

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Furniture — Children's high chairs — **Part 2:** **Test methods**

Ameublement — Chaises hautes pour enfants —
Partie 2: Méthodes d'essai



Reference number
ISO 9221-2:1992(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 9221-2 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*

Furniture — Children's high chairs —

Part 2: Test methods

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9221 specifies test methods that assess the safety requirements given in ISO 9221-1 of children's high chairs and multi-purpose chairs for domestic use.

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.

This part of ISO 9221 describes a number of tests consisting of the application, to various parts of the item, of forces simulating normal functional use, as well as misuse, that can reasonably be expected to occur.

The tests are designed to evaluate properties without regard to materials, design/construction or manufacturing processes.

The tests are designed to be applied to a high chair that is fully assembled and ready for use.

The test results are only valid for the article tested. When the test results are intended to be applied to other similar articles, the test specimen should be representative of the production model.

In the case of designs not catered for in the test procedures, the test should be carried out as far as possible as described, and a list made of the deviations from the test procedure.

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 554:1976, *Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing — Specifications*.

ISO 1521:1973, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to water — Water immersion method*.

ISO 4628-3:1982, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 3: Designation of degree of rusting*.

ISO 9221-1:1992, *Furniture - Children's high chairs — Part 1: Safety requirements*.

3 General test requirements

Unless otherwise stated, measurements of all forces shall have an accuracy of $\pm 5\%$, all masses an accuracy of $\pm 0,5\%$ and all dimensions an accuracy of $\pm 0,5$ mm.

Before any of the tests described in this part of ISO 9221 are commenced, the item shall be old enough to ensure that it has developed its full strength. At least four weeks in normal indoor conditions shall have elapsed between manufacture and testing in the case of glued joints in timber and the like.

Immediately before testing, the chair shall be stored for at least one week in a standardized atmosphere with a temperature of $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of $(50 \pm 5)\%$ according to ISO 554.