



# Standard Consumer Safety Specification for High Chairs<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 404; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## INTRODUCTION

This consumer safety performance specification addresses high chair incidents that were identified by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

CPSC identified injuries to children associated with tray disengagement, falls resulting when children stood up on the seat of a high chair, entrapment between the tray and the seat, and tipover. By far the most common injury resulted from children falling when they were able to stand up on the seat of the high chair because they were not secured by the restraining system. In response to the incident data developed by the Commission, this consumer safety performance specification attempts to minimize the above listed problems.

This consumer safety performance specification does not cover high chairs that are either blatantly misused or are used in a careless manner that disregards the warnings and safety instructions that are provided with each high chair.

This consumer safety performance specification is written within the current state-of-the-art of high chair technology. It is intended that this specification will be updated whenever substantive information becomes available that necessitates additional requirements or justifies the revision of existing requirements.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This consumer safety specification covers the performance requirements and methods of test to ensure the satisfactory performance of the high chair.

1.2 This consumer safety specification is intended to minimize injuries to children resulting from normal usage and reasonably foreseeable misuse or abuse of high chairs.

NOTE 1—This consumer safety specification is not intended to address accidents and injuries resulting from the interaction of older children with children in the high chair or the accidents resulting from abuse and misuse by persons over three years of age.

1.3 For purposes of this consumer safety specification, a high chair is a free standing chair that elevates a child to standard dining table height. The high chair is made for the purpose of holding a child, up to 3 years of age, who can remain in a sitting position due to the child's own coordination, and normally for the purposes of feeding or eating. A high chair may be height adjustable and include a reclined position for infants not able to remain in a sitting position due to the child's own coordination.

1.4 No high chair produced after the approval date of this consumer safety specification shall, either by label or other means, indicate compliance with this specification unless it conforms to all requirements contained herein.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI units given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 The following precautionary caveat pertains only to the test method portion, 9, of this 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 limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:<sup>2</sup>

D 3359 Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test

2.2 *Federal Regulations*:<sup>3</sup>

16 CFR 1303 Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain

<sup>1</sup> This consumer safety specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F15 on Consumer Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F15.16 on Highchairs, Hook-On Chairs and Expandable Gates.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401.

Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint  
16 CFR 1500 Hazardous Substances Act Regulations Including Sections:

1500.48 Technical Requirements for Determining a Sharp Point in Toys or Other Articles Intended for Use by Children Under Eight Years of Age

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

1500.50-.52 Test Methods for Simulating Use and Abuse of Toys and Other Articles Intended 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

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *conspicuous*—label that is visible, when the high chair is in a manufacturer’s recommended use position, to a person standing near the high chair at any one position around the high chair but not necessarily visible from all positions.

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

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

3.1.4 *nonpaper 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 or labels made from fabric.

3.1.5 *occupant*—that individual who is in a product in one of the manufacturer’s recommended use positions.

3.1.6 *paper label*—any label material (except fabric) that tears without the aid of tools and leaves a fibrous edge.

#### 3.1.7 Permanent (Label/Warning Attachment):

##### 3.1.7.1 labels not attached by a seam:

(1) *a nonpaper label or decal shall be considered permanent if, during an attempt to manually remove it without the aid of tools or solvents, it cannot be removed or such action damages the surface to which it is attached.*

(2) *a paper label shall be considered permanent if, during an attempt to remove it without the aid of tools or solvents, it cannot be removed, it tears upon removal or such action damages the surface to which it is attached.*

3.1.7.2 *labels attached by a seam*—label attached by a seam shall be considered permanent if it complies with the requirements of 9.9 and does not tear, yielding a separate part, during the test.

3.1.7.3 *Warning Statements*—warning statements applied directly onto the surface of the product by hot stamping, heat transfer, printing or wood burning, etc., will be considered permanent if the printing in the area tested is still legible and attached after being subjected to the test prescribed in 9.10.

3.1.7.4 *Discussion*—If warning statements are on labels, refer to 3.1.7.1 or 3.1.7.2.

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

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

### 4. Calibration and Standardization

4.1 All testing shall be conducted on a concrete floor that may be covered with 1/8-in. (3-mm) thick vinyl flooring cover, unless test instructs differently.

4.2 The high chair shall be completely assembled, unless otherwise noted, in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

4.3 No testing shall be conducted within 48 h of manufacturing.

4.4 The product to be tested shall be in a room with an ambient temperature of 73 ± 9°F (23 ± 5°C) for at least 1 h prior to testing. Testing shall then be conducted within this temperature range.

### 5. General Requirements

5.1 There shall be no hazardous sharp edges or points as defined by 16 CFR 1500.48 and 16 CFR 1500.49 before or after testing in accordance with this consumer safety specification.

5.2 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 Before the application of any test methods, any exposed wood parts shall be smooth and free of splinters.

5.4 *Latching or Locking Mechanisms*—Any unit that folds shall have a latching or locking device or other provision in a design that will prevent the unit from unintentionally folding when properly placed in the manufacturer’s recommended use position. During and upon completion of the testing in accordance with 9.1, the unit shall remain in its manufacturer’s recommended use position. If a unit is designed with a latching or locking device, that device shall remain engaged and operative after testing.

#### 5.5 Nonpaper Labels:

5.5.1 Nonpaper labels or decals (such as warning labels, brand name labels, decorative labels, or pin-striping) that may present a choking hazard if removed must be permanent.

NOTE 2—Paper labels are exempt from the small parts requirements of 16 CFR 1501 because paper cannot be meaningfully tested.

5.5.1.1 Nonpaper labels that may present a choking hazard are those which upon removal fit entirely within the small parts cylinder as defined in 16 CFR 1501. Nonpaper labels that tear when tested in accordance with 3.1.7.1 (1) are considered labels which may pose a choking hazard.

5.5.1.2 Nonpaper labels attached by a seam, except warning labels, that tear along a seam only and do not yield a part which fits entirely within the small parts cylinder, defined in 16 CFR 1501, are not considered labels that pose a choking hazard and thus are not required to be permanent.

5.6 *Openings*—Holes or slots that extend entirely through a wall section of any rigid material less than 0.375-in. (9.53-mm)

thick and admit a 0.210-in. (5.33-mm) diameter rod shall also admit a 0.375-in. (9.53-mm) diameter rod. Holes or slots that are between 0.210-in. (5.33-mm) and 0.375-in. (9.53-mm) and have a wall thickness less than 0.375-in. (9.53-mm), but are limited in depth to 0.375-in. (9.53-mm) maximum by another rigid surface shall be permissible (see Fig. 1). The product shall be evaluated in all manufacturer’s recommended use positions.

**6. Performance Requirements**

NOTE 3—The loading in this section may be simplified by the use of a simple test frame that will permit the loads to be applied by dead weights operating over a ball bearing pulley through a rope. Vertical force tests are greatly aided with the use of an overhead pulley.

6.1 *Protective Components*—If the child can grasp components between the thumb and forefinger, or teeth, (such as caps, sleeves, or plugs used for protection from sharp edges, points, or entrapment of fingers or toes), or if there is at least a 0.040-in. (1.00-mm) gap between the component and its

adjacent parent component, such component shall not be removed when tested in accordance with 9.2.

6.2 *Tray Performance (Drop)*—The tray shall remain functional with respect to the chair and exhibit no sharp points, sharp edges, or small parts when subjected to a drop test in accordance with 9.3.

6.3 *Tray Performance (Pull)*—The tray shall not become disengaged or dislocated from its original adjustment position, when tested in accordance with 9.4 and 9.5.

6.4 *Static Load*—A chair shall support static loads without causing any hazardous conditions as identified within this consumer safety specification. Tests shall be conducted in accordance with 9.6.

6.5 *Stability*—A chair shall not tip over when forces are applied in accordance with 9.7.

6.6 *Exposed Coil Springs*—Any exposed coil spring which is accessible to the occupant, having or capable of generating a space between coils of 0.210 in. (5.3 mm) or greater during

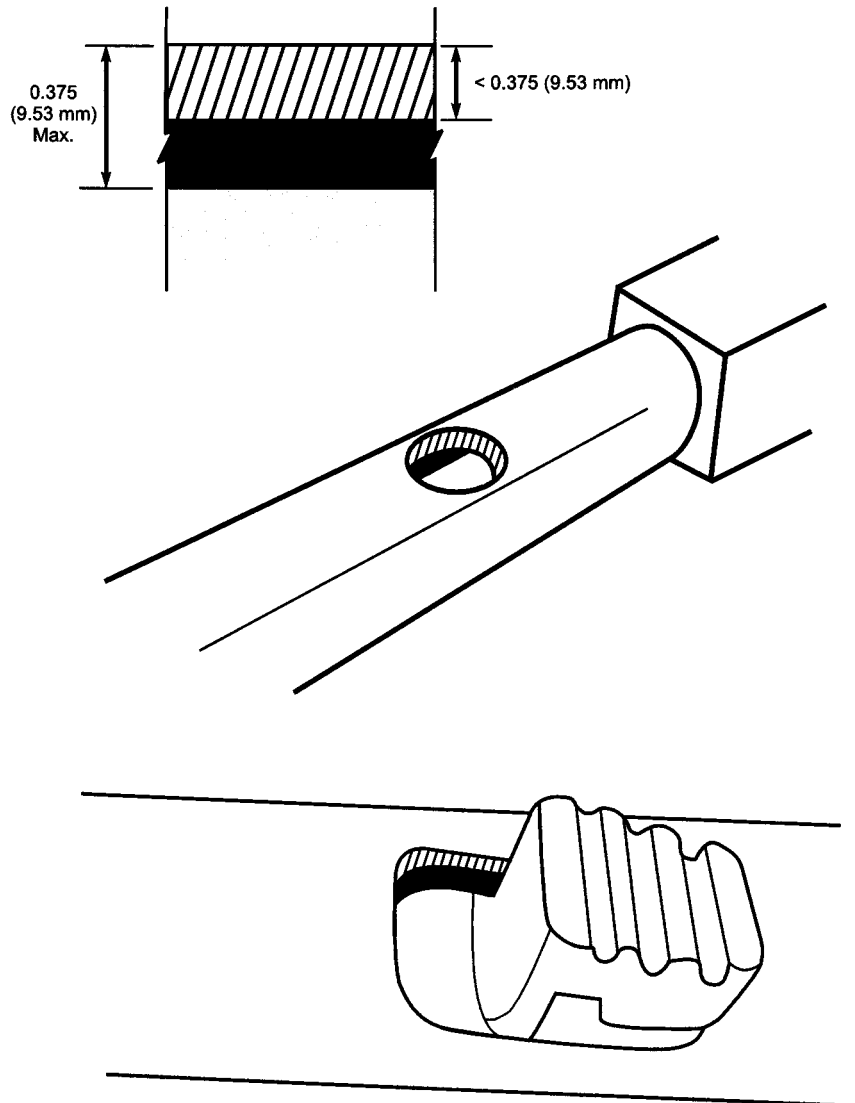


FIG. 1 Opening Example

static load testing in accordance with 9.6 shall be covered or otherwise designed to prevent injury from entrapment.

6.7 *Scissoring, Shearing, and Pinching*—A high chair, when in the manufacturer’s recommended use position, shall be designed and constructed so as to prevent injury to the occupant from any scissoring, shearing, or pinching when members or components rotate about a common axis or fastening point, slide, pivot, fold, or otherwise move relative to one another. Scissoring, shearing, or pinching that can cause injury exists when the edges of the rigid parts admit a probe greater than 0.210-in. (5.3-mm) and less than 0.375-in. (9.5-mm) diameter at any accessible point throughout the range of motion of such parts.

#### 6.8 *Restraint System:*

6.8.1 A restraint system shall be provided to secure a child in the seated position in any of the manufacturer’s recommended use positions.

6.8.1.1 The restraint system shall include both waist and crotch restraint designed such that the crotch restraints use is mandatory when the restraint system is in use.

6.8.1.2 A passive crotch restraint shall be designed such that its use is mandatory when the tray is in use.

6.8.2 The restraint system and its closing means (for example, buckle) shall not break, separate, or permit removal of the CAMI test dummy from the high chair when tested in accordance with 9.8.

6.8.2.1 If during test in 9.8.4.1, the posterior of the test dummy is pulled past the front edge of the seat, the dummy shall be considered removed.

6.8.2.2 If during test in 9.8.4.3, the dummy with the force applied reaches a vertical position with the bottom of its feet touching or off the seat, the dummy shall be considered removed.

6.8.3 The waist restraint shall be capable of adjustment with a positive, self-locking mechanism that is capable, when locked, of withstanding the forces of tests in 9.8 without allowing restraint movement or slippage of more than 1 in. (25.4 mm).

6.8.4 A connecting means and adjustment means for the waist restraint shall be capable of usage independent of one another. The connecting means shall not be an adjustment means but may have one integrally attached to it.

6.8.5 Before shipment, the restraint system must be attached to the high chair in such a manner as to not become detached through normal use.

#### 6.9 *Passive Crotch Restraint System:*

6.9.1 For use with a tray or other component that creates a completely bounded opening in front of the occupant.

6.9.1.1 There shall be no vertical gap between the passive crotch restraint and either the tray or seating surface that allows free passage of a 1.5-in. (38-mm) diameter by 3-in. (76-mm) long rod from one leg opening to the other.

6.9.1.2 Adjust the seat back to the most upright position and the passive crotch restraint to the position furthest from the seat back. The distance between the front surface of the noncompressed seat back and the passive crotch restraint shall be less

than 8.5 in. (216 mm) when measured horizontally 2.0 in. (50 mm) above the lowest point on the noncompressed seating surface.

6.9.1.3 The leg openings on each side of the passive crotch restraint shall not allow complete passage of the wedge block when tested in accordance with 9.12.

#### 6.10 *Structural Integrity:*

6.10.1 During and upon completion of the testing in accordance with 9.11, the high chair shall comply with all of the following:

6.10.1.1 The high chair shall not exhibit an instantaneous change in the height of the occupant seating surface above the floor of more than 3 in. (75 mm) during one cycle of the weight drop. During and after a change in the height of the seating surface, the high chair must comply with the requirements for openings as defined in 6.6 and scissoring, shearing, and pinching as defined in 6.7.

6.10.1.2 There shall be no breakage of any structural component.

6.10.1.3 Latching or locking devices which prevent folding of the high chair shall remain engaged.

6.10.1.4 The angle of the occupant seating surface relative to the floor shall not change more than 10°.

## 7. Labeling and Warnings

7.1 Each high chair shall have a permanent label or marking that identifies the name and address (city, state, and zip code) of either the manufacturer, distributor, or seller.

7.2 A permanent code mark or other product identification shall be provided on the high chair and its package or shipping container, if multiple packaging is used. The code will identify the date (month and year) of manufacture and permit future identification of any given model. Any upholstery label required by law shall not be used to bear the code label or mark.

7.2.1 The manufacturer shall change the model number of the high chair whenever it undergoes a significant structural or design modification or a change that affects its conformance with this specification.

7.3 Each high chair shall be labeled with warning statements. The warning statements shall be in contrasting color(s), permanent and conspicuous, and in sans serif style type.

7.3.1 In warning statements, the word “**⚠WARNING**” shall not be less than 0.2 in. (5 mm) high and the remainder of the text shall be in letters not less than 0.1 in. (2.5 mm) high except as specified.

7.3.2 The following warning statement shall be included exactly as stated below:

**⚠WARNING:** Prevent serious injury or death from falls or sliding out.”

7.3.3 Additional warning statements shall address the following:

- Always secure child in the restraint.
- Never leave child unattended.

## 8. Instructional Literature

8.1 Instructions must be provided with the high chair and shall be easy to read and understand. Assembly, maintenance cleaning, operating, folding instructions, and warnings, where applicable, must be included.



8.1.1 In warning statements located in the instructional literature, the letters of the word “**△WARNING**” shall not be less than 0.2 in. (5 mm) high and the remainder of the text shall be not less than 0.1 in. (2.5 mm) high.

8.2 The instructional literature shall contain the following warning statement exactly as stated below:

**△WARNING:** Prevent serious injury or death from falls or sliding out.”

8.2.1 The instructional literature shall contain additional warning statements that address the following:

- Always secure child in the restraint.
- Always keep child in view while in high chair.
- Never leave child unattended.

8.2.2 A statement similar to the following, with each manufacturer substituting specific wording to describe their own restraining system:

**△WARNING:** The child should be secured in the high chair at all times by the restraining system. The tray is not designed to hold the child in the chair. It is recommended that the high chair be used only by children capable of sitting upright unassisted.

8.2.3 If the high chair has a reclining feature, a statement similar to the following shall be substituted for the warning in 8.2.2, with each manufacturer substituting specific wording to describe their own restraining system:

**△WARNING:** The child should be secured in the high chair at all times by the restraining system, either in the reclining or upright position. The tray is not designed to hold the child in the chair. It is recommended that the high chair be used in the upright position only by children capable of sitting upright unassisted.

## 9. Test Methods

NOTE 4—All wood blocks are fabricated from 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness lumber having a finished thickness of ¾ in. (19 mm) unless otherwise specified.

### 9.1 Locking Mechanisms:

9.1.1 Erect the high chair in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

9.1.2 Secure the chair so that the normal folding motion is not impeded.

9.1.3 Apply a force of 45 lbf (200 N) to the high chair in the direction normally associated with folding the high chair. Apply the force gradually over a 5 s period and maintain for an additional 10 s before releasing the force.

9.1.4 Perform this procedure five times within a 2 min period.

### 9.2 Protective Components:

9.2.1 Test all components in accordance with each of the following methods in the sequence listed.

9.2.2 Secure the high chair so that it cannot move during the performance of the following tests.

9.2.3 **Torque Test**—Apply a torque of 4 lbf·in. (0.5 N · m) gradually within a period of 5 s in a clockwise direction until a rotation of 180° from the original position has been attained or 4 lbf·in. (0.5 N · m) has been reached. Maintain the torque or maximum rotation for an additional 10 s. Then remove the

15 lb Max TENSION

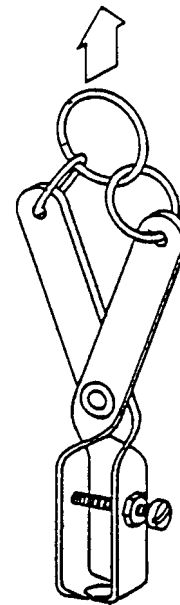


FIG. 2 Tension Test Adapter/Clamp

torque and permit the test components to return to a relaxed condition. Then repeat this procedure in the counter clockwise direction.

### 9.2.4 Tension Test:

9.2.4.1 Attach a force gage to the component cap, sleeve or plug by means of any suitable device. For components that cannot reasonably be expected to be grasped between thumb and forefinger, or teeth, on their outer diameter but have a gap of 0.04 in. (1.0 mm) or more between the rear surface of the component and the structural member of the high chair to which they are attached, a clamp such as shown in Fig. 2 may be a suitable device.

9.2.4.2 Be sure the attachment device does not compress or expand the component to hinder removal of the component.

9.2.4.3 Gradually apply a 15-lbf (67-N) force in the direction that would normally be associated with the removal of the component. Apply the force within 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

9.3 **Tray—Drop Test**—From a height of 36 in. (900 mm) measured from the center point of the tray, drop the tray on vinyl tile over concrete flooring once on each of four different surfaces, one surface of which shall include the attaching mechanism. Do not conduct this test on trays that require a screwdriver or wrench to remove tray from high chair.

NOTE 5—For the purposes of this test only, the center point of the tray coincides with the center of the smallest rectangle that circumscribes the tray in the plane of the tray.

### 9.4 Tray—Horizontal Force:

9.4.1 Perform this test on all trays. If the tray is of a type required to be tested in accordance with 9.3, perform this test on a tray that has been tested in accordance with 9.3.

#### 9.4.2 Horizontal Pull Test (Front and Rear):

9.4.2.1 Secure the chair in its normal standing position so that all legs have contact with the floor and so that it cannot

move in the direction of the force being applied. Attach the tray in any one of the adjustable positions.

9.4.2.2 Attach a test device to the center front or back of the tray in such a manner that the force will be exerted on a pad not exceeding 2 in. (51 mm) in any direction.

9.4.2.3 Gradually apply a horizontal force of 45 lbf (200 N) to the tray within a 5 s period and maintain for an additional 10 s.

9.4.2.4 Repeat this procedure five times in both front and rear directions for all adjustable tray positions.

9.4.3 *Horizontal Pull Test (Sides):*

9.4.3.1 Perform this test under the same conditions as in 9.4.2.1 with the chair affixed in a position so that the horizontal force of 45 lbf (200 N) is applied perpendicularly to the center of a side of the tray within 5 s and maintain for 10 s.

9.4.3.2 Repeat this procedure five times on each side of the tray.

9.5 *Tray—Vertical Pull Test*—Secure the chair in its normal standing position so that all legs have contact with the floor and so that it cannot move in the direction of force being applied. Attach the tray in any one of its adjustable positions.

9.5.1 *Vertical Pull Test (Rear):*

9.5.1.1 Attach the test device to the rear center of the tray in such a manner that the force will be exerted on a pad not exceeding 2 in. (51 mm) in any direction.

9.5.1.2 Gradually apply a vertically upward force of 45 lbf (200 N) at the rear of the tray within 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

9.5.1.3 Repeat this procedure five times.

9.5.2 *Vertical Pull Test (Sides):*

9.5.2.1 Attach the test device to the side of the tray at the center line of the locking mechanism in such a manner that the force will be exerted on a pad not exceeding 2 in. (51 mm) in any direction.

9.5.2.2 Gradually apply a vertically upward force of 45 lbf (200 N) at the side of the tray within 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

9.5.2.3 Repeat this procedure five times on each side of the tray.

9.6 *Static Load Testing:*

9.6.1 *Seat Static Load Test:*

9.6.1.1 Secure the chair in an upright position with all legs on the floor.

9.6.1.2 Place a 6 by 6-in. (150 by 150-mm) wood block on the center of the seat.

9.6.1.3 Gradually apply a static load of 100 lb (45 kg) on the wood block within a period of 5 s and maintain for an additional 60 s.

9.6.2 *Step/Footrest Static Load Test:*

9.6.2.1 Secure the chair in an upright position with all legs on the floor. If the step or footrest is adjustable, adjust it to the lowest position.

9.6.2.2 Place a 3 by 6-in. (75 by 150-mm) wood block on the center of the step or footrest.

9.6.2.3 Gradually apply a static load of 50 lb (22.7 kg) on the wood block within a period of 5 s and maintain for an additional 60 s.

9.6.3 *Tray Static Load Test:*

9.6.3.1 Secure the chair in an upright position with all legs on the floor. If the tray is adjustable, adjust it to the rear position.

9.6.3.2 Place a 3 by 6-in. (75 by 150-mm) wood block at the center top surface of the tray.

9.6.3.3 Gradually apply a static load of 50 lb (22.7 kg) on the wood block within a period of 5 s and maintain for an additional 60 s.

9.7 *Stability Testing:*

9.7.1 *Stability with Child in Chair:*

9.7.1.1 Place the chair in an upright position with all legs on the floor. Attach the tray in the rear position.

9.7.1.2 Place an angle or bar on the floor against the leg or legs in a manner that will prevent the chair from sliding on the floor, but will not prevent it from tipping.

9.7.1.3 Center a weight of 40 lb (18.1 kg) on the seat on a 6 by 6-in. (150 by 150-mm) wood block and affix it to the seat in such a manner that the weight will not move in relation to the seat.

9.7.1.4 Apply a horizontal force of 18 lbf (80 N) at the center front edge of the tray at the uppermost surface of the tray. Apply the horizontal force perpendicular to the front plane of the high chair and in a direction that is outward from the center of the high chair. Gradually apply the force over a period of 5 s.

9.7.1.5 Apply a horizontal force of 14 lbf (62 N) at the center of each arm of the high chair at its uppermost surface. Apply the horizontal force perpendicular to the side plane of the high chair and in a direction that is outward from the center of the high chair. Gradually apply the force over a period of 5 s.

9.7.1.6 Apply a horizontal force of 14 lbf (62 N) at the center of the seat back at the height of the uppermost surface of the tray. Apply the horizontal force perpendicular to the rear plane of the high chair and in a direction that is outward from the center of the high chair. Gradually apply the force over a period of 5 s.

9.7.1.7 For high chair designs that do not include a tray, conduct stability testing in 9.7.1.4 and 9.7.1.6 by applying the horizontal force on the outermost member at a height estimated to be the uppermost surface of a tray.

9.7.2 *Stability with Child Climbing into Chair*—With the tray removed, extend the footrest to its furthestmost forward adjustable position. Gradually apply a static load of 40 lbf (178 N) within 5 s at a position not to exceed 1 in. (25 mm) from the front edge of the footrest on a pad not exceeding 2 in. (51 mm) in any direction. If the chair has no footrest, gradually apply the static load of 40 lbf (178 N) to the forward most horizontal frame member.

9.8 *Restraint System Retention Test:*

9.8.1 Secure the high chair so it cannot move.

9.8.2 Place a CAMI Infant Dummy Mark II<sup>4</sup> (see Fig. 3), in accordance with the Department of Transportation Specification, in the high chair seat.

<sup>4</sup> CAMI Infant Dummy Mark II (Shown in Fig. 3) Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, April 29, 1974, and CAMI Infant Dummy, Drawing No. SA-1001, Memorandum Report AAC-119-74-14, Revision 11, by Richard F. Chandler, July 2, 1994.



NOTE—This CAMI Infant Dummy was constructed in accordance with the Department of Transportation Specification dated April 29, 1975.

FIG. 3 CAMI Infant Dummy—Mark II

9.8.3 Secure the CAMI Infant Dummy into the high chair in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

9.8.3.1 For active restraint systems (intended to exclude passive restraint systems designed such that they do not require adjustment by a caregiver) adjust the waist restraint, using the webbing tension pull device shown in Fig. 4, so that a force of 2 lbf (9 N) applied to the waist restraint will provide a ¼ in. (6 mm) space between the waist restraint and the CAMI Dummy.

9.8.4 Perform the following tests without readjusting the restraint system:

9.8.4.1 Apply a pull force of 45 lbf (200 N) horizontally on the approximate centerline of either leg of the dummy. Gradually apply the force within 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

9.8.4.2 Repeat 9.8.4.1 four times with a maximum interval of 2 s between tests.

9.8.4.3 Apply a pull force that is 45 lbf (200 N) greater than the weight of the dummy vertically upwards in line with the approximate centerline of the dummy’s torso. Gradually apply the force within 5 s and maintain for an additional 10 s.

9.8.4.4 Repeat 9.8.4.3 four times with a maximum interval of 2 s between tests.

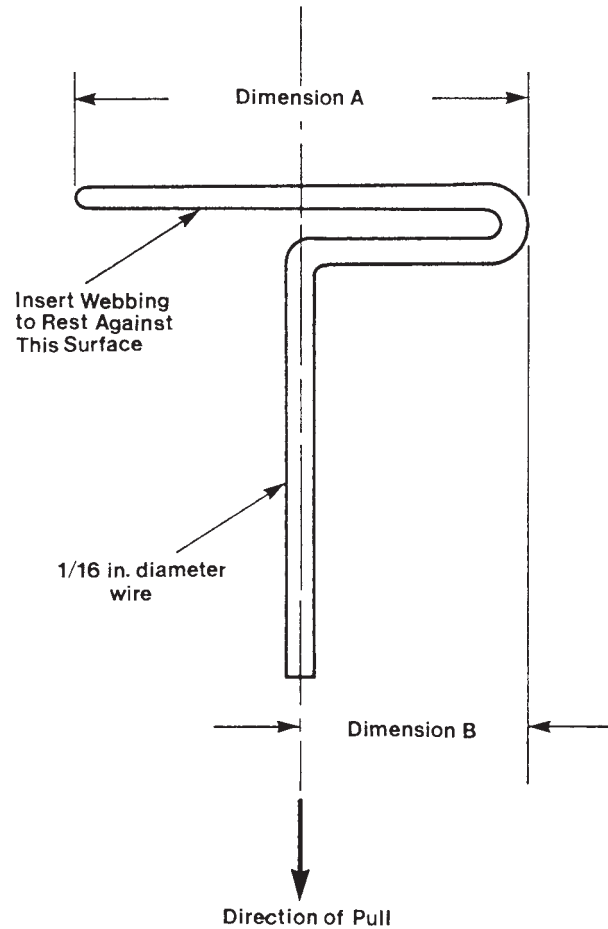
9.9 All labels attached by a seam and that can be grasped between the thumb and forefinger or teeth shall not separate from the product when subjected to a 15-lbf (67-N) pull force applied in any direction using a clamp with ¾-in. (19-mm) diameter clamping surface.

9.10 Adhesion Test for Printing:

9.10.1 Apply the tape test defined in Test Method B Cross-Cut Tape Test of Test Methods D 3359, eliminating the parallel cuts.

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

9.11 Dynamic High Chair Test:



NOTE 1—Dimension A—Width of webbing plus ¼ in.  
NOTE 2—Dimension B—One half of Dimension A.

FIG. 4 Webbing Tension Pull Device

9.11.1 Set-up high chair in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

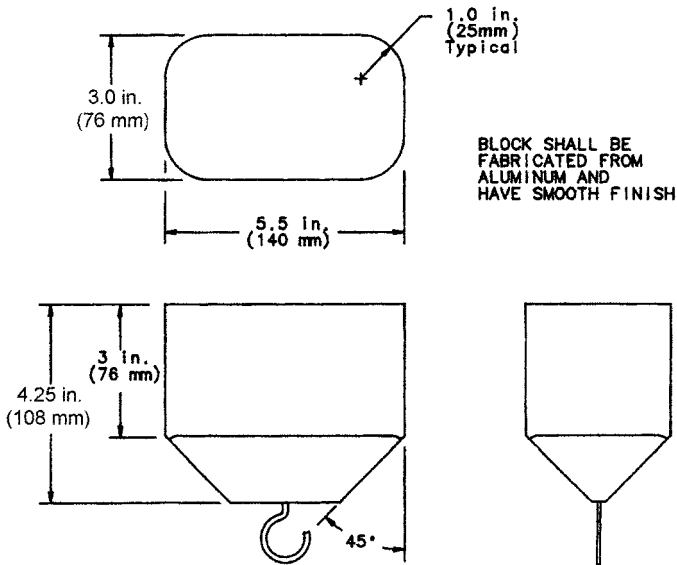
9.11.2 Position a 6 by 6-in. (150 by 150-mm) wood block in the center of the seat.

9.11.3 Perform a drop test using a 50-lb. (23-kg) bag drop weight of 6 to 8-in. (150 to 200-mm) diameter using steel shot as the mass in the bag. The bag will be dropped onto the wood block in the seat from a height of 3 in. (75 mm) above the wood block. The drop is to be repeated 500 cycles. The cycle time is to be 4 s/cycle, ±1 s. The drop height is to be adjusted to maintain the 3-in. (75-mm) drop height as is practical.

9.12 Leg Openings:

9.12.1 Secure the chair in its normal standing position so that it cannot move in the direction of the force being applied. Attach the tray in the position that creates the largest leg openings.

9.12.2 Into each leg opening, insert the tapered end of the wedge block, shown in Fig. 5, in the most adverse orientation. Apply a 25-lbf (111-N) force perpendicular to the plane of the opening. The force shall be applied gradually within 5 s and maintained for an additional 10 s.



NOTE—Not to scale.  
**FIG. 5 Wedge Block**

9.12.3 Repeat this procedure with the tray removed if a completely bounded opening exists after the tray is removed.

**10. Keywords**

10.1 baby diaper changers; changing pads; changing tables; diaper changing table; domestic or home changing tables; tables

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