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**MANDATE TO CEN AND CENELEC IN THE FIELD OF CONSUMER SAFETY
RELATED TO THE SAFETY OF CHILD-CARE ARTICLES**

1 Introduction

Child-care articles (nursery goods) are products intended to facilitate and/or protect the seating, body care, sleeping, relaxation, transportation, early learning, and feeding for young children.

Toys unless they are an integral part of a child-care article or sold as an accessory for the product are not to be considered as child-care articles. Similarly clothing, bedding and food preparations for children are not included in the mandate together with products for children covered by Directives and EU regulations.

The safety of child-care articles and their packaging is of considerable importance as it covers products for very young children who form a vulnerable group in society.

Modern industrial development has resulted in the rapid development of the European market for child-care articles. Furthermore trade is global and products that can arrive in a country one day may be on sale the next from suppliers who are at very different stages of technology and understanding of risks. Many products are cheap and easy to make and are thus very attractive to manufacturers both within and outside the EU. New variations of existing child-care articles often result in products which are more technically advanced and complicated to use.

The development of new child-care articles and the constantly changing range and variety require measures to prevent serious injury or death resulting from child-care articles with dangerous properties.

2 Hazards and accidents

There is a strong belief among consumers that child-care articles are inherently safe or they would not be available for sale. However accidents to young children is a serious problem, both in terms of suffering to the individuals involved and also in terms of cost.

A survey by the Dutch Consumer Safety Institute¹ has shown that home and leisure accidents are the major cause of death for children after illness. In this respect, children between 0 and 4 years of age are a particularly vulnerable group. 65 percent of deaths occurring due to external causes for children in this age group are related to accidents occurring in the home and during leisure activities.

Taking into account injuries not resulting in death, the high incidence of home and leisure accidents for children shown in the study are even more striking. Of all injuries occurring for children up to 4 years of age due to external causes, which result in treatment by a general practitioner, 92 percent are caused by home and leisure accidents. For children between 5 and 14 years of age this figure lies around 64 percent. In absolute figures, this means that in the Netherlands at least 123.000 children between 0 and 4 years of age and 282.000 children between 5 and 14 years of age are treated annually by a general practitioner for injuries caused by home and leisure accidents.

To identify the hazards to young children across Europe, it is necessary to consider accident data, however this is very difficult as there is no standardised method of collection throughout the member countries. Studies of accident statistics in some countries in the European Union show that products intended for children are involved in many accidents. Estimates for the European Union, based on injury surveillance data from the United Kingdom² and France³, indicate that about 350.000 children aged between 0 and 5 years visit accident - and emergency - departments of hospitals every year with injuries incurred when using child-care products. The estimated number of fatalities where child-care articles have been involved is 85 per year.

According to a report from the USA: *Hazard area overview report, Children's products*⁴, the 1991 estimated cost for emergency treated injuries caused by nursery products was 378.412.000 US dollars. Translated to European figures, this would mean that 331.806.464 ECU, which amounts to almost 1 ECU per EU citizen, was spent on injuries caused by nursery products. The 5-year death total

¹ Kernctjfers, Letsel door ongevallen en geweld, Een overzicht van sterfte en letsel door verkeers-, bedrijfs- en privé-ongevallen, sportblessures en geweld, Stichting Consument en Veiligheid, March 1997.

² See reference 1 of the bibliography

³ See reference 2 of the bibliography

⁴ See reference 3 of the bibliography

for children's products was 489 of which nursery products was the category with the highest number of deaths reported.

It should be noted that accidents involving child-care products are not only associated with the child using the item but also with older children and adults.

A considerable number of studies, carried out in different European countries, have demonstrated the safety hazards associated with the use of child-care articles.

A 1993 study by the European Consumer Safety Association ECOSA⁵ identified a number of articles which were most frequently involved in childhood accidents. These were, in descending order of frequency: changing tables, (bunk)beds (which do not fall under the definition of child-care articles), wheeled child conveyances, high chairs, play pens, safety barriers, low chairs, cots and cradles, baby walkers, soothers and baby baths.

A survey carried out in 1995 in the framework of the British Home and Accident Surveillance System (HASS)⁶ identified the same articles as being at the root of most accidents involving children, although in a slightly different order of frequency. In this study, (bunk)beds topped the list of dangerous articles, followed by wheeled child conveyances, baby walkers, high chairs, cots, baby bouncers, changing mats, soothers and baby baths respectively.

Similar results were borne out by a European-wide study conducted in December 1990⁷. As can be inferred from this study, of all child-care articles those most often involved in accidents involving children were wheeled child conveyances, high and low chairs, cots and cradles and baby walkers. Other articles which were identified as being often involved in accidents are changing tables, (bunk)beds, playpens and baby bottles.

Besides these general accident surveys, several comparative tests have been carried out to assess the reliability of various specific child-care articles, notably cots, baby bottles, baby walkers, baby carriers, high chairs, table mounted chairs, folding cots and wheeled child conveyances.

A selective list of studies and tests is included in the Bibliography (annex B).

3 European and National regulations

Directive (92/59/EEC) on General Product Safety requires that products intended for consumers must be safe. Additionally in some countries in Europe, for example in France and the UK, there is specific legislation relating to child-care articles. Some countries, for example Finland, are in the process of preparing regulations.

⁵ See reference 8 of the bibliography

⁶ See reference 1 of the bibliography

⁷ See reference 10 of the bibliography

4 Existing standards and ongoing standardisation work

Some Member states have standards for the safety and performance requirements for child-care articles, for example national standards exist in France, Germany, Ireland and the UK. However, many of the standards are divergent and contain many gaps.

Cots and high chairs have been part of the work programme of CEN/TC 207 for several years. In 1990 a CEN Technical Committee, CEN/TC 252, Child use and care articles, was set up to look at the safety of other child-care products. Five working groups were established to address vertical standards for seating and body care (WG 1), sleeping, relaxation and lying down (WG 2), wheeled transportation (WG 3), early learning and protection (WG 4) and feeding, drinking, sucking and similar functions (WG 5). An additional working group (WG 6) was formed to address horizontal issues so that consistent standards were produced where similar hazards were addressed in a similar way wherever possible. The goal of WG 6 is to issue guidelines which cover hazards common to child-care articles and harmonise the approach to risk assessment and prevention. These guidelines will recommend preventative safety measures to avoid the risk of injury caused by child-care articles and their packaging.

The standardisation work of CEN/TC 252 currently covers 18 different child-care articles and the CEN Report for general and common safety specifications. Target dates for each work item have been set. As the market develops other products will require standardisation.

5 The need for a mandate

Child care articles are intended for very young children who form a vulnerable group in society. Standards are important as guidance for industry of the specific safety aspects that will have to be taken into account in relation to these articles.

The standards developed on a European level are also of concern for the authorities responsible for safety. As the Directive (92/59/EEC) on General Product Safety provides that the conformity of a product to the general safety requirements is to be assessed having regard in the first instance to voluntary national standards transposing to a European standard, the standards will be of importance also for the application of this Directive.

A mandate would emphasise the importance of standardisation being carried out for this type of products. The mandate will also safeguard that all relevant safety aspects of importance also for authorities responsible for product safety are taken care of in the standards.

6 Mandate

For the reasons set out above, the European organisations responsible for standardization, are requested to accept this mandate to prepare European

standards for child-care articles laying down requirements for the safety and performance of the articles and including all necessary test methods.

7 Execution of the mandate

- 7.1 CEN and CENELEC shall present a joint and mutually agreed list of draft standards with target dates to the Commission within six months of the acceptance of this mandate. It shall present the draft standards listed therein by the target dates specified.
- 7.2 The European Standards (EN) shall be adopted by the target dates specified. At these dates, the three linguistic versions (German, English, and French) shall be available as well as the correct titles in the other European Union languages. CEN and CENELEC shall notify the Commission of the addition or removal of standards projects, with their target dates in the case of additions, which it approves for addition to its work programme.
- 7.3 The European standards adopted shall be transposed into national standards and differing national standards shall be withdrawn from the catalogues of the national standards organisations in the Member States within six months of their adoption.
- 7.4 To ensure that the work carried out under this mandate results in a consistent set of standards, work should also be undertaken by the standards bodies to develop basic methodologies for issues such as risk assessment. This work, as well as the work on the individual standards, should be properly co-ordinated between the standardisation bodies.
- 7.5 Acceptance by CEN and CENELEC of this mandate starts the standstill period referred to in Article 7 of the Council Directive 83/189/EEC as last amended by Directive 94/10/EC of the Council and Parliament.
- 7.6 Annex gives details of the requirements for child-care articles to be covered in the standards.

ANNEX A

Safety requirements for child-care articles to be covered in standards;

Annex A I Principles of safety requirements for child-care articles

Annex A II Requirements applicable to all child-care articles

Annex A III Requirements applicable to specific child-care articles and/or specific hazards

ANNEX A I

1 PRINCIPLES OF SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILD CARE ARTICLES FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS MANDATE

1.1 Definitions

1.1.1 Child care articles

Those products clearly intended to facilitate and/or protect the seating, body care, sleeping, relaxation, wheeled transportation, early learning and the feeding, drinking, sucking of children up to four years of age.

1.1.2 Accessories

Those products which are designed for use with specific child-care items and are sold together with child-care articles.

1.2 Principles of safety of child-care articles

In accordance with the general requirements of the Directive (92/55/EEC) on General Product Safety child-care articles shall only be available for sale when they do not jeopardise the safety and/or health of the children, their carers or any other person.

The degree of safety of child-care articles should be defined according to the criteria of usage in conformity with product function, but also taking into account the use of such products and the risks associated to them, having regard to the normal behaviour and physical characteristics of the children for whom they are intended.

Accessories should be considered as child-care articles and included in the requirements.

Articles designed to be used with child-care articles but which are subject to other standards should fulfil the requirements of both standards.

When preparing standards for child-care articles it is essential that the normal behaviour and physical characteristics of children who come into contact with the product are taken into account. When considering the safety issues to be addressed, consideration should be given to the child's desire to learn, explore and experiment and also to the fact that young children cannot understand instructions and do not behave consistently.

1.3 Products which are excluded from the scope of this mandate

- Clothes and foot wear for children
- Surveillance and monitoring devices
- Child care articles installed in public places which have different characteristics from child-care articles for private use
- Child care articles used in nurseries, kindergartens and hospitals
- Child care articles for children with special needs
- Sterilizers, feeding bottle heaters, bottle brushes and similar articles for preparing baby food
- Night lights/luminaries
- Bunk-beds and bedding (excluding mattresses)
- Products falling under the scope of mandatory EU-legislation are subject to the requirements of the legislation to the extent these are applicable. The following articles are therefore excluded from this mandate:

-Children's car restraints and systems and any protection equipment covered by Directive 89/686/EEC

-Toilet and hygiene article for children, creams, shampoo, soap and other products covered by Directive 767/768/EEC on cosmetic products

-Toys which are intended to be used with child-care articles and teethingers, covered by Directive 88/378/EEC on the safety of toys

-Swimming articles and flotation aids covered by other EEC regulations

-Spectacles for children covered by Directive 89/686/EEC on personal protective equipment

-Medical devices for children

1.4 Hazards and objectives of protection

The health and safety of the children for whom articles are intended as well as other children, carers and any other persons to be protected against hazards:

- which are linked to the design, construction or composition of the child-care article or its packaging and should be minimised at the design and manufacturing stage through appropriate technical specifications.
- of a residual nature which are inherent in the use of the child-care article and cannot be eliminated by modifying the product's construction and composition without altering its function or depriving it of its essential properties.

1.5 Foreseeable use

- The safety of a product is given in respect to the criteria of foreseeable use. It

takes into account:

- the age, physical development and ability of the child for whom the product is intended.
- relevant risk factors presented by the child's environment, the activity of the carers and other children.

1.6 Risk factors

The risk factors are to be assessed in accordance with anthropometric data and most recent scientific findings and also as a function of situations which may actually occur in everyday life.

Tests designed to determine the technical safety specifications to be applied to the product should represent these risk factors and situations also taking into account the conditions of use applicable to the product.

1.7 Products for use by a range of children

If a child-care article because of its function, dimensions or other characteristics, is clearly intended for several categories of children presenting a different degree of exposure to the potential risks, the safety level required in the absence of any explicit restriction concerning its use, is that appropriate to the most vulnerable group using the product.

ANNEX A II

2. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL CHILD CARE ARTICLES

When determining requirements for child-care products, reference should be made to standardisation work currently being undertaken in other areas such as PPE (personal protective equipment), machine safety, risk assessment, toys, playground equipment, etc.

2.1 Safety information

2.1.1 Objectives and requirements

Safety information should be provided to prevent accidents that cannot be avoided by design. The information should identify potential hazards and/or consequences and indicate the precautions to be taken.

Safety information comprises purchase information, instructions for use, markings and warnings.

Safety information accompanying child-care articles should be designed to draw the carers' attention to the hazards likely to be encountered when using the product and the precautions to be taken in order to avoid accidents.

2.1.2 Conditions to be satisfied by the information

Safety information should be readable, understandable and as comprehensive as possible whilst at the same time being formulated concisely.

The information should be confined to actual and potential hazards genuinely likely to occur.

There should be no conflict between the safety information supplied with the product and the normal use of the product.

The safety information should be written in the language(s) of the country in which the product is to be sold and used.

The safety information should be legible and drawings should be provided where necessary for assembly, installation, adjustments, maintenance inspection and for checking correct operation.

Warnings together with information on obsolescence dates and restrictions on use depending on the age, weight size or ability of the child or other criteria indicated by the manufacturer should:

- be visible and legible at the point of purchase or sale
- where possible be permanently attached to the child-care article, except where articles are too small for labelling or where a label could cause a hazardous situation
- be legible throughout the average life of the product

- be preceded by the word WARNING in upper case print
- be separated from other information in order to avoid confusion
- be indicated in catalogues and sales brochures

The identification of the product and the manufacturer should be attached to the product. If practically possible this information should be permanently marked on the product.

2.1.3 Purchase information

The purchase information should be visible at the point of purchase/sale. It should inform the potential buyer of the safety related characteristics of the product so that the buyer can decide whether the product meets the perceived needs and the anticipated conditions of use. Where applicable the following information should be specified:

- the age and/or size, and/or weight and development of the child as applicable, for which the child-care article is suitable
- the need for supervision during the use of the product
- warnings in accordance with paragraph 2.1.6 together with an explanation of the hazard
- fitting, installation and assembly requirements of importance for the buying-decision.

2.1.4 Instructions for use

All child-care article should be accompanied by instructions for use including at least the following:

- an identification of the product, e.g. type and/or serial or reference number
- a repeat of the purchase information required in paragraph 2.1.3
- an identification of the manufacturer
- foreseen use possible misuse of the child-care article
- information for assembly if applicable
- information for installation if applicable
- information for normal use including adjustments if applicable
- information for storage
- information for maintenance and replacement parts
- information to obtain repairs and servicing

- information for disposal
- warnings drawing the attention of the user to the risks involved in use and the precautions which must be taken, this must also include ways in which the child-care article should not be used
- information to keep the instructions for future use
- a repeat of all warnings on the product and purchase information.

2.1.5 Presentation of the information

The instructions should be written in the language(s) of the country in which the child-care article is to be sold and used.

The instructions should be legible and drawings should be provided where necessary for assembly, installation, adjustments, maintenance, inspection and for checking correct operation.

2.2 Product hygiene

Child care articles should be designed and manufactured to satisfy the best conditions of hygiene and cleanliness, in order to avoid risk of infection, illness, contamination, poisoning and irritation.

2.2.1 Maintenance

Parts of child-care articles in direct contact with the child should be washable/cleanable. If necessary the product should have labelling or information on how it should be washed/dried if for example the child-care article or parts of the child-care article can be washed/dried using domestic appliances.

2.2.2 Articles to be placed in the mouth

Information for the consumer is required for child-care articles designed to be placed in the mouth or for articles designed to come into contact with foodstuffs.

2.2.3 Retention of food and organic residues

Child care articles designed for seating, sleeping and transporting children should be designed to make it possible to remove food residues and organic excrement.

2.2.4 Padding and fillings

Padding, particularly of animal origin, should be disinfected/treated to eliminate parasites and any risk of contamination or epizootic diseases.

2.2.5 Mould

Child care articles should be so constructed and their materials selected so that in normal and foreseeable use they will not produce mould.

2.3 Electricity

When child-care articles are powered by electricity of stored energy the current used and the design of the electrical appliances and battery compartments shall not create any risk to the child.

2.4 Radioactivity

Child care articles should not contain radioactive substances or elements covered by Directive 80/836/Euratom.

2.5 Chemical properties

Child care articles should be manufactured so that they do not present health risks arising from the chemical properties of the materials of which they are made as well as from the substances and preparations including additives used in treating and coating these materials. Risks of acute or chronic poisoning, corrosive or irritant effect, carcinogenic effect, mutagenic and allergenic effects arising from ingestion, skin contact and inhalation should be avoided.

2.5.1 Application of Community Directives in force

Community Directives concerning classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous substances and preparations: the product should not contain substances or preparations as defined in these Directives in amounts or forms/concentrations liable to harm the health of the child.

Directive (76/769/EEC) on restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations. This Directive harmonizes member states legislation concerning restrictions on the use of nickel.

Directives on materials and substances in contact with foodstuffs, cosmetic products and colouring agents in foodstuffs.

Commission Directive (93/11/EEC) of 15 March 1993 (OJ L 93 - 17/4/93) concerning the release of N-nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances from elastomer or rubber teats and soothers.

2.5.2 Common chemical hazards - bio-availability

The elements defined in this requirement are in general cumulative poisons which can seriously jeopardize health even at low levels of exposure. The objective is to reduce the quantity of these elements to the practicable minimum possible. When limits are given, it should be taken into account if the product is intended or likely to come into contact with the child or if the product is intended or likely to be sucked by the child.

The following elements available for absorption or ingestion should be reduced to the lowest practical levels:

- antimony
- arsenic
- barium
- cadmium
- chromium

lead
mercury
selenium

The following specific chemicals and groups of chemicals should if applicable be addressed by standards. It should be noted that the list is not exhaustive.

vinyl chloride monomer
nickel
phthalates
formaldehyde
nitrosamines
flame retardants
antioxidants
volatile components
vulcanization accelerators
solvents
colorants
dyestuffs
preservatives
plasticizers
dyestuffs
pigments

The work undertaken by CEN/TC52/WG9 on organic chemicals should be considered.

2.6 Physical properties

The structural integrity of child-care articles should not present any hazard to the users. Materials used in the structure of child-care articles should not present any hazard.

2.6.1 Structural integrity

Child care articles should be designed and manufactured so that there are no inadequacies in the strength and durability which could result in hazardous situations. Some products which are designed to give protection may need to be designed to provide protection by destruction or by a change in physical properties to indicate that they are unfit for further use.

2.6.2 Wood

Wood should be free from splinters decay, infestation and fungal attack.

2.6.3 Metals

Surfaces and other metallic parts should be resistant to corrosion and flaking.

2.6.4 Glass

Sheet glass should not be used in child-care products.

Glass wool and other similar minerals should not present any risks of strangulation or asphyxiation.

2.6.5 Textiles

Textiles used for child-care articles should not present any risks of strangulation or asphyxiation.

2.6.6 Padding materials

Padding materials should not contain hard or sharp objects.

2.6.7 Impermeable materials

Any soft material which in use can mould to the child's face and give rise to suffocation should not be used.

Sheets of plastic, plastic decals or other impermeable materials which are liable to create a vacuum and stick to the child's face, should have a minimum thickness of sufficient perforation to avoid any risk of suffocation.

Storage bags made of flexible plastic and with an opening of more than 360 mm should not have a drawstring of cord as a means of closing and should comply with the minimum thickness/perforation requirements for sheets of plastic.

All materials intended for disposal after delivery to their final destination which may cause a hazard due to their size and material should be marked with a warning indicating the potential suffocation hazard. This requirement also applies to storage bags with an opening perimeter of less than 360 mm.

2.7 Mechanical properties

2.7.1 Accessible edges, points and corners

Child care articles should not have sharp edges, points, corners and abrasive substances. Accessible edges and corners should be rounded and/or chamfered. Materials used should be free from splinters.

2.7.2 Cords, ribbons and ties

Cords should be of a length to avoid any strangulation hazard.

Loops should not have a peripheral dimension which could cause strangulation.

2.7.3 Protruding parts of snagging features

There should be no protrusions on the child-care article on which a child could fall and be injured.

There should be no protrusions on which a child's clothing or accessories could be caught.

There should be no protruding parts capable of being used as a foothold.

2.7.4 Choking and ingestion hazards

To avoid the hazard of choking or ingestion, separate or small parts which are detachable by forces that a child can apply and which can fit completely into a child's mouth should be avoided. This requirement includes plastic decals and other impermeable parts such as foam that can be removed by a child and chewed.

2.7.5 Spacing of bars, moving parts and other elements of the structure

In order to avoid hazards of crushing, entrapment and strangulation, the spacing of bars and other rigid elements of the structure of child-care articles which are accessible to the child or children should be designed and manufactured taking into account the relevant anthropometric data.

To avoid entrapment of extremities, torso, head etc. between rigid and non-rigid parts safety distances should be specified in relation to anthropometric data taking into account the anticipated age and/or development level of the child or children.

V-shaped openings of V-shaped arrangements of structural elements into which a child's head could penetrate should be avoided

2.7.6 Hazardous height

In order to prevent injury due to a fall from a height hazardous to the child for which the product is intended, barriers or and/or restraint systems should be specified. Barriers include the sides of products such as cots, prams etc.

Barriers should be of sufficient height to restrain the child and should contain no footholds.

Child care articles designed for seating and/or movement of children should be fitted with an effective restraining system or with points for the attachment of a safety harness.

Restraining systems should be adjustable to the size of the child and designed to prevent a child from falling, slipping or leaving the child-care article.

The restraining system should withstand the forces and movements which can be applied by the child.

Any fastening devices on the restraint system should not be capable of release by a child of less than 36 months of age.

The straps on the restraining system should be sufficiently wide to avoid chaffing.

Restraint systems should not present a strangulation hazard to the child.

2.7.7 Stability

In order to avoid injury due to the child falling out or falling with the child-care article, the product should withstand internal and external forces that could cause tipping.

The child-care article should be designed so that it remains stable in the most unfavourable conditions of loading and use.

The possible movements of the child and all forces capable of being applied to the product by the child, other children and, when applicable, carers should be considered.

2.7.8 Folding mechanisms

Folding products should be equipped with a durable locking mechanism which may consist of one or more locking devices in order to preclude hazards of entrapment, shearing and crushing, falls and other injuries.

The folding mechanism should be incapable of being operated by a child or by inadvertent action on the part of the carer. It should not be possible to erect or partly erect the product without the locking mechanism being activated.

2.8 Thermal hazards

Child care articles should not constitute a dangerous flammable element in the child's environment and there should be no risk of injury caused by contact with hot or cold surfaces or hot liquids.

Materials used in child-care articles should not burn if exposed directly to a flame or spark or other source of fire.

Materials may be treated in such a way as to retard the combustion process, however the requirements in paragraph 2.5 should be taken into consideration.

Combustible materials should not release toxic fumes during combustion.

Where there is a risk of ingestion of hot foods and liquids, warnings should be given.

Hazards caused by contact with hot or cold surfaces should be minimised.

ANNEX A III

3. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC CHILD CARE ARTICLES AND/OR SPECIFIC HAZARDS

3.1 Child care articles subject to ageing/durability

If it is known that the safety and/or performance of a child-care article is significantly affected by storage and ageing, the date of manufacture and the date of obsolescence should be permanently marked on the packaging and also wherever possible on the product.

Where it is not possible to put information permanently on the product, it should accompany the product in separate instructions.

Where a product may be subject to ageing, information should be provided on how to check the product and when and how to dispose of the product.

Where appreciable and rapid deterioration in the safety and/or the performance of a child-care item is likely to be caused by ageing due to periodic use of a cleaning process recommended by the manufacturer, information should be given to the consumer indicating the number of cleaning operations before the article needs to be inspected or replaced. Where possible the information should be permanently attached to the product except where the article is too small or where a label could cause a hazardous situation.

3.2 Articles intended for intensive or concurrent use by several children

If intensive and frequent use of the product or simultaneous use by several children may adversely affect the safety or performance, information attached to the product should indicate the limits of use and details of how to check and maintain the product and when to dispose of it.

3.3 Articles for self assembly and self installation

Child care articles requiring assembly and/or installation should after having been assembled/fitted according to the manufacturer's instructions have the same structural integrity as products assembled/fitted by the manufacturer and should satisfy all the safety requirements that apply to these products.

Child care articles requiring assembly and/or installation should be accompanied by adequate instructions which can be understood by the average, non-professional consumer. Any special tools required for assembly and/or installation should be supplied with the product.

3.4 Articles for wheeled transportation

3.4.1 Locking devices for articles for wheeled transportation

In order to avoid falling or injury to the child, all articles for wheeled transportation (prams, pushchairs etc) should be fitted with two locking devices one of which must lock automatically when the vehicle is unfolded for use.

All locking devices should be either out of reach of the child or such that a child cannot activate them.

At least one locking device should operate automatically when the vehicle is deployed for use.

3.4.2 Parking devices for articles for wheeled transportation

Articles for wheeled transportation should have a parking device enabling them to be immobilised in a stable manner both when parked on a horizontal and an inclined surface.

The parking device should be durable.

The parking device should be out of reach of the child when seated in the vehicle.

3.5 Child care articles on castors

For child-care articles with castors (or wheels) where the primary function is not for transportation, the product should be designed so that it cannot be moved by the child or children into a hazardous situation.

3.6 Articles designed to be adjustable

If the child-care article can be used in several positions, the selected position should be maintained when the product is subjected to forces typical of the actions and movements of the child.

3.7 Soothers and articles intended for prolonged contact with the mouth

These products must be designed to afford protection against choking and risk of blocking the airways.

3.8 Protective barriers

Protective barriers e.g. playpens, safety barriers and fireguards should be designed and manufactured so that a child cannot cross or bypass them, pass above or underneath them. The anthropometric data and the ability of the child together with the specific purpose of the barrier should be taken into account.

3.9 Protective devices

Protective devices should be designed and manufactured so that they are not operable by the child for whom they are intended to protect. The effectiveness of protective devices should not be reduced through normal or foreseeable use.

3.10 Articles with carrying handles

Child care articles with carrying handles should be designed and manufactured so that the handles will not become detached from the article when the child is being carried.

Handles should be attached to the child-care article so that there are no hazards associated with the child falling out of the product.

3.11 Articles with padded rims

Child care articles with padded rims e.g. playpens and travel cots should be designed and manufactured so that the child cannot gain access to the padding.

3.12 Articles with mesh sides

Child care articles with mesh sides should be designed and manufactured so that the child's fingers or clothing do not become trapped in the mesh. The mesh should be tensioned so that there are no footholds to enable the child to climb out of the product.

3.13 Articles designed to be attached to other products

Child care articles designed to be attached to other products e.g. table mounted chairs and babybouncers, should have warnings indicating the hazards and risks of attachment to unsuitable products.

Child care articles designed to be attached to other products should have purchase information indicating the type and range of products for which the article is suitable.

3.14 Acoustics

Child care article which are designed to emit sound should not emit loud peak noises and/or loudcontinuous noises which can present risks of damage to a child's hearing.

ANNEX B

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