Designation: F3084 – 20

Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Infant and Infant/Toddler Rockers[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3084; 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 addresses incidents associated with infant and infant/toddler rockers identified by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

In response to incident data compiled by the CPSC, this specification attempts to minimize the following hazards: disassembly/collapse, stability, and falls from elevated surfaces.

This specification is intended to cover normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse or abuse of the product(s).

This specification is written within the current state-of-the-art of product technology and 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 establishment of requirements, test methods, and marking requirements to promote safe use of the rocker by an occupant and a caregiver.

1.2 This specification does not cover rockers intended for toddler only use without a restraint system, hand-held infant carriers, or sleep products that have the ability to rock or have a rocking mode.

1.3 This consumer safety specification is intended to minimize the risk of injury to an occupant resulting from normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse or abuse of an infant or infant/toddler rocker.

1.4 No rocker 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 This consumer safety specification is not intended to address incidents and injuries resulting from the interaction of other persons with the occupant in the product or the incidents resulting from abuse or misuse by other children.

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 methods portion, Section 7, 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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D3359 Test Methods for Rating Adhesion by Tape Test

F963 Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety

F2050 Consumer Safety Specification for Hand-Held Infant Carriers

F2167 Consumer Safety Specification for Infant Bouncer Seats

F2194 Consumer Safety Specification for Bassinets and Cradles

[1] This consumer safety specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F15 on Consumer Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F15.18 on Cribs, Toddler Beds, Play Yards, Bassinets, Cradles and Baby Changing Products.

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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.

2.2 *EN Standards:*
EN 12790:2009 Child use and care articles—Reclined cradles

2.3 *Federal Regulations:*
16 CFR 1303 Ban of Lead-Containing Paint and Certain Consumer Products Bearing Lead-Containing Paint
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-.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

2.4 *ANSI Standards:*[3]
ANSI Z535.1 Safety Colors
ANSI Z535.4 Product Safety Signs and Labels
ANSI Z535.6 Product Safety Information in Product Manuals, Instructions, and Other Collateral Materials

2.5 *Other References:*
49 CFR Part 572.25 NHTSA Subpart D—6 Month-Old CAMI Infant Dummy, Mark II, Fig. 1
49 CFR Part 572.90 and 572.91 NHTSA Subpart K—CAMI Newborn Infant Dummy, Fig. 2

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

[3] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

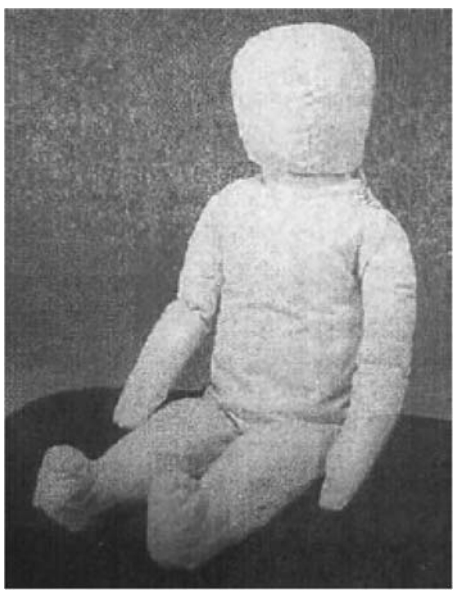

FIG. 1 CAMI Infant Dummy, Mark II

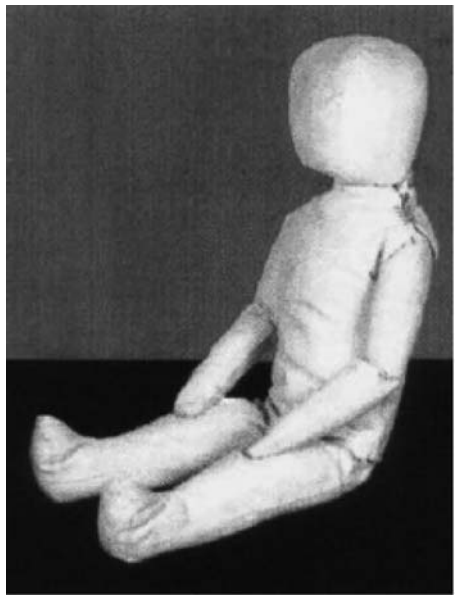

FIG. 2 CAMI Newborn Infant Dummy

3.1.1 *conspicuous, adj*—visible, when the product is in a manufacturer's recommended use position, to a person sitting near the product at any one position around the product but is not necessarily visible from all positions.

3.1.2 *double action release system, n*—a mechanism requiring either two consecutive actions, the first of which must be maintained while the second is carried out, or two separate and independent simultaneous actions to fully release.

3.1.3 *dynamic load, n*—application of an impulsive force through free fall of a weight.

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

3.1.5 *grasping point on toy bar, n*—five-inch wide section of the toy bar centered at the mid-point of the toy bar if the toy bar is attached at two points on the frame.

3.1.5.1 *Discussion*—If the toy bar has a single attachment point, the 5-in. dimension is either centered at the mid-point of the product or as close to the mid-point as possible, should the toy bar not extend far enough beyond the mid-point to achieve this. The load should be evenly distributed over this 5-in. dimension.

3.1.6 *infant rocker, n*—a freestanding product intended to support an occupant who has not developed the ability to sit up unassisted (approximately 0 to 6 months of age) in a seated, reclined position greater than 10° and to facilitate rocking by the occupant with the aid of the caregiver or by other means.

3.1.7 *infant/toddler rocker, n*—a freestanding product intended to support an occupant in a seated, reclined position greater than 10° and to facilitate rocking by the occupant with the aid of the caregiver or by other means until the occupant is approximately 2½ years.

3.1.8 *kickstand, n*—a device intended by the manufacturer to prevent any rocking motion.

3.1.8.1 *Discussion*—A kickstand may include hinged legs, feet or other mechanical stops.

3.1.9 *manufacturer's recommended use position(s), n*—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.

3.1.9.1 *Discussion*—This specifically excludes positions that the manufacturer shows in a like manner in its literature to be unacceptable, unsafe, or not recommended.

3.1.10 *non-paper label, n*—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.

3.1.11 *occupant, n*—that individual who is in a product that is set up in one of the manufacturer's recommended use positions.

3.1.12 *paper label, n*—any label material that tears without the aid of tools and leaves a fibrous edge.

3.1.13 *protective component, n*—any component used for protection from sharp edges, points, or entrapment of fingers or toes.

3.1.13.1 *Discussion*—Examples of protective components include caps, sleeves and plugs.

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

3.1.15 *seat bight, n*—the intersection of the seat back surface with the seat bottom surface (see Figs. 3 and 4).

3.1.16 *static load, n*—vertically downward load applied by weights or other means.

3.1.17 *toy bars, n*—any bar or mobile connected to the frame of the product in any location with one or more attachment points typically used to suspend toys over the occupant.

3.1.17.1 *Discussion*—Canopies, fixed and rotating, are not considered a toy bar regardless of whether they allow for the attachment of toys.

4. Calibration and Standardization

4.1 All testing shall be conducted on a concrete floor, which may be covered with ⅛-in. (3-mm) thick vinyl flooring cover, unless the test instructs differently.

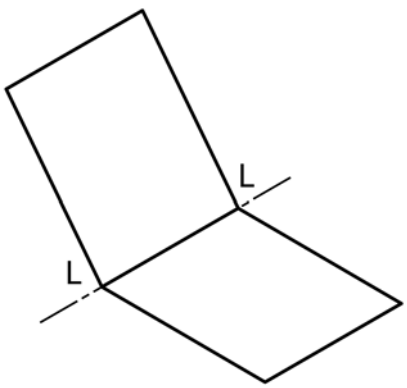

FIG. 3 Typical Seat Bight (LL–Seat Bight)

4.2 The product 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 removed from any shipping materials or packaging and stored in a room with an ambient temperature of 73 °F ± 9 °F (23 °C ± 5 °C) for at least one hour prior to testing. Testing shall then be conducted within this temperature range.

4.5 All testing required by this specification shall be conducted on the same product.

5. General Requiremens

5.1 *Hazardous Sharp Points and Edges*—There shall be no hazardous points or edges as defined by 16 CFR 1500.48 and 16 CFR 1500.49 before and after testing to this consumer safety specification.

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*—All paints and surface coatings shall comply with 16 CFR 1303.

5.4 *Wood Parts*—Prior to testing, any exposed wood parts shall be smooth and free from splinters.

5.5 *Latching or Locking Mechanisms*—If the rocker is designed with a latching or locking device that prevents unintentional folding, the rocker shall meet either 5.5.1 or 5.5.2. The latching or locking device shall remain engaged and operative after all testing.

5.5.1 The latching or locking device shall be a double action release system.

5.5.2 The product's latching or locking device shall not release and remain operative when tested in accordance with 7.2.

5.6 *Scissoring, Shearing, and Pinching*—The product, when in any manufacturer's recommended use position(s), 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 may cause injury exists when the edges of the rigid parts admit a probe greater than 0.210 in. (5.33 mm) and less than 0.375 in. (9.53 mm) in diameter at any accessible point throughout the range of motion of such parts.

5.7 *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. 5). The product shall be evaluated in all manufacturer's recommended use positions.