INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9221-1

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Furniture — Children's high chairs —

Part 1:
Safety requirements

Ameublement — Chaises hautes pour enfants —
Partie 1: Prescriptions de sécurité

Reference number
ISO 9221-1:1992(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9221-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 136, *Furniture*, Sub-Committee SC 1, *Test methods*.

ISO 9221 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Furniture — Children's high chairs*:

— *Part 1: Safety requirements*

— *Part 2: Test methods*

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Furniture — Children's high chairs —

Part 1:
Safety requirements

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9221 specifies requirements relating to the safety of children's high chairs for domestic use, with the aim of minimizing accidents to children resulting from normal usage and reasonably foreseeable misuse of high chairs and multi-purpose high chairs when in the high chair mode.

Such chairs may be convertible to low chairs, low chairs and tables and for such uses as baby walking frames, pushchairs, swings, car chairs or reclining low chairs. These additional functions are not covered by ISO 9221. Nor does it deal with accidents or injuries which might result from the interaction of older children with children in the high chair or accidents which might result from abuse or misuse by persons over three years of age.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9221. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9221 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 105-E04:1989, *Textiles — Tests for colour fastness — Part E04: Colour fastness to perspiration.*

ISO 9221-2:1992, *Furniture — Children's high chairs — Part 2: Test methods.*

ISO/IEC Guide 37:1983, *Instructions for use of products of consumer interest.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of ISO 9221, the following definitions apply.

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

3.2 fastening: Device which enables one part of the high chair to be fixed to another by the user, e.g. a bolt and wing nut.

3.3 crotch strap: Device which prevents the child from slipping out of the chair.

4 Materials

4.1 Timber

Timber and timber-based materials used in the high chair shall be free from decay and insect attack.

4.2 Metal

All metals exposed when the high chair is assembled for use, including components such as springs, nuts, bolts and washers, shall be made from corrosion-resisting materials, such as aluminium or stainless steel, or be adequately protected against corrosion. When tested in accordance with subclause 5.2 of ISO 9221-2:1992, the degree of corrosion shall not be higher than Ri 1.