitable for use during sporting activities.

10.4.3 Additional information

The instructions shall contain at least the following information:

- a) number and date of this European Standard;
- b) registered trade name, trademark of the manufacturer, distributor, importer or retailer;
- c) means of identifying the soft carrier e.g. model number;
- d) maximum weight of child for which the soft carrier is intended;
- e) minimum age of the child for which the soft carrier is intended;
- f) cleaning/washing/drying instructions;
- g) instructions for the correct fitting and adjustment for the size of the child with particular reference to obtaining the minimum size of leg openings;
- h) fitting of the soft carrier to the carer;
- i) if applicable, instructions for use of the head support/protection;
- j) instructions for all positions of use;
- k) when using the soft carrier monitor your child;
- l) for low birthweight babies and children with medical conditions, seek advice from a health professional before using the product;
- m) an awareness of hazards in the domestic environment e.g. heat sources, spilling of hot drinks.

Stop using the carrier if parts are missing or damaged.

Annex A (informative)

Warnings

The translations shown in Table A.1 shall be used for the relevant country of retail sale for the warnings given in 10.4 in the form given.

Translation into languages not listed shall be made and the national standardization body be informed.

Table A.1 — Translation of warning phrases

English 10.4 10.4.2	IMPORTANT! READ CAREFULLY AND KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE WARNING - Your balance may be adversely affected by your movement and that of your child; - Take care when bending or leaning forward or sideways; - This carrier is not suitable for use during sporting activities.
Bulgarian 10.4 10.4.2	ВАЖНО! ПРОЧЕТЕТЕ ВНИМАТЕЛНО И ЗАПАЗЕТЕ ЗА БЪДЕЩИ СПРАВКИ ВНИМАНИЕ - Имайте предвид, че равновесието ви може да бъде нарушено от движенията на детето в кенгурото; - Бъдете особено внимателни когато се навеждате напред; - не използвайте изделието по време на спортни тренировки.
Croatian 10.4 10.4.2	VAŽNO! PAŽLJIVO PROČITATI I SAČUVATI ZA KASNIJU UPORABU. PAŽNJA - vaša ravnoteža može biti ugrožena vašim i djetetovim pokretima; - budite oprezni kada se prigibate ili naginjete prema naprijed ili bočno; - ne koristite nosiljku tijekom sportske aktivnosti.
Czech 10.4 10.4.2	DŮLEŽITÉ! POKYNY SI POZORNĚ PŘEČTĚTE A USCHOVEJTE PRO POZDĚJŠÍ POUŽITÍ. VAROVÁNÍ - Vaše rovnováha může být nepříznivě ovlivněna vašim pohybem a také pohybem dítěte; - Dávejte pozor, když se shýbáte, nebo nakláníte dopředu nebo do stran; - Tento nosič není vhodný pro používání při sportovních aktivitách.
Danish 10.4 10.4.2	VIGTIGT! LÆS OMHYGGELIGT OG GEM TIL SENERE BRUG. ADVARSEL - Din balance kan påvirkes negativt af dine og dit barns bevægelser. - Vær forsigtig, når du bøjer eller læner dig forover, eller til siderne. - Denne bæresele er ikke egnet til brug i forbindelse med sportsaktiviteter.
Dutch 10.4 10.4.2	BELANGRIJK! LEES DEZE HANDLEIDING ZORGVULDIG EN BEWAAR HEM VOOR LATER GEBRUIK. WAARSCHUWING - u kunt uw evenwicht verliezen door uw eigen bewegingen en die van het kind; - kijk uit als u zich bukt of voorover buigt; - gebruik de draagzak niet tijdens sportactiviteiten.
Estonian 10.4 10.4.2	TÄHTIS! LUGEGE HOOLIKALT JA HOIDKE ALLES EDASPIDISEKS KASUTAMISEKS. HOIATUS - Teie tasakaal võib olla häiritud teie või teie lapse liikumisest. - Olge ettevaatlik, kui painutate või kallutate end ette või kõrvale. - Lapsekandmiskott ei sobi kasutamiseks sportliku tegevuse ajal.

Finnish 10.4 10.4.2	TÄRKEÄÄ! LUE HUOLELLISESTI JA SÄILYTÄ VASTAISEN VARALLE. HUOMIO - tasapainosi saattaa vaarantua oman tai lapsen liikkeen takia. - ole varovainen, kun kumarrut tai kyykistyt eteenpäin tai sivusuuntaan. - älä käytä kantoreppua urheilun aikana.
French 10.4 10.4.2	IMPORTANT! À LIRE ATTENTIVEMENT ET À CONSERVER POUR RÉFÉRENCE ULTÉRIEURE. AVERTISSEMENT - L'équilibre de la personne peut être affecté par tout mouvement qu'elle et l'enfant peuvent faire; - Faites attention lorsque vous vous penchez en avant ou sur le côté; - Le porte-enfant n'est pas adapté aux activités sportives.
German 10.4 10.4.2	WICHTIG! BITTE SORGFÄLTIG LESEN UND FÜR SPÄTERES NACHLESEN UNBEDINGT AUFBEWAHREN. WARNUNG - Ihr Gleichgewicht kann durch ihre Bewegung und die ihres Kindes beeinträchtigt werden; - Sind Sie vorsichtig beim nach vorne beugen oder lehnen oder seitwärts; - Diese Trage ist nicht zur Anwendung bei sportlichen Aktivitäten geeignet.
Greek 10.4 10.4.2	ΣΗΜΑΝΤΙΚΟ! ΔΙΑΒΑΤΕ ΠΡΟΣΕΚΤΙΚΑ ΤΙΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΑΞΤΕ ΤΕΣ ΓΙΑΤΙ ΜΠΟΡΕΙ ΝΑ ΤΙΣ ΧΡΕΙΑΣΤΕΙΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΜΕΛΛΟΝ. ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ - Η ισορροπία σας μπορεί να επηρεαστεί από τις κινήσεις του παιδιού ή τις δικές σας; - Προσέχετε όταν σκύβετε ή τεντώνεστε προς εμπρός; - Μην χρησιμοποιείτε τον μάρσιπο όταν κάνετε σπορ.
Hungarian 10.4 10.4.2	FONTOS! FIGYELMESEN OLVASSA EL, ÉS ŐRIZZE MEG KÉSŐBBI FELHASZNÁLÁS ESETÉRE. FIGYELMEZTETÉS - Elvesztheti az egyensúlyát az Ön vagy a gyermek mozgása miatt. - Legyen óvatos, amikor előre vagy oldalra hajol. - Ne használja ezt hordozót sportolás közben.
Icelandic 10.4 10.4.2	ÁRÍÐANDI! LESIÐ VANDLEGA OG GEYMIÐ UPPLÝSINGARNAR. VIÐVÖRUN - Hreyfingar þínar og barnsins geta haft áhrif á jafnvægi þitt; - Gættu varúðar þegar þú beygir þig fram eða til hliðar; - Barnaburðarpokar henta ekki til notkunar í íþróttum.
Italian 10.4 10.4.2	IMPORTANTE! LEGGERE ATTENTAMENTE E CONSERVARE PER FUTURO RIFERIMENTO. ATTENZIONE - il vostro equilibrio può essere compromesso dal movimento vostro e del bambino; - fare attenzione quando ci si piega o china in avanti o lateralmente; - non usare il marsupio durante l'attività sportiva.
Latvian 10.4 10.4.2	SVARĪGI! RŪPĪGI IZLASIET UN SAGLABĀJIET TURPMĀKAI UZZIŅAI. BRĪDINĀJUMS - Jūsu vai bērna kustības var negatīvi ietekmēt Jūsu līdzsvaru; - Esiet uzmanīgi saliecoties vai noliecoties uz priekšu vai uz sāniem; - Šis zīdaiņu turētājs nedrīkst būt lietots sporta aktivitāšu laikā.
Lithuanian 10.4 10.4.2	SVARBU! ATIDŽIAI PERSKAITYKITE IR IŠSAUGOKITE ATEIČIAI. DĖMESIO - dėl Jūsų ir vaiko judesių Jūs galite prarasti pusiausvyrą; - būkite atsargūs, pasilenkdami į priekį arba į šonus; - nenaudokite kuprinės sportuodami.

Maltese 10.4 10.4.2	IMPORTANTI! AQRA SEWWA U ZOMM GHAR-REFERENZA FIL-FUTUR. TWISSIJA - Ic-caqliq tieghek tat-tarbija jistghu jaffetwaw hazin il-bilanc tieghek; - Oqghod attent meta tmil il-quddiem jew lagemba; - Dan il-carrier ma huwiex addattat ghal uzu waqt attivitajiet sportivi.
Norwegian 10.4 10.4.2	VIKTIG! LES NØYE OG OPPBEVAR FOR FREMTIDIG BRUK. OBS - Du kan miste balansen som følge av dine og barnets bevegelser - Vær forsiktig når barnet lener seg framover eller til siden - Ikke bruk bæreselen når du driver sport.
Polish 10.4 10.4.2	WAŻNE! PROSIMY PRZECZYTAĆ UWAŻNIE I ZACHOWAĆ INSTRUKCJĘ, ABY MÓC Z NIEJ KORZYSTAĆ W PRZYSZŁOŚCI. OSTRZEŻENIE - Twoja równowaga może być zakłócona ruchami Twoimi i dziecka; - Zachować ostrożność podczas nachylania i wychylania się; - To nosidełko nie nadaje się do użytku podczas zajęć sportowych.
Portuguese 10.4 10.4.2	IMPORTANTE! LEIA CUIDADOSAMENTE E GUARDE PARA REFERÊNCIA FUTURA. ATENÇÃO - o seu equilíbrio pode ser comprometido pelos movimentos da criança ou mesmo pelos seus próprios movimentos; - quem transporta o marsúpio deve tomar cuidado quando se inclina para a frente; - não utilize o marsúpio enquanto pratica desporto.
Romanian 10.4 10.4.2	IMPORTANT! CITIȚI CU ATENȚIE ȘI PĂSTRAȚI ACEST DOCUMENT PENTRU CONSULTARE ULTERIOARĂ. AVERTISMENT - Echilibrul persoanei poate fi afectat de orice mișcare pe care aceasta sau copilul o poate face; - A nu se apleca înainte decât cu atenție; - Articolul port-bebe nu este adaptat activităților sportive.
Slovakian 10.4 10.4.2	DÔLEŽITÉ! STAROSTLIVO SI PREČÍTAJTE A USCHOVAJTE NA POUŽITIE V BUDÚCNOSTI. UPOZORNENIE - Vašu rovnováhu môžu nepriaznivo ovplyvňovať vaše pohyby a pohyby vášho dieťaťa; - Dávajte pozor pri ohýbaní a skláňaní sa dopredu; - Toto nosidlo nie je vhodné na používanie pri športových činnostiach.
Slovenian 10.4 10.4.2	POMEMBNO! NATANČNO PREBERITE IN SHRANITE ZA POZNEJŠO UPORABO. POZOR - vaši gibi in gibi otroka lahko ogrozijo vaše ravnotežje. - bodite pozorni, ko se sklonite naprej ali vstran. - kengurujčka ne uporabljajte med izvajanjem športnih dejavnosti.
Spanish 10.4 10.4.2	IMPORTANTE! LÉELO DETALLADAMENTE Y CONSÉRVALO PARA PODERLO CONSULTAR MÁS ADELANTE. ADVERTENCIA - su equilibrio puede verse afectado adversamente por su movimiento y el de su hijo; - tenga cuidado cuando se dobla hacia delante o hacia atrás; - esta mochila no es adecuada para su uso durante actividades deportivas.

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Swedish 10.4 10.4.2	VIKTIGT! LÄS NOGGRANT OCH SPARA FÖR FRAMTIDA BRUK. VARNING - Din balans kan påverkas av Dina och barnets rörelse; - Var försiktig när du böjer Dig ned eller framåt; - Använd inte bårselen då du utövar sport.
Turkish 10.4 10.4.2	ÖNEMLİ! DİKKATLİ BİR ŞEKİLDE OKUYUN VE İLERİDE BAŞVURMAK ÜZERE SAKLAYIN. UYARI - Dengeniz çocuğun ve sizin hareketinizden olumsuz etkilenebilir. - Öne veya yana doğru eğildiğiniz veya yaslandığınız zaman dikkatli olunuz - Bu taşıyıcının spor aktiviteleri sırasında kullanımı uygun değildir.

Annex B (informative)

Rationales

B.1 General

This informative annex has been included with the purpose of providing the rationales for the inclusion of some of the requirements given in this standard.

Where appropriate, relevant clause numbers in the standard are given in this annex and the relevant reference for the annex is given in the normative part of the standard.

B.2 Chemical hazards

Children up to the age of 24 months spend a considerable amount of time both mouthing and chewing. It is important that quantities of certain elements, which may have a harmful effect if a child has access for mouthing and chewing, should be limited.

The test methods are those specified in EN 71-3:2013+A1:2014.

B.3 Thermal hazards

Flash effect, where the flame spreads across the surface of the soft carrier without the substrate burning, should be controlled.

The requirement and test methods are those specified in EN 71-2:2011+A1:2014.

B.4 Mechanical hazards

B.4.1 General

There is a range of mechanical hazards from which a child requires protection. Reference can be made to CEN/TR 13387 for additional details concerning these hazards.

B.4.2 Falling hazards

The requirements given in 8.3.1.2.1 are to ensure that the child cannot fall from the soft carrier when being carried in an essentially horizontal position.

The requirements given in 8.3.1.2.2 are to ensure the body of the child cannot pass through a single leg opening of the soft carrier.

B.4.3 Choking and ingestion hazards

Choking is a serious hazard which can occur when a child's internal airways are blocked and its breathing is impeded so that air cannot pass into the lungs. When this occurs it can cause the airways to close leading to brain damage.

Ingestion hazards result from small components passing into the child's digestive system, which can cause contamination or an internal blockage or lacerations.

The requirements and test methods are those specified in EN 71-8.

B.4.4 Entanglement hazards

If cords, ribbons and similar parts are sufficiently long to encircle a child's neck there is a risk of strangulation. Loops which can pass over a child's head also present a risk of strangulation.

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Monofilament threads are made of a single thread of man-made fibre and are exceptionally strong. If they become wound around a child's finger the blood supply could be cut off.

B.4.5 Protective function

B.4.5.1 Head support

Soft carriers for use by children up to 4 months of age should include head supports up to approximately this age a child is unable to support its own head.

If the child is lying in an essentially horizontal position its head will be supported by the surface on which it is positioned. However, if the child is being positioned in an essentially vertical position as is the case with many soft carriers its head will require support.

Head support for the child being carried in an essentially vertical position should conform to the following:

- a) Support should be of sufficient rigidity to ensure that the child's head cannot roll backwards.
- b) Support for the front of the child's head. This can be obtained by positioning the child with its face towards the carer.
- c) Support to prevent the child's head from moving to the side. Any support should therefore extend around the child's head from the back towards the front.

B.4.5.2 Head protection

When drafting this standard it was not possible to formulate specific requirements and test methods for head protection for very young children.

There is therefore a subjective requirement stating that soft carriers for use by children being carried in a horizontal position should include head protection for the child's head.

Head protection should comprise an adequate means of preventing the head of a child being injured through unintentional impact.

B.4.6 Durability

The requirements and test methods for the carer's attachment system and fasteners and adjusters used to secure the child are to ensure that the soft carrier remains secure in use.

B.4.7 Suffocation hazards

When a child's external airways; mouth and nose, are blocked simultaneously air cannot pass into the child's lungs. When this occurs it can cause the airways to close leading to brain damage.

Bibliography

CEN/TR 13387 (all parts), *General safety guidelines*



Designation: F2236 – 16a

Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Soft Infant and Toddler Carriers¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2236; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

This consumer safety specification is intended to address incidents reported by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) relating to soft infant carriers.

In response to the incident data compiled by the CPSC, this consumer safety specification attempts to minimize the hazards associated with these products from the following: (1) occupant retention, (2) structural integrity, (3) deficiency of consumer education regarding product use. This consumer safety specification is intended to deal with reasonably foreseeable use and misuse of the products. This consumer safety specification does not apply to products that are blatantly misused, nor does it apply to products used by consumers in a careless manner that violate normal practice or disregard the instructions or warnings provided with the product, or both.

1. Scope

1.1 This consumer safety specification establishes performance requirements, test methods and marking requirements to promote safe use of soft infant and toddler carriers.

1.2 This consumer safety specification is intended to minimize the risk of incidents to an infant from the normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse of these products.

1.3 For purposes of definition, a soft infant and toddler carrier is a product, normally of sewn fabric construction, which is designed to contain a full term infant to a toddler, generally in an upright position, in close proximity to the caregiver. In general, the child will weigh between 7 and 45 lb (3.2 and 22 kg). The soft infant and toddler carrier is normally “worn” by the caregiver with a child positioned in the carrier and the weight of the child and carrier suspended from one or both shoulders of the caregiver. These products may be worn on the front, side, or back of the caregiver’s body with the infant either facing towards or away from the caregiver. This consumer safety specification does not include products generally referred to as “slings.”

1.4 No soft infant and toddler carrier produced after the approval date of this consumer safety specification shall, either by label or other means, indicate compliance with the specification unless it complies with all of the requirements contained herein.

1.5 This consumer safety specification is not intended to address incidents and injuries resulting from the interaction of other persons or objects with the caregiver and infant while the soft carrier is in use.

1.6 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.7 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, Section 7 of this consumer safety specification. *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²
[D3359 Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test](#)
[F963 Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety](#)
[F977 Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Walkers](#)
- 2.2 *Federal Regulations:*³
[16 CFR 1303 Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint](#)
[16 CFR 1500 Hazardous Substance Act Regulations](#)

¹ This consumer safety specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F15 on Consumer Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F15.21 on Infant Carriers, Bouncers and Baby Swings.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard’s Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Code of Federal Regulations, available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

- 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(6)(vi) Definition of “Flammable Solid”
- 16 CFR 1500.44 Method for Determining Extremely Flammable and Flammable Solids
- 16 CFR 1500.48 Technical Requirements for Determining a Sharp Point in Toys or Other Articles Intended for Use By Children Under Eight Years of Age
- 16 CFR 1500.49 Technical Requirements for Determining a Sharp Metal or Glass Edge in Toys or Other Articles Intended for Use By Children Under Eight Years of Age
- 16 CFR 1500.50-.51 Test Methods for Simulating Use and Abuse of Toys and Other Articles for Use by Children
- 16 CFR 1501 Method for Identifying Toys and Other Articles Intended for Use by Children Under Three Years of Age Which Present Choking, Aspiration or Ingestion Hazards Because of Small Parts
- 16 CFR 1610 Standard for the Flammability of Clothing Textiles

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *carrying position*—the location on the caregiver’s torso where the child is supported by the soft carrier. The most common carrying positions are front, back, and side/hip.

3.1.2 *conspicuous*—label which is visible when the product is in the manufacturer’s use position to a caregiver who is placing the occupant in the soft carrier or when the caregiver places the product on his or her body.

3.1.3 *cord*—length of slender, flexible material including monofilaments, rope, woven and twisted cord, plastic or textile tapes, ribbons and those fibrous materials commonly called string.

3.1.4 *dynamic load*—application of impulsive force through free fall of a weight.

3.1.5 *fabric*—any woven, knit, coated, laminated, extruded or calendared flexible material that is intended to be sewn, welded, heat sealed, or glued together as an assembly.

3.1.6 *fastener*—mechanical means of attachment that may also allow for adjustments of the product fit to wearer and occupant including, but not limited to, buckles, snaps, rings, D-rings, hook-and-loop, etc., and excluding fabric-only means of attachment and fit adjustment such as, but not limited to, consumer-tied knots.

3.1.7 *leg opening*—opening in the soft carrier through which the occupant’s legs extend when the product is used in the manufacturer’s recommended use position.

3.1.8 *manufacturer’s recommended use position(s)*—any position that is presented as a normal, allowable, or acceptable configuration for use of the product by the manufacturer in any descriptive or instructional literature. This specifically excludes positions that the manufacturer shows in a like manner in its literature to be unacceptable, unsafe or not recommended.

3.1.9 *non-paper label*—any label material (such as plastic or metal) that either will not tear without the aid of tools or tears, leaving a sharply defined edge.

3.1.10 *occupant*—that individual who is placed or carried in the soft carrier product in one of the manufacturer’s recommended use positions.

3.1.11 *paper label*—any label material which tears without the aid of tools and leaves a fibrous edge.

3.1.12 *primary load bearing fastener*—any fastener which provides support for the child or is used to attach that support of the child to the caregiver, or both, that is subject to the direct force of the occupant load, including those fasteners associated with positioning or supporting the child’s torso within the carrier.

3.1.13 *seam*—means of joining fabric components, such as sewing, welding, heat sealing, or gluing.

3.1.14 *secondary load bearing fastener*—any fastener which provides aid to the wearer for positioning primary load bearing components (for example, sternum strap fasteners). Such fasteners are subject to forces less than those exhibited by the direct occupant load in intended/foreseeable use.

3.1.15 *static load*—vertically downward force applied by a calibrated force gage or by dead weights.

3.1.16 *unbounded leg opening*—leg opening created by placing the soft carrier on a caregiver’s torso and which has an opening circumference composed solely of carrier materials and the caregiver’s torso.

4. Calibration and Standardization

4.1 The product shall be completely assembled in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

4.2 No testing shall be conducted within 48 h of manufacture.

4.3 The product to be tested shall be at an ambient temperature of $73 \pm 9^\circ\text{F}$ ($23 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$) for at least one hour before testing. All testing shall be conducted in this temperature range.

4.4 All testing required by this consumer safety specification shall be conducted on the same unit in the order presented in this specification unless otherwise specified (see 7.2).

5. General Requirements

5.1 *Hazardous Sharp Points or Edges*—There shall be no sharp points or edges as defined by 16 CFR 1500.48 and 16 CFR 1500.49 before and after testing.

5.2 *Small Parts*—There shall be no small parts as defined by 16 CFR 1501 before testing or liberated as a result of testing to this specification.

5.3 *Lead in Paint*—The paint or surface coating on the product shall comply with 16 CFR 1303.

5.4 *Wood Parts*—Prior to testing, any wooden parts shall be smooth and free of splinters.

5.5 *Locking and Latching*—Any product designed with a locking and latching device must remain in the manufacturer’s recommended use position before and after completion of all tests in this standard.

5.6 *Labeling*—Warning labels (whether paper or non paper) shall be permanent when tested per 7.3 – 7.5.

5.6.1 Warning statements applied directly onto the surface of the product by hot stamping, heat transfer, printing, wood burning, and so forth shall be permanent when tested in accordance with 7.4.

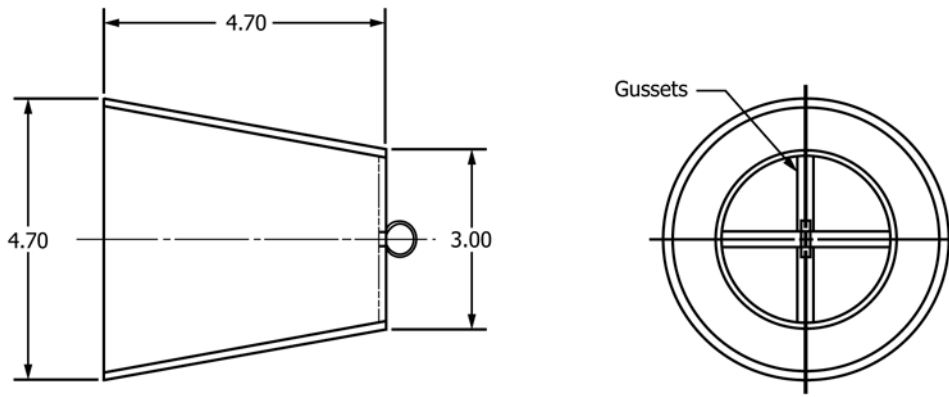


FIG. 1 Truncated Test Cone

5.6.2 Non-paper labels shall not liberate small parts when tested in accordance with 7.5.

5.7 *Flammability of Textile Products:*

5.7.1 There shall be no Class 2 or 3 fabrics used in the construction of a soft infant and toddler carrier when the product is evaluated against the requirements of 16 CFR 1610.

5.7.2 If a soft infant and toddler carrier is incapable of being evaluated to the requirements of 16 CFR 1610 due to construction characteristics, the product shall not be flammable as defined under 16 CFR 1500.3(c)(6)(vi) when tested in accordance with Consumer Safety Specification F963, Annex 5.

5.8 *Toys*—Toy accessories attached to, removable from, or sold with a soft infant carrier, as well as their means of attachment, must meet applicable requirements of Consumer Safety Specification F963.

6. Performance Requirements

6.1 *Leg Openings*—Leg openings shall not permit the passage of the Leg Opening Test Sphere when tested in accordance with 7.1.

6.2 *Dynamic and Static Load:*

6.2.1 *Structural Integrity*—Dynamic and static load testing shall not result in a hazardous condition as defined in Section 5 or result in a structural failure such as fasteners breaking or disengaging, or seams separating when tested in accordance with 7.2.1 and 7.2.2, respectively.

6.2.2 *Support/Shoulder Strap Slippage*—Adjustable sections of support/shoulder straps shall not slip, in a manner that loosens the strap, more than 1 in. (25 mm) per strap from their original adjusted position after dynamic and static load testing is performed in accordance with 7.2.1 and 7.2.2, respectively.

6.3 *Unbounded Leg Opening*—Leg opening shall not allow complete passage of the truncated test cone (see Fig. 1) when tested according to 7.6.

6.4 *Fastener Strength and Strap Retention:*

6.4.1 Each unique primary load bearing fastener shall not break or disengage, and adjustable elements in straps shall not slip, in a manner that loosens the strap, more than 1 in. (2.5 cm) when tested in accordance with 7.7.1 and 7.7.2.

6.4.2 Each unique fastener whose primary purpose is to adjust the size of the leg opening, or is a secondary load

bearing fastener, shall not break or disengage, and adjustable elements in straps shall not slip, in a manner that loosens the strap, more than 1 in. (2.5 cm) when tested in accordance with 7.7.1 and 7.7.3.

NOTE 1—The requirements in 6.4 only apply to load bearing fasteners and leg opening adjustment fasteners. Non-load bearing fasteners intended to retain accessory items such as, but not limited to, sleeping hoods, bibs, toy rings etc., or fasteners which do not provide support or securement of the child’s torso within the carrier (for example, head adjustment fasteners) are exempt from these requirements.

7. Test Methods

7.1 *Leg Openings:*

7.1.1 Fasten the soft carrier to a rigid fixture in a manner such that the leg opening of the carrier is horizontal. The opening shall be as close to the center of the fixture as possible. If the leg opening is adjustable in size to allow for growth, it shall be tested with the leg opening adjusted to its smallest size as described in the manufacturer’s literature or instructions.

7.1.2 Place the leg opening test sphere (see Fig. 2) inside the carrier and gradually allow the sphere to rest in the leg opening over a period of 5 s. Allow the sphere to rest in the opening for an additional 1 min.

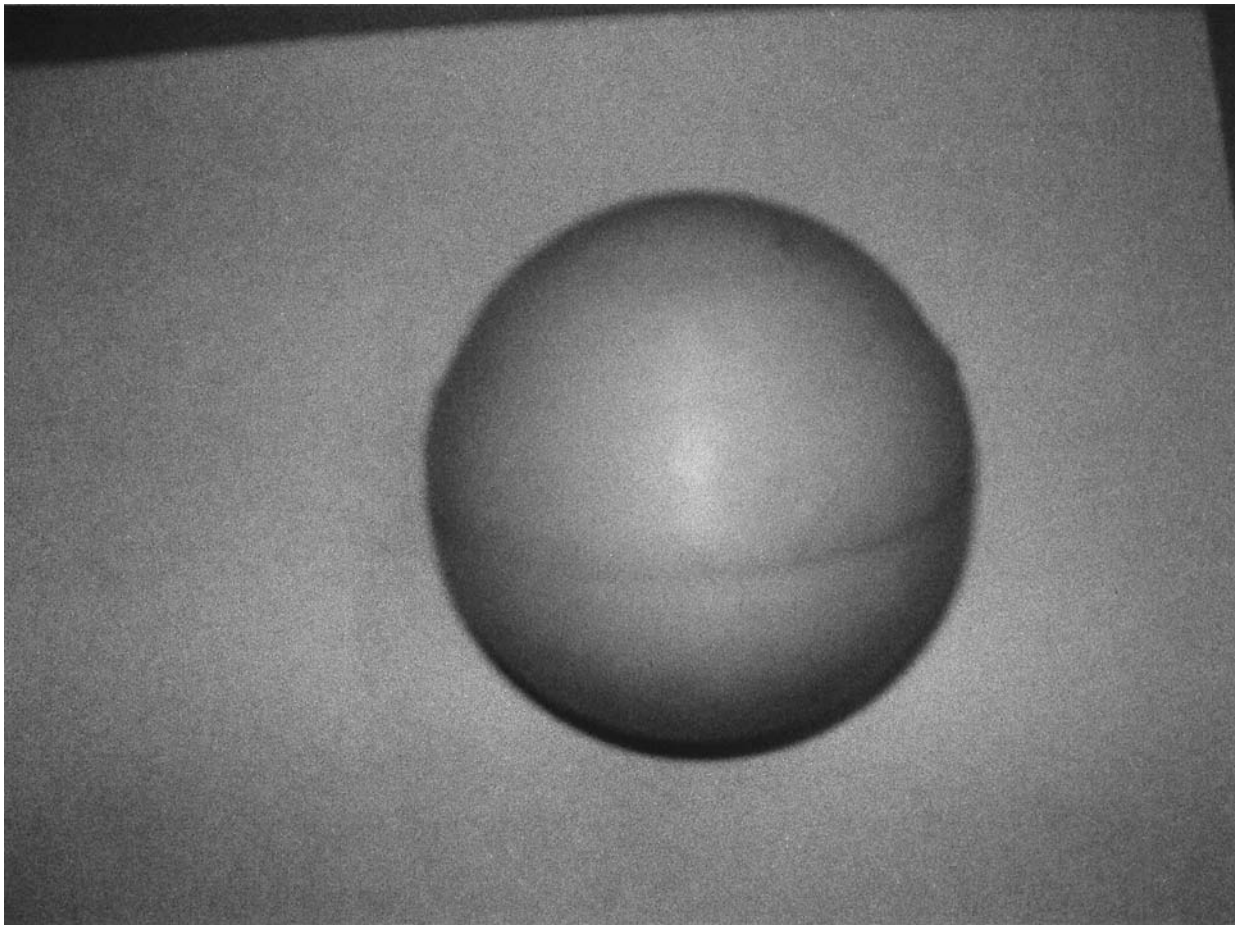
7.1.3 Repeat the test for the other leg opening.

7.2 *Dynamic and Static Load Tests*—The dynamic and static tests in 7.2.1 and 7.2.2, respectively, shall be performed on the same product sample in each carrying position with a new product sample being tested for each different carrying position. For example, a product that may be worn on the front and back has two carrying positions therefore a minimum of two samples must be tested. One product sample shall be used for the front carrying position dynamic and static tests, and another for the back carrying position dynamic and static tests.

7.2.1 *Dynamic Load Test:*

7.2.1.1 *Equipment:* (1) *Shot Bag*—6 to 8 in. (152 to 203 mm) diameter shot bag with total mass of 25 lbm (11.3 kg) or a mass equal to the manufacturer’s recommended maximum occupant weight for the specific carrying position of the product, whichever is greater. A product with multiple carrying positions may have different manufacturer’s recommended maximum weights for each carrying position.

NOTE 2—Solid, cylindrical weights (Olympic-sized barbell weight



NOTE 1—Sphere shall be fabricated from a smooth, rigid material weighted to 5 lb (2.3 kg).

NOTE 2—Sphere is machined to 14.75 in. (374.6 mm) circumference.

FIG. 2 Leg Opening Test Sphere

plates, for example) may be secured on top of the 25 lbm (6.9 kg) shot bag when a greater total mass is required.

(2) *Test Torso*⁴— See Fig. 3.

7.2.1.2 Position, secure, and adjust the soft carrier onto the test torso⁴ according to the manufacturer’s instructions provided with the product.

7.2.1.3 Position the shot bag a distance of 1 in. (25 mm) above the seat of the soft carrier. Allow the shot bag to free fall onto the seat ten times with a cycle time of 4 ± 1 s/cycle to preset the adjustment(s) of the carrier on the test torso. By some appropriate means, mark the position of all adjustment hardware. This will be the reference point for measuring adjustment slippage in the test. Drop the shot bag onto the seat an additional 990 times with a cycle time of 4 ± 1 s/cycle. If

⁴ The sole source of supply of the test torso (called “Body Opponent Bag”) known to the committee at this time is Century Sporting Goods. It is available from various distributors on websites such as www.superfoots.com/cenbodopbagb, www.karate-mart.com, and karatedepot.com. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

the height location of the product on the test torso changes, adjust the test torso or product to maintain the 1 in. (25 mm) drop height.

7.2.2 *Static Load Test:*

7.2.2.1 *Equipment:*

(1) *Standard Weld Cap*—6 in. (150-mm) (see Fig. 4).

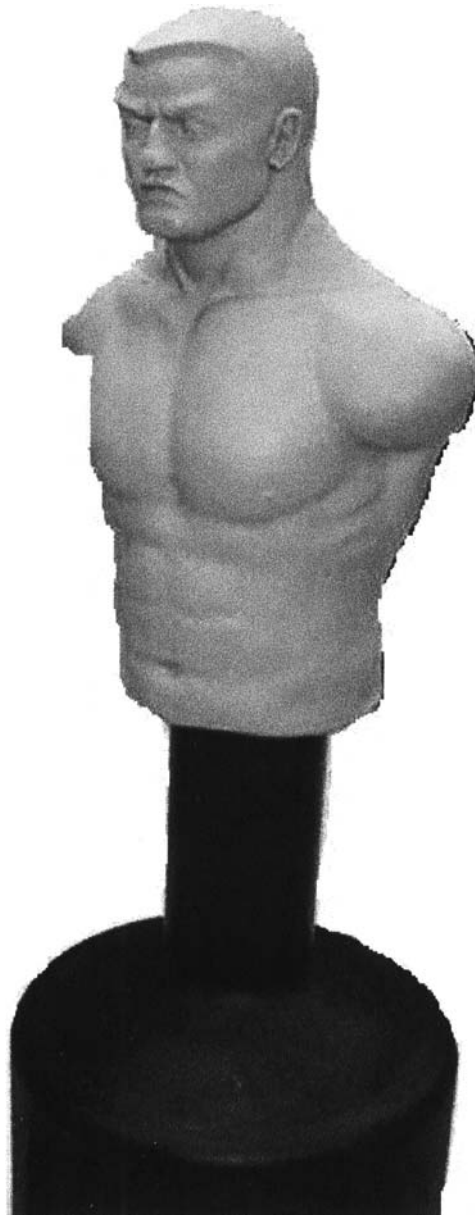
(2) *Test Torso*⁴—See Fig. 3.

7.2.2.2 Position, secure, and adjust the soft carrier onto the test torso according to the manufacturer’s instructions provided with the product.

7.2.2.3 Center the standard weld cap in the seat area of the soft carrier. Place a total weight of 75 lbm (34 kg) or three times the manufacturer recommended maximum occupant weight for the specific carrying position, whichever is greater, onto the weld cap. (Include the weight of the weld cap in the total weight.) Gradually apply the weight within a 5-s period and maintain for an additional 1 min.

7.3 *Permanency of Labels and Warnings:*

7.3.1 A paper label (excluding labels attached by a seam) shall be considered permanent if during an attempt to remove



NOTE 1—This figure illustrates typical device that is acceptable.

FIG. 3 Test Torso

it without the aid of tools or solvents, it cannot be removed, it tears into pieces upon removal or such action damages the surface to which it is attached.

7.3.2 A non-paper label (excluding labels attached by a seam) shall be considered permanent if, during an attempt to remove it without the aid of tools or solvents, it cannot be removed or such action damages the surface to which it is attached.

7.3.3 A warning label attached by a seam shall be considered permanent if it does not detach when subjected to a 15-lbf (67-N) pull force applied in any direction most likely to cause

failure using a $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. (19-mm) diameter clamp surface. Gradually apply the force over 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

7.4 Adhesion Test for Warnings Applied Directly Onto the Surface of the Product:

7.4.1 Apply the tape test defined in Test Method B—Cross-Cut Tape Test of Test Methods **D3359**, eliminating parallel cuts.

7.4.2 Perform this test once in each different location where warnings are applied.

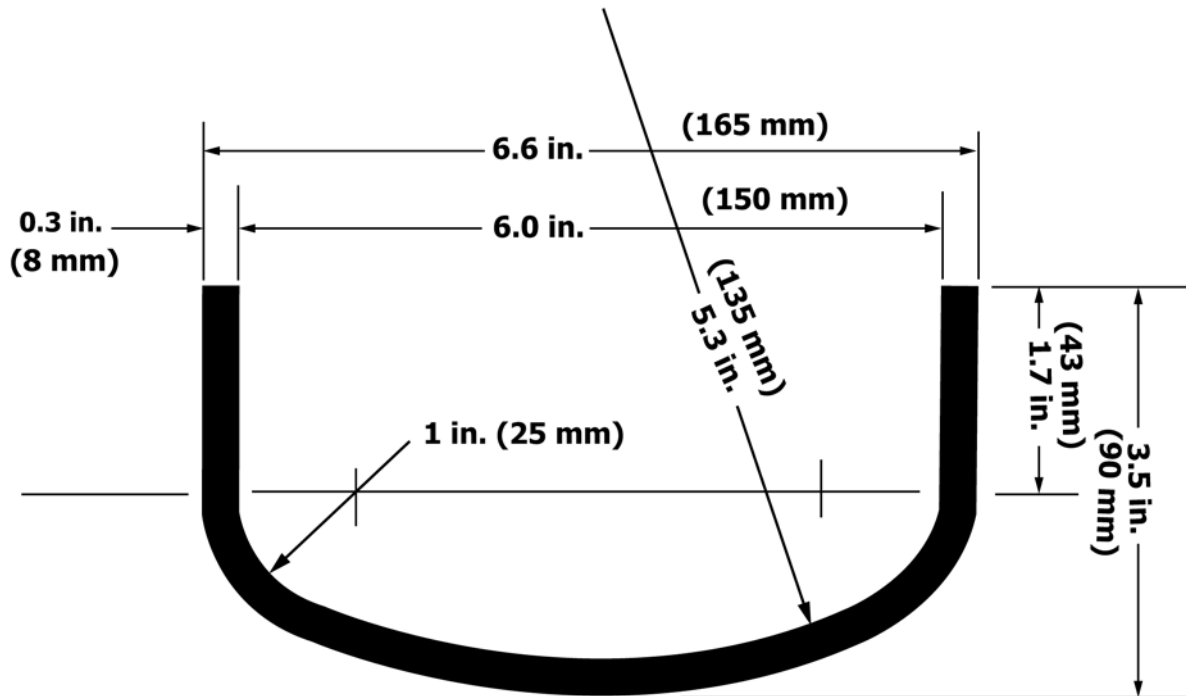


FIG. 4 Standard 6 in. (150 mm) Weld Cap

7.4.3 The warning statements will be considered permanent if the printing in the area tested is still legible and attached after being subjected to this test.

7.5 A non-paper label shall not be removed or shall not fit entirely within the small parts cylinder defined in 16 CFR 1501 if it can be removed. The attempt to remove it shall be without the aid of tools or solvents.

7.6 Unbounded Leg Opening:

7.6.1 Test Equipment:

7.6.1.1 Shot Bag—A bag, 4.0 in. (10.2 cm) in diameter and 8.0 in. (20.3 cm) long, filled with non-toxic shot having a total weight of 17 lb (7.7 kg).

7.6.1.2 Truncated Test Cone, weighing less than 2.0 lbm (0.9 kg) made from aluminum with a smooth finish (see Fig. 1).

7.6.1.3 Test Torso⁴—See Fig. 3.

7.6.2 Fasten the soft carrier onto the front of the test torso according to manufacturer's recommended assembly instructions. If the leg opening can be adjusted for size to allow for growth, it shall be tested with the leg opening adjusted to the size recommended for the smallest suitable occupant as described in the manufacturer's literature or instructions.

7.6.3 Place the shot bag in a horizontal position in the seating area of the carrier (8 in. dimension of the bag shall be positioned horizontally into the seating area). Center the shot bag in the seating area and uniformly distribute the weight of the shot bag along the length of the shot bag.

7.6.4 Place the truncated test cone into a leg opening above the shot bag with the narrow end of the cone protruding just beyond the plane of the opening. The side of the test cone should contact every bounded edge of the leg opening possible. Small adjustments of the weight bag's position are permitted to create this contact.

7.6.5 Gradually apply a 5 lb (2.3 kg) load to the centerline of the cone gradually over 5 s and then maintain the 5 lb (2.3 kg) load for an additional minute. The load should be applied in a horizontal direction away from the carrier and in a front-to-back direction most likely to allow passage of the test probe.

7.7 Fastener Strength and Strap Retention Test:

7.7.1 Attach clamps on either side of the fastener. Clamps shall not contact the fastener when a 1.0 lbf (4.4 N) tensile pre-load is applied.

7.7.2 Gradually apply a uniaxial tensile force of 80 lb (352 N) over 5 s to the straps or soft goods on either side of the fastener. The force should be applied in substantially the same direction as loads applied during use. This direction may not necessarily be the direction associated with fastener disengagement. Hold for 1 min.

7.7.3 Gradually apply a uniaxial tensile force of 45 lb (198 N) over 5 s to the soft goods on either side of the fastener. The force should be applied in substantially the same direction as loads applied during use. This direction may not necessarily be the direction associated with fastener disengagement. Hold for 1 min.

8. Marking and Labeling

8.1 Each product and its retail package shall be marked or labeled clearly and legibly to indicate the following:

8.1.1 The name of the manufacturer, distributor, or seller and either the place of business (city, state, and mailing address, including zip code) or telephone number, or both.

8.1.2 A code mark or other means that identifies the date (month and year minimum) of manufacture.

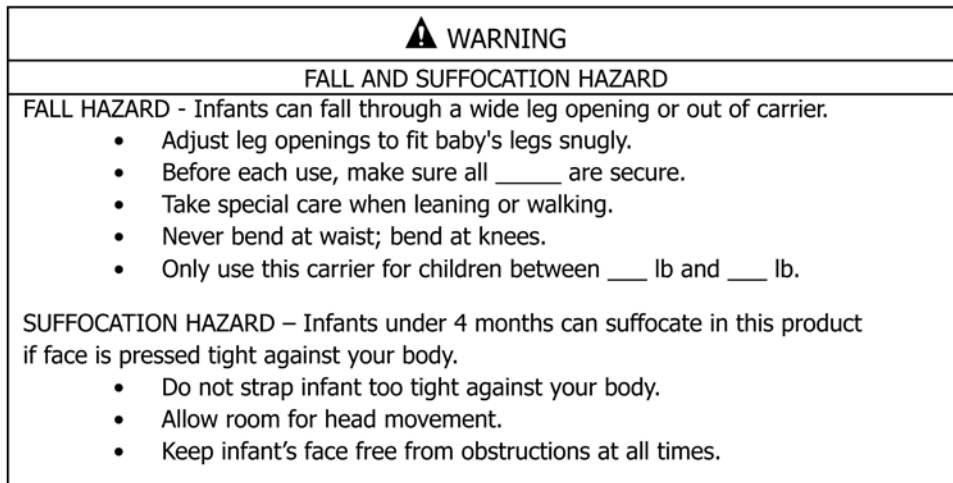


FIG. 5 Warning Statements and Label Format

8.2 Any Upholstery Label required by law shall not be used to meet the requirements in 8.1.

8.3 Each soft infant carrier shall be labeled with warning statements. The warning statements shall be in a contrasting color(s), permanent, conspicuous, and in sans serif style font. The warning label shall be in a prominent location, visible to the caregiver each time the occupant is placed in the carrier or when the caregiver places the product on his or her body, and shall be separate and distinct from any other graphic or written material on the product. Any labels or written instructions provided in addition to those required by this section shall not obscure or confuse the meaning of the required information or be otherwise misleading to the consumer.

8.3.1 The safety alert symbol “⚠” and the signal word “WARNING” and “FALL AND SUFFOCATION HAZARD” shall precede the warning statements. The safety alert symbol “⚠” and the signal word “WARNING” and “FALL AND SUFFOCATION HAZARD” shall not be less than 0.2 in. (5 mm) high and the remainder of the text shall be in characters whose upper case is at least 0.1 in. (2.5 mm) high.

8.3.2 Warnings shall address the following:

8.3.2.1 *Fall Hazards:*

(1) *Hazard Statement:*

(a) FALL HAZARD - Infants can fall through a wide leg opening or out of carrier.

(2) *Precautionary Statements:*

(a) If unit has adjustable leg openings, the warning shall also address the following: Adjust leg openings to fit baby's legs snugly.

(b) Before each use, make sure all _____ [fasteners/knots] are secure.

(c) Take special care when leaning or walking.

(d) Never bend at waist; bend at knees.

(e) Only use this carrier for children between ____ lb and ____ lb.

8.3.2.2 *Suffocation Hazards:*

(1) *Hazard Statement:*

(a) SUFFOCATION HAZARD - Infants under 4 months can suffocate in this product if face is pressed tight against your body.

(2) *Precautionary Statements:*

(a) Do not strap baby too tight against your body.

(b) Allow room for head movement.

(c) Keep infant's face free from obstructions at all times.

8.3.3 *Warning Label Format*—Precautionary statements shall be indented from the hazard statements, preceded with bullet points, and not be longer than the hazard statement. White space of at least 0.2 in. (2.5 mm) in height shall exist between hazard categories. The label shall be contained within a solid line border. The signal word “WARNING” and “FALL AND SUFFOCATION HAZARD” shall be delineated with solid line borders. Overall height and width of the label may be modified as necessary to fit on the product. An example of the warning label format described in this section is shown in Fig. 5 (white is used as the contrasting background color to the black text).

8.4 *Informational Statements*—The following is informational in nature, and shall be on the product but not in the warning label shown in Fig. 5.

8.4.1 For soft infant and toddler carriers that have use positions where the child can either face the caregiver or be in an outward facing position, the carrier shall be labeled clearly and legibly with an informational statement addressing the following:

8.4.1.1 Child must face towards you until he or she can hold head upright.

9. Instructional Literature

9.1 Instructions must be provided with the product and shall be easy to read and understand. Instructions for assembly, use, maintenance and cleaning of the product, and warnings, where applicable, must be included.

9.1.1 Instructions shall address the following:

9.1.1.1 Read all instructions before assembling and using the soft carrier.

9.1.1.2 Keep instructions for future use.

9.1.1.3 Check to assure all buckles, snaps, straps, and adjustments are secure before each use.

9.1.1.4 Check for ripped seams, torn straps or fabric and damaged fasteners before each use.

9.1.1.5 Ensure proper placement of child in product including leg placement.

9.1.1.6 For soft carriers that have use positions where the child can either face the caregiver or be in an outward facing position, an informational statement shall address the following:

(1) Child must face towards you until he or she can hold head upright.

9.1.1.7 Premature infants, infants with respiratory problems, and infants under 4 months are at greatest risk of suffocation.

9.1.1.8 Never use a soft carrier when balance or mobility is impaired because of exercise, drowsiness, or medical conditions.

9.1.1.9 Never use a soft carrier while engaging in activities such as cooking and cleaning which involve a heat source or exposure to chemicals.

9.1.1.10 Never wear a soft carrier while driving or being a passenger in a motor vehicle.

9.2 *Warning Statements Within the Instructional Literature:*

9.2.1 Warnings in the Instructional Literature shall address the items in 8.3.

9.2.2 In warning statements, the symbol “△” and the word WARNING shall be at least 0.2 in. (5 mm) high. The remainder of the text shall be in characters whose upper case is at least 0.1 in. (2.5 mm) high.

9.3 Instructional literature shall also include name and either place of business (city, state, and mailing address, including zip code) or telephone number of either the manufacturer, importer, distributor, or seller.

9.4 Instructional literature shall address the informational item in 8.4.

10. Keywords

10.1 carrier; front carrier; soft carrier; soft infant carrier

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. RATIONALE

X1.1 *Leg Openings*—The test method was designed to provide a reliable, repeatable method to ensure that the leg opening was smaller than that which was set in the standard. The establishment of the maximum leg opening was based on the following factors:

X1.1.1 The initial consideration was to use the minimum hip measurement for the age/weight range, but it was obvious that this could only be used if some provision was made for diapers or clothing, or both, was used since the hip alone measurement would not permit the carrier to be used with children on the 95th and over percentile of the age range since the dimension would be too small to allow the thigh of the child in that group to fit the carrier.

X1.1.2 To remove the uncertainty of the estimation of the adjustment for diapers or clothing, or both, the 50th percentile hip circumference of the smallest child likely to use the soft carrier—7 to 8 lb. This was found to be 36.4 cm and for design and testing purposes was set at 37.5 cm (14.75 in.). This permitted the admission of the thigh of the largest child that would likely use the product.

X1.1.3 Round robin testing of current production product and product that was subject to recent corrective action product was conducted by manufacturers and the test lab (ITS). The test procedure was shown to be effective in eliminating the perceived hazard.

X1.1.4 The test ball is constructed to provide sufficient weight (5 lb) to ensure that the carrier fabric is stretched in a repeatable manner. The texture of the test ball replicates the texture of skin or fabric.

X1.2 *Dynamic Load Testing*—This test procedure was patterned after that of Consumer Safety Specification F977 on Walkers. The number of cycles was set to be identical to Consumer Safety Specification F977. The weight selected was the expected maximum weight of the occupant of the carrier, 25 lb (11.4 kg). The test fixture was selected to replicate the caregiver.

X1.2.1 *Subsection 7.2.1.1*—The recommended maximum weight for the product for determining the mass for the load tests was always intended to be the recommended maximum occupant weight of the product. Therefore, “occupant” is being added to Dynamic Load Test in 7.2.1.1 for clarification, which is consistent with the wording in the Static Load Test in 7.2.2.3. There are carriers which have pockets or pouches to carry accessory items. However, the weight that these pouches may bear is inconsequential compared to the maximum weight of the occupant and need not be considered in the recommended carry weight of the product.

X1.3 *Static Load Testing*—This test procedure is also patterned after Consumer Safety Specification F977 on Walkers. The test weight selected (75 lb or 34.0 kg) represents a safety factor of three times the weight of the largest child that would normally use the carrier.

X1.4 *Unbounded Leg Opening:*

X1.4.1 Needed to define the limitations of an unbounded leg opening (3.1.16) and the need to include the caregiver’s torso in the opening circumference.

X1.4.2 *Subsection 7.6.2*—There are products where if the leg opening is adjusted to its smallest size, this may not necessarily be intended for the smallest occupant due to the

interaction with the seat width adjustment. This change is intended to provide clarification that the test is to be conducted with the leg openings adjusted for the smallest suitable occupant per the manufacturer's instructions.

X1.4.3 *Subsection 7.6.3*—Bag weight equals Cami infant dummy. Bag diameter is the approximate thickness of the Cami at the hip area. Bag length is the approximate width of the Cami at the hip area. This application of the bag is intended to simulate the infant sitting in the carrier and applying simulated stress to the carrier and unbounded leg openings to simulate normal product use.

X1.4.4 *Subsection 7.6.4*—Major diameter of truncated cone equals the diameter of the leg opening test sphere. Applied 5 lb (2.3 kg) load is the weight of the leg opening test sphere. Diameter and load application and times are the equivalent of the leg opening test sphere for consistency.

X1.5 *Flammability of Textile Products (5.7)*—The foreseeable flammability hazard associated with this product is most appropriately addressed by the inclined surface flame impingement test requirements of 16 CFR 1610. Flammability of composite products too narrow or thick to fit into the 16 CFR 1610 test fixture, such as padded shoulder straps, for example, is addressed by the requirement described in 5.7.2.

X1.6 *Fastener Strength and Strap Retention:*

X1.6.1 *Subsection 6.4.1*—Infant falls have occurred while products are in use when strap fasteners and adjustable elements failed. This component test addresses this hazard. During normal consumer use individual fasteners (for example, side and center release buckles) and straps may be subjected to loads in excess of those endured during the Dynamic Load and Static Load system tests (7.2). Fasteners of recalled products in CPSC's possession failed this test with an applied load of approximately 54 lbf. The 80 lbf test load equates to a safety factor of approximately 1.5× (1.5 × 54 lbf ≈ 80 lbf).

X1.6.2 *Subsection 6.4.2*—Adjustable leg opening fasteners of incident products in CPSC's possession failed this test with an applied load of approximately 30 lbf. The maximum static load a 95th-percentile (15 lbm) three-month-old infant could apply to these fastener joints is approximately 15 lbf. The 45 lbf test load equates to a safety factor of approximately 3× (3 × 15 lbf = 45 lbf).

X1.6.3 There have been some questions and varying interpretations from test labs regarding which fasteners fall within the scope of 6.4. This change is intended to provide clarification for which fasteners fall under each part of 6.4. Definitions have been added for additional clarification.

X1.7 *Warnings and Informational Statements:*

X1.7.1 *Subsection 8.3*—The warning statements have been re-written and expanded to better reflect the incident data contained in the CPSC's database. Formatting of the warning label is designed to make the label easier for the consumer to read and understand.

X1.7.2 *Subsection 8.4*—It was determined that the information contained in this subsection is important information for the user of the product, but does not rise to the level of a warning statement. Therefore, this information will still be displayed on the product, but will no longer be part of the warning statement.

X1.8 *Instructional Literature (Section 9)*—The informational statements have been expanded to better reflect the incident data contained in the CPSC's database.

X1.9 *Definitions:*

X1.9.1 *Subsections 3.1.12 and 3.1.14*—The term “used in the attachment of the product to the caregiver” is not relevant to the definition of load bearing fasteners and may cause confusion so it is being eliminated.

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