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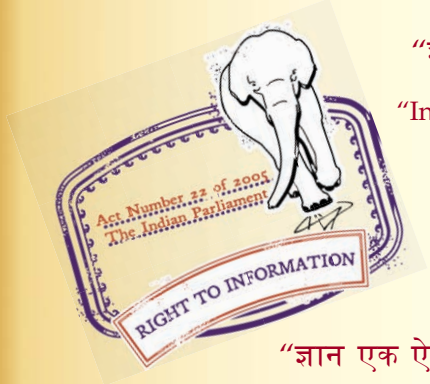
IS 6185 (1971): Specification and safety requirements for high chairs [CED 35: Furniture]



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Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda
"Invent a New India Using Knowledge"

"ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है"
Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam
"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

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IS : 6185 - 1971
(Reaffirmed 2005)

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH CHAIRS

(Second Reprint FEBRUARY 1996)

UDC 684.434.2

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

Gr 2

January 1972

Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH CHAIRS

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Indian Standard

SPECIFICATION AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH CHAIRS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 30 July 1971, after the draft finalized by the Furniture Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

0.2 This standard deals with methods of check testing to ascertain the behaviour of the chair under normal conditions of use and supervision.

0.2.1 It does not attempt to restrict the design of a chair leaving it entirely to the manufacturer to evolve a design and construction that will meet the tests specified in the standard.

0.2.2 It is intended that chairs made to comply with the safety requirements of the standard will give reliable service when used in a proper manner and for the purpose for which they have been designed.

0.3 In the formulation of this standard due weightage has been given to international co-ordination among the standards and practices prevailing in different countries in addition to relating it to the practices in the field in this country.

0.4 This standard is one of a series of Indian Standards on furniture.

0.5 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard specifies materials and covers safety requirements and tests aimed to assess the safety of a high chair for the use of infants.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.0 For the purpose of this standard the following definition shall apply.

2.1 High Chair — A chair in which an infant can be safely and comfortably seated. The chair is fitted with a feeding tray. The chair may or may not be adjustable for height or for performing other functions. The height of a non-adjustable seat is such that the infant can sit at the normal table with its feet resting on a foot rest appreciably above the floor level.

3. MATERIALS

3.1 Materials used for the high chair shall be robust and easily cleaned. Except under abnormal conditions of use they shall not be corroded by acids, alkalis, or other chemicals to an extent which would impair the use of the chair.

3.1.1 The materials used in the construction of high chairs when tested in accordance with an appropriate Indian Standard shall be capable of withstanding a standard flammability test applicable to that material.

4. CONSTRUCTION

4.1 The chair shall support the child in comfort, but should not impose undue restriction of movement except in so far as to prevent the child falling from the chair.

4.1.1 In case of chairs where adjustment in height is provided, the mechanism enabling these adjustments shall be fully lockable preferably automatically, and it shall not be possible for the child to release it.

4.1.2 Preferably chairs shall not be fitted with castors or other wheeling devices but shall have their legs fitted with non-slip rubber, plastics or similar material, the non-slip characteristic being either inherent in the material or attained by shape.

4.1.3 There shall be no sharp edges or sharp corners, no open-ended tubes and no crevices in the feeding tray in which food could lodge.

4.1.4 There shall be a strap or other retaining device across the gap between a tray and the seat so that the child has one leg each side of it when seated and cannot slip down under the tray.

4.1.5 Safety straps, or fixing rings for them which will not permanently distort, shall be provided.

5. TESTS

5.1 For the tests a model dummy child shall be used weighing 12 kg (*see* Fig. 1).

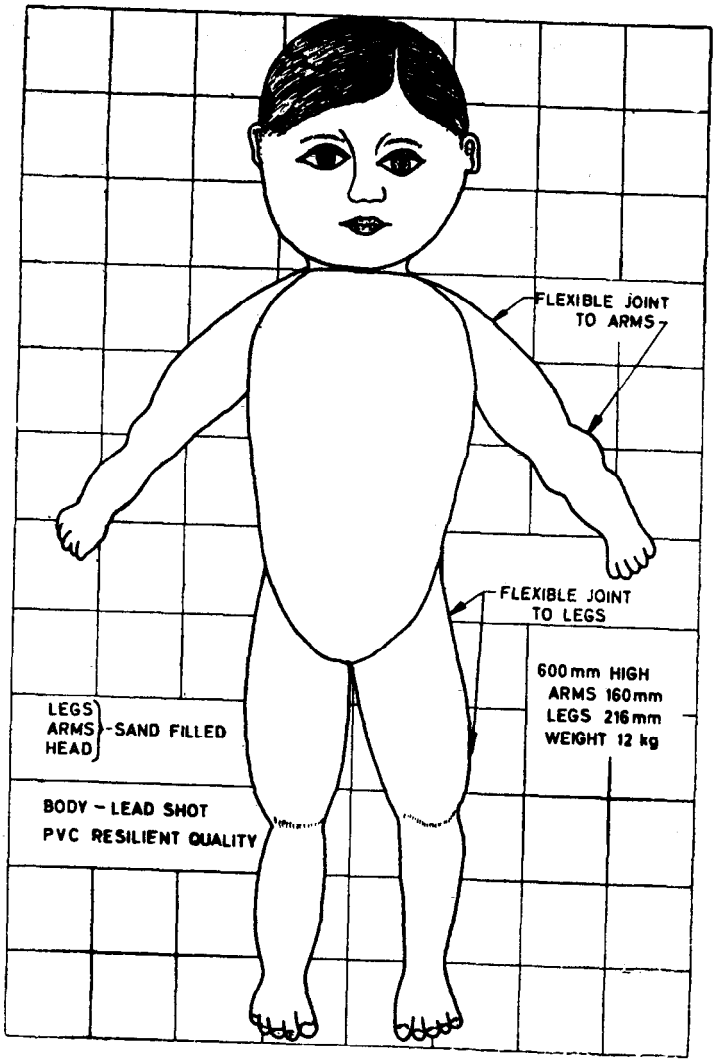

FIG. 1 DUMMY

5.2 Stability — Both when containing the dummy and without it, the chair shall not fall over when tilted on a platform, against a floor stop, to an angle of 15° from the vertical in any direction. This test shall be applied to the chair in each of its normal adjustment positions and when the dummy is in position it shall remain strapped securely during the test.

5.3 Mechanical Devices — Visual examination of all mechanical devices shall be made after the test to detect any distortion or apparent weakness.

5.4 Resistant to Corrosion — Plated metal parts shall have sufficient resistance to corrosion as a result of weather effects and shall be tested in accordance with IS : 5528-1968*.

6. MARKING

6.1 Each high chair shall bear the manufacturer's name or trade-mark.

6.1.1 Each high chair may also be marked with the ISI Certification mark.

NOTE — The use of the ISI Certification Mark is governed by the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Presence of this mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard, under a well-defined system of inspection, testing and quality control during production. This system, which is devised and supervised by ISI and operated by the producer, has the further safeguard that the products as actually marketed are continuously checked by ISI for conformity to the standard. Details of conditions, under which a licence for the use of the ISI Certification Mark may be granted to manufacturers or processors, may be obtained from the Indian Standards Institution.

*Method of testing corrosion resistance of electroplated and anodized aluminium coatings by copper-accelerated acetic acid salt-spray (CASS) test.