



BSI Standards Publication

Children's high chairs - Requirements and test methods

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 14988:2017. It supersedes BS EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012 and BS EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012, which are withdrawn.

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 secretary.

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English Version

Children's high chairs - Requirements and test methods

Chaises hautes pour enfants - Exigences et méthodes
d'essai

Kinderhochstühle - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 April 2017.

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European foreword

This document (EN 14988:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 364 "High Chairs", the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2018.

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 EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012 and EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012.

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

This document contains the following main modifications in comparison to the previous versions:

- EN 14988-1:2006+A1:2012 and EN 14988-2:2006+A1:2012 have been merged into one single document;
- complete review of the standard in a hazard base format;
- modifications necessary to comply with European Decision 2013/121/EU;
- addition of a dynamic strength test;
- inclusion of specific requirements for high chair with more than two castors/wheels;
- improvement of restraint system requirements to require a passive crotch restraint for products with a horizontal component in front of the baby.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies safety requirements for free standing children's high chairs that elevate children to dining table height usually for the purposes of feeding or eating. Children's high chairs are for children up to 3 years of age who are capable of sitting unaided.

With the exception of special high chairs for medical purposes, this standard applies to children's high chairs for domestic and non-domestic use.

NOTE If a children's high chair has to or can be converted into other functions, additional European Standards may apply.

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, *Safety of toys - Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

EN 13210, *Child use and care articles - Children's harnesses, reins and similar type articles - Safety requirements and test methods*

ISO 7619-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of indentation hardness - Part 1: Durometer method (Shore hardness)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

active restraint system

system where the carer performs an action to ensure that the child is secured in the restraint system

3.2

passive restraint system

system where the carer does not perform an action to ensure that the child is secured in the restraint system

3.3

crotch restraint

device passing between the legs of the child and preventing the child from slipping forwards out of the high chair

3.4

waist restraint

rigid or flexible device(s), which when fastened, goes from one side of the high chair to the other passing in front of the child's waist or surrounding the child's waist

3.5

shoulder restraint

device passing over the shoulders and connecting either to the crotch restraint or to the waist restraint