
Safety of toys —

Part 1:

**Safety aspects related to mechanical
and physical properties**

Sécurité des jouets —

*Partie 1: Aspects de sécurité relatifs aux propriétés mécaniques et
physiques*



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 181, *Safety of toys*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 8124-1:2014). A list of the main technical changes made to the previous edition is given in [Annex G](#).

A list of all parts in the ISO 8124 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

This document is largely based upon existing standards in the European Union (EN 71-1) and in the United States of America (ASTM F963).

Compliance with the requirements of this document will minimize potential hazards associated with toys resulting from their use in their intended play modes (normal use) as well as unintended play modes (reasonably foreseeable abuse).

This document will not, nor is it intended to, eliminate parental responsibility in the appropriate selection of toys. In addition, this document will not eliminate the need for parental supervision in situations where children of various ages may have access to the same toy(s).

Although [Annexes A, B, C, D, E](#) and [F](#) are for information purposes only, they are crucial for the correct interpretation of this document.

The safety of electric toys is described in IEC 62115.

When age indications are required for safety labelling purposes, they may be given in either months or years.

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Safety of toys —

Part 1:

Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties

1 Scope

The requirements in this document apply to all toys, i.e. any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children under 14 years of age. They are applicable to a toy as it is initially received by the consumer and, in addition, they apply after a toy is subjected to reasonably foreseeable conditions of normal use and abuse unless specifically noted otherwise.

The requirements of this document specify acceptable criteria for structural characteristics of toys, such as shape, size, contour, spacing (e.g. rattles, small parts, sharp points and edges, and hinge-line clearances) as well as acceptable criteria for properties peculiar to certain categories of toy (e.g. maximum kinetic energy values for non-resilient-tipped projectiles and minimum tip angles for certain ride-on toys).

This document specifies requirements and test methods for toys intended for use by children in various age groups from birth to 14 years. The requirements vary according to the age group for which a particular toy is intended. The requirements for a particular age group reflect the nature of the hazards and the expected mental and/or physical abilities of a child to cope with them.

This document also requires that appropriate warnings and/or instructions for use be given on certain toys or their packaging. Due to linguistic problems which may occur in different countries, the wording of these warnings and instructions is not specified but given as general information in [Annex B](#). It should be noted that different legal requirements exist in many countries with regard to such marking.

This document does not purport to cover or include every conceivable potential hazard of a particular toy or toy category. Except for labelling requirements indicating the functional hazards and the age range for which the toy is intended, this document has no requirements for those characteristics of toys which represent an inherent and recognized hazard which is integral to the function of the toy.

EXAMPLE 1 An example of such a hazard is the sharp point necessary for the proper function of a needle. The needle is a hazard which is well understood by the purchaser of a toy sewing kit, and the functional sharp-point hazard is communicated to the user as part of the normal educational process of learning to sew as well as at the point of purchase by means of cautionary labelling on the product's packaging.

EXAMPLE 2 As a further example, a two-wheeled toy scooter has inherent and recognized hazards associated with its use (e.g. instability during use, especially while learning). The potential hazards associated with its structural characteristics (sharp edges, pinch hazards, etc.) will be minimized by compliance with the requirements of this document.

Products not included within the scope of this document are:

- a) bicycles, except for those considered to be toys, i.e. those having a maximum saddle height of 435 mm (see [E.1](#), general);
- b) slingshots;

NOTE "Slingshots" are also known as "catapults" and are usually held in the hand; examples are given in [Figure 1](#). Toy versions of medieval catapults and trebuchets are not exempt from this document; an example is given in [Figure 2](#).



Figure 1 — Examples of slingshots (not within the scope of this document)



Figure 2 — Medieval toy catapult (within the scope of this document)

- c) darts with metal points;
- d) home and public playground equipment;
- e) compressed air- and gas-operated guns and pistols (see [E.1](#));
- f) kites (except for the electric resistance of their strings, which is included);
- g) model kits, hobby and craft items, in which the finished item is not primarily of play value;
- h) sporting goods and equipment, camping goods, athletic equipment, musical instruments and furniture; however, toys which are their counterparts are included.

It is recognized that there is often a fine distinction between, for example a musical instrument or a sporting item and its toy counterpart. The intention of the manufacturer or distributor, as well as normal use and reasonably foreseeable abuse, determines whether the item is a toy counterpart or not;

- i) models of aircraft, rockets, boats and land vehicles powered by combustion engines; however, toys which are their counterparts are included (see [E.1](#));
- j) collectible products not intended for children under 14 years of age;
- k) holiday decorations that are primarily intended for ornamental purposes;
- l) aquatic equipment intended to be used in deep water, swimming-learning devices and flotation aids for children such as swim-seats and swim-aids;
- m) toys installed in public places (e.g. arcades and shopping centres);
- n) puzzles having more than 500 pieces or without a picture, for specialists;
- o) fireworks including percussion caps, except percussion caps specifically designed for toys;

- p) products containing heating elements intended for use under the supervision of an adult in a teaching context;
- q) steam engines;
- r) video toys that can be connected to a video screen and operated at a nominal voltage greater than 24 V;
- s) babies' pacifiers (dummies);
- t) faithful reproduction of firearms;
- u) electric ovens, irons or other functional products operated at a nominal voltage greater than 24 V;
- v) bows for archery with an overall relaxed length exceeding 120 cm;
- w) fashion jewellery for children (see [E.1](#)).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4287, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO 6508-1, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 11201, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions in an essentially free field over a reflecting plane with negligible environmental corrections*

ISO 11202, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions applying approximate environmental corrections*

ISO 11204, *Acoustics — Noise emitted by machinery and equipment — Determination of emission sound pressure levels at a work station and at other specified positions applying accurate environmental corrections*

IEC 61672-1, *Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

NOTE The requirements in this document are applicable to certain age ranges. For interpretation of these age ranges, see [E.43](#) (age-break terminology).

3.1

accessible

<part or component> any area of the toy that can be contacted by any portion forward of the collar of the accessibility probe as described in [5.7](#) (accessibility of a part or component)

3.2

aquatic toy

article, whether inflatable or not, intended to bear the mass of a child and used as an instrument of play in shallow water

Note 1 to entry: Bathroom toys and beach balls are not considered aquatic toys.

3.3

arrow

projectile in the form of a shaft with a length of 150 mm or more, intended to be discharged from a bow held by the user

3.4

backing

material adhering to flexible plastic sheeting

3.5

ball

spherical, ovoid or ellipsoidal object, usually but not always designed or intended to be thrown, hit, kicked, rolled, dropped or bounced

Note 1 to entry: This definition includes balls attached to a toy or article by a string, elastic cord or similar tether and also any multi-sided object formed by connecting planes into, and any novelty item of, a generally spherical, ovoid or ellipsoidal shape designed or intended to be used as a ball.

Note 2 to entry: This definition does not include dice, or balls permanently enclosed inside pinball machines, mazes or similar outer containers. A ball is permanently enclosed if, when tested according to [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse), it is not removed from the outer container.

3.6

battery-operated toy

toy having at least one function dependent on electricity and powered by batteries

3.7

burr

roughness caused by not cleanly severing or finishing the material

3.8

close-to-the-ear toy

toy that is intended to be used close to the ear, i.e. the sound-emitting part of such a toy is normally put against the ear of a child

EXAMPLE Toy cellphones or toy telephones that emit sounds from the handpiece.

3.9

collapse

sudden or unexpected folding of a structure

3.10

cord

narrow piece of flexible textile or non-textile material, the length of which is significantly greater than the thickness and width

EXAMPLE Cord includes elastic material, monofilament polymeric material, tape, ribbon, rope, strap, chain, woven and twisted material and string, as well as certain weak and long springs.

Note 1 to entry: Electrical cables (see [3.81](#)) are not considered to be cords. Accessible electrical wires (e.g. between a battery box and a sound source in a soft filled toy) which are not electrical cables are, however, considered to be cords.

3.11**crushing**

injury to part of the body resulting from compression between surfaces

3.12**C-weighted peak sound pressure level**

L_{pCpeak}

peak sound pressure level obtained when using standardized C-weighting

3.13**dart**

projectile in the form of a shaft less than 150 mm in length that is intended to be thrown or blown

3.14**discharge mechanism**

component of the toy, separate from the projectile, which releases or propels the projectile into free flight

3.15**driving mechanism**

assembly of linked parts or components (e.g. gears, belts and winding mechanisms), at least one of which moves, powered by a source (e.g. electrical or mechanical means) independent of a child

3.16**edge**

line, formed at the junction of two surfaces, whose length exceeds 2,0 mm

3.16.1**curled edge**

edge in which the portion of the sheet adjacent to the edge is bent into an arc and forms an angle of less than 90° with the base sheet

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

3.16.2**hemmed edge**

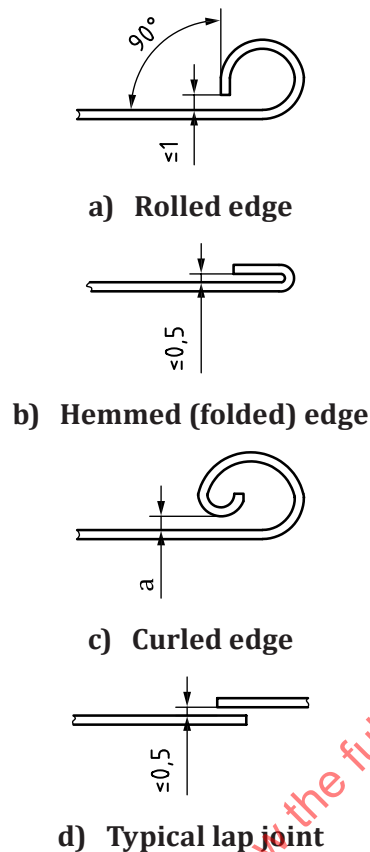
edge in which the portion of the sheet adjacent to the edge is folded back on the sheet itself through an angle of approximately 180° so that the portion of the sheet adjacent to the edge is approximately parallel to the main sheet

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

3.16.3**rolled edge**

edge in which the portion of the sheet adjacent to the edge is bent into an arc and forms an angle between 90° and 120° with the main sheet

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).



Key

a no limit

Figure 3 — Edges

3.17

A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level

L_{pAeq}

level of a steady-state sound which, in a stated time period and at a stated location, has the same A-weighted sound energy as the time-varying sound

3.18

expanding material

material whose volume expands when exposed to water

3.19

explosive action

sudden release of energy characterized by the rapid expansion or bursting of a material

3.20

fastener

mechanical device which attaches two or more elements together

EXAMPLE

Screws, rivets and staples.

3.21

feathering

beveling of an edge (or decrease in thickness moving toward the edge) caused during shearing or cutting of material

3.22**flash**

excess material that escapes between the mating parts of a mould assembly

3.23**folding mechanism**

hinged, pivoted, folding or sliding assembly which could crush, scissor, pinch or shear during operation

EXAMPLE Toy ironing boards, toy pushchairs.

3.24**free flight**

unconstrained travel through the air

Note 1 to entry: This includes projectiles that are ultimately restrained by means of a non-rigid tether (e.g. a pop-gun).

3.25**functional magnet in electrical or electronic components of toys**

any magnet necessary for the function of motors, relays, speakers and other electrical or electronic components in a toy where the magnetic properties are not part of the play pattern of the toy

3.26**functional toy**

toy which performs and is used in the same way as, and is often a scale model of, a certain product, appliance or installation intended for adults

EXAMPLE Stove with heating properties.

3.27**fuzz**

bits of fibrous-type material which can be readily removed from toys with a pile surface

3.28**glass**

hard, brittle, amorphous substance produced by fusion, usually consisting of mutually dissolved silica and silicates which also contain soda and lime

3.29**hand-held toy**

toy that is intended to be used or operated while being held in the hand

EXAMPLE Toy tools, small electronic games, stuffed animals, dolls, musical toys and cap-firing toys.

3.30**harm**

physical injury or damage to the health of people or damage to property or the environment

3.31**hazard**

potential source of harm

Note 1 to entry: The term hazard can be qualified in order to define its origin or the nature of the expected harm (i.e. electric shock hazard, crushing hazard, cutting hazard, toxic hazard, fire hazard or drowning hazard).

3.32**hazardous projection**

projection that, because of its material or configuration or both, may present a puncture hazard should a child step on or fall onto it

Note 1 to entry: Excluded from this definition are puncture hazards to the eyes and/or mouth, because of the impossibility of eliminating puncture hazards to those areas of the body by product design.

Note 2 to entry: If the projection is on a small toy which topples over when pressure is applied to the end of the projection, it is unlikely to present a hazard.

3.33

hazardous sharp edge

accessible edge of a toy which presents an unreasonable risk of injury during normal use and reasonably foreseeable abuse

3.34

hazardous sharp point

accessible point of a toy which presents an unreasonable risk of injury during normal use or reasonably foreseeable abuse

3.35

hinge-line clearance

distance between the stationary portion of a toy and the movable portion along or adjacent to a line projected through the axis of rotation

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 4](#).

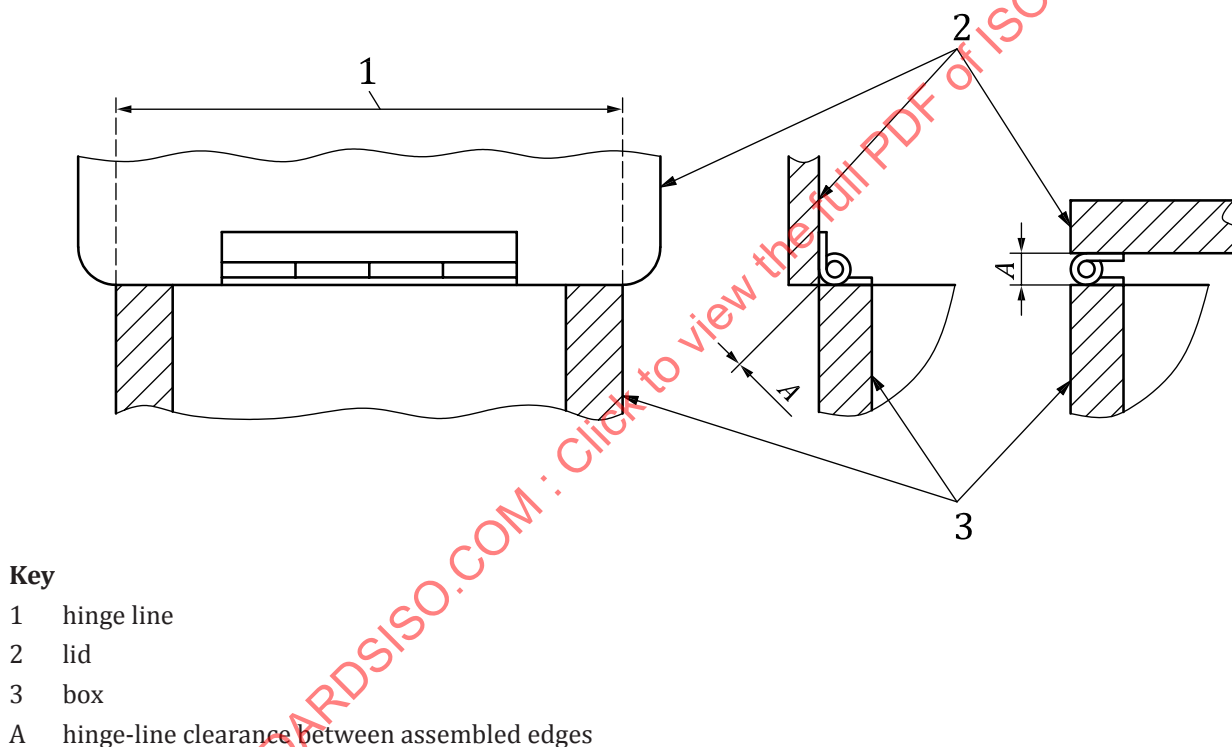


Figure 4 — Hinge-line clearance

3.36

lap joint

joint in which an edge overlaps a parallel surface but is not necessarily mechanically attached to it at all points along the length

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 6](#).

3.37

large and bulky toy

toy that has a projected base area of more than 0,26 m² or a volume of more than 0,08 m³ calculated without regard to minor appendages, or a mass of 4,5 kg or more

Note 1 to entry: The base area for toys having permanently attached legs is measured by calculating the area enclosed by straight lines connecting the outermost edge of each leg of the perimeter.

3.38**leading edge**

area of the projectile (e.g. tips, edges or protrusions) which would be expected to make contact with the eyeball in the event of launching towards the eye

Note 1 to entry: This includes all areas on projectiles that travel in unpredictable orientations (e.g. tumbling) that could reasonably be expected to strike the eyeball.

3.39**marble**

sphere made of hard material, such as glass, agate, marble or plastic, which is used in various children's games, generally as a playing piece or marker

3.40**magnetic component**

any part of a toy which contains an attached or fully or partially enclosed magnet

3.41**magnetic/electrical experimental set**

toy containing one or more magnets intended for carrying out educational experiments involving both magnetism and electricity

3.42**maximum A-weighted sound pressure level**

L_{pAFmax}

maximum sound pressure level obtained when using standardized A-weighting and fast detector response time-weighting

3.43**metal**

material comprising elemental metal and/or metal alloys

3.44**normal use**

play modes that conform to the instructions which accompany the toy, and which have been established by tradition or custom, or which are evident from an examination of the toy

3.45**packaging**

material accompanying the toy when purchased, but having no intended play function

3.46**paper**

sheet formed by irregularly intervened cellulose fibres with a mass per unit area of 400 g/m² or less

Note 1 to entry: If paper with polymeric lamination, or other treatments which may be resistant to wetting, no longer presents the same properties as paper, then it is not treated as such.

3.47**play furniture**

furniture intended for use by a child and intended to, or likely to, support the mass of a child

3.48**pompom**

lengths or strands of fibre, yarn or thread clamped or secured and tied in the centre, and brushed up to form a substantially spherical, ovoid or ellipsoidal shape

Note 1 to entry: This definition includes substantially spherical-, ovoid-, and ellipsoidal-shaped attachments made of stuffed materials (see [Figure 5](#)).

Note 2 to entry: Tassels with long strands are not considered pompoms (see [Figure 6](#)).



Figure 5 — Regular and rounded pompoms



Figure 6 — Tassel with long strands

3.49

projectile

object without capacity for self-propulsion, intended to be launched into free flight

Note 1 to entry: The definition does not include self-propelled flying toys such as remote control helicopters and wind-up airplanes unless the capacity for self-propulsion is from self-contained compressed gas and/or liquid (e.g. rockets).

3.50

projectile toy with stored energy

toy with a projectile launched by means of a discharge mechanism capable of storing energy independent of the user and incorporating a release mechanism

Note 1 to entry: Release mechanisms should operate following at least one single discrete activation by the user.

Note 2 to entry: Toy rockets and similar toys propelled by a chemical reaction or compressed gases (e.g. air) where the energy can be stored independent of the user are considered as projectile toys with stored energy. For example, in a rocket propelled by a mixture of vinegar and baking soda, the user initiates the reaction by mixing the two substances but no longer has control of the actual launching. The rocket will launch when the pressure build up overcomes the force that holds the rocket onto the launch platform.

3.51

projectile toy without stored energy

toy with a projectile propelled by energy imparted by the user or by means of a discharge mechanism incapable of storing energy independent of the user

3.52

protective cap, protective cover or protective tip

component that is attached to a potentially hazardous edge or projection to reduce the risk of injury

3.53

pull or push toy

toy that is intended to be pulled or pushed along the floor or ground

Note 1 to entry: Toys intended for children aged 36 months and over are not regarded as pull or push toys.

3.54

rattle

toy that is clearly designed to emit sound when shaken, typically intended for children who are too young to sit up unaided

3.55**reasonably foreseeable abuse**

use of a toy under conditions or for purposes not intended by the supplier, but which can happen, induced by the toy in combination with, or as a result of, common behaviour in a child

EXAMPLE Deliberate disassembly, dropping or use of a toy for a purpose for which it was not intended.

Note 1 to entry: Tests simulating reasonably foreseeable abuse are given in [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests).

3.56**reference box**

hypothetical surface, which is the smallest rectangular parallelepiped that can enclose the toy without regard to minor appendages

3.57**removable component**

part or component that is intended to be removed from the toy without the use of tools

3.58**resilient material**

material having a hardness value of less than 70 Shore A

Note 1 to entry: For resilience testing, see ISO 868.

3.59**rigidity**

hardness of material exceeding 70 Shore A

Note 1 to entry: For hardness testing, see ISO 868.

3.60**risk**

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

3.61**simulated protective equipment**

toys designed to mimic products which infer some sort of physical protection to the wearer

EXAMPLE Protective helmets and visors.

3.62**soft-filled toy****stuffed toy**

toy, clothed or unclothed, with soft body surfaces and filled with soft materials or a combination of soft and non-soft materials (e.g. pellets), allowing compression of the main part readily with the hand

Note 1 to entry: A soft-filled toy may only be filled with a combination of soft and non-soft material if the main part of the toy can still be readily compressed with the hand.

3.63**splinter**

sharp pointed fragment

3.64 springs**3.64.1****helical spring**

spring in the form of a coil

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 7](#).

3.64.1.1

compression helical spring

helical spring which essentially returns to its initial state after compression

3.64.1.2

extension helical spring

helical spring which essentially returns to its initial state after tension

3.64.2

spiral spring

clockwork-type spring

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 8](#).

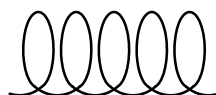


Figure 7 — Helical spring



Figure 8 — Spiral spring

3.65

squeeze toy

hand-held pliable toy, usually incorporating a noise-making feature activated by forcing air through an opening when flexed or squeezed and which usually recovers its original shape when released

3.66

table-top, floor and crib toy

toys intended to be played with while attached to or resting on a table top, floor or crib

3.67

teether

toy designed for oral use and intended primarily for symptomatic relief of teething discomfort

3.68

tool

screwdriver, coin or other object which may be used to operate a screw, clip or similar fixing device

3.69

toy

any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children under 14 years of age

3.70

toy bicycle

two-wheeled vehicle, with or without stabilizers, with a maximum saddle height of 435 mm and which is propelled solely by the muscular energy of a child on that vehicle, in particular by means of pedals

3.71

toy chest

container with a hinged lid enclosing a volume greater than 0,03 m³, specifically designed for storing toys

3.72**toy scooter**

ride-on toy which is propelled by the muscular action of the user or other means and may be foldable or not, intended for children with a body mass of 50 kg or less and comprised of at least one platform for standing, at least two wheels, and a steering system equipped with an adjustable or fixed-length steering tube

Note 1 to entry: The definition includes foldable and non-foldable toy scooters.

3.73**elastic**

material or item that is stretchable when subjected to an external force and which is able to recover or nearly recover its original length or shape when the force is removed

3.74**fixed loop**

loop in a cord, the perimeter of which is fixed by any permanent means including one or more knots, hook and loop fasteners, buckles or similar fasteners

Note 1 to entry: A fixed loop can include a part or parts of the toy ([Figure 9](#)).

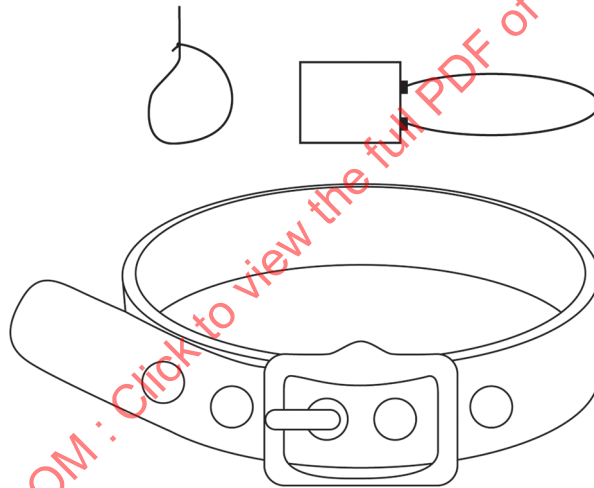
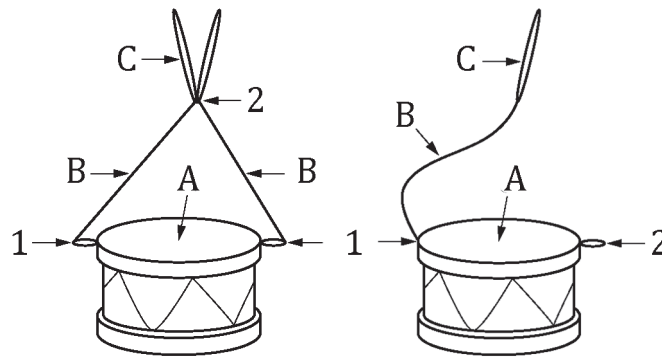


Figure 9 — Examples of fixed loops

3.75**tangled loop**

loop created by twisting or snagging a cord with the potential to tangle

Note 1 to entry: A tangled loop can include a part or parts of the toy ([Figure 10](#)).



Key

- 1 fixing point
- 2 tangle point
- A drum surface
- B cord attaching drumstick to drum
- C drumstick

Figure 10 — Example of a tangled loop

3.76

noose

loop in a cord which reduces in perimeter as the cord is pulled (see [Figure 11](#))

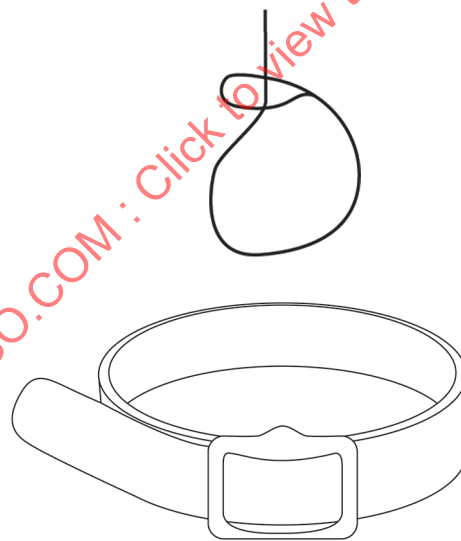


Figure 11 — Examples of a noose

3.77

ribbon

narrow piece of fabric or textile material, the length of which is significantly greater than the width, and the width of which is significantly greater than the thickness

3.78

strap

strip of flexible material used for fastening, securing, carrying or holding

3.79**tape**

narrow piece of non-textile material, the length of which is significantly greater than the width, and the width of which is significantly greater than the thickness

3.80**electrical cable**

flexible insulated conductor used for connecting a toy to a supply of electricity or to a piece of electronic equipment which is not itself a toy or part of a toy

3.81**yo-yo ball**

toy with a tether made from an elastic material usually having a ring at one end (i.e. a loop to place around a finger) and a flexible object at the other end, intended to be thrown and returned to the hand

3.82**cord with the potential to tangle**

cord with an attachment, fixed loop, knot or similar feature that can cause the cord to tangle and form a tangled loop or noose during reasonably foreseeable use and without excessive or intricate manipulation

3.83**chain**

series of connected links or rings of which the length is significantly greater than the thickness and width

3.84**steady-state sound**

sound in which there are negligibly small fluctuations of sound pressure level within the period of observation

3.85**paperboard**

sheet formed by irregularly intervened cellulose fibres with a mass per unit area over 400 g/m², excluding pressed wooden fibreboards such as medium density fibreboard (MDF), chipboard and materials with similar properties

Note 1 to entry: The term paperboard also includes materials commonly referred to as card or cardboard with a mass per unit area over 400 g/m².

Note 2 to entry: If paperboard with polymeric lamination, or other treatments which may be resistant to wetting, no longer present the same properties as paper, then they are not treated as such.

4 Requirements**4.1 Normal use**

See [E.2](#).

All toys shall be tested in accordance with the relevant tests in [5.1](#) (general) to [5.22](#) (folding or sliding mechanisms) in order to ensure that risks as a result of normal wear and/or deterioration are minimized.

Toys labelled as washable shall be subjected to washing in accordance with [5.23](#) (washable toys).

After testing, the toy shall continue to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

4.2 Reasonably foreseeable abuse

See [E.3](#).

After normal use tests, toys intended for children under 96 months, unless otherwise stated, shall be tested in accordance with the relevant tests in [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests) to ensure that risks as a result of reasonably foreseeable abuse are minimized.

After testing, the toy shall continue to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

4.3 Material

4.3.1 Material quality

See [E.4](#).

All materials shall be visually clean and free from infestation. The materials shall be assessed visually by normal corrected vision rather than under magnification.

4.3.2 Expanding materials

See [E.5](#).

Toys, removable components of toys, and components liberated from toys during testing in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests), which fit entirely in the small-parts cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test), shall not expand by more than 50 % in any dimension when tested in accordance with [5.21](#) (expanding materials).

This requirement does not apply to seeds in growing kits.

4.4 Small parts

4.4.1 For children under 36 months

See [E.6](#).

Toys intended for children under 36 months, removable components thereof and components liberated during testing in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests) shall not fit entirely, whatever their orientation, into the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test).

The requirement also applies to fragments of toys, including, but not limited to, pieces of flash, slivers of plastics and pieces of foam or shavings.

The following are exempt before and after subjecting the toy to the tests according to [Clause 5](#) (test methods):

- paper books and other articles made of paper and pieces of paper;
- writing materials such as crayons, chalk, pencils and pens;
- modelling clay and similar products;
- fingerpaints, water colours, paint sets and paint brushes;
- fuzz;
- fibrous filling material;
- balloons;
- textile fabric, including non-woven fabric such as felt;
- yarn;

- elastic fabric;
- string;
- audio and/or video discs which are not themselves small parts.

Additionally, toys, components of toys and removable components thereof made entirely of paperboard, that do not fit entirely in the cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test), are exempt from testing in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests).

Guidance on categories of toys which can be considered as intended for children under 36 months is given in [A.4.2](#) (toys appropriate for children under 3 years of age).

4.4.2 For children 36 months and over but under 72 months

The packaging of toys, and the packaging of toys containing removable components, intended for children 36 months and over but under 72 months, which fit entirely in the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test), shall carry a warning (see [B.2.3](#), toys that are small parts, toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components). See [E.6](#) (small parts).

If the toy presents more than one of the following hazards:

- small part(s),
- small ball(s), or
- marble(s),

it is sufficient if the toy or its packaging carries one of the relevant statements in [B.2.3](#) (toys that are small parts, toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components) or [B.2.5](#) (small balls and marbles), or a statement combining the multiple hazards present.

4.5 Shape, size and strength of certain toys

See [E.7](#).

4.5.1 Squeeze toys, rattles, fasteners, and certain other toys and components of toys

4.5.1.1 General

Soft-filled (stuffed) toys or soft-filled parts of toys or parts made entirely of fabric are exempted from the requirements of [4.5.1](#).

4.5.1.2 Squeeze toys, rattles, and certain other toys and components of toys

The requirements of [4.5.1.2](#) apply to the following types of toys:

- squeeze toys intended for children under 18 months;
- rattles;
- teething and teething toys intended for children under 18 months;
- legs of baby gyms intended for children under 18 months;
- the following toys if they have a mass less than 0,5 kg and are intended for children under 6 months:
 - removable components of toys intended to be strung across a crib, playpen, or perambulator;
 - removable components of baby gyms.

The toys and components of toys listed above shall be designed so that no part of the toy protrudes past the base of test template A when tested in accordance with [5.3](#) (test for shape and size of certain toys).

The toys and components of toys listed above shall, if they have nearly spherical, hemispherical, or circular flared ends, be designed so that such ends do not protrude past the base of the supplemental test template B when tested in accordance with [5.3](#).

4.5.1.3 Other toys or components of toys with nearly spherical, hemispherical, circular flared, or dome-shaped ends of toys having a mass less than 0,5 kg and intended for children under 18 months

See [E.7](#).

The requirements of [4.5.1.3](#) apply only to toys or components of toys where the nearly spherical, hemispherical, circular flared, or dome-shaped end adjoins a shaft, handle, or support that has a smaller cross section.

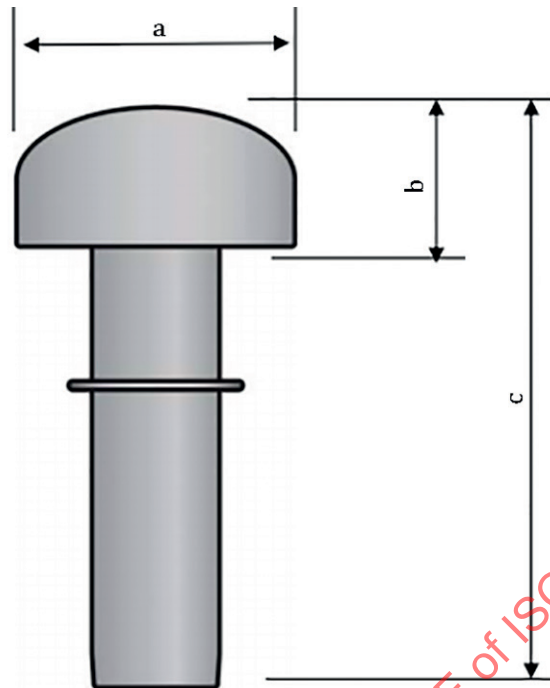
Nearly spherical, hemispherical, circular flared, or dome-shaped ends of toys or components of toys shall be designed so that such ends do not protrude past the base of the supplemental test template B when tested in accordance with [5.3](#) (test for shape and size of certain toys).

4.5.1.4 Toy fasteners (e.g. nails, bolts, screws, and pegs) with nearly spherical, hemispherical, or dome-shaped ends intended for children 18 months and over but under 48 months

See [E.7](#).

The requirements of [4.5.1.4](#) apply only to toy fasteners that meet all of the following criteria (see [Figures 12](#) and [13](#)):

- The nearly spherical, hemispherical, or dome-shaped end has a diameter of 15 mm or more.
- The distance from the apex of the toy fastener to the undercut is 44,4 mm or less.
- The overall length is 57,1 mm or more.



- a diameter of nearly spherical, hemispherical, or dome-shaped end, ≥ 15 mm
- b distance from the apex of the toy fastener to the undercut, $\leq 44,4$ mm
- c overall length, $\geq 57,1$ mm

Figure 12 — Dimensions of toy fasteners

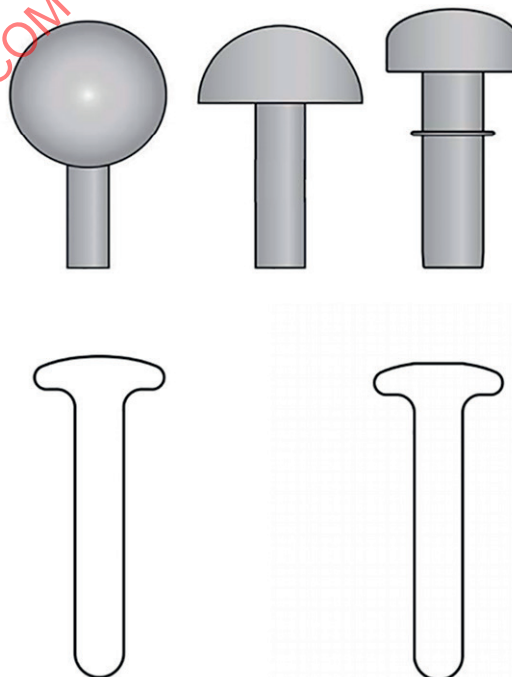


Figure 13 — Examples of toy fasteners

The requirements of [4.5.1.4](#) do not apply to toy fasteners

- with non-rigid ends or
- that are tethered to a toy where the weight of the combined toy/fastener is more than 0,5 kg and the length of the tether is less than 300 mm.

Nearly spherical, hemispherical, or dome-shaped ends of toy fasteners (e.g. nails, bolts, screws, and pegs) shall be designed so that such ends do not protrude past the base of the supplemental test template B when tested in accordance with [5.3](#) (test for shape and size of certain toys).

4.5.2 Small balls

A small ball is any ball that passes entirely through the template when tested in accordance with [5.4](#) (small balls test).

- a) Toys intended for children under 36 months shall not be small balls or contain removable small balls.
- b) Toys intended for children 36 months and over, but under 96 months, which are small balls or contain removable small balls or small balls liberated after testing in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests), shall carry a warning [see [B.2.5](#) a), small balls and marbles, for guidance].

If the toy presents more than one of the following hazards:

- Small part(s), Small ball(s), or Marbles

it is sufficient if the toy or its packaging carries one of the relevant statements in [B.2.3](#) (toys that are small parts, toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components) or [B.2.5](#) (small balls and marbles) or a statement combining the multiple hazards present.

4.5.3 Pompoms

See [E.8](#).

Pompoms intended for children under 36 months, which become detached when tested in accordance with [5.24.6.3](#) (tension test for pompoms) shall not pass entirely through the test template when tested in accordance with [5.5](#) (test for pompoms). Any components, pieces or individual strands that are detached from the pompom during the torque or tension tests shall not be subjected to the test in [5.5](#).

4.5.4 Pre-school play figures

See [E.9](#).

Except for soft play figures made of textiles, pre-school play figures intended for children under 36 months having

- a) a round, spherical or hemispherical end with tapered neck attached to a simple cylindrical shape without appendages, and
- b) an overall length not exceeding 64 mm (see [Figure 14](#)),

shall be designed so that the rounded end shall not be capable of entering and penetrating past the full depth of the cavity of the test template when tested in accordance with [5.6](#) (test for pre-school play figures). The requirement applies to figures with added or moulded features such as hats or hair, which retain the rounded shape of the end.

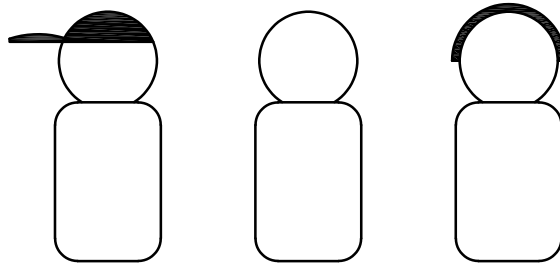


Figure 14 — Examples of pre-school play figures

4.5.5 Toy pacifiers

Toy pacifiers attached to or sold with toys intended for children under 36 months shall have a nipple length no longer than 16 mm. This dimension shall be measured from the nipple side of the shield to the end of the nipple.

4.5.6 Balloons

See also [4.10](#) (plastic film or plastic bags in packaging and in toys), [4.26 d](#)) (mouth-actuated toys) and [E.10](#) (balloons).

Balloons made of rubber latex shall carry a warning (see [B.2.4](#), balloons, for guidance).

4.5.7 Marbles

Toys intended for children 36 months and over, but under 96 months, which are marbles or contain removable marbles or marbles liberated after testing according to [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests), or their packaging, shall carry a warning [see [B.2.5 b](#)), small balls and marbles, for guidance].

If the toy presents more than one of the following hazards:

- Small part(s), Small ball(s), or Marbles

it is sufficient if the toy or its packaging carries one of the relevant statements in [B.2.3](#) (toys that are small parts, toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components) or [B.2.5](#) (small balls and marbles) or a statement combining the multiple hazards present.

4.5.8 Hemispheric-shaped toys

See [E.41](#).

The requirements for hemispheric-shaped toys apply to cup-shaped, bowl-shaped or one-half-of-an-egg-shaped toys having a nearly round, oval or elliptical opening with the dimensions of minor and major axes between 64 mm and 102 mm, a volume of less than 177 ml, a depth greater than 13 mm, and intended for children under 36 months.

Cup-shaped, bowl-shaped or one-half-of-an-egg-shaped toys shall, as a minimum, comply with at least one of the requirements in [4.5.8 a\)](#), [b\)](#), [c\)](#) or [d\)](#) (hemispheric-shaped toys).

- a) The object shall have at least two openings which are at least 13 mm from the rim as measured along the outside contour:
 - if the openings are placed in the base of the object, at least two of the openings shall be at least 13 mm apart; see [Figure 15 a\)](#);
 - if the openings are not placed in the base of the object, at least two of the openings shall be placed at least 30° but not more than 150° apart; see [Figure 15 b\)](#).

- b) The plane of the opening to the cup shape shall be interrupted at the centre by some type of divider which extends to 6 mm or less from the plane of the opening. An example of an interruption includes a rib through the centre of the opening; see [Figure 15 c](#)).
- c) The object shall have three openings located between 6 mm and 13 mm from the rim and at least 100° degrees apart as measured along the outside contour.
- d) The object shall have a repeated scalloped-edge pattern around the entire rim. The maximum distance between centrelines of adjacent peaks shall be 25 mm and the minimum depth shall be 6 mm. See [Figure 15 d](#)) for examples of scalloped-edge patterns.

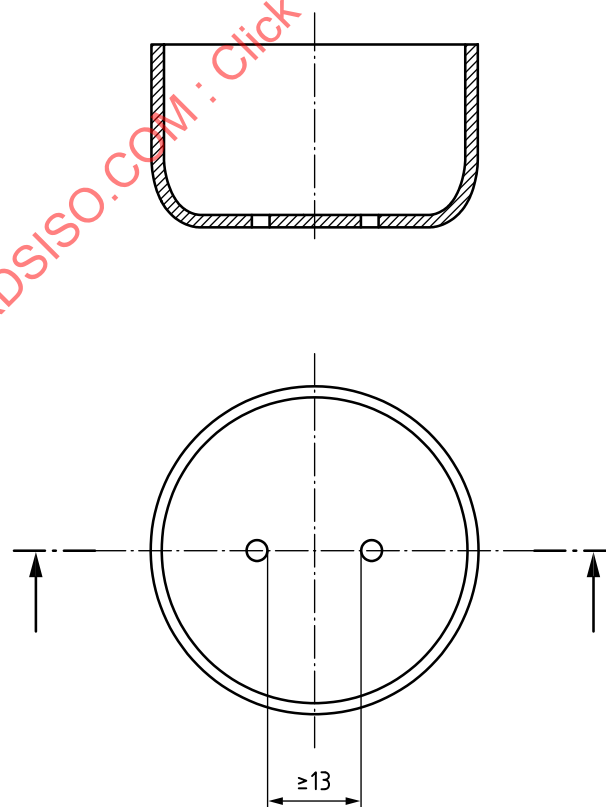
For the purpose of these requirements, an opening is defined as a hole of any shape with a minimum dimension of 2 mm.

The above-mentioned requirements apply before and after testing in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests).

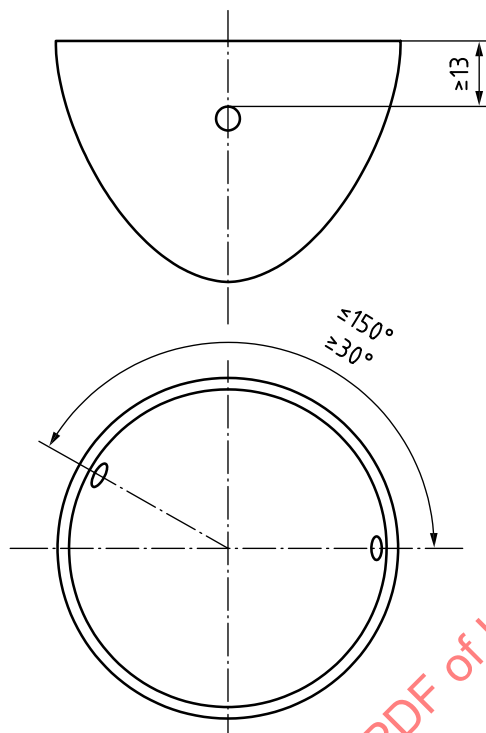
The following toys are exempt from these requirements:

- objects intended to hold liquids in products appropriate for children of 24 months and over (e.g. pots and pans);
- containers which must be airtight so that the contents can maintain their functional integrity (e.g. modelling clay containers);
- components of larger products which do not become detached when tested in accordance with [5.24](#) (e.g. a bowl-shaped smoke stack which is permanently attached to a toy train, or a swimming pool which is moulded into a larger toy playscape);
- containers that are part of packaging intended to be discarded once the toy is removed from the packaging.

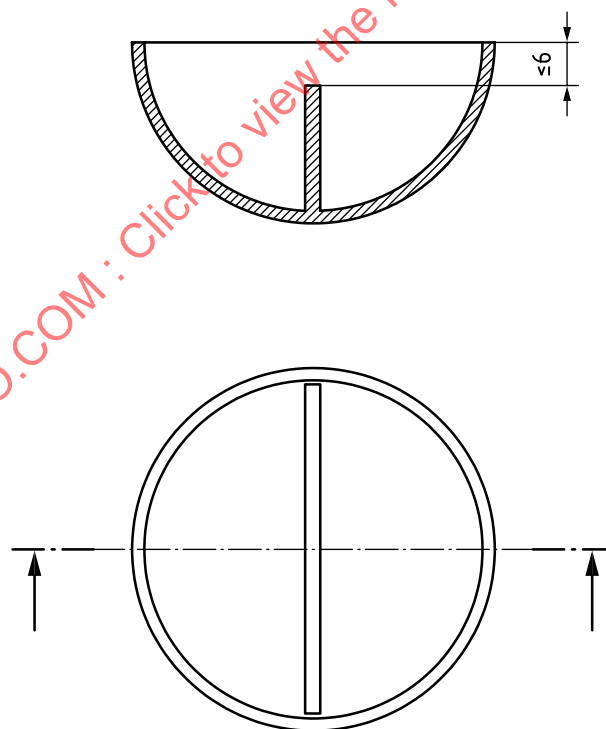
Dimensions in millimetres



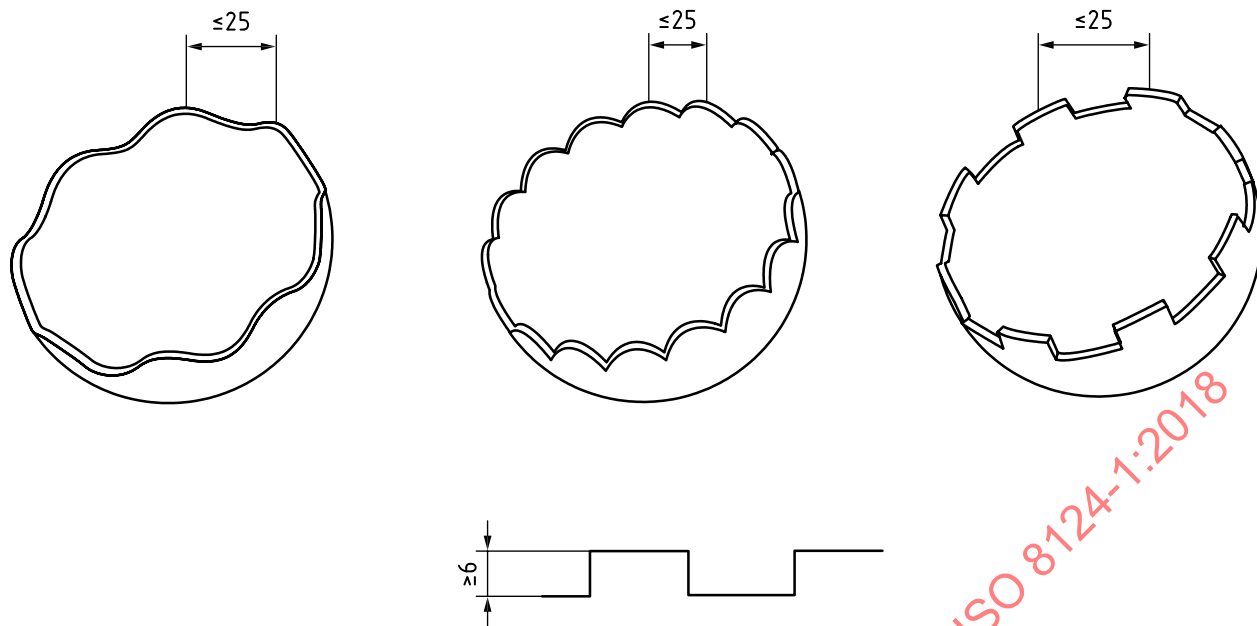
a) Openings in the base of the bowl



b) Opening placement



c) Rib-through-cup centre



d) Scalloped-edge pattern

Figure 15 — Examples of hemispheric-shaped toys

4.6 Edges

See [E.11](#).

4.6.1 Accessible sharp edges of glass or metal

The accessible sharp edges of glass or metal on toys shall fulfil the following requirements.

- Accessible edges on toys intended for children under 96 months shall not be hazardous sharp edges of glass or metal when tested in accordance with [5.8](#) (sharp-edge test).

If an accessible edge fails the sharp-edge test as given in [5.8](#), the edge shall be assessed to determine whether it presents an unreasonable risk of injury, taking into account the foreseeable use and intended age grade of the toy.

- Potentially sharp glass or metal edges shall be considered non-accessible if they lie adjacent to a surface of the test sample, and any gap between the edge and the adjacent surface does not exceed 0,5 mm (e.g. in lap joints and hemmed edges, see [Figure 3](#)).
- Edges of pieces intended to serve as electrical conductors and microscope slides and cover slips are considered as functional edges and do not require a warning.

4.6.2 Functional sharp edges

The requirements below apply to toys which include functional sharp edges.

- Toys intended for children under 36 months shall not have accessible hazardous functional sharp edges.
- Toys intended for children 36 months and over but under 96 months, which by reason of their function (e.g. functional toy scissors and functional toy tool kits) necessarily include a sharp edge and which do not include any non-functional sharp edges are exempt from [4.6](#) (edges) provided the packaging carries a warning (see [B.2.12](#), toys with functional sharp edges and functional sharp points, for guidance).

4.6.3 Edges on metal toys

Accessible metal edges, including those of holes and slots, on toys intended for children under 96 months shall be free of hazardous burrs and feathering or shall be hemmed, rolled or curled (see [Figure 3](#)) or shall incorporate a permanently affixed protective equipment or finish.

Regardless of the manner in which edges are finished, they shall be subject to the sharp-edge test as given in [5.8](#) (sharp-edge test).

4.6.4 Edges on moulded toys

Accessible edges, corners or mould parting areas of moulded toys intended for children under 96 months shall be free of hazardous sharp edges produced by burrs and flash or so protected that hazardous sharp edges are not accessible.

4.6.5 Edges on exposed bolts or threaded rods

Accessible ends of threaded bolts or threaded rods shall be free of sharp edges and burrs, or the ends shall be covered by smooth protective caps so that sharp edges and burrs are not accessible. Any protective caps used shall be subjected to the compression test in [5.24.2](#) (compression test), regardless of whether or not the protective cap is accessible to flat-surface contact during the appropriate test(s) in [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests). Protective caps shall also be subjected to [5.24.5](#) (torque test) followed by [5.24.6.1](#) (tension test).

4.7 Points

See [E.12](#).

4.7.1 Accessible sharp points

These requirements apply to toys having accessible sharp points

- a) Accessible points on toys intended for children under 96 months, shall not be hazardous sharp points when tested according to [5.9](#) (sharp-point test).

If an accessible point fails the sharp-point test as given in [5.9](#), the point shall be assessed to determine whether it presents an unreasonable risk of injury taking into account the foreseeable use and intended age grade of the toy.

Points of pencils and similar drawing implements are not considered sharp points.

- b) Potentially sharp points shall be considered non-accessible if they lie adjacent to a surface of the test sample and any gap between the point and the adjacent surface does not exceed 0,5 mm.
- c) Points, on toys intended for children under 36 months, whose largest cross-sectional dimension is 2 mm or less and which do not necessarily present a sharp point when tested in accordance with [5.9](#), are considered to be potentially hazardous sharp points. They shall therefore be assessed to determine whether or not they present an unreasonable risk of injury, taking into account the foreseeable use and intended age grade of the toy.

4.7.2 Functional sharp points

The requirements below apply to toys having functional sharp points.

- a) Toys intended for children under 36 months shall not have accessible hazardous functional sharp points.
- b) Toys intended for children 36 months and over but under 96 months, which by reason of their function necessarily present the hazard of sharp points and which do not have any non-functional sharp points are exempt from [4.7.1](#) (accessible sharp points) (e.g. a toy sewing machine with a

needle), provided the packaging carries a warning (see [B.2.12](#), toys with functional sharp edges and functional sharp points, for guidance).

4.7.3 Wooden toys

The accessible surfaces and edges of wood used in toys shall be free of splinters.

4.8 Projections

4.8.1 General requirements

See [E.13](#).

These requirements are intended to address the hazards associated with the users of toys falling on projections or on rigid components possibly causing skin puncture or internal injury.

If a projection presents a skin puncture hazard, the projection shall be protected by suitable means, such as turning back the end of a wire or by affixing a smoothly finished protective cap or cover, which effectively increases the surface area for potential contact with the skin. The protective cap or cover shall not become detached when tested in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests).

If a rigid handlebar presents a potential internal injury hazard or a skin puncture hazard, it shall be equipped with handle-grips with enlarged ends. Ends of tubes that present a potential internal injury hazard or a skin puncture hazard shall be equipped with end plugs or other means of protection at the end of the tube.

Handle grips, end plugs, and other protective devices shall not become detached when subjected to a removal force of 70 N.

Since this requirement relates to hazards arising from a child falling on a toy, only vertical or nearly vertical projections shall be evaluated. However, the toy and its projection shall be tested in the most onerous position.

Toys intended to be repeatedly assembled and taken apart shall have the individual pieces and fully assembled articles, as shown on packaging graphics, instructions, or other advertising, evaluated separately. The requirements for the assembled toy do not apply to toys for which the assembling makes up a significant part of the play value of the toy.

4.8.2 Special considerations for bath toy projections

Rigid projections on toys designed primarily for use in the bath tub pose a specific hazard that can result in serious penetration and impalement injuries. Design guidelines that intend to minimize penetration and impalement hazards are presented in [Annex F](#) (bath toy projection design guidelines)

As there are no objective means for determining conformance with these guidelines, they are not to be used to judge compliance with this document.

4.9 Metal wires and rods

See [E.14](#).

- a) Wires and other metallic components that are designed and intended to be bent, for example, to change the shape or position of a toy or part of a toy (e.g. in soft-filled toys) shall not break and produce hazardous sharp points, or protrude through any surface covering of the toy, when tested according to [5.24.8.2](#) (wires and other metallic components intended to be bent).
- b) Wires that are not designed to be bent, but are likely to occasionally or accidentally be bent during play, shall not break and produce hazardous sharp points, or protrude through any surface covering of the toy, when tested according to [5.24.8.3](#) (wires likely to be bent).

- c) The ends of spokes on toy umbrellas shall be protected. If the protection is removed when tested according to 5.24.6.4 (tension test for protective components) the ends of the spokes shall be free from sharp edges and sharp points when tested in accordance with 5.8 (sharp-edge test) and 5.9 (sharp-point test). Furthermore, if the protective components are removed by the tension test, the spokes shall have a minimum diameter of 2 mm and the ends shall be smooth, rounded and approximately spherical with no burrs.

4.10 Plastic film or plastic bags in packaging and in toys

See E.15.

These requirements do not apply to shrink film which is in the form of an overwrap which would normally be destroyed when the packaging is opened.

Flexible plastic film or flexible plastic bags without backing and with a minor dimension of > 100 mm and used in toys shall either:

- have an average thickness of $\geq 0,038$ mm and individual thickness of $\geq 0,032$ mm when tested in accordance with 5.10 (determination of thickness of plastic film and sheeting), or
- have perforations with well-defined holes (where material has been removed) of 1 % minimum area on any maximum area of dimensions 30 mm $\times$ 30 mm. See Figure 16.

NOTE The requirement in 4.10 b) can be fulfilled by having 3,4 mm diameter holes in a square grid pattern where the vertical and horizontal distance between the centre of two holes is 22,9 mm or less (the area of a 3,4 mm hole is larger than 9 mm² which is more than 1 % of 900 mm² (30 mm $\times$ 30 mm)).

For plastic balloons, the thickness requirement in a) applies to double layers of plastic sheeting (i.e. the thickness is measured without inflating or destroying the balloon).

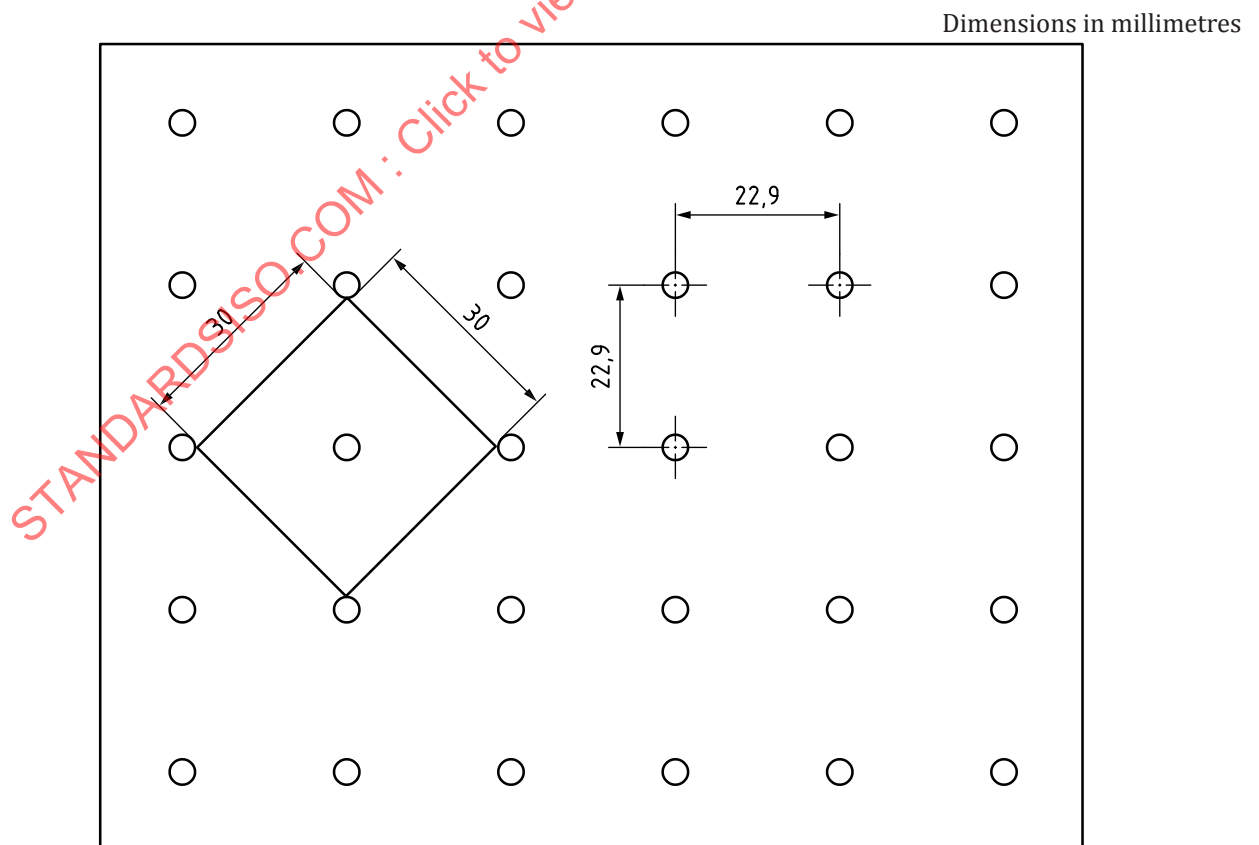


Figure 16 — Example of perforation pattern

4.11 Cords

4.11.1 General

See [E.16](#).

The requirements in [4.11](#) do not apply to:

- ropes and chains that are covered by the diameter requirements of ISO 8124-4 (e.g. climbing and swinging ropes);
- straps intended to be worn fully or partially around the neck (see [4.33](#), straps intended to be worn fully or partially around the neck);
- straps in safety harnesses;
- straps in imitation safety harnesses (e.g. on toy pushchairs);
- shoulder or waist straps (e.g. on toy bags, toy backpacks or toy fairy wings);
- handles (e.g. on toy bags, toy cradles, toy carry cots, or toy buckets and boxes);
- cords intended for pulling sledges or toboggans, intended for outdoor use on snow under adult supervision (see [4.34](#), sledges and toboggans with cords for pulling).

NOTE Straps in safety harnesses include straps for securing children to ride-on toys and seats.

The requirements from [4.11.2](#) to [4.11.8](#) do not apply to:

- toys intended to be strung across a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage. However, any elements hanging down from such toys that are intended to be within the reach of children are not exempt from these clauses and shall fulfil the applicable requirements;
- toys, intended to be attached to a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage, with cords which are intended to be out of reach of the children.

The requirements of [4.11.2](#) to [4.11.5](#) and [4.11.7](#) to [4.11.11](#) do not apply to electrical cables on toys intended for children 18 months and over; such electrical cables shall comply with [4.11.6](#).

4.11.2 Cords in toys intended for children under 18 months

4.11.2.1 Cords with the potential to tangle

Cords with the potential to tangle shall either:

- a) have a length not exceeding 220 mm when measured according to [5.11.2](#) (length of cords and electrical cables), or
- b) separate into parts when tested according to [5.11.3](#) (breakaway feature separation test). It shall be possible to join the parts after they have been separated without altering the characteristics of the joints (see [Figure 17](#)). In addition, any cord with the potential to tangle included with or attached to the toy after the breakaway has been separated shall continue to comply with the requirement of [4.11.2.1 a](#)).

Where two or more cords with the potential to tangle are attached to the toy in the same position (e.g. using the same fixing point or same stitching), the total of the two longest individual cord lengths, each measured from the fixing point, shall be considered as one cord length for the purpose of this requirement.

4.11.2.2 Other cords

Other cords included with or attached to toys, excluding pull toys, shall have a free length not exceeding 300 mm when measured according to 5.11.2 (length of cords and electrical cables). This requirement applies to any cords remaining attached to the toy or becoming separated from the toy after assessment against 4.11.2.1 b).

Where two or more cords are attached to the toy in the same position (e.g. using the same fixing point or same stitching), each cord length, measured from the fixing point, is considered a separate cord.

4.11.3 Cords in toys intended for children 18 months and over but under 36 months

4.11.3.1 Cords with the potential to tangle

Cords with the potential to tangle shall either:

- a) have a length not exceeding 300 mm when measured according to 5.11.2 (length of cords and electrical cables), or
- b) separate into parts when tested according to 5.11.3 (breakaway feature separation test). It shall be possible to join the parts after they have been separated without altering the characteristics of the joints (see Figure 17). In addition, any cord with the potential to tangle included with or attached to the toy after the breakaway has been separated shall continue to comply with the requirements of 4.11.3.1 a).

Where two or more cords with the potential to tangle are attached to the toy in the same position (e.g. using the same fixing point or same stitching), the total of the two longest individual cord lengths, each measured from the fixing point, shall be considered as one cord with their lengths combined for the purpose of this requirement.



Figure 17 — Example of a joint on cords

4.11.3.2 Other cords

Where other cords are included with or attached to toys (excluding pull toys) with a free length exceeding 300 mm, when measured according to 5.11.2 (length of cords and electrical cables), the toys and their packaging shall carry a warning (see B.2.23, toys with cords intended for children 18 months and over but under 36 months). This requirement applies to any cords remaining attached to toys after assessment against 4.11.3.1 b).

Where two or more cords are attached to the toy in the same position (e.g. using the same fixing point or same stitching), each cord length, measured from the fixing point, is considered a separate cord.

4.11.3.3 Other cords without a free end

Where other cords are included with or attached to toys and are without a free end and with a length exceeding 220 mm, but not exceeding 300 mm, the toys and their packaging shall carry a warning indicating that the toy is not suitable for children under the age of 18 months (see B.2.23, toys with cords intended for children 18 months and over but under 36 months).

4.11.4 Fixed loops and nooses intended for children under 36 months

Cords that comprise fixed loops or nooses on toys as received shall either:

- a) not permit the passage of the head probe (see [Figure 35](#)) when tested in accordance with [5.11.4](#) (test for loops and cords). Specifically, the loop shall not allow the head probe to be inserted so deep that it admits the base of the probe; or
- b) be separable such that the loop or noose is no longer intact, when tested according to [5.11.3](#) (breakaway feature separation test).

In addition, any cords with the potential to tangle attached to the toy after the breakaway has been separated and without a free end shall continue to comply with the requirement of [4.11.2.1 a\)](#) or [4.11.3.1 a\)](#), as appropriate, for the intended age grade of the toy.

Toys including components intended to create fixed loops and nooses shall include information in their instructions on the hazards of fixed loops and nooses, and provide breakaway features to enable the fixed loop or noose to be created in a manner that would comply with this requirement.

4.11.5 Cords on pull toys

Cords on pull toys intended for children under 36 months shall have a free length not exceeding 800 mm when measured according to [5.11.2](#) (length of cords and electrical cables).

4.11.6 Electrical cables

Electrical cables on toys longer than 300 mm, when measured according to [5.11.2](#) (length of cords and electrical cables), intended for children 18 months and over shall carry a warning (see [B.2.22](#), toys with electrical cables exceeding 300 mm in length). Electrical cables on toys intended for children under 18 months shall comply with [4.11](#), as applicable.

4.11.7 Diameter of certain cords intended for children under 36 months

Cords connected to a self-retraction mechanism and cords in pull toys shall have an average cross-sectional dimension of 1,5 mm or more when measured according to [5.11.1](#) (cords cross-sectional dimension).

4.11.8 Self-retracting cords intended for children under 36 months

The force of self-retraction mechanisms for cords in toys shall not retract the cord by more than 6 mm under any of the testing conditions specified in [5.11.5](#) (self-retracting cords).

4.11.9 Toys attached to or intended to be strung across, or otherwise attached to, a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage

4.11.9.1 Toys intended to be strung across a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage

Toys intended to be strung across a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage shall carry a warning (see [B.2.10](#), toys intended to be strung across a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage).

NOTE This requirement is intended to ensure that the message is available on the product during its foreseeable life.

4.11.9.2 Toys otherwise intended to be attached to a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage

Toys intended to be attached to, but not strung across, a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage, where any attached cords do not comply with the requirements of [4.11.2](#) to [4.11.8](#), shall bear a warning stating that they are to be affixed so that the cords are out of the reach of children and that they are to be

removed before the child can reach them (see [B.2.25](#), toys intended to be attached to a cradle, cot or perambulator and carriage).

The toy shall be accompanied by instructions which indicate how the toy is to be affixed out of reach of children.

4.11.10 Cords on toy bags

Toy bags made of impermeable material with an opening perimeter greater than 360 mm shall not have a drawstring or a cord as a means of closing (see also [4.10](#), plastic film or plastic bags in packaging and in toys).

4.11.11 Cords, strings and lines for flying toys

Hand-held cords, strings and lines over 1,8 m long, attached to toy kites or other flying toys, shall have an electrical resistance of more than $10^8 \Omega/\text{cm}$ when tested in accordance with [5.11.6](#) (electrical resistance of cords).

Toy kites and other flying toys shall carry a warning (see [B.2.16](#), toy kites, for guidance).

4.12 Folding mechanisms

See [E.17](#).

4.12.1 Toy pushchairs, perambulators and similar toys

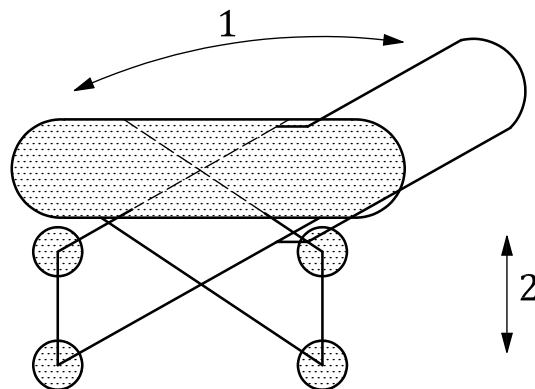
The requirements in [4.12.1](#) do not apply to toys with a potential sitting surface width of less than 140 mm.

Toy pushchairs, strollers, perambulators and similar toys with folding and sliding mechanisms shall conform to the following requirements.

- a) Toys with a handle or other structural member which can fold down over a child shall:
 - 1) have at least one main locking device and at least one secondary locking device, both of which act directly on the folding mechanism,
 - 2) have at least one of the locking devices which automatically engages when the toy is erected,
 - 3) not collapse and neither shall any of the locking devices fail or disengage, when the toy is tested in accordance with [5.22.2](#) (toy pushchairs and perambulators),
 - 4) be considered as having one locking device, if the toys comprise two devices of the same construction (e.g. locking rings), one on the left-hand side and one on the right-hand side,
 - 5) be subjected to the test given in [5.22.2](#) with one of the locking devices disengaged, if it is a toy pushchair or perambulator which can be partially erected without one of the locking devices being engaged.

NOTE 1 Partially erect means erected in such a way that the user might wrongly believe the toy to be fully erect.

NOTE 2 An example of a toy pushchair or perambulator covered by [4.12.1 a\)](#) is illustrated in [Figure 18](#).



Key

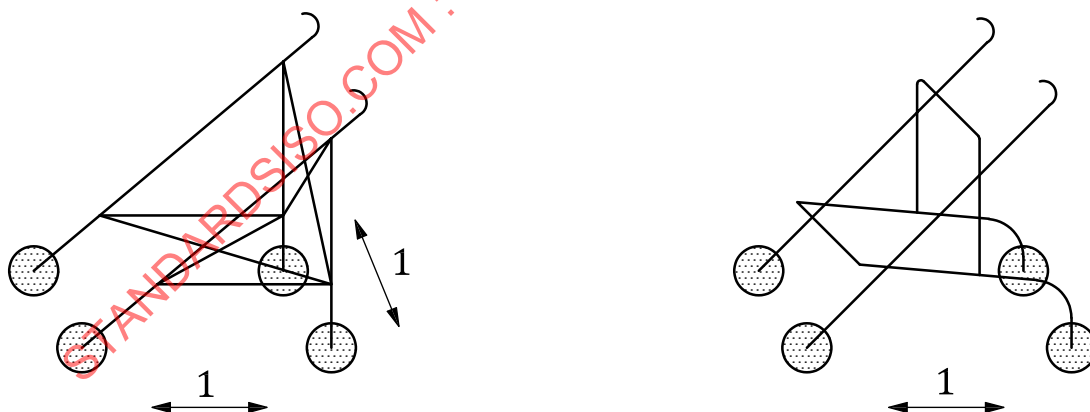
- 1 direction of handle movement
- 2 direction of chassis movement

Figure 18 — Toy pushchair or perambulator covered by 4.12.1 a)

- b) Toy pushchairs and perambulators that do not present a hazard of a handle or other structural member folding down over a child shall:
- 1) have at least a locking device or a safety stop, which may be manual in operation,
 - 2) not collapse and neither shall the locking device or safety stop fail or disengage, when tested according to 5.22.2 (toy pushchairs and perambulators),
 - 3) be subjected to the test given in 5.22.2 if it is a toy pushchair or perambulator which can be partially erected without a locking device being engaged (see Note 1).

NOTE 1 Partially erect means erected in such a way that the user might wrongly believe the toy to be fully erect.

NOTE 2 Examples of toy pushchairs and perambulators covered by 4.12.1 b) are illustrated in Figure 19.



Key

- 1 direction of chassis movement

Figure 19 — Toy pushchairs covered by 4.12.1 b)

4.12.2 Other toys with folding mechanisms

See E.18.

Play furniture and other toys in which a folding mechanism, arm or brace is capable of supporting a child or a comparable mass shall either:

- a) have a safety stop or locking device to prevent unexpected or sudden movement or collapse of the toy. The toy shall not collapse when tested in accordance with [5.22.3](#) (other toys with folding mechanisms), or
- b) have adequate clearance between moving parts to protect the fingers and toes against crushing or laceration in the event of sudden movement or collapse of the toy. If it is possible to insert a 5 mm diameter rod between moving parts, it shall also be possible to insert a 12 mm diameter rod.

4.12.3 Hinge-line clearance

See [E.19](#).

Toys having a gap or clearance along the hinge line between a stationary portion and a movable portion which weighs more than 0,25 kg, shall be so constructed that if the accessible gap at the hinge line will admit a 5 mm diameter rod, it shall also admit a 12 mm diameter rod at all positions of the hinge.

4.13 Holes, clearances and accessibility of mechanisms

4.13.1 Circular holes in rigid materials

See [E.20](#).

For toys intended for children under 60 months, if an accessible circular hole in any rigid material less than 1,58 mm in thickness can admit a 6 mm diameter rod to a depth of 10 mm or greater, it shall also admit a 12 mm diameter rod.

4.13.2 Accessible clearances for movable segments

See [E.21](#).

For toys intended for children under 96 months, if accessible clearances for movable segments can admit a 5 mm diameter rod, they shall also admit a 12 mm diameter rod.

4.13.3 Chains or belts in ride-on toys

See [E.22](#).

Power transmission chains and belts in ride-on toys shall have a shield from, and including, the driving chain- or belt-wheel to, and including, the driven chain- or belt-wheel at the side(s) where the limb of a child is nearest the chain or belt (see [Figure 20](#), side A). There shall also be a shield around the driving chain- or belt-wheel on any side (see [Figure 20](#), side B) where the chain or belt is separated from the limb of the child (e.g. by a frame on a bicycle).

NOTE A toy could have two sides "A".

The shield shall be such that the chain or belt and any chain- or belt-wheels are not accessible from side A and that the junction between the chain or belt and the chain- or belt-wheel is not accessible from side B (if any) when tested according to [5.7](#) (accessibility of a part or component).

It shall not be possible to remove the shield without the use of a tool.

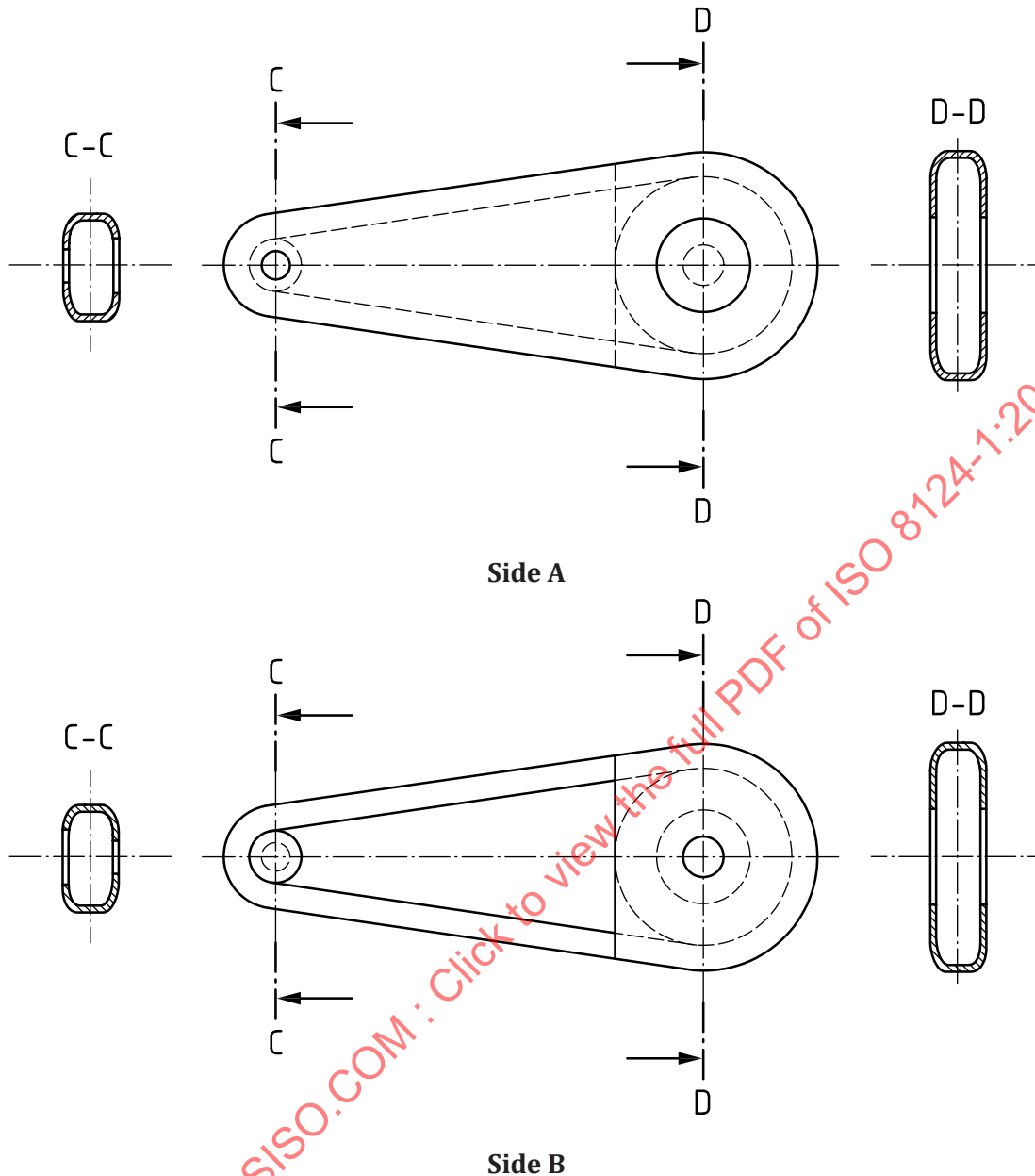


Figure 20 — Propelling chains and chain shields

4.13.4 Other driving mechanisms

See [E.23](#).

Clockwork, battery-operated, inertial, or other power-driven mechanisms in toys shall be so enclosed that they do not expose accessible sharp edges or sharp points or otherwise present a hazard of crushing the fingers or other parts of the body.

4.13.5 Winding keys

See [E.24](#).

This requirement applies to toys intended for children under 36 months which use winding keys that rotate as the mechanism unwinds. The requirement applies to keys with flat plates attached to the stem, and which protrude from a rigid surface of the body of the toy.

If the clearance between the flukes of the key and the body of the toy can admit a 5 mm diameter rod, it shall also admit a 12 mm diameter rod at all positions of the key. For keys covered by this requirement, there shall be no opening in the flukes of the key which can admit a 5 mm diameter rod.

4.14 Springs

See [E.25](#).

Springs shall comply with the following:

- a) Spiral springs shall not be accessible if the gap between two consecutive spirals is greater than 3 mm in any position of use.
- b) Extension helical springs shall not be accessible if the gap between two consecutive turns is greater than 3 mm when the spring is subjected to a tensile force of 40 N.

This requirement does not apply to springs which do not essentially return to their original position after unloading.

- c) Compression helical springs shall not be accessible if the gap between two consecutive turns is greater than 3 mm at rest and the spring, when the toy is used, can be subjected to a compression force of 40 N or more.

This requirement does not apply to springs which do not essentially return to their original position after loading with a force of 40 N, nor to springs wound around a second component of the toy (for example a guiding rod) so that it is not possible to insert the accessibility probe A (see [5.7](#), accessibility of a part or component) between consecutive coils further than 5 mm.

4.15 Stability and overload requirements

4.15.1 Stability of ride-on toys and seats

The requirements in [4.15.1.1](#) to [4.15.1.3](#) apply to ride-on toys, rocking toys (e.g. rocking horses) and stationary toys with seats, such as play furniture intended for children under 60 months. Ride-on toys of spherical, cylindrical or other shapes, which do not normally have a stable base (for example toy bicycles and similar toys) are not covered by these requirements.

NOTE Stability requirements for toy scooters with a stable base are given in [4.30.4](#) (stability).

4.15.1.1 Sideways stability, feet available for stabilization

See [E.26](#).

Ride-on toys and stationary toys with seats, where the height of the seat from the ground is 27 cm or more and where the feet and/or legs of the child are unrestricted in their sideways motion and thus are available for stabilization, shall not tip over when tested in accordance with [5.12.2](#) (sideways stability test, feet available for stabilization).

4.15.1.2 Sideways stability, feet unavailable for stabilization

See [E.26](#).

Ride-on toys and stationary toys with seats, where the feet and/or legs of the child are restricted in their sideways motion, such as by the enclosed sides of a toy automobile, shall not tip over when tested in accordance with [5.12.3](#) (sideways stability test, feet unavailable for stabilization).

4.15.1.3 Fore and aft stability

See [E.27](#).

Ride-on toys and stationary toys with seats, where the rider cannot easily use his/her legs for stabilization, shall not tip forward or backward when tested in accordance with [5.12.4](#) (fore and aft stability test).

4.15.2 Overload requirements for ride-on toys and seats

See [E.28](#).

Ride-on toys, stationary toys with seats and toys designed to support all or part of the mass of a child shall not collapse when tested in accordance with [5.12.5](#) (overload test for ride-on toys and seats) and [5.24.4](#) (dynamic strength test for wheeled ride-on toys other than toy scooters). The requirements in [4.15.2](#) do not apply to toy scooters (which are instead covered by the requirements in [4.30.3](#), strength).

Manufacturers are recommended to consider the strength of the seat and seat pillar under dynamic conditions.

4.15.3 Stability of stationary floor toys

See [E.29](#).

Stationary floor toys greater than 760 mm in height and weighing more than 4,5 kg shall not tip over when tested in accordance with [5.12.6](#) (stability test of stationary floor toys).

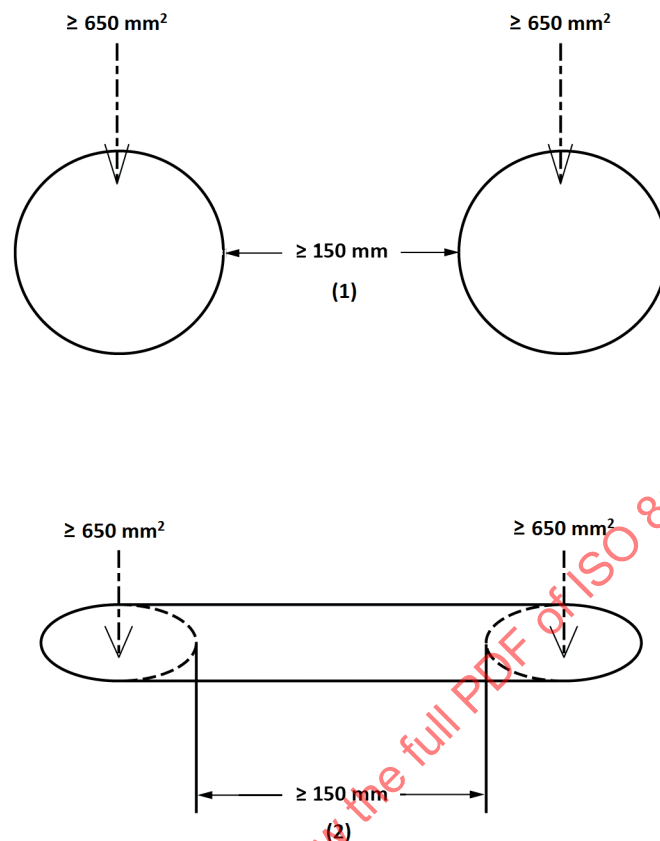
4.16 Enclosures

See [E.30](#).

4.16.1 Ventilation

Any toy, made of impermeable material and having a door or lid, which encloses a continuous volume greater than 0,03 m³ and in which all internal dimensions are 150 mm or more, shall provide means for breathing by the incorporation of unobstructed ventilation openings. These ventilation openings shall consist of a minimum of either two openings, each having a total area of at least 650 mm² and placed at least 150 mm apart, or one opening which is the equivalent of the two 650 mm² openings expanded to include the separation area, provided this leaves opening areas of 650 mm² on either side of a 150 mm spacing (see [Figure 21](#)).

The ventilation opening shall remain unobstructed when the toy is placed on the floor in any position and adjacent to two vertical plane surfaces meeting at a 90° angle, so as to simulate the corner of a room. If a permanent partition or bars (two or more) effectively limit the continuous space by making the largest internal dimension less than 150 mm, the ventilation opening shall not be required.

**Key**

- 1 two openings
- 2 single opening

Figure 21 — Example of ventilation openings**4.16.2 Closures****4.16.2.1 Lids, doors and similar devices**

Closures, such as lids, covers and doors or devices similar to enclosures shall not be fitted with automatic locking devices.

Closures shall be of a type which can be opened with a force $\leq 45 \text{ N}$ when tested in accordance with [5.13.1](#) (closures).

This requirement notably precludes the use of buttons, zips and similar fastenings on lids, covers and doors.

4.16.2.2 Lid support for toy chests and similar toys

The requirements for lid support for toy chests and similar toys are the following.

- a) Toy chests and similar toys with vertically opening hinged lids shall be provided with lid-support mechanisms to prevent sudden collapse or dropping of the lid. The lid-support mechanism shall support the lid so that at no position in the arc of travel of the lid, from within 50 mm of the fully

closed position through an arc not to exceed 60° from the fully closed position, shall it drop more than 12 mm under the influence of its own mass, except in the last 50 mm of travel. The test shall be conducted in accordance with [5.13.2.1](#) (lid support).

The lid-support mechanism shall comply with this requirement before and after being subjected to 7 000 opening and closing cycles, as described in [5.13.2.2](#) (durability test for toy chest lids).

- b) The lid-support mechanism shall not require adjustment by the consumer to ensure adequate lid support nor shall it require adjustment in order to comply with [4.16.2.2](#) a) after being cycled in accordance with [5.13.2.2](#).
- c) The lid and lid-support mechanism shall comply with the requirements in [4.12](#) (folding mechanism).
- d) Toy chests shall be accompanied by instructions for proper assembly and maintenance (see [B.3.4](#), toy chests, for guidance).

4.16.3 Toys that enclose the head

Toys that enclose the head, such as space helmets, and which are made of impermeable material shall provide means for breathing by the incorporation of unobstructed ventilation areas close to the mouth and nose area. These ventilation areas shall consist of a minimum of either two holes, each hole having a total area of at least 650 mm² and placed at least 150 mm apart, or one opening which is equivalent to the two 650 mm² holes expanded to include the separation area (see [Figure 21](#)).

4.17 Simulated protective equipment, such as helmets, hats and goggles

See [E.31](#).

All rigid toys that cover the face, such as goggles, space helmets or face shields, when tested in accordance with [5.14](#) (impact test for toys that cover the face), shall not produce sharp edges, sharp points or loose parts which could enter the eye. This applies to toys with cut-out eye holes as well as items that cover the eyes.

Toys that simulate safety protective equipment and are intended to be worn by children (examples include but are not limited to construction helmets, sports helmets and fire-fighter helmets) and their packaging shall carry a warning (see [B.2.11](#), simulated protective equipment, for guidance).

4.18 Projectile toys

See [E.32](#).

4.18.1 General

- a) The requirements of [4.18.2](#) a), b), c) (projectiles) and [4.18.3](#) b) to d) (projectile toys with stored energy) do not apply to projectiles where the maximum range of the discharged projectile is 300 mm or less when measured in accordance with [5.35](#) (determination of projectile range).
- b) The requirement of [4.18.3](#) a) does not apply to projectile toys for children 3 years and over with a range of 100 mm or less when measured in accordance with [5.35](#) (determination of projectile range).
- c) The requirements of [4.18.2](#), [4.18.3](#) and [4.18.4](#) do not apply to:
 - components that function as projectiles which are permanently enclosed within a toy unless they are liberated when the outer container is tested according to [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests);
 - ground based toys propelled along a track or launched onto another surface.

NOTE These are not considered to be projectile toys even if they include an element of motion in free flight, for example leaps between tracks or surfaces.

4.18.2 Projectiles

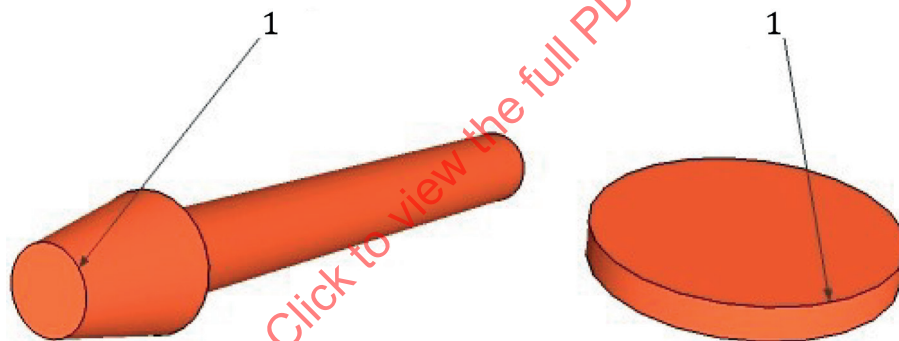
Projectile toys shall conform to the following requirements:

- a) Tips or leading edges on rigid projectiles shall not protrude beyond the depth of the gauge shown in [Figure 54](#) when tested according to [5.36](#) (tip assessment of rigid projectiles).
- b) The leading edge(s) of a projectile, as well as any corners that are adjacent to the leading edge(s), shall be smooth and free of points, burrs, flash or similar projections.
- c) For rigid projectiles discharged by projectile toys with stored energy, the corners of the projectile that are adjacent to the leading edge(s) shall have rounded edges. For purposes of this requirement a radius of 0,25 mm shall be considered sufficient. This requirement does not apply to projectiles made from paper or paperboard.

NOTE There may be multiple leading edges that require evaluation, especially in situations where the projectile may travel in irregular or unpredictable orientations (e.g. tumbling).

To determine if a leading edge and/or adjacent corner can strike the eye, the spherical shape of the eyeball should be considered, as well as the size and shape of the projectile relative to the eye, the regularity or predictability of the flight path, and any other relevant factors.

See [Figure 22](#) for examples of corners adjacent to leading edges.

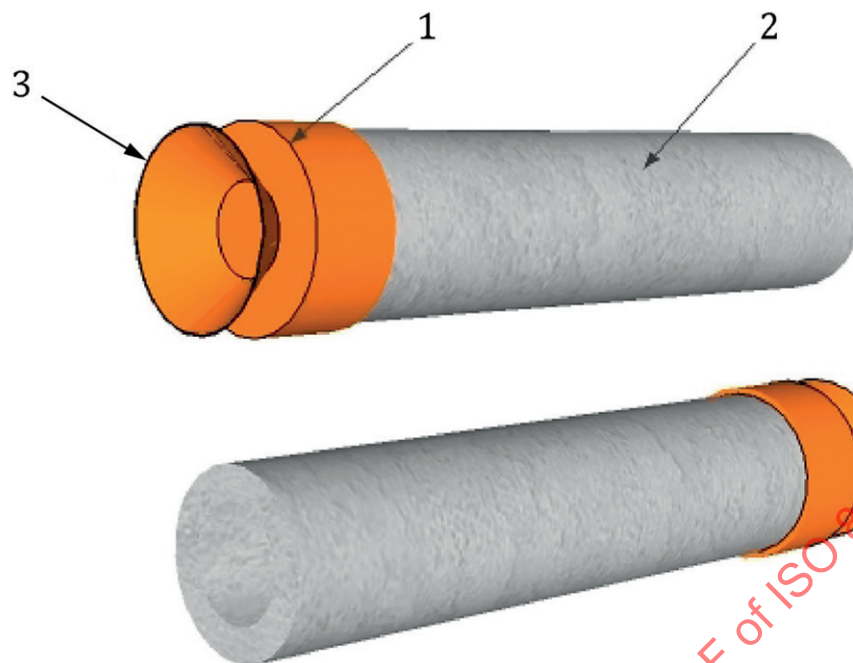


Key

- 1 corners adjacent to leading edges

Figure 22 — Examples of corners adjacent to leading edges on missile and disc-type projectiles

- d) Projectiles with a suction cup as a contact surface shall have a length of 57 mm or more when measured according to [5.37](#) (length of suction cup projectiles) before and after testing according to [5.24.5](#) (torque test) and [5.24.6.5](#) (tension test for a projectile with a suction cup). This requirement does not apply to:
 - projectiles with a suction cup that does not pass entirely through test template C when tested according to [5.4](#) (small balls test), or
 - foam shaft projectiles which are 57 mm or more in the as received state when measured according to [5.37](#), and where the suction cup has a diameter, measured in the relaxed state, that is less than or equal to the diameter of the foam shaft (see [Figure 23](#)).



Key

- 1 plastic collar
- 2 foam
- 3 suction cup

Figure 23 — Foam projectile with suction cup diameter less than or equal to the diameter of foam shaft

The requirement of [4.18.2 d\)](#) applies to both suction cups that have been separately affixed to the shaft and to those that are integral with the shaft (i.e. one-piece mouldings).

- e) Suction cups on projectiles with a suction cup as a contact surface shall not detach when tested according to [5.24.5](#) and [5.24.6.5](#) unless:
 - the detached suction cup does not pass entirely through test template C when tested according to [5.4](#), and the exposed shaft end complies with [4.8](#) (projections), or
 - the suction cup is on a foam projectile where the suction cup diameter, when measured in the relaxed state, is less than or equal to the diameter of the foam shaft. See [Figure 23](#).

The requirement of [4.18.2 e\)](#) applies to both suction cups that have been separately affixed to the shaft and to those that are integral with the shaft (i.e. one-piece mouldings).

4.18.3 Projectile toys with stored energy

Projectile toys with stored energy shall conform to the following requirements:

- a) Projectiles shall not, whatever their orientation, fit entirely into the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test). This requirement applies before and after testing in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse testing) and [5.15.2](#) (wall impact test for projectiles). This requirement applies to projectile toys intended for children 3 years and over unless excluded by [4.18.1 b\)](#) (general).

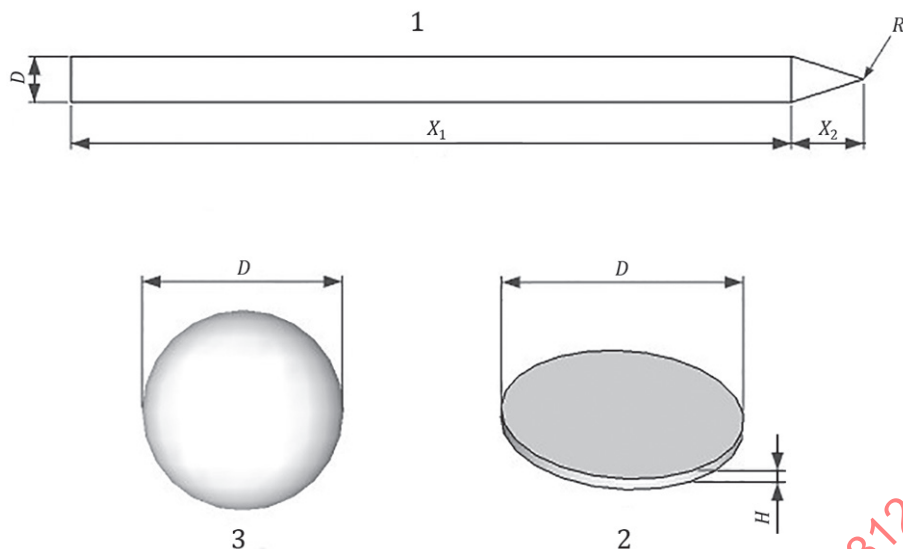
This requirement does not apply to:

- small parts that are released after testing in accordance with [5.24](#) and [5.15.2](#) that cannot be discharged or are unable to travel a distance greater than 100 mm when measured in accordance with [5.35](#) (determination of projectile range);
 - small parts of foam that are released from projectiles whose shafts are completely made of foam following testing in accordance with [5.24](#) and [5.15.2](#).
- b) Projectiles with a kinetic energy greater than 0,08 J when tested according to [5.15.1](#) (kinetic energy of projectiles) shall:
- have a contact surface(s) made of a resilient material, and
 - be accompanied by a warning about aiming at the eyes or face [see [B.2.15](#) a), projectile toys, for guidance]. This requirement only applies to projectiles that might reasonably be able to be aimed at the face (see [E.32](#), projectile toys), and
 - have a kinetic energy per unit area not greater than 2 500 J/m² when tested according to [5.15.1.3.3](#) (determination of kinetic energy per area of contact).
- c) Where a protective cap, cover or tip is used it shall either:
- not become detached from the projectile when tested in accordance with [5.24.5](#) (torque test) and [5.24.6.4](#) (tension test for protective components), or
 - if the protective cap, cover or tip becomes detached and if any resulting component can still be discharged from the discharge mechanism, the toy shall continue to comply with the requirements of [4.18.3](#).
- d) When tested in accordance with [5.15.2](#), projectiles shall not produce a hazardous sharp edge or a hazardous sharp point and shall continue to meet the requirements of [4.18.3](#).
- e) The discharge mechanism shall be designed so that it is unable to launch the improvised projectiles, specified in [Figure 24](#) and [Table 1](#), in a manner determined to be hazardous. The discharge mechanism shall be assessed in the form in which it is supplied in the toy, i.e. there shall be no user modifications.

NOTE Improvised projectiles that travel a distance of 300 mm or less when discharged are not considered to be hazardous [see [4.18.1](#) a)].

When evaluating the ability of a discharge mechanism to launch improvised projectiles in a hazardous manner, consideration should be given to the following factors:

- the repeatability and ease of loading and then launching the improvised projectile;
- the orientation of the discharge mechanism;
- the distance travelled by the improvised projectile;
- other factors considered to be relevant.

**Key**

- 1 cylindrical shaft
 2 disc
 3 sphere

Figure 24 — Improvised projectiles**Table 1 — Dimensions of improvised projectiles shown in Figure 24**

Dimensions in millimetres

Designation	Name	Material	Diameter <i>D</i>	Shaft length <i>X</i> ₁	Length of cone <i>X</i> ₂	Radius of tip ^a <i>R</i>	Thickness <i>H</i>
Cylindrical Shafts							
A	Pencil	Hardwood	7	155	15	0,5	
B	Long nail / pen refill	Aluminium	3	100	5	0,1	
C	Pen refill	Aluminium	3	50	5	0,1	
D	Short nail / toothpick	Aluminium	1,5	50	2,3	0,05	
E	Toothpick	Aluminium	1,5	25	2,3	0,05	
Spheres							
F	Steel ball	Steel	8				
G	Small marble	Glass	16				
H	Large marble	Glass	25				
Discs							
I	Small coin	Steel	15				1,5
J	Medium coin	Steel	20				2
K	Medium/large coin	Steel	25				3
L	Large coin	Steel	30				3

^a Radius on shaft tips are non-critical dimensions.**4.18.4 Projectile toys without stored energy**

Projectile toys without stored energy that might reasonably be able to be launched at the face, should be accompanied by instructions for use, which draw attention to the hazards of aiming at eyes or face

[see [B.2.15 b](#)), projectile toys]. This requirement does not apply to projectile toys intended to be thrown towards people, e.g. flying discs, balls and similar objects.

4.18.4.1 Mouth-actuated projectile toys

Mouth-actuated projectile toys shall not permit the intended projectile to pass through the mouthpiece when tested according to [5.20](#) (durability of mouth-actuated toys).

4.18.4.2 Projectiles in the form of a dart

Projectiles in the form of a dart shall conform to the following requirements:

- a) When measured in accordance with [5.15.1.3.3 a](#)) to e) (determination of the kinetic energy per area of contact), the contact area of the dart shall be at least 3 cm².
- b) The dart shall either:
 - be provided with a protective cap, cover or tip that is integral with the front end of the shaft, or
 - have a blunted front end to which a protective cap, cover or tip is attached, or
 - be made of a resilient material, unless it is reliant on magnetic forces.
- c) After testing in accordance with [5.24.5](#) (torque test) and [5.24.6.4](#) (tension test for protective components) projectiles in the form of a dart with a protective cap, cover or tip shall conform with at least one of the following requirements:
 - the protective cap, cover or tip shall not become detached from the projectile, or
 - if the protective cap, cover or tip becomes detached from the projectile, the projectile shall not be capable of being discharged by the discharge mechanism, or
 - if the protective cap, cover or tip becomes detached from the projectile and the projectile is made of a resilient material, it shall continue to have a contact area of at least 3 cm² when measured in accordance with [5.15.1.3.3 a](#)) to e).

4.18.4.3 Arrows (e.g. bow and arrow set)

Projectiles in the form of an arrow with a kinetic energy greater than 0,08 J when tested in accordance with [5.15.1](#) (kinetic energy of projectiles) shall have a maximum kinetic energy per area of contact not greater than 2 500 J/m² when determined in accordance with [5.15.1.3.3](#) (determination of kinetic energy per area of contact).

After testing in accordance with [5.15.2](#) (wall impact test for projectiles), a projectile in the form of an arrow shall not produce a hazardous sharp edge or hazardous sharp point and shall continue to meet the requirements of [4.18.4](#) (projectile toys without stored energy).

Projectiles in the form of an arrow shall also:

- a) be provided with a protective cap, cover or tip that is integral with the front end of the shaft, or
- b) have a blunted front end to which a protective cap, cover or tip is attached, or
- c) be made of a resilient material, unless it is reliant on magnetic forces.

After testing in accordance with [5.24.5](#) (torque test) and [5.24.6.4](#) (tension test for protective components) projectiles in the form of an arrow with a protective cap, cover or tip shall conform to at least one of the following requirements:

- the protective cap, cover or tip shall not become detached from the projectile, or

- if the protective cap, cover or tip becomes detached from the projectile, the projectile shall not be capable of being discharged by the discharge mechanism, or
- projectiles in the form of an arrow with a kinetic energy greater than 0,08 J when tested in accordance with [5.15.1](#) (kinetic energy of projectiles) shall have a maximum kinetic energy per area of contact not greater than 2 500 J/m² when determined in accordance with [5.15.1.3.3](#) (determination of kinetic energy per area of contact).

4.19 Rotors and propellers

See [E.33](#).

These requirements do not apply to:

- rotors and propellers that normally rotate in the vertical plane, e.g. a propeller on an aeroplane or certain remote controlled flying toys, or
- rotors and propellers on projectiles that have a maximum range of 300 mm or less when measured in accordance with [5.35](#) (determination of projectile range).

Rotors and propellers powered by electrical, spring or inertial energy and that take off into free flight shall be designed to minimize the potential of rotating blades to cause injury. For example, this may be accomplished by one or more of the following:

- a) the design of the rotor or propeller shall prevent access to the blade ends during operation;
- b) the blade ends shall be “clutched” or loosely attached to the rotor so that the ends are not directly powered by the rotor drive;
- c) rotors or propellers shall be designed so that the leading edges are protected with a resilient material.

Examples of designs that achieve these conditions are given in [Figure E.2](#).

4.20 Aquatic toys

See [E.34](#).

All air inlets of inflatable aquatic toys shall have non-return valves with stoppers permanently attached to the toy.

When the toy is inflated, the stopper shall be capable of being pushed into the toy so that it does not stand more than 5 mm from the surface of the toy.

Advertising copy or graphics shall not state or imply that a child will be safe with such a toy if left unsupervised.

Aquatic toys shall carry a warning in accordance with [B.2.6](#) (aquatic toys).

4.21 Braking

See [E.35](#).

The braking requirements for toys are the following.

- a) Mechanically or electrically propelled ride-on toys with a free-wheeling facility in accordance with [5.16.1](#) (determination of free-wheeling facility)
 - shall have a braking device,
 - when tested in accordance with [5.16.2](#) (brake performance for mechanically or electrically powered ride-on toys other than toy bicycles) shall not move more than 5 cm,

- for such toys which have a mass of 30 kg or more, it shall be possible to lock the brake (parking brake).
- b) Electrically propelled ride-on toys shall be operated by means of a switch which cuts off the power automatically when it is released, without tilting the toy. Application of the brakes shall cut power automatically to the drive.

Braking requirements in [4.21 a\)](#) and [4.21 b\)](#) do not apply to:

- toys where the hands or feet provide the motive power to the driving wheel or wheels via direct transmission (e.g. pedal cars, tricycles);
- electrically propelled ride-on toys which are propelled at a maximum speed of 1 m/s unloaded, having a seat height of less than 300 mm and in which the feet are free;
- toy bicycles (see [4.22.3](#), braking requirements).

4.22 Toy bicycles

See [4.13.3](#) and [E.36](#).

4.22.1 Instructions for use

Toy bicycles shall be accompanied by assembly and maintenance instructions. The potential dangers of riding toy bicycles and precautions to be taken shall be brought to the attention of the parents or carers (see [B.2.17](#), toy bicycles, for guidance).

NOTE Requirements for bicycles with a maximum saddle height between 435 mm and 635 mm are given in ISO 8098.

4.22.2 Determination of maximum saddle height

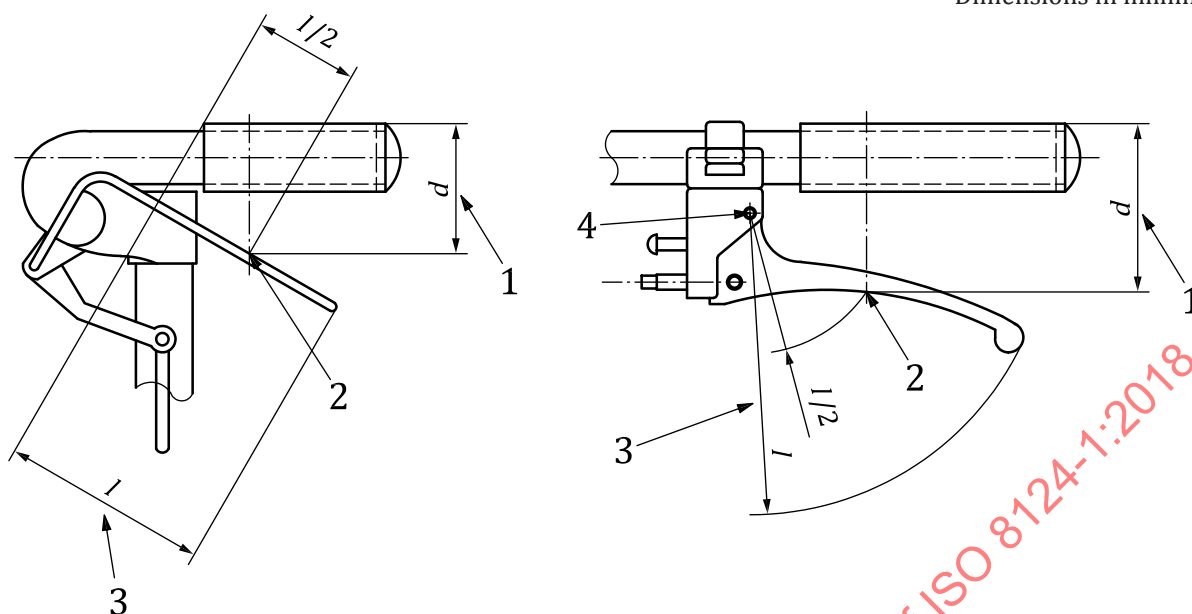
The seat pillar shall have a permanent mark that indicates the minimum insertion depth of the pillar into the frame. The minimum insertion mark shall be positioned at a distance equal to or greater than two and a half times the diameter of the pillar measured from the bottom of the full diameter of the pillar, and shall not affect the seat pillar strength.

4.22.3 Braking requirements

Toy bicycles with a free-wheeling facility in accordance with [5.16.1](#) (determination of free-wheeling facility) shall be equipped with a braking system which operates on the rear wheel.

For handbrakes, the brake lever dimension, d , measured at the midpoint of the lever as shown in [Figure 25](#) shall not exceed 60 mm. The range of adjustment on an adjustable lever shall permit this dimension to be attained. The lever length, l , shall be ≥ 80 mm.

When tested in accordance with [5.16.3](#) (brake performance for toy bicycles), the toy shall not move more than 5 cm.

**Key**

- 1 brake lever dimension, d
- 2 midpoint of lever
- 3 lever length, l
- 4 pivot

Figure 25 — Handbrake lever dimensions**4.23 Speed limitation of electrically driven ride-on toys**

See [E.37](#).

Electrically driven ride-on toys shall have a maximum speed of 8 km/h when tested in accordance with [5.17](#) (determination of speed of electrically driven ride-on toys).

4.24 Toys containing a heat source

This requirement does not cover burners in chemistry sets or related experimental kits, or light bulbs and similar items.

When tested in accordance with [5.18](#) (determination of temperature increases):

- a) toys containing a heat source shall not ignite when used at the maximum input;
- b) the rise in temperature of handles, knobs and similar parts which are likely to be touched by hand shall not exceed the following values:
 - parts made of metal 25 K
 - parts made of glass or porcelain 30 K
 - parts made of plastics or wood 35 K
- c) the rise in temperature of other accessible parts of the toy shall not exceed the following values:
 - parts made of metal 45 K
 - parts made of other materials 55 K

NOTE A temperature difference of 1 K equals a temperature difference of 1 °C.

4.25 Liquid-filled toys

See [E.38](#).

Upon completion of any relevant tests in accordance with [Clause 5](#) (test methods), liquid-filled toys with non-accessible liquid shall be tested according to [5.19](#) (leakage of liquid-filled toys) and there shall be no leakage of the contents which could result in a potential hazard.

Liquid-filled teething toys and liquid-filled teething toys shall be marked with a warning not to be placed in a freezer compartment (see [B.3.5](#), liquid-filled teething toys and liquid-filled teething toys, for guidance).

4.26 Mouth-actuated toys

See [E.39](#).

Mouth-actuated toys shall conform to the following requirements.

- a) Mouth-actuated toys and removable mouthpieces of mouth-actuated toys shall not fit entirely in the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test).
- b) Non-detachable mouthpieces of mouth-actuated toys, if detached when tested in accordance with [5.24.5](#) (torque test) and [5.24.6.1](#) (tension test, general procedure), shall not fit entirely in the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#).
- c) Mouth-actuated toys which contain loose components such as spheres in a whistle or reeds in a noisemaker shall not, when tested in accordance with [5.20](#) (durability of mouth-actuated toys), release any objects that fit entirely in the small parts cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#).
- d) Removable or non-detachable mouthpieces fitted to balloons shall conform to the requirements in [4.26 a\)](#) and [4.26 b\)](#) (see also [4.5.6](#), balloons).

4.27 Toy roller skates, toy inline skates and toy skateboards

Toy roller skates, toy inline skates and toy skateboards are products that are intended for children with a mass of 20 kg maximum.

Toy roller skates, toy inline skates and toy skateboards shall carry a warning advising that protective equipment be worn and that the product is intended for children with a mass of 20 kg maximum (see [B.2.14](#), toy roller skates, toy inline skates and toy skateboards, for guidance).

4.28 Percussion caps specifically designed for use in toys

See [E.40](#).

Assuming reasonably foreseeable use, percussion caps specifically designed for use in toys shall not produce flames, glowing parts or other debris which are potential eye injury hazards.

The packaging of percussion caps shall carry a warning (see [B.2.18](#), percussion caps, for guidance).

4.29 Acoustic requirements

See [E.42](#).

When tested in accordance with [5.25](#) (determination of sound pressure levels), toys that are designed to emit sound shall conform to the following requirements.

- a) The A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} , of sounds produced by close-to-the-ear toys shall not exceed 65 dB.

- b) The A-weighted maximum sound pressure level, L_{pAFmax} , of toys where the sound is caused as a result of the movement imparted on the toy by the child (e.g. a toy vehicle with a sound-making mechanism attached to an axle) shall not exceed 85 dB.
- c) The A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} , produced by all toys not covered by a) and b) above shall not exceed 85 dB.
- d) The C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , produced by close-to-the-ear toys shall not exceed 110 dB.
- e) The C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , produced by toys, other than close-to-the-ear toys and toys using percussion caps or other explosive action, shall not exceed 115 dB.
- f) The C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , produced by toys using percussion caps or other explosive action shall not exceed 125 dB.
- g) If the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , produced by toys using percussion caps or other explosive action exceeds 115 dB, the potential danger to hearing shall be drawn to the attention of the user. See [B.2.19](#) (toys which produce high peak sound pressure levels).

The requirements in this subclause do not apply to:

- sounds produced by mouth-actuated toys where the sound pressure level is determined by the blowing action of the child (e.g. whistles and imitation musical instruments, such as trumpets and flutes);
- sounds such as those produced by xylophones, bells, drums and squeeze toys where the sound pressure level is determined by the muscular action of the child. This exemption does not apply to rattles, which are subject to the C-weighted peak requirement in [4.29 e\)](#);
- sounds produced by radios, MP3 players, CD players and other similar electronic toys where the sound output is dependent on the content of removable or re-writeable media such as discs, flash cards, or internet downloaded content;
- sounds produced by toys that are connected to or interfaced with non-toy external devices, such as televisions and computers, where the sound pressure level is determined by the external device;
- sound emitted from earphones/headphones;
- sounds produced by toys that reproduce or electronically or mechanically alter the child's voice, such as walkie-talkies, recording devices, megaphones and kazoos;
- sounds quantified by A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} , produced by pull or push toys as a result of pulling or pushing. This exemption does not apply to sounds quantified by C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , from pull or push toys; and
- sounds quantified by A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} , produced by percussion caps or other explosive action.

4.30 Toy scooters

See [E.44](#).

4.30.1 General

For the purposes of this document, toy scooters are divided into two groups:

- those intended for children with a body mass of 20 kg or less;
- those intended for children with a body mass of between 20 kg and 50 kg.

In addition to relevant requirements in other subclauses of [Clause 4](#) (requirements), toy scooters shall comply with the requirements of [4.30](#).

4.30.2 Warnings and instructions for use

Toy scooters shall carry a warning and an indication about the intended body mass group. They shall also be accompanied by instructions for use and precautions to be taken. The potential dangers of riding a toy scooter shall be brought to the attention of the parents or carers (see [B.2.20](#), toy scooters).

4.30.3 Strength

When tested according to [5.26](#) (static strength for toy scooters) and [5.27](#) (dynamic strength for toy scooters) toy scooters shall not:

- produce accessible hazardous sharp edges (see [5.8](#), sharp-edge test);
- produce accessible hazardous sharp points (see [5.9](#), sharp-point test);
- make accessible driving mechanisms that present a hazard of crushing the fingers or other parts of the body;
- collapse so that they do not continue to comply with relevant requirements of this document.

When tested according to [5.29](#) (strength of toy scooter steering tubes):

- steering tubes shall not collapse so that they do not continue to comply with relevant requirements of this document;
- steering tubes shall not separate into two or more parts;
- locking devices shall not fail or disengage.

4.30.4 Stability

Where the spacing is more than 150 mm between the centres of the outermost wheels, toy scooters with three wheels or more shall not tip over when tested with a load of 50 kg according to [5.12.2](#) (sideways stability test, feet available for stabilization).

4.30.5 Adjustable and folding steering tubes and handlebars

The requirements for adjustable and folding steering tubes and handlebars are the following.

- a) To prevent sudden changes of height, steering tubes with adjustable height shall:
 - be adjustable with the use of a tool, or
 - have at least one main locking device and one secondary locking device, of which at least one shall automatically be engaged when the height is adjusted.
- b) The separation of the steering tube shall not be possible unless intended.
- c) Steering tubes intended to be folded shall have a locking device on the folding mechanism.
- d) The space between moving elements capable of injuring fingers shall also allow a 12 mm rod to be inserted, if it allows a 5 mm rod to be inserted.
- e) Accessible openings in moving elements capable of shearing a finger shall not allow the insertion of a 5 mm rod.
- f) Handlebars shall not separate into two or more parts when tested according to [5.30](#) (resistance to separation of handlebar).

4.30.6 Braking

Toy scooters labelled as intended for children with a body mass of 20 kg or less do not require a braking system.

Other toy scooters shall have at least one braking system which shall operate on the rear wheel and which shall effectively and smoothly reduce the speed without coming to an abrupt stop.

When tested according to [5.28](#) (brake performance for toy scooters), the force required to hold the toy scooter on the inclined plane shall be less than 50 N.

4.30.7 Wheel size

The diameter of the front wheel(s) on toy scooters shall be ≥ 120 mm.

4.30.8 Projections

See [E.13](#).

The handlebars on toy scooters shall be protected by rounded handlebar grips or plugs of resilient material, which have a diameter of 40 mm or more when measured not more than 20 mm from the end of the grip.

4.31 Magnets and magnetic components

See [E.45](#).

The requirements in [4.31.1](#) and [4.31.2](#) do not apply to functional magnets in electrical or electronic components of toys.

4.31.1 Magnetic/electrical experimental sets intended for children 8 years and over

Magnetic/electrical experimental sets intended for children 8 years and over that contain magnetic components shall carry a warning (see [B.2.21](#), magnetic/electrical experimental sets for children 8 years and over, for guidance) if they both

- have a magnetic flux index equal to or greater than $50 \text{ kG}^2\text{mm}^2$ ($0,5 \text{ T}^2\text{mm}^2$) when tested according to [5.32](#) (magnetic flux index), and
- fit entirely in the cylinder when tested according to [5.2](#) (small parts test).

NOTE Requirements for magnetic/electrical experimental sets intended for children under 8 years are given in [4.31.2](#) (all other toys with magnets and magnetic components).

4.31.2 All other toys with magnets and magnetic components

- a) Any loose-as-received magnet(s) and magnetic component(s) either shall have a magnetic flux index less than $50 \text{ kG}^2\text{mm}^2$ ($0,5 \text{ T}^2\text{mm}^2$) when tested in accordance with [5.32](#) (magnetic flux index), or shall not fit entirely in the cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test).
- b) Wooden toys, toys intended to be used in water and mouth pieces of mouth-actuated toys with magnets or magnetic components shall be tested in accordance with [5.34](#) (soaking test for magnets) before being tested in accordance with [4.31.2 c](#)).
- c) The following tests shall be carried out in the prescribed order on all unique magnetic component(s). The components used for this testing shall not have been previously subjected to normal use and reasonably foreseeable abuse tests. Any magnet(s) and magnetic component(s) that become liberated from a toy, or from a loose-as-received magnetic component either shall, when tested according to the subclauses listed below, have a magnetic flux index less than $50 \text{ kG}^2\text{mm}^2$

(0,5 T²mm²) when tested in accordance with [5.32](#), or shall not fit entirely in the cylinder when tested according to [5.2](#).

- [5.31](#) (tension test for magnets);
- [5.24.2](#) (drop test) or, if applicable, [5.24.3](#) (tip over test for large and bulky toys);
- [5.24.5](#) (torque test);
- [5.24.6.1](#) (tension test, general procedure);
- [5.24.6.2](#) [tension test for seams in soft-filled (stuffed) toys, beanbag-type toys and other similar filled toys], if applicable;
- [5.33](#) (impact test for magnets);
- [5.24.7](#) (compression test), for magnets that are accessible but cannot be grasped (as specified in [5.24.6.1](#));
- [5.31](#) (tension test for magnets).

NOTE 1 Examples of unique magnetic components are rods of different sizes or shapes containing magnets.

NOTE 2 If the toy contains one magnet, the component holding the magnet is considered to be a unique component.

NOTE 3 An example of a magnet that is accessible but cannot be grasped is a magnet that is recessed.

4.32 Yo-yo balls

See [E.46](#).

The initial length (l_0) of the yo-yo ball tether, measured as described in [5.38.2](#) (measurement of initial length), shall not be greater than 370 mm.

The ratio of the mass m (in grams) to the elastic constant k of the yo-yo ball tether, measured as described in [5.38.1](#) (measurement of elastic constant, k), shall be less than 2,2 [see [Formula \(1\)](#)]:

$$m/k < 2,2 \quad (1)$$

where

m is the total mass of the ball and the tether made of elastic material;

k is the elastic constant of the yo-yo ball tether as measured in [5.38.1](#).

4.33 Straps intended to be worn fully or partially around the neck

See [E.47](#).

Toys intended for children under 36 months with straps intended to be worn fully or partially around the neck, and which create a fixed loop, shall have a breakaway feature which breaks when tested according to [5.11.3](#) (breakaway feature separation test).

Safety harnesses, backpack shoulder straps and the straps of bag/bucket/box handles are excluded from this requirement.

4.34 Sledges and toboggans with cords for pulling

Sledges and toboggans, which are intended for outdoor use on snow under adult supervision, that are equipped with a cord for pulling shall carry a warning on the sledges or toboggans (see [B.2.24](#), sledges and toboggans with cords for pulling).

4.35 Jaw entrapment in handles and steering wheels

See [E.48](#).

4.35.1 These requirements are intended to address potential jaw entrapment in handles and steering wheels that are located such that they are accessible for teething in the following categories of toys intended for children under 18 months of age:

- activity tables intended to be played with by a standing child;
- large and bulky toys;
- stationary floor toys;
- toys intended to be pushed by a child walking upright;
- ride-on toys.

4.35.2 Handles that are connected to the toy with a hinge and handles made from a pliable material (e.g. straps and ropes) are exempt from this requirement.

4.35.3 When tested in accordance with [5.39](#) (jaw entrapment test), openings in handles and steering wheels that allow the small test fixture to pass completely through shall also allow the large test fixture to pass completely through.

5 Test methods

5.1 General

The test methods specified in [Clause 5](#) shall be used to determine the compliance of toys with the requirements of this document.

The tests in [5.2](#) (small parts test) to [5.23](#) (washable toys) apply to particular types of toys as specified in the requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

The objective of the tests in [5.24](#) (reasonable foreseeable abuse tests) is to simulate reasonably foreseeable abuse and damage to which the toys may be subjected. The test methods are for use in exposing potential hazards which could result from the reasonably foreseeable abuse and damage of toys intended for children.

Certain test methods have been established for ages:

- from birth but under 18 months;
- from 18 months and over but under 36 months;
- 36 months and over but under 96 months.

If a toy is marked, labelled, advertised or otherwise intended for children of ages spanning more than one of these age groups, the toy shall be subjected to the test(s) providing the most stringent requirements.

If a toy or its packaging is not age-labelled in a clear and conspicuous manner, or (based on such factors as marketing practices and the customary patterns of usage of a toy by children) is inappropriately age-labelled and is intended or appropriate for children under 96 months, it shall also be subjected to the most stringent test requirements.

If during a test the toy has been materially affected, e.g. by a clamp or similar test equipment, further relevant testing shall be carried out on a new toy.

Unless otherwise specified in the test method, each sample shall, prior to testing, be subjected to a temperature of $(21 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ for at least 4 h. Textile toys and textile soft-filled (stuffed) toys shall be conditioned at a temperature of $(21 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(65 \pm 10) \%$ relative humidity for at least 4 h. The testing shall commence within 5 min after the toy has been removed from the preconditioning atmosphere.

Toys reasonably intended to be assembled by an adult and not intended to be taken apart by a child shall be tested only in the assembled state if the packaging and the assembly instructions prominently indicate that the article is to be assembled only by an adult.

In situations where a test procedure may be applied in more than one way to a toy test component, the point (or direction) of force (or torque) application which results in the most onerous conditions shall be used.

5.2 Small parts test

See [4.3.2](#) (expanding materials), [4.4](#) (small parts), [4.18.3](#) (projectiles toys with stored energy), [4.26](#) (mouth actuated toys) and [4.31](#) (magnets and magnetic components).

Place the toy, without compressing it and in any orientation, into the cylinder as shown in [Figure 26](#).

Repeat the procedure with any removable component of the toy and any component liberated after testing according to [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests). Repeating the procedure after testing in accordance with [5.24](#) is only applicable if specified by the associated requirement in [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

Determine whether the toy or any removable component or liberated component fits entirely within the cylinder.

Dimensions in millimetres

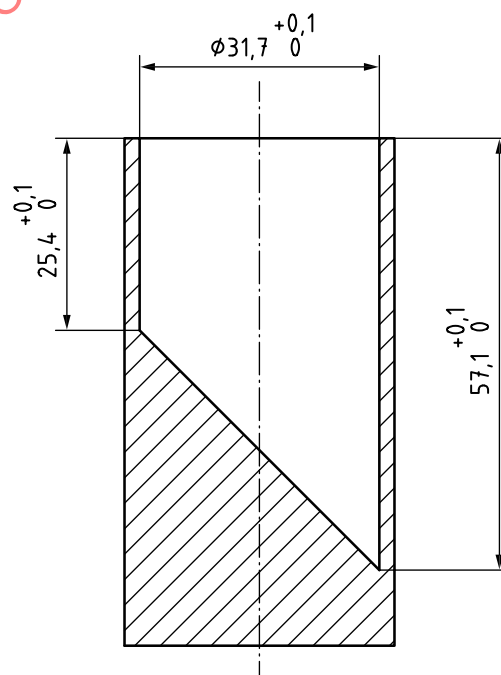


Figure 26 — Small parts cylinder

5.3 Test for shape and size of certain toys

See 4.5.1 (squeeze toys, rattles, fasteners, and certain other toys and components of toys).

Position and clamp the test template A shown in Figure 27 so that the axis of the slot is essentially vertical and the slot is unobstructed at its top and bottom openings.

Orientate the toy to be tested in a position which would most likely permit the entry of the toy through the slot in the test template. Place the toy in the slot in the orientation stated so that the force on the toy is only the force due to its mass.

Determine whether any part of the toy penetrates past the full depth of the cavity of the test template.

Repeat the procedure for toys with nearly spherical, hemispherical, circular flared or dome-shaped ends using supplemental test template B shown in Figure 28, except that only the spherical, hemispherical, circular flared or dome-shaped ends shall be presented to the template.

Dimensions in millimetres

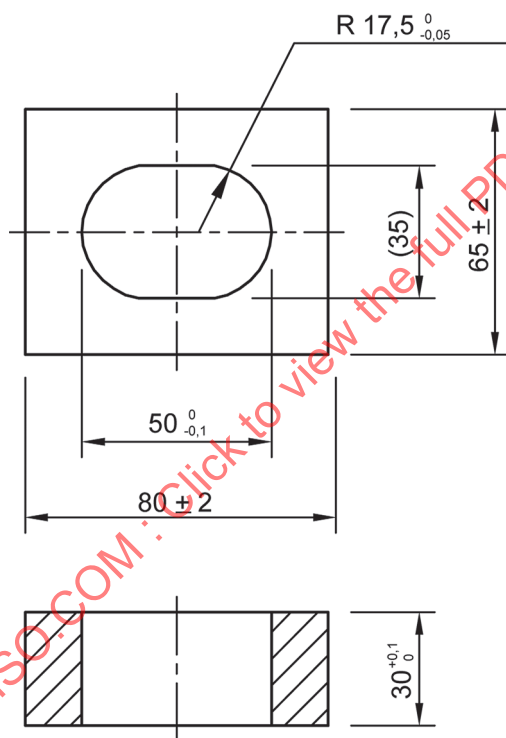


Figure 27 — Test template A

Dimensions in millimetres

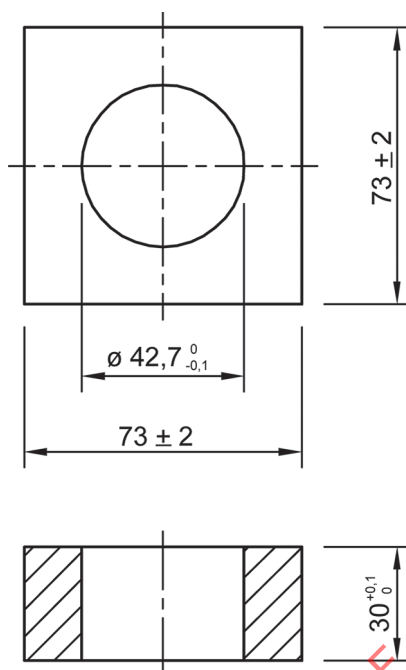


Figure 28 — Supplemental test template B

5.4 Small balls test

See [4.5.2](#) (small balls) and [4.18.2](#) (projectiles).

Position and clamp the test template C shown in [Figure 29](#) so that the axis of the slot is essentially vertical and the slot is unobstructed at its top and bottom openings.

Dimensions in millimetres

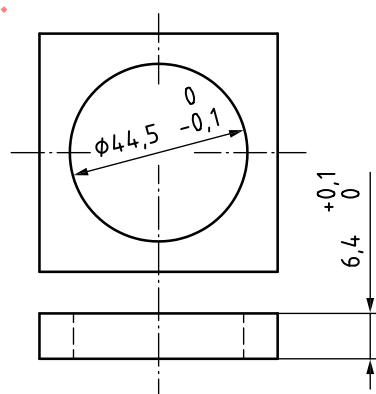


Figure 29 — Test template C

Orientate the ball to be tested in a position which would most likely permit the entry of the ball through the slot in the test template. Place the ball in the slot so that the force on the toy is only the force due to its mass.

Determine whether the ball passes entirely through the test template.

5.5 Test for pompoms

See [4.5.3](#) (pompoms).

Position and clamp the test template C shown in [Figure 29](#) so that the axis of the slot is essentially vertical and the slot is unobstructed at its top and bottom openings.

Orientate the pompom to be tested in a position which would most likely permit the entry of the pompom through the slot in the test template and put the free ends of fibres into the template first. Place the pompom in the slot so that the force on the toy is only the force due to its mass.

Determine whether the pompom passes entirely through the test template.

5.6 Test for pre-school play figures

See [4.5.4](#) (pre-school play figures).

Position and clamp the supplemental test template B shown in [Figure 28](#) so that the axis of the slot is substantially vertical and the slot is unobstructed at its top and bottom openings.

Orientate the play figure to be tested in a position which would most likely permit the entry of the rounded end through the slot in the test template. Place the toy in the slot so that the force on the toy is only the force due to its mass.

Determine whether the rounded end penetrates past the full depth of the cavity of the test template.

5.7 Accessibility of a part or component

See [4.6](#) (edges), [4.7](#) (points), [4.13](#) (holes, clearances and accessibility of mechanisms) and [4.14](#) (springs).

5.7.1 Principle

An articulated probe is manoeuvred to the part or component being tested. If any portion forward of the collar contacts the part or component, that part or component is considered to be accessible.

5.7.2 Apparatus

5.7.2.1 Articulated accessibility probe, as specified in [Table 2](#) and illustrated in [Figure 30](#), and manufactured from rigid material.

The tolerance on the dimensions shall be $\pm 0,1$ mm except for f and g , which have a tolerance of ± 1 mm.

Table 2 — Dimensions of accessibility probes

Age grading ^a	Probe	Dimensions ^b						
		mm						
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
Under 36 months	A	2,8	5,6	25,9	14,7	44,0	25,4	464,3
36 months and over	B	4,3	8,6	38,4	19,3	57,9	38,1	451,6

^a Toys intended for children spanning both age groups should be tested using both probes.

^b See [Figure 30](#).



- Figure 30 — Accessibility probe**

Remove all components on the toy which are intended to be removed without the use of a tool.

Manoeuvre, as described in [5.7.3 a\)](#) to [5.7.3 c\)](#), the appropriate articulated accessibility probe in any convenient position, towards the part or component of the toy being tested. Each probe joint may be rotated up to 90° to simulate knuckle movement. If necessary, pivot the probe at any of its joints in an attempt to contact the part or component of the toy.

NOTE 1 Where the part is a sharp point that lies adjacent to a plane surface such that the gap between the point and the surface is 0,5 mm or less, the point is considered to be non-accessible and the procedure specified in 5.7.3 b) need not be carried out.

- a) For any hole, recess or other opening having a minor dimension (see Note 2) smaller than the collar diameter of the appropriate probe, insert the probe such that the total insertion depth for accessibility is up to the collar.

NOTE 2 The minor dimension of an opening is the diameter of the largest sphere that will pass through the opening.

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in such instances follow the procedure in 5.7.3 a) or 5.7.3 b) as appropriate. If both probes are to be used, a minor dimension of 187 mm or larger shall determine the unrestricted access.

Determine whether a tested part or component can be contacted by any portion of the accessibility probe forward of the collar.

5.8 Sharp-edge test

See 4.6 (edges), 4.9 (metal wires and rods) and 4.30.3 (strength).

5.8.1 Principle

A self-adhesive tape is attached to a mandrel which is then rotated for a single 360° revolution along the accessible edge being tested. The tape is then examined for the length of cut.

5.8.2 Apparatus

The apparatus shall be as illustrated in Figure 31.

5.8.2.1 Mandrel, made of steel, with diameter of $(9,53 \pm 0,12)$ mm, with test surface free of scratches, nicks or burrs and of surface roughness value $Ra \leq 0,40 \mu\text{m}$ in accordance with ISO 4287.

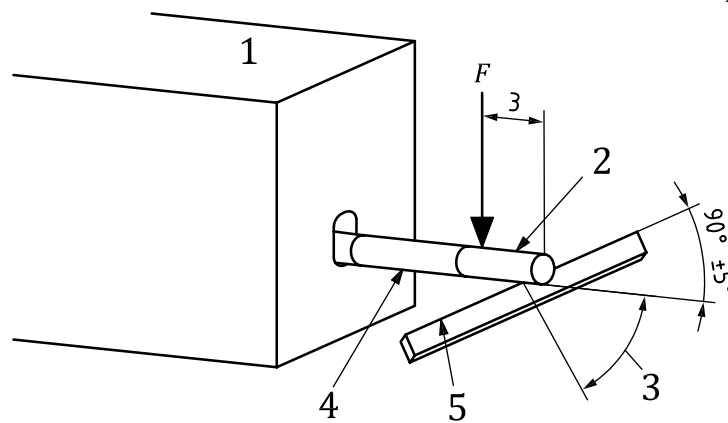
This surface shall have a Rockwell hardness value of ≥ 40 HRC when measured in accordance with ISO 6508-1.

5.8.2.2 Device for rotating the mandrel and applying a force to it, capable of rotating the mandrel at a constant tangential velocity of (23 ± 4) mm/s during the central 75 % of its 360° travel, starting and stopping of the mandrel being smooth.

Portable or non-portable and of any suitable design, the device shall be capable of applying any force up to 6 N to the mandrel, perpendicular to the mandrel axis.

5.8.2.3 Pressure-sensitive polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) tape, of thickness between 0,066 mm and 0,090 mm, of width ≥ 6 mm, and with adhesive made of pressure-sensitive silicone polymer with a nominal thickness of 0,08 mm.

Dimensions in millimetres

**Key**

- 1 device, portable or non-portable, to apply a known force, F , and rotation to the mandrel (see 5.8.2.2, device for rotating the mandrel and applying a force to it)
- 2 single wrap of PTFE tape (see 5.8.2.3, pressure-sensitive polytetrafluoroethylene tape)
- 3 variable angle to seek worst-case situation (see 5.8.3, procedure)
- 4 mandrel
- 5 edge under test

Figure 31 — Edge test apparatus**5.8.3 Procedure**

Ascertain that the edge to be tested is accessible by the method described in 5.7 (accessibility of a part or component).

Support the toy in such a manner that the accessible edge to be tested does not bend or move when the force of the mandrel is applied. Ensure that the support is not less than 15 mm from the edge to be tested.

If part of the toy has to be removed or disassembled in order to test a particular edge, and as a result, the rigidity of the edge being tested is affected, support the edge so that its stiffness approximates the edge stiffness in the assembled toy.

Wrap the mandrel (5.8.2.1, mandrel) with one layer of the tape (5.8.2.3, pressure-sensitive polytetrafluoroethylene tape) to provide sufficient area for performing the test.

Place the taped mandrel such that its axis is at $(90 \pm 5)^\circ$ to the line of a straight edge, or $(90 \pm 5)^\circ$ to a tangent at the test point of a curved edge, and the tape is in contact with the sharpest part of the edge (i.e. the worst-case situation) when the mandrel is rotated one full revolution (see Figure 29).

Apply a force, F , of $\left(6_{-0,5}^{0,0}\right)$ N to the mandrel, 3 mm from the leading edge of the tape, and rotate the mandrel 360° about its axis against the edge, ensuring that no relative motion occurs between the mandrel and the edge during rotation of the mandrel. If this procedure causes the edge to bend, apply the maximum force that will not cause the edge to bend.

Remove the tape from the mandrel without enlarging any cut in the tape or causing any score in the tape to become a cut. Measure the length of tape which has contacted the edge during the test. Measure the length of tape which is cut, including any intermittent cuts.

Calculate the percentage length of the tape which has been cut during the test. If this is more than 50 % of the contact length, the edge is a potentially hazardous sharp edge.

5.9 Sharp-point test

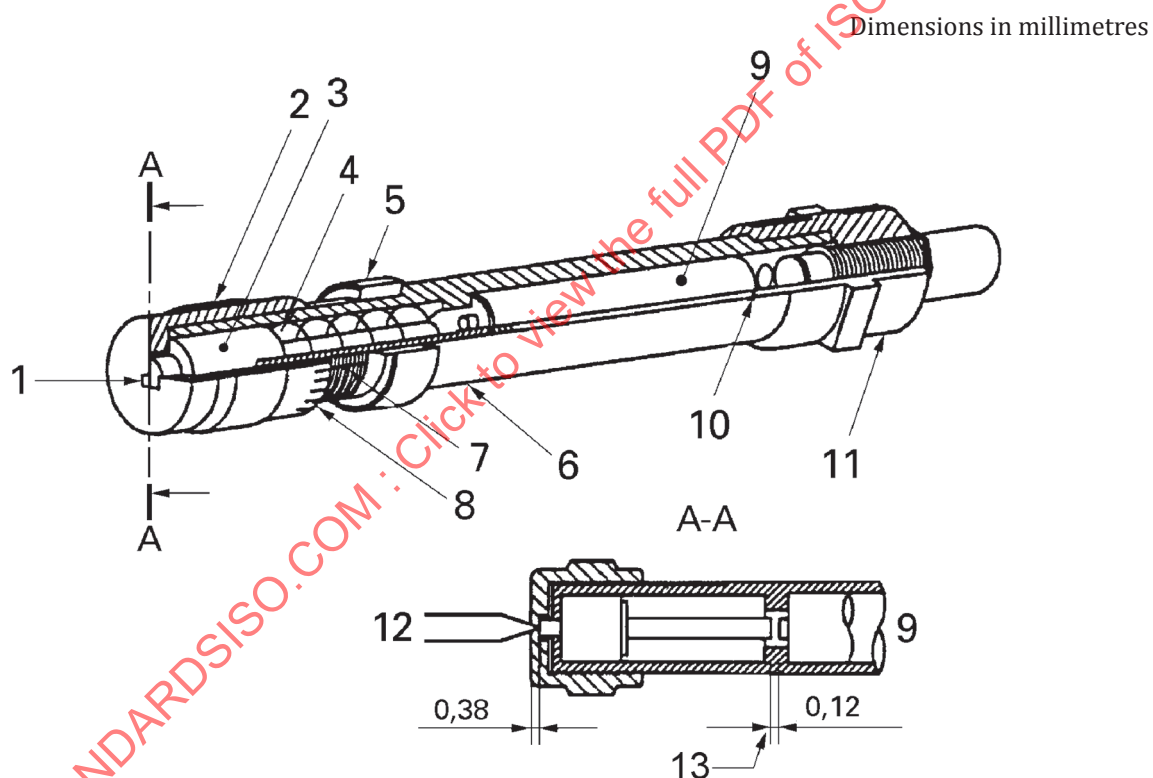
See 4.7 (points), 4.9 (metal wires and rods) and 4.30.3 (strength).

5.9.1 Principle

A point tester is applied to an accessible sharp point and it is observed whether or not the point being tested penetrates a specified distance into the sharp-point tester. Depth of penetration of the point being tested determines sharpness. If the point can contact a sensing head which is recessed a distance of $(0,38 \pm 0,02)$ mm below the end cap and can move the sensing head a further $(0,12 \pm 0,02)$ mm against a $(2,5 \pm 0,3)$ N force of a return spring, the point shall be identified as potentially sharp.

5.9.2 Apparatus

5.9.2.1 Point tester, with gauging slot measuring $(1,02 \pm 0,02)$ mm wide by $(1,15 \pm 0,02)$ mm long in the end of the slotted cap of the point tester, which establishes two reference dimensions, and sensing head recessed $(0,38 \pm 0,02)$ mm below the end cap (as shown in Figure 32).



Key

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|----|--|
| 1 | gauging slot | 7 | adjustment reference mark |
| 2 | gauging cap | 8 | micrometer divisions |
| 3 | sensing head | 9 | R03 dry cell |
| 4 | loading spring | 10 | electrical contact spring |
| 5 | locking ring | 11 | indicator lamp assembly and adaptor nut |
| 6 | barrel | 12 | test point |
| | | 13 | the gap is closed upon insertion of point sufficiently sharp to pass through gauging slot and depress sensing head 0,12 mm. Electrical circuit is thereby completed and indicator test lamp lights, that is sharp point fails test |

Figure 32 — Point tester

5.9.3 Procedure

Ascertain that the point to be tested is accessible by the method described in 5.7 (accessibility of a part or component).

Support the toy to be tested in such a manner that the point does not move during the test. In most cases it will not be necessary to support the point directly; however, if necessary, support at not less than 6 mm from the point to be tested.

If part of the toy has to be removed or disassembled in order to test a particular point, and as a result, the rigidity of the point being tested is affected, support the point so that its stiffness approximates the point stiffness in the assembled toy.

Adjust the point tester (5.9.2.1, point tester) by loosening the locking ring and rotating it so that it moves toward the indicator lamp assembly a sufficient distance to expose the calibration reference mark on the barrel. Rotate the gauging cap clockwise until the indicator lamp lights. Rotate the cap anticlockwise until the sensing head moves a distance of $(0,12 \pm 0,02)$ mm from making contact with the dry cell, as shown in Figure 32.

NOTE Where the gauging cap includes micrometer markings, the distance can be readily achieved by rotating the cap anticlockwise until the appropriate micrometer marking corresponds with the calibration reference mark. The gauging cap can now be locked in this position by rotating the locking ring until it fits firmly against the cap.

Insert the point, in the most onerous direction, into the cap slot and apply a force of $\left(4,5 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -0,2 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ N to depress the spring as far as possible without shaving the point on the edges of the slot or extruding the point through the slot. If the point being tested penetrates a distance of 0,5 mm or more into the gauging slot, causing the indicator lamp to light, and the point under test maintains its original shape while under a force of $\left(4,5 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -0,2 \end{smallmatrix}\right)$ N, the test point is a potentially hazardous sharp point.

5.10 Determination of thickness of plastic film and sheeting

5.10.1 General

See 4.10 (plastic film or plastic bags in packaging and in toys).

Prepare plastic bags by cutting the sides, without stretching, into two single sheets.

5.10.2 Apparatus

A measuring device capable of measuring thickness to an accuracy of 4 µm with plane upper and lower measuring surfaces having a diameter of (6 ± 1) mm that are parallel to within 5 µm and have polished surfaces, and which applies a compression force of $(0,75 \pm 0,25)$ N.

5.10.3 Procedure

Condition the specimen for at least 1 h at (21 ± 5) °C.

Ensure that the specimens and the faces of the measuring device are free from contamination (e.g. dust).

Check the zero point of the measuring device before starting the measurements and recheck after each series of measurements.

When determining the thickness, lower the foot gently to avoid deforming the material.

Measure the thickness of any sheet at 10 equidistant points across the diagonal of any 100 mm × 100 mm area.

Determine whether the thickness complies with the requirements of [4.10 a\)](#) (plastic film or plastic bags in packaging and in toys).

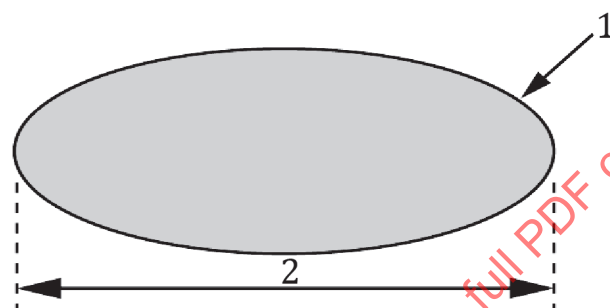
5.11 Test for cords

5.11.1 Cord cross-sectional dimension

See [4.11.7](#) (diameter of certain cords intended for children under 36 months).

While under a tension of (25 ± 2) N, measure the maximum cross-sectional dimension of the cord (see [Figure 33](#)) at five points along its length using an instrument capable of measuring in units of 0,1 mm or less.

Determine the average cross-sectional dimension to the nearest 0,1 mm. For cords approaching 1,5 mm in cross-sectional dimension, use a non-compressible measuring device, e.g. an optical projector.



Key

- 1 cord transversal section
- 2 cross-sectional dimension

Figure 33 — Example of measurement of the cross-sectional dimension of a cord

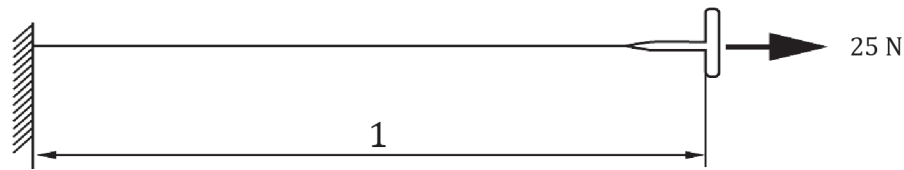
5.11.2 Length of cords and electrical cables

See [4.11.2.1 a\)](#) (cords with the potential to tangle), [4.11.2.2](#) (other cords), [4.11.3.1](#) (cords with the potential to tangle), [4.11.3.2](#) (other cords) and [4.11.6](#) (electrical cables).

5.11.2.1 Free lengths of cords and electrical cables

Fix the toy and apply a force of (25 ± 2) N to the other end of the cord or electrical cable along its axis. Measure, to an accuracy of ± 1 mm, the length of the cord or electrical cable from the point where it attaches to the toy to its end.

If an attachment has the same shape or form as the cord or electrical cable, this part is measured as part of the entire cord or electrical cable (see [Figure 34](#)).

**Key**

1 length of cord

Figure 34 — Measurement of the length of a cord with attachments of the same shape or form as the cord

5.11.2.2 Tangled loops of length of cords

When measuring the length of a cord that can form a tangled loop, only the length of cord between the toy and the entanglement point shall be measured (in the example shown in [Figure 10](#) the drumsticks are not included in the length measurement).

NOTE For the purposes of this test method an electrical cable is regarded as a cord.

5.11.3 Breakaway feature separation test

See [4.11.2.1 b](#)) (cords with the potential to tangle), [4.11.3.1 b](#)) (cords with the potential to tangle), [4.11.4 b](#)) (fixed loops and nooses intended for children under 36 months) and [4.33](#) (straps intended to be worn fully or partially around the neck).

Fix one end of the cord. Apply a force of (25 ± 2) N to the other end along the axis of the cord, in such a way that the breakaway feature is in the middle between the fixing points. The required tensile force shall be applied evenly within a period of 5 s, and maintained for 10 s. Observe whether or not the cord, strap or breakaway feature separates.

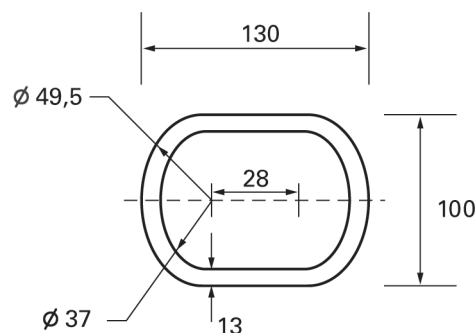
5.11.4 Test for fixed loops and nooses

See [4.11.4 a](#)) (fixed loops and nooses intended for children under 36 months).

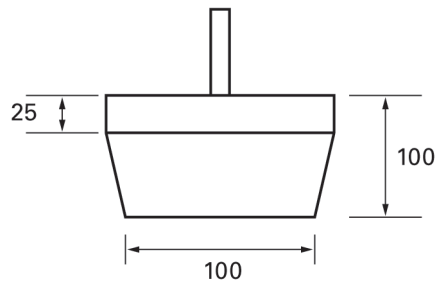
5.11.4.1 Head probe push test

Anchor or secure the toy. Place the head probe (see [Figure 35](#)) in the loop/opening formed by the cord/s, tapered end first, with the plane of its base parallel to the plane of the opening. Rotate the probe to any orientation about its own axis while keeping its base parallel to the plane of the opening. Apply 45 N while attempting to push the probe through the opening.

Dimensions in millimetres



a) End view



b) Side view

Figure 35 — Head probe

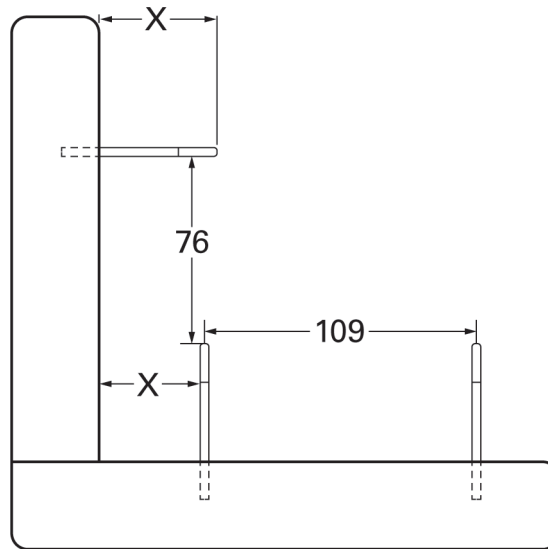
5.11.4.2 Elastic materials

- a) Elastic materials or loops that are smaller than the tapered diameter of the head probe shall be stretched before applying the head probe test fixture using the hook test fixture illustrated in [Figure 36](#). The hook fixture shall be constructed so that:
 - 1) all hooks are of equal height when measured from the base or the upright as appropriate;
 - 2) the distance from the upright to the first hook is the same as the height of the hooks;
 - 3) the base and the upright are made of any suitable material.
- b) To begin the evaluation, the elastic material shall first be looped around the left bottom hook. Then, hooking the elastic material with the hook attachment of the force gauge, pull the elastic material to the right bottom hook without exceeding a force of 22 N.
- c) The elastic material shall then be pulled to the left upper hook without exceeding a force of 22 N.
- d) Pull the elastic material to the right side so that the hook of the force gauge is adjacent to the left upper hook and parallel to the right bottom hook, without exceeding a force of 22 N.
- e) The hook of the force gauge should remain in this position during testing.
- f) If the elastic material cannot be stretched and held in this position, or if the force needed to stretch the elastic material exceeds 22 N, the elastic material complies with this requirement.
- g) The testing sequence is illustrated in [Figure 37](#) a) to e).
- h) If the body of the toy forms part of the loop, position the body of the toy so that it is on the open, right-hand side of the hook test fixture.
- i) Apply the head probe in accordance with [5.11.4.1](#).

Dimensions in millimetres



a) Top view



b) Front view

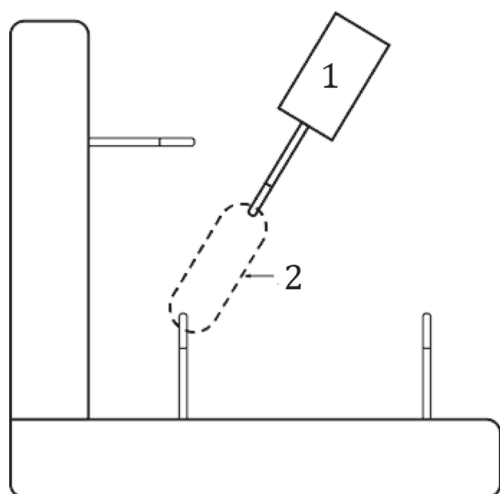


c) Side view

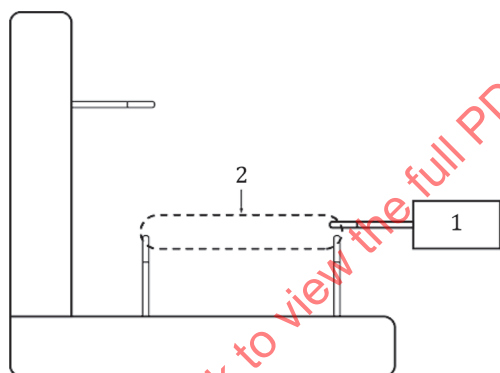
Key

X any suitable value; the height of the hooks in the vertical and horizontal

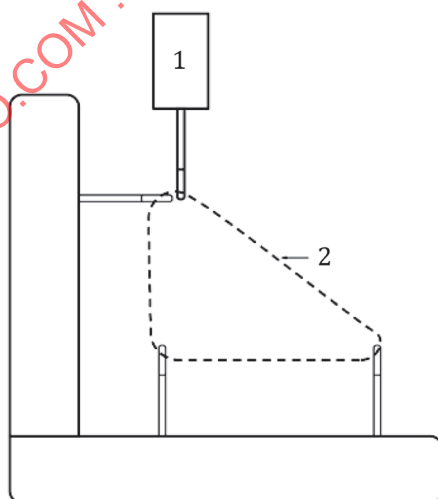
Figure 36 — Hook test fixture for cords and loops



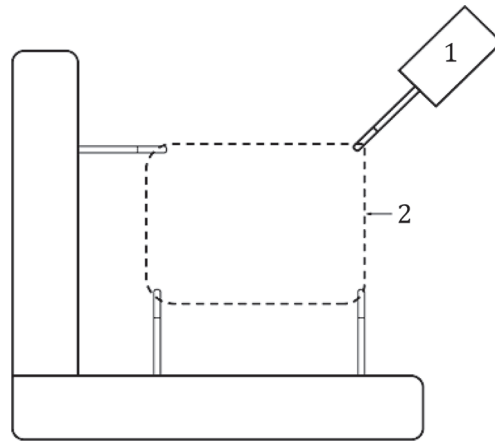
a) Step 1



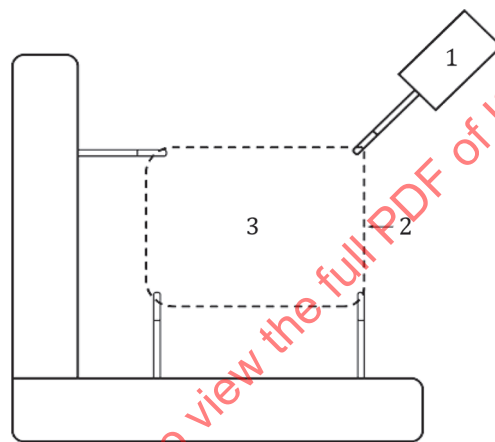
b) Step 2



c) Step 3, front view



d) Step 4, front view



e) Step 5, front view

Key

- 1 force gauge
- 2 elastic material
- 3 insert probe here

Figure 37 — Test procedure for cords and loops**5.11.5 Self-retracting cords**

See [4.11.8](#) (self-retracting cords intended for children under 36 months).

Position the toy such that the cord is suspended vertically beneath the toy and the recoil mechanism is not impaired or impeded in any way.

Attach a mass of $(1 \pm 0,1)$ kg to the free end of the cord. Determine whether the recoil mechanism is able to lift the mass by retracting the cord by more than 6 mm, under any of the following conditions:

- with the cord extracted from the mechanism to the extent of 20 mm;
- with the cord extracted from the mechanism for a length equal to half of its maximum extractable length;
- with the cord extracted from the mechanism to its maximum extent.

5.11.6 Electrical resistance of cords

See [4.11.11](#) (cords, strings and lines for flying toys).

Condition the samples for 7 h minimum at a temperature of $(25 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$ and at a relative humidity of 50 % to 65 %, and carry out the test in this atmosphere.

Using an appropriate appliance, determine whether the electrical resistance is more than $10^8 \Omega/\text{cm}$.

5.12 Stability and overload tests

See [4.15](#) (stability and overload requirements).

5.12.1 General

Where the toy is intended to bear the mass of more than one child at a time, test each sitting or standing area simultaneously.

5.12.2 Sideways stability test, feet available for stabilization

See [4.15.1.1](#) (sideways stability, feet available for stabilization) and [4.30.4](#) (stability).

Place the toy on a smooth surface inclined $(10^{+0,5}_{0,0})^\circ$ to the horizontal plane.

Position the toy on the inclined surface so that it is facing in a direction that would most likely cause it to tip sideways. Turn the steering mechanism, if any, to the most onerous position. Chock wheels to restrict rolling, but allow casters to assume their natural position before chocks are applied.

Load the toy on its standing or sitting surface with the appropriate mass in accordance with [Table 3](#).

Table 3 — Loads for stability test

Age group	Load kg
Under 36 months	$25 \pm 0,2$
36 months and over	$50 \pm 0,5$

Apply the load so that the major axis is perpendicular to the true horizontal while the toy is on the specified incline. Design the load so that the height of its centre of gravity is (220 ± 10) mm above the seat surface. For toy scooters, however, use a test load with dimensions as specified in [Figure 42](#). For all ride-on toys, secure the centre of gravity of the load both (43 ± 3) mm rearward of the front-most portion of the designated seating area, and (43 ± 3) mm forward of the rear-most portion of the designated seating area.

NOTE This involves two separate tests.

If there is no designated seating area, place the load at the least favourable position in which it is reasonable to anticipate that a child will choose to sit or stand.

Observe whether the toy tips over within 1 min after application of the load.

5.12.3 Sideways stability test, feet unavailable for stabilization

See [4.15.1.2](#) (sideways stability, feet unavailable for stabilization).

Perform the test in accordance with [5.12.2](#) (sideways stability test, feet available for stabilization) except that the slope shall be inclined $(15^{+0,5}_{0,0})^\circ$ to the horizontal plane.

Observe whether the toy tips over within 1 min after application of the load.

5.12.4 Fore and aft stability test

See [4.15.1.3](#) (fore and aft stability).

Ride-on toys shall be tested with the steering mechanism, if any, in the position where the toy is most likely to tip.

For rocking horses, displace the toy to the limit of its bow.

Place the toy on a slope of a smooth surface inclined $\left(15^{+0,5}_{0,0}\right)^{\circ}$ to the horizontal plane. Test the toy facing both up and down the slope.

Load the toy as specified in [5.12.2](#) (sideways stability test, feet available for stabilization).

Observe whether the toy tips over within 1 min after application of the load.

5.12.5 Overload test for ride-on toys and seats

See [4.15.2](#) (overload requirements for ride-on toys and seats).

Place the toy on a horizontal plane.

Load the toy on its standing or sitting surface with the appropriate mass in accordance with [Table 4](#).

Table 4 — Loads for overload test

Age group	Load kg
Under 36 months	$35 \pm 0,3$
36 months and over but under 96 months	$80 \pm 1,0$
96 months and over	$140 \pm 2,0$

Conduct the test for overload requirements so that it will be consistent with the advertised mass capacity of the toy, if that mass is higher than the required load according to [Table 4](#).

Determine whether the toy collapses such that it does not conform to the relevant requirements.

5.12.6 Stability test of stationary floor toys

See [4.15.3](#) (stability of stationary floor toys).

Place the toy on a smooth surface inclined $(10 \pm 1)^{\circ}$ to the horizontal plane. Position the toy on the inclined surface such that it is facing in a direction that would most likely cause it to tip. Adjust any movable portions to the most onerous position, e.g. drawers fully drawn out or fully pushed in, whichever is more onerous.

Observe whether the toy tips over within 1 min.

5.13 Test for closures and toy chest lids

See [4.16.2](#) (closures).

5.13.1 Closures

With the closure in a closed position, apply a force of $(45 \pm 1,3)$ N in an outward direction to the inside of the closure perpendicular to the plane of the closure and anywhere within 25 mm from the geometric centre of the closure.

Observe whether the closure opens.

5.13.2 Toy chest lids

Before testing the toy chest lid (see [4.16.2](#), closures), assemble the toy chest in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

5.13.2.1 Lid support

Lift the lid to any position in its arc of travel to a distance greater than 50 mm, but not through an arc of more than 60° from its fully closed position, as measured at the outermost edge of the lid. Release the lid and measure any dropping motion at a point in the approximate centre of the outermost edge of the lid.

Determine whether the lid drops more than 12 mm (see [4.16.2](#), closures).

5.13.2.2 Durability test for toy chest lids

Subject the lid to 7 000 opening-and-closing cycles, where one cycle consists of raising the lid from its fully closed to its fully open position and returning it to fully closed. To prevent undue stress on screws or other fasteners used to attach the lid support mechanism, care should be taken not to force the lid beyond its normal arc of travel.

The time to complete one cycle shall be approximately 15 s. The 7 000 cycles shall be completed within a time period of 72 h, after which the test described in [5.13.2.1](#) (lid support) shall be repeated.

Determine whether the toy chest lid and the lid support mechanism still comply with the requirements of [4.16.2.2](#) (lid support for toy chests and similar toys).

5.14 Impact test for toys that cover the face

See [4.17](#) (simulated protective equipment, such as helmets, hats and goggles).

Affix the toy firmly in a suitable clamp with that portion which covers or, in the case of cut-out eye holes, which surrounds the eyes, in a horizontal plane.

Drop a steel ball with a diameter of $(16 \pm 0,15)$ mm and mass of $(16,9 \pm 0,7)$ g from a height of $(130 \pm 0,5)$ cm onto the horizontal upper surface of the toy in the area that would cover the eyes in normal use.

The ball may be guided but not restricted in its fall by being dropped through a perforated tube extending to within approximately 100 mm of the toy.

Determine whether the toy has produced hazardous sharp edges, hazardous sharp points or loose parts which could enter the eye.

5.15 Kinetic energy and wall impact test

See [4.18](#) (projectile toys).

5.15.1 Kinetic energy of projectiles

5.15.1.1 Principle

The kinetic energy of the projectile, when used under normal conditions, is calculated from the maximum of 5 velocity determinations. If more than one type of projectile is supplied with the toy, the kinetic energy of each type of projectile is calculated.

5.15.1.2 Apparatus

Timing device for determining the velocity, to give a calculated kinetic energy to an accuracy of 0,005 J.

5.15.1.3 Procedure

5.15.1.3.1 Determination of velocity

Determine the velocity of the projectile using [Formula 1](#):

$$v = d/t \quad (1)$$

where

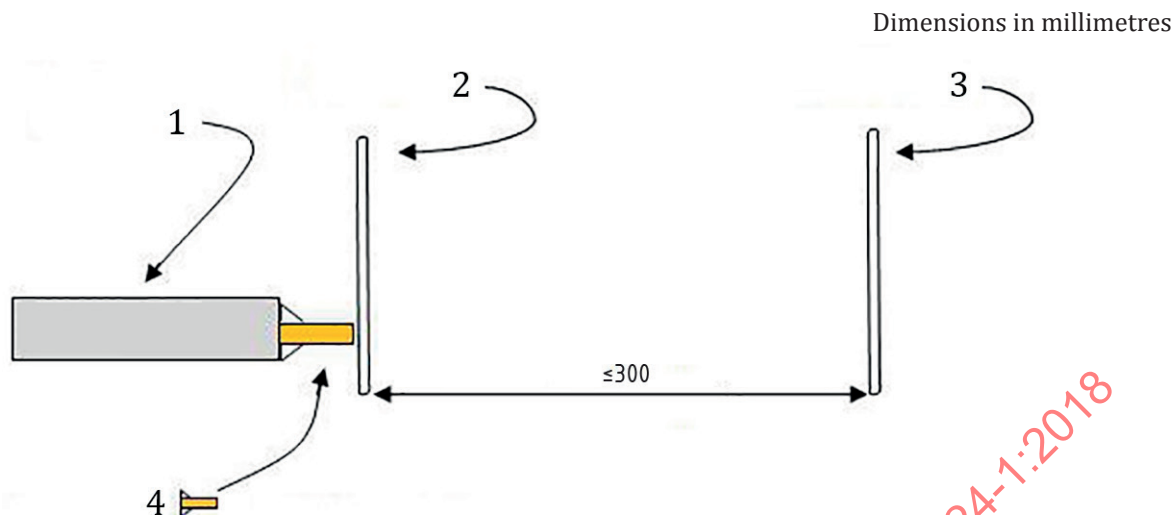
d is the distance in metres;

t is the time in seconds.

Position the discharge mechanism so that the projectile is launched in its intended manner, e.g. vertically for a rocket, through a suitable timing device (e.g. a chronoscope or ballistic screen). Measure the time (t) over a distance (d) of not more than 300 mm, measured from the contact surface of the projectile as soon as it has entered free flight. See [Figure 38](#).

The measurement distance (d) must be reduced if necessary to ensure that the entire measurement is done with the projectile in free flight.

NOTE The natural deceleration of the projectile once it has left the discharge mechanism may cause different results to be obtained depending on the measurement distance.



Key

- 1 discharge mechanism
- 2 first screen
- 3 second screen
- 4 projectile at the point of horizontal *free flight*

Figure 38 — Example of determination of velocity using ballistic screens

Discharge the projectile through the timing device 5 times and use the minimum time for the calculation of the velocity. If more than one type of projectile is supplied with the toy, repeat this process and use the projectile with the greatest velocity for the calculation of kinetic energy in [5.15.1.3.2](#) (determination of kinetic energy) below.

For bows, use an arrow intended for the bow, and stretch the bowstring until the first of one of the following occurs, before firing the arrow:

- a) a 150 N pull force is reached, or
- b) the arrow cannot be pulled back further due to its length, or
- c) a 70 cm pull back distance has been reached.

5.15.1.3.2 Determination of kinetic energy

Determine the maximum kinetic energy E_k , of the projectile in free flight using [Formula \(2\)](#):

$$E_k = mv^2/2 \quad (2)$$

where

m is the mass of the projectile, in kilograms;

v is the maximum velocity of the projectile, in metres per second measured according to [5.15.1.3.1](#) (determination of velocity);

E_k is the maximum kinetic energy, in joules.

5.15.1.3.3 Determination of kinetic energy per area of contact

Determine the maximum kinetic energy per area of contact, $E_{k, \text{area}}$, using [Formula \(3\)](#):

$$E_{k, \text{area}} = mv^2/(2A) \quad (3)$$

where

- m is the mass of the projectile, in kilograms;
- v is the maximum velocity of the projectile, in metres per second measured according to [5.15.1.3.1](#) (determination of velocity);
- A is the contact area of the projectile, in square metres;
- E_k is the maximum kinetic energy per area of contact, in J/m².

For the measurement of contact area of a resilient-tipped projectile, one acceptable method is to apply a suitable staining or inking agent (e.g. Prussian blue) to the projectile, firing it at a suitable perpendicular hard flat surface from a distance of (300 ± 5) mm, and measuring the area of residual impression. An alternative method suitable for some projectiles is the use of an impressionable contact surface (e.g. covered with a carbon paper system) rather than inking the projectile. Determine the contact area as follows:

- a) Apply a suitable staining or inking agent to the contact surface of the projectile. Place a sheet of clean white paper on a hard flat surface. Support this surface so that it will not move when impacted or,
- b) Place a sheet of carbon paper against a sheet of white paper and hold these sheets against a hard flat surface so that the projectile impact image will be transferred from the carbon paper onto the white paper.
- c) Load the projectile to be tested into the discharge mechanism. Orientate the loaded discharge mechanism perpendicular to the hard flat surface, with the contact surface of the projectile from a distance of (300 ± 5) mm from the hard flat surface.

If the discharge mechanism has more than one speed setting, set to the maximum speed.

For bows use an arrow intended for the bow and stretch the bowstring until the first of one of the following occurs:

- 1) a 150 N pull force is reached, or
 - 2) the arrow cannot be pulled back further due to its length, or
 - 3) a 70 cm pull back distance has been reached.
- d) Discharge the projectile onto the paper.
 - e) Measure the image area on the white paper. The contact area is the average of a minimum of 10 measurements. When calculating the contact area, exclude any areas of white, i.e. areas without ink transfer.
 - f) Calculate the maximum kinetic energy per area of contact in J/m²

5.15.2 Wall impact test for projectiles

If the discharge mechanism has multiple speed settings, set it to discharge at maximum speed.

Position the toy such that the projectile will discharge in a direction perpendicular to a vertically orientated concrete block or similar hard flat impact surface. The distance between the leading edge

of the projectile and the impact surface shall be such that the projectile enters free flight (disengaged from the discharge mechanism) as it strikes the impact surface.

For bows use an arrow intended for the bow and stretch the bowstring until the first of one of the following occurs:

- a) a 150 N pull force is reached, or
- b) the arrow cannot be pulled back further due to its length, or
- c) a 70 cm pull back distance has been reached.

Discharge the projectile onto the impact surface.

NOTE If possible, use a projectile that has not been previously subjected to any test.

Carry out the test three times. Examine the projectile for any hazardous sharp edge, or hazardous sharp point.

5.16 Free-wheeling facility and brake performance test

5.16.1 Determination of free-wheeling facility

See 4.21 (braking) and 4.22.3 (braking requirements).

To determine free-wheeling facility, load the toy as in 5.12.2 (stability test, feet available for stabilization) with the appropriate mass as given in Table 3 and place it on a horizontal plane.

Pull the toy at a constant speed of $(2 \pm 0,2)$ m/s on a surface covered with aluminium oxide paper P60 and determine the maximum pull force, F .

The toy is not free-wheeling if [using Formula (4) or Formula (5)]:

$$F_1 \geq (m + 25) \times 1,7 \quad (4)$$

or

$$F_2 \geq (m + 50) \times 1,7 \quad (5)$$

where

F_1 is the maximum pull force, in newtons, for a toy intended for children under 36 months;

F_2 is the maximum pull force, in newtons, for a toy intended for children 36 months and over;

m is the mass of the toy, in kilograms.

NOTE If a toy accelerates down a slope of 10° when loaded with a mass of 50 kg, it can be expected to be free-wheeling.

5.16.2 Brake performance for mechanically or electrically powered ride-on toys other than toy bicycles

See 4.21 (braking).

Load the toy as in 5.12.2 (sideways stability test, feet available for stabilization) with the appropriate mass as given in Table 3 and place it on a plane inclined at $(10^{+0,5}_0)^\circ$ covered with a surface of aluminium oxide paper P60, with its longitudinal axis parallel to the incline.

Apply a force of (50 ± 2) N in the direction in which the brake handle is normally operated.

If the brake is operated by a handle similar to that of a bicycle, apply a force of (30 ± 2) N at right angles to the axis of the handle, at the middle of the handle.

If the brake is operated by a pedal, apply a force of (50 ± 2) N to the pedal in the operating direction producing the effect of the brake.

If the vehicle has several brakes, test each brake separately.

Determine whether the toy moves more than 5 cm upon application of the braking force.

5.16.3 Brake performance for toy bicycles

See 4.22.3 (braking requirements).

Load the toy bicycle with a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg, whose centre of gravity is 150 mm above the surface on which a child sits. Place the toy bicycle on a plane inclined at $(10^{+0,5}_0)^\circ$ with its longitudinal axis parallel to the incline.

If the brake is operated by a handle similar to that of a bicycle, apply a force of (30 ± 2) N at right angles to the axis of the handle, at the middle of the handle.

If the brake is operated by a pedal, apply a force of (50 ± 2) N in the operating direction producing the effect of the brake.

Determine whether the toy moves more than 5 cm upon application of the braking force.

5.17 Determination of speed of electrically driven ride-on toys

See 4.23 (speed limitation of electrically driven ride-on toys).

Load the toy in its normal sitting or standing position with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg.

Operate the toy on a horizontal surface and determine whether the maximum velocity exceeds 8 km/h.

5.18 Determination of temperature increases

See 4.24 (toys containing a heat source).

In an ambient draft-free atmosphere with a temperature of (21 ± 5) °C, operate the toy according to the instructions for use at the maximum input until equilibrium temperature is reached.

Measure the temperature of the accessible parts and calculate the temperature increases.

Observe whether the toy ignites.

5.19 Leakage of liquid-filled toys

See 4.25 (liquid-filled toys).

Condition the liquid-filled toy at a temperature of (37 ± 1) °C for a minimum of 4 h.

Within 30 s of removing the toy from conditioning, apply a force of $(5^{+0,5}_0)$ N to the external surface of the toy through a steel needle with a diameter of $(1 \pm 0,1)$ mm and with a tip radius of $(0,5 \pm 0,05)$ mm.

Apply the force gradually within a period of 5 s. Maintain the force for 5 s.

After completion, determine leakage by applying cobalt chloride paper over the area where the force was applied while elsewhere compressing with a force of $(5^{+0,5}_0)$ N using suitable means other than a needle.

Repeat the test after conditioning the toy at a temperature of (5 ± 1) °C for a minimum of 4 h.

After completion, examine the toy for leakage of the contents.

If liquid other than water is used, confirm leakage using another suitable method.

Cobalt chloride paper should not be used for the 5 °C test as condensation may give false results.

5.20 Durability of mouth-actuated toys

See [4.26](#) (mouth-actuated toys).

Connect a piston pump capable of discharging and receiving more than 300 cm³ of air in less than 3 s to the mouthpiece of the mouth-actuated toy. Arrange a relief valve so that the pump will not generate a positive or negative pressure of more than 13,8 kPa. Subject the toy to 10 alternating blowing and sucking cycles, each within 5 s and of at least (295 ± 10) cm³ of air including the volume which may be discharged through the relief valve. If the air outlet is accessible, ensure that the above is also applied to the outlet.

Determine whether any released component fits entirely in the cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test).

5.21 Expanding materials

See [4.3.2](#) (expanding materials).

Condition the toy or component at (21 ± 5) °C and at a relative humidity of 40 % to 65 % for at least 7 h before the test. Measure the maximum dimensions x, y, and z of the toy or any component of the toy using callipers.

Submerge the toy or component completely in a container of demineralized water at (20 ± 5) °C for $(24 \pm 0,5)$ h. Ensure that sufficient water is used so that the toy or component still remains under water at the end of the test.

Remove the item using a pair of tongs. If the item cannot be removed because of insufficient mechanical strength, it is considered to comply with the requirement of [4.3.2](#).

Allow water adhering to the toy or component to drain for 1 min and re-measure the item.

After re-measuring, place the item in the demineralized water again and repeat the above procedure twice, such that the item has been measured after 24 h, 48 h and 72 h of submersion.

Calculate the expansion in the x, y and z dimensions as a percentage of the original dimension.

Determine whether the item complies with the requirements of [4.3.2](#).

5.22 Folding or sliding mechanisms

5.22.1 Loads

Load the toy with a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg.

For toys intended for children under 36 months, load the toy with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg.

5.22.2 Toy pushchairs and perambulators

See [4.12.1](#) (toys pushchairs, perambulators and similar toys).

Precondition the toy by erecting and folding it 10 times.

- a) For toy pushchairs and perambulators covered by 4.12.1 a), carry out the following.

Erect the toy on a horizontal surface with the locking devices engaged and load the toy with the appropriate mass specified in 5.22.1 (loads), ensuring that the load is borne by the frame. Where necessary, use a suitable support to ensure that the seat material is not damaged. Apply the load to the frame in the least favourable position with respect to the folding parts. Apply the load evenly over 5 s and maintain for 5 min.

Determine whether it is possible to partially erect the toy without engaging one of the locking devices. If so, also carry out the above loading in the partially erect position.

If the seat of the body is detachable from the chassis, this test shall also be carried out on the chassis only, using suitable support for the test mass.

Determine whether the toy collapses and whether the locking devices are still operable and engaged.

- b) For toy pushchairs and perambulators covered by 4.12.1 b), carry out the following.

Erect the toy on a horizontal surface with the locking devices engaged and load the toy with the appropriate mass specified in 5.22.1 ensuring that the load is borne by the frame. Where necessary, use a suitable support to ensure that the seat material is not damaged. Apply the load to the frame in the most onerous position with respect to the folding parts. Apply the load evenly over 5 s and maintain for 5 min.

Determine whether it is possible to partially erect the toy without engaging the locking devices. If so, also carry out the above loading in the partially erect position.

Determine whether the toy collapses and whether the locking devices or safety stop are still operable and engaged.

5.22.3 Other toys with folding mechanisms

See 4.12.2 (other toys with folding mechanisms).

- a) Erect the toy. Lift the toy and observe whether the locking device disengages when the toy is tilted in any $(30 \pm 1)^\circ$ angle from the horizontal.
- b) Erect the toy and position it on a surface inclined $(10^{+0.5}_0)^\circ$ in the most onerous position with respect to the folding parts. Engage any locking device. Load the toy for 5 min with the appropriate mass specified in 5.22.1 (loads). Apply the load wherever it is possible for a child to sit and in the least favourable position with respect to the folding parts. Ensure that the load is borne by the frame. Where necessary, use a suitable support to ensure that the seat material is not damaged.

Determine whether the toy collapses or the locking device disengages.

5.23 Washable toys

See 4.1 (normal use).

Determine the mass of each washable toy prior to the beginning of the test.

Subject the toy to six washing-machine and tumble-dryer cycles, unless a different method is specified by the toy manufacturer by means of a permanent label.

Any commercially available washer, dryer or laundry detergent intended for use in the home may be used for this test. Consideration should be given to the specific types of washing machines (top- or front-loading) used in the country in which the toy is meant to be sold.

Wash the toys plus a dummy load of clothes sufficient to bring the total dry mass to a minimum 1,8 kg in an automatic washing machine, using the “warm” water setting and approximately 12 min wash cycle at the “normal” setting.

Dry the toys and dummy load in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

NOTE For equivalent settings on other types of machines, “warm” is approximately 40 °C and a “normal” load is for an average size load according to the machine being used.

The toy shall be deemed to be dry when the final mass does not exceed the original dry mass by more than 10 %.

Determine whether the toy still conforms to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

5.24 Reasonably foreseeable abuse tests

See [4.2](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse).

5.24.1 General

The tests in [5.24](#) are meant to simulate situations in which possible damage can occur to a toy as a result of reasonably foreseeable abuse.

Unless otherwise stated, these tests are only applicable for toys intended for children under 96 months.

After undergoing each of the appropriate tests, the toy shall still continue to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

NOTE The tests specified in [4.31.2](#) (all other toys with magnets and magnetic components) are carried out in the order specified in [4.31.2](#) on a toy, or part of a toy, that has not been previously tested according to this subclause ([5.24](#), reasonably foreseeable abuse tests).

5.24.2 Drop test

Except for toys covered in [5.24.3](#) (tip-over test for large and bulky toys), toys falling below the mass limits indicated in [Table 5](#) shall be dropped onto a specified impact surface. The number of times the toy shall be dropped and the height from which it is dropped shall also be determined from [Table 5](#). The toy shall be dropped in random orientation.

The impact surface shall consist of vinyl composition tile of approximately 3 mm nominal thickness laid over concrete of at least 64 mm thickness. The tile shall have a hardness of (80 ± 10) Shore A and the impact surface shall be at least 0,3 m².

For battery-operated toys, the recommended batteries shall be in place during the drop test. If no specific type of battery is recommended, the heaviest battery which is generally available shall be used.

Table 5 — Drop test

Age group	Mass criterion kg	Number of drops	Drop height cm
Under 18 months	< 1,4	10	138 ± 5
18 months and over but under 96 months	< 4,5	4	93 ± 5

After each drop, the toy shall be allowed to come to rest and shall be examined and evaluated before continuing.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

5.24.3 Tip-over test for large and bulky toys

See [E.3](#)

Large and bulky toys shall not be tested according to [5.24.2](#) (drop test), but in accordance with the following procedure:

Place the toy on a horizontal surface, as prescribed in [5.24.2](#). Attempt to tip it over by pushing it slowly past its centre of balance three times, one of which shall be in its most onerous position. Gradually apply a force, which is not to exceed 120 N, in a horizontal direction and 1 500 mm above the horizontal surface or at the top edge of the toy for toys less than 1 500 mm in height. A non-resilient step with a height of (25 ± 2) mm shall be positioned such that it prevents sliding or rolling of the toy during the test.

The original point of application relative to the toy shall be maintained, and the force shall remain horizontal, throughout the test. The vertical position of the point of application relative to the horizontal surface is permitted to increase during the test.

If a force greater than 120 N is required to bring the toy beyond its centre of balance, or if the vertical position of the point of application, relative to the horizontal surface, exceeds 1 800 mm, the tip-over test shall be stopped. The test shall also be stopped if the toy slides or rolls over the non-resilient step without tipping over (see [Figure 39](#)).

After each tip-over, the toy shall be allowed to come to rest and shall be examined and evaluated before continuing to determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

Toys supplied with anchors and intended to be permanently fixed (e.g. in concrete) when in use, according to the manufacturer's instructions, shall not be subjected to the tip-over test.

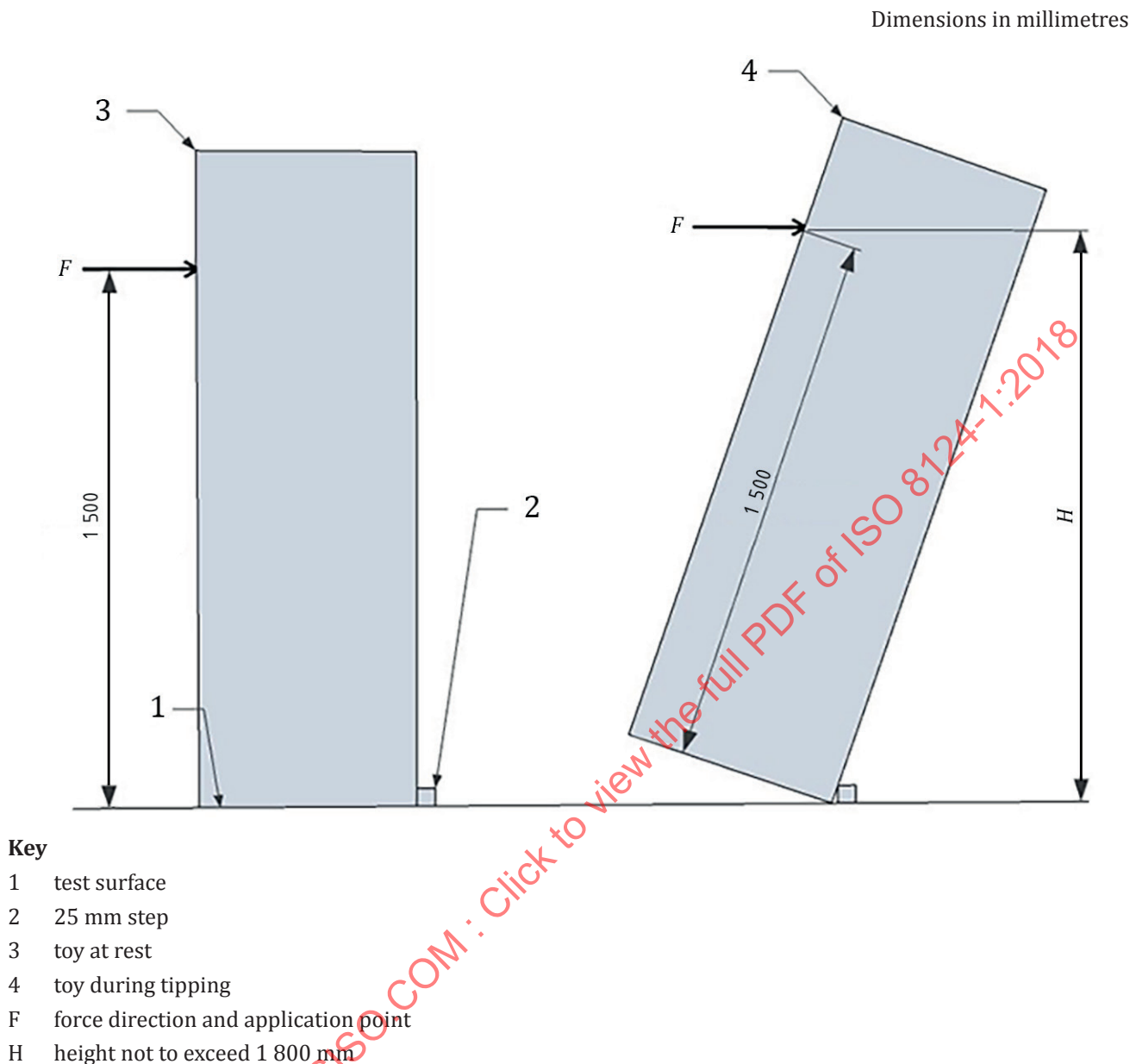


Figure 39 — Tip-over test for large and bulky toys

5.24.4 Dynamic strength test for wheeled ride-on toys other than toy scooters

Load the toy for 5 min in the most onerous position with the appropriate mass in accordance with [Table 3](#) on its standing or sitting surface.

Secure the load to the toy in a position corresponding to the normal use of the toy.

Drive the toy three times at a speed of $(2 \pm 0,2)$ m/s into a non-resilient step with a height of 50 mm.

If the toy is intended to bear the mass of more than one child at a time, test each sitting or standing area simultaneously.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

5.24.5 Torque test

Any toy with a projection, part or assembly that a child can grasp with at least the thumb and forefinger or the teeth shall be subjected to this test.

Position the toy rigidly in any reasonable test position. Apply a clamp capable of holding the test component firmly and transmitting a torsion force to the test object or component.

Using a torque gauge or torque wrench, apply a torque of $(0,45 \pm 0,02)$ N·m in a clockwise direction until either

- a) a rotation of 180° from the original position has been attained, or
- b) the required torque is reached.

Apply the maximum rotation or required torque evenly over a 5 s period and maintain for an additional 10 s. The torque shall then be removed and the test component permitted to return to a relaxed condition.

Repeat the procedure in an anticlockwise direction.

Projections, parts, or assemblies that are rigidly mounted on an accessible rod or shaft designed to rotate along with the projections, parts, or assemblies, shall be tested with the rod or shaft clamped to prevent rotation.

If a component which is attached by a screw thread which has been assembled by the manufacturer, or which has been assembled according to the manufacturer's instructions, becomes loosened during the application of the required torque, continue to apply the torque until either the required torque is exceeded or the part disassembles. If it becomes obvious that the part under test will continue to rotate at less than the required torque limit and will not disassemble, terminate the test.

If the part disassembles and exposes an accessible component which can be grasped as noted above, repeat the torque test on the component.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

5.24.6 Tension test

5.24.6.1 General procedure

Any toy with a projection, part or assembly that a child can grasp with at least the thumb and forefinger or the teeth shall be subjected to this test. The tension test shall be performed on the same components of the toy subjected to the test in [5.24.5](#) (torque test).

Apply a clamp capable of applying the tension load to the test component in a manner that will not affect the structural integrity of the attachment between the component and the toy. The loading device shall be a self-indicating gauge or other appropriate means having an accuracy of ± 2 N. With the test sample fastened in a convenient position, attach an appropriate clamp to the test object or component.

Apply a force of (70 ± 2) N parallel to the major axis of the test component evenly over a 5 s period and maintain for 10 s.

Release the force, replace or reposition the clamp, or reposition the toy such that the tension load can be applied perpendicularly to the major axis of the test component.

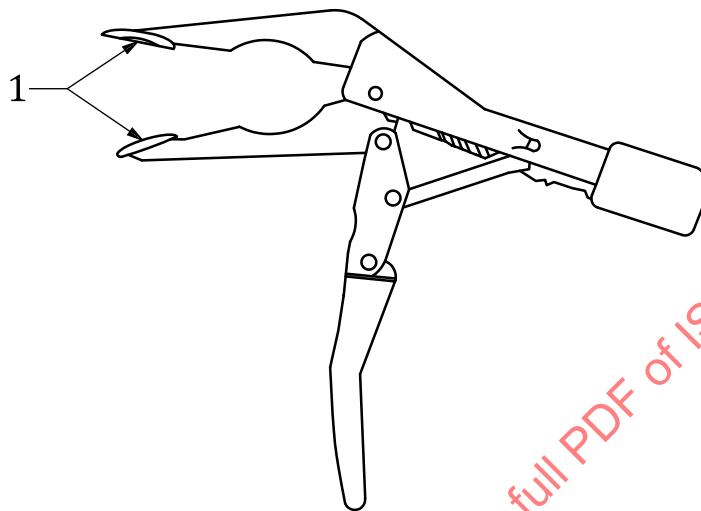
Apply a force of (70 ± 2) N perpendicularly to the major axis of the test component evenly over a 5 s period and maintain for 10 s.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

5.24.6.2 Tension test for seams in soft-filled (stuffed) toys, beanbag-type toys, and other similar filled toys

For toys constructed of pliable material having seams (including, but not limited to, seams which are stitched, glued, heat-sealed, or ultrasonically welded), the seams shall be subjected to a separate tension test.

The clamps used to grip the material on either side of the seam to be tested shall have jaws with attached discs of diameter 19 mm (see [Figure 40](#)).



Key

1 flat discs

Figure 40 — Seam clamp

Attach the clamps to the cover material of a completely assembled toy in such a manner that the outside diameter of the 19 mm discs at a point nearest to the seams will be approximately 13 mm from the edge of the seam stitching thread, but no closer. If threads are not used to create the seam, attach the clamps in such a manner that the edges of the 19 mm discs are approximately 13 mm from the edge of the seam, but no closer.

Apply a force of (70 ± 2) N evenly over a 5 s period and maintain for 10 s.

If the material adjacent to the seam cannot be grasped between the thumb and the forefinger of the test personnel sufficient for full clamping by the 19 mm diameter washer discs, the seam test shall not be performed. If this is the case, instead of the seam test, an arm, leg or other appendage of the toy shall be tested according to [5.24.5](#) (torque test) and [5.24.6.1](#) (tension test, general procedure).

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

5.24.6.3 Tension test for pompoms

See [4.5.3](#) (pompoms).

Pompoms shall be tested according to [5.24.5](#) (torque test) and the tension test as described in this subclause.

The clamps used to grip the material to be tested shall have jaws with attached 19 mm diameter discs (see [Figure 40](#)). Attach one clamp to the pompom and use a second clamp to grip the base material.

Apply a force of (70 ± 2) N evenly over a 5 s period and maintain for 10 s.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

5.24.6.4 Tension test for protective components

See [4.8](#) (projections), [4.9](#) (metal wires and rods) and [4.18](#) (projectile toys).

Subject the part to be tested to a tensile force of (70 ± 2) N, applied evenly over a 5 s period, and maintain for 10 s. Apply the force in the most onerous direction in an attempt to remove the component.

5.24.6.5 Tension test for a projectile with a suction cup

See [4.18.2](#) (projectiles)

For projectiles with a suction cup as a contact surface, attach a clamp on the shaft such that the edge of the clamp is at a point (57^{+1}_0) mm from the contact surface of the projectile. Determine this distance in accordance with the procedure contained in [5.37](#) (length of suction cup projectiles). If, due to the length of the projectile, it is not possible to achieve 57 mm between the clamp and the contact surface of the projectile, place the clamp such that its distance from the contact surface of the projectile is maximized. Place a second clamp around the suction cup such that it is held securely against a flat surface as shown in [Figure 41](#).

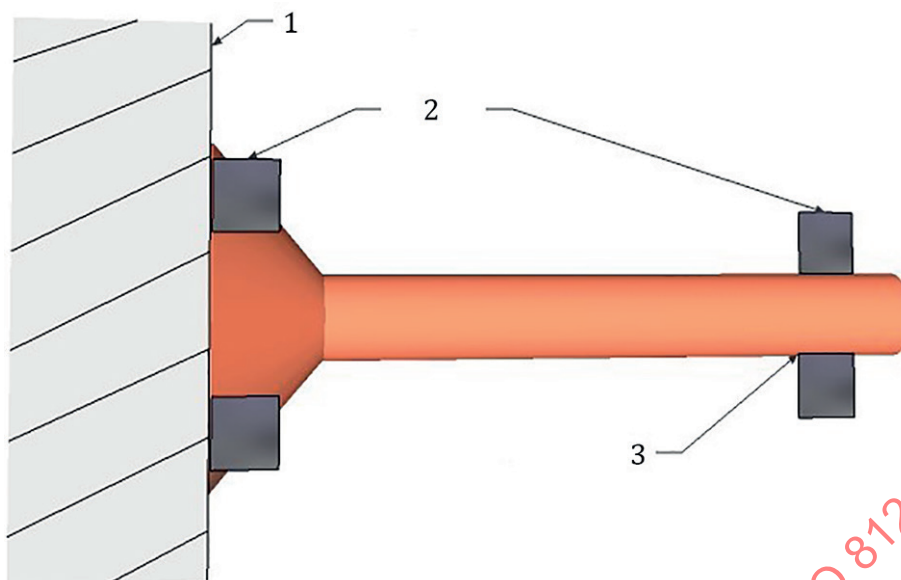
If clamping causes any damage to the projectile, it is allowable to use alternative methods to secure the projectile.

If glue is used to fasten the suction cup to a flat surface, care must then be taken that the solvents in the glue do not influence the material properties of the suction cup or its fastening to the shaft.

Subject the projectile to a longitudinal force of (70 ± 2) N evenly over a 5 s period and maintain for 10 s.

If the suction cup has detached determine whether the suction cup passes through test template C in [5.4](#) (small balls test).

If the shaft has broken, determine whether or not the remaining portion of the shaft and suction cup has a total length of 57 mm or more.

**Key**

- 1 flat surface
- 2 clamps
- 3 57 mm from tip

Figure 41 — Example of attachment of clamps when testing suction cups on projectiles

5.24.7 Compression test

Any area on the surface of a toy that is accessible to a child and non-accessible to flat surface contact when tested according to 5.24.2 (drop test) shall be subjected to this test.

Determine the compression force from Table 6 according to the age group for which the toy is intended.

Table 6 — Compression force

Age category	Compression force N
Under 36 months	$114 \pm 2,0$
36 months and over but under 96 months	$136 \pm 2,0$

The loading device shall be a rigid metal disc with a diameter of $(30 \pm 1,5)$ mm and a thickness of 10 mm minimum. The perimeter of the disc shall be rounded to a radius of 0,8 mm to eliminate irregular edges.

Attach the disc to an appropriate compression scale having an accuracy of ± 2 N.

Place the toy on a flat hard surface in any convenient position. Position the disc so that the flat contact surface is parallel to the surface under test.

Apply the required force through the disc evenly over a 5 s period and maintain for 10 s.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of Clause 4 (requirements).

5.24.8 Flexure test

5.24.8.1 General

See [4.9](#) (metal wires and rods).

If the metallic wire has a covering, apply the test to the metallic wire in the condition in which it appears in the toy (i.e. do not remove the metallic wire from the toy).

Grip the metallic wire firmly between two metal cylinders, radiused pliers or equivalent metal pieces with a diameter of (10 ± 1) mm. At a point located 50 mm from the point of gripping or, if less than 50 mm protrudes, at the end of the metallic wire, apply a force of (70 ± 2) N perpendicular to the metallic wire. If the metallic wire bends by more than 60° , continue the test as follows.

Bend the metallic wire from the upright position to one side through 60° , and then bend in the opposite direction through 120° , and finally return to the upright position. This is one cycle.

5.24.8.2 Wires and other metallic components intended to be bent

Perform 30 times the cycle described in [5.24.8.1](#) (general) at a rate of one cycle per 2 s with a 60 s rest period after each 10 cycles. To ensure that the metallic wire or other metallic component bends at the point emerging from the cylinders, it shall be kept taut during the test.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [4.9](#) (metal wires and rods), removing any covering material, if applicable, to aid the examination.

5.24.8.3 Wires likely to be bent

Perform the cycle described in [5.24.8.1](#) (general) once.

Determine whether the toy continues to conform to the relevant requirements of [4.9](#) (metal wires and rods), removing any covering material, if applicable, to aid the examination.

5.25 Determination of sound pressure levels

See [4.29](#) (acoustic requirements).

5.25.1 General test conditions

5.25.1.1 General

This subclause contains general test conditions. The specific methods for particular toy categories are given in [5.25.2](#) (specific test methods). If there are differences between the methods specified in this subclause and those in [5.25.2](#), the direction given in [5.25.2](#) shall be followed.

Unless contradicted by this procedure, the measurement procedures in either ISO 11201 or ISO 11202 shall be used.

5.25.1.2 Test environment

An environment that meets the qualification requirements of either ISO 11201 or ISO 11202 shall be used.

If using ISO 11201, the value of the correction factor K_{2A} shall be $\leq 2,0$ dB. If using ISO 11202, the value of K_{3A} shall be $\leq 4,0$ dB. When ISO 11202:2010 is used, the local environmental correction K_3 shall be calculated using the actual distance between source and microphone, d , and not the minimum distance of 1 m as stated in Annex A of the document.

Caution should be used when selecting a testing environment. Typical furnished rooms might not meet the requirements of the above standards and could cause inaccurate results.

Sound reflections caused by test rigs used for the mounting of toys and/or the operator of the toy shall be minimized.

No correction needs to be applied to measurements taken where the background noise is 15 dB or more below the sound being measured. Measurements taken where the background noise is between 15 and 6 dB below the sound being measured shall be corrected by the method contained in ISO 11201 or equivalent. Environments with a higher background noise shall not be used.

5.25.1.3 Instrumentation

The instrumentation system, including the microphone and cable, shall meet the requirements of a class 1 instrument as specified in IEC 61672-1. When measuring high peak sound pressure levels, for example, from toys using percussion caps, the microphone and the entire instrumentation system shall have the capability of handling linear peak levels exceeding the C-weighted peak levels by at least 10 dB.

5.25.1.4 Microphone positions

Microphone positions are prescribed in 5.25.2 (specific test methods). They shall all be evaluated with respect to finding the position with the highest sound pressure level, but complete measurements are only required for the position yielding the highest level. In practice, this often means that one microphone is moved from position to position. Whenever it is practicable it is always an alternative to rotate the test object instead. Attention shall be paid to maintaining the correct measuring distance.

The sound pressure level shall be measured with the microphone reference direction oriented towards the dominant sound source. Generally, for free-field response microphones (calibrated for “normal incidence” to the microphone diaphragm), the axis of the microphone-preamplifier body should be oriented towards the dominant sound source.

5.25.1.5 Toy operation

Carry out the measurements on a new toy not already subjected to testing. Test battery toys using new primary batteries or fully charged secondary batteries. Test transformer toys with the transformer supplied with the toy. If the toy is supplied without a transformer, it shall be tested with the transformer recommended in the instructions. Normal operating mode(s) shall be reached before the tests are performed.

Operate the toy under test in that mode of its intended or foreseeable use that produces the highest sound pressure level to the microphone position, where the maximum sound level is observed. For toys that have a volume control, the volume shall be set at the maximum level. If the toy has features that allow it to fit into multiple categories in 5.25.2 (specific test methods), it shall be tested per all applicable methods. For example, a pull or push toy that also has a button, intended to be pushed by the child, that activates an electronic sound shall be tested to both the clauses for pull or push toys and floor toys.

If the toy under test has a clearly defined operating cycle, measure the A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} , and the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , during at least one whole cycle. The completion of a whole cycle is intended to mean that all actions have been taken such that the toy is immediately ready to undergo another cycle. This may include acts such as winding, pumping or resetting. Cycles shall be completed as quickly as practical. If the operating cycle lasts less than 15 s it shall be repeated as quickly as possible and the measurement time shall be adapted to an integer number of operating cycles with a total duration of at least 15 s. If a toy has more than one clearly defined cycle, the cycle yielding the highest sound pressure level shall be used.

If the toy under test does not have a clearly defined operating cycle, measure the A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} and the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , for at least 15 s in the operational mode during which the sound pressure level is highest. For pass-by tests of push or pull toys, measure the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , as the toy passes the microphone. For pass-by tests of floor and tabletop toys that move along the table or floor, where the sound is caused as a result of the movement imparted on the toy by the child (e.g. a toy vehicle with a sound-making

mechanism attached to an axle), measure the A-weighted sound pressure level, L_{pAFmax} , as well as the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , as the toy passes the microphone.

Toys that do not clearly fit in any of the categories listed in 5.25.2 shall be tested in the most appropriate way using the principles described in this subclause and those in 5.25.2.

5.25.2 Specific test methods

5.25.2.1 Close-to-the-ear toys

Mount close-to-the-ear toys in a test rig at least 100 cm above the reflecting plane or have them operated by an adult operator with the arm outstretched.

A-weighted equivalent sound pressure level, L_{pAeq} , measurements are to be made with the earpiece, if any, of the toy facing the microphone. The microphone shall be 50 ± 1 cm from the earpiece. For toys without earpieces, locate the microphone 50 ± 1 cm from the surface of the toy where the main sound source exists, such that the sound pressure level at the microphone is maximized.

C-weighted peak sound pressure level measurements, L_{pCpeak} , are to be made with the microphone 50 ± 1 cm from the surface of the toy where the main sound source exists, such that the sound pressure level at the microphone is maximized.

Operate the toy as described in 5.25.1 (general test conditions). Conduct three trials. The highest observation for each respective measurement type (L_{pAeq} , L_{pCpeak}) is the measurement result.

5.25.2.2 Floor, table-top, and crib toys

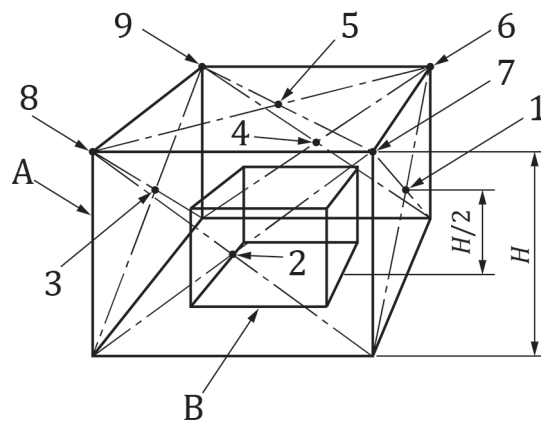
Place stationary floor, table-top and crib toys on a standard test table as described in ISO 11202. A table with a wooden top with a thickness of 4 cm or larger and leg construction providing a stable test surface is considered sufficient. The table-top should be large enough such that, with the toy resting on and fully over the table-top, the side of the measurement box from which the measurement is being made is also above the table-top.

Mount self-propelled table-top and floor toys on the standard test table described above, in a test rig so that they can be operated with full power, but prevented from moving around. It is permissible to raise the toy up to 5 mm above the test table to allow for unrestricted movement (e.g. wheel rotation).

Test floor and table-top toys that move along the table or floor, where the sound is caused as a result of the movement imparted on the toy by the child (e.g. a toy vehicle with a sound-making mechanism attached to an axle), in accordance with the methods of 5.25.2.5 (pull or push toys) instead of the methods given here. In addition to the L_{pCpeak} measurements specified in 5.25.2.5, measure the L_{pAFmax} for both trials.

Microphone positions are on a hypothetical box-shaped measurement surface. Each side of the measurement surface is separated by (50 ± 1) cm from the nearest side of the reference box, with the exception of the bottoms of both the measurement and reference boxes, which lie in the same plane as the table-top. For toys where all dimensions are ≤ 100 cm, there are five microphone locations, one at the centre of each side of the measurement surface, not including the bottom side. For toys with a dimension > 100 cm, there are four additional microphone locations at the upper corners of the measurement surface (see Figure 42).

Operate the toy as described in 5.25.1 (general test conditions). Conduct three trials. The highest observation for each respective measurement type (L_{pAeq} , L_{pCpeak}) is the measurement result.

**Key**

- A measurement surface
- B reference box
- H height of the box-shaped measurement surface
- 1–5 basic microphone positions
- 6–9 additional microphone positions for large toys

Figure 42 — Microphone positions for measurement of stationary and self-propelled floor, table-top and crib toys

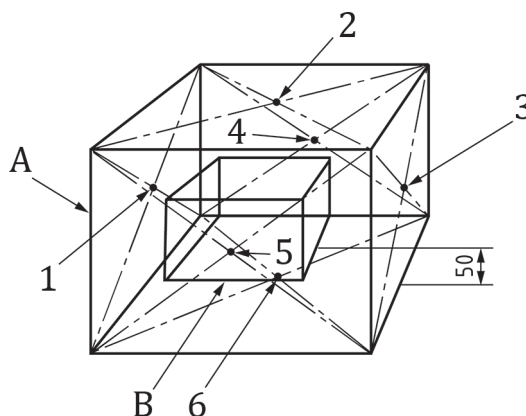
5.25.2.3 Hand-held toys other than rattles

Mount hand-held toys in a suitable test fixture at least 100 cm above the reflecting plane or have them operated by an adult operator with the arm outstretched.

Microphone positions are on a hypothetical box-shaped measurement surface (see [Figure 43](#)). The sides of the measurement surface are separated by (50 ± 1) cm from the nearest side of the reference box. There are six microphone locations, one at the centre of each side of the measurement surface.

Operate the toy as described in [5.25.1](#) (general test conditions). Conduct the test three times. The highest observation for each respective measurement type (L_{pAeq} , L_{pCpeak}) is the measurement result.

Dimensions in centimetres

**Key**

- A measurement surface
- B reference box
- 1–6 microphone positions

Figure 43 — Microphone positions for hand-held toys**5.25.2.4 Rattles**

Mount the microphone 100 cm above the floor.

Operate a rattle by grasping it where it is meant to be held or, if in doubt, where the longest lever between the hand and the sound emitting part of the rattle can be obtained. Make sure that the radiated sound is not affected by the grip of the hand. Stand side-face to the microphone, with the rattle 50 cm from the microphone. The forearm of the operator shall be essentially horizontal and at the same height as the microphone. Strike downwards 10 times with hard lashes in a slow tempo, with a movement of approximately 15 cm. Use the wrist and keep the forearm essentially horizontal. Endeavour to achieve the highest possible sound level. Avoid moving the rattle towards or away from the microphone.

Conduct the test three times. The highest observation for the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , is the measurement result.

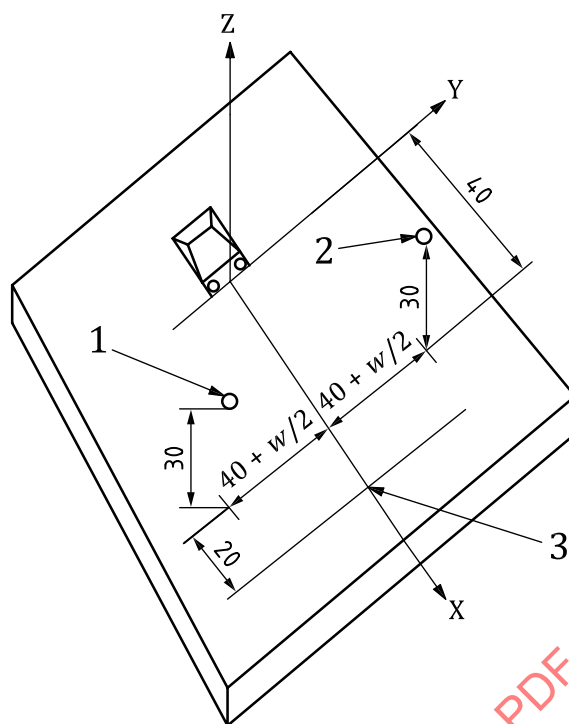
5.25.2.5 Pull or push toys

Place pull or push toys on the reflecting plane (for example, concrete, tile or another hard surface) and fix them in a test rig which enables them to be moved with varying speed along a direct line (the x-axis in Figure 44) which passes the measuring microphones. Make sure that the friction of the reflecting plane prevents wheels from skidding.

Use two microphones 30 cm above the reflecting plane at distances (d) 40 cm plus half the width of the toy from the x-axis ($40 + w/2$) as shown in Figure 44.

Operate the pull or push toy at a speed that yields the maximum sound pressure level. Do not exceed 1 m/s.

Conduct the test twice. The highest observation for the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , is the measurement result.

**Key**

- 1-2 Microphones
 3 end of measurement
 w width of toy

Figure 44 — Microphone positions for measurements of pull or push toys

5.25.2.6 Cap firing toys

Mount cap firing toys in a test rig at least 100 cm above the reflecting plane or have them operated by an adult operator with the arm outstretched.

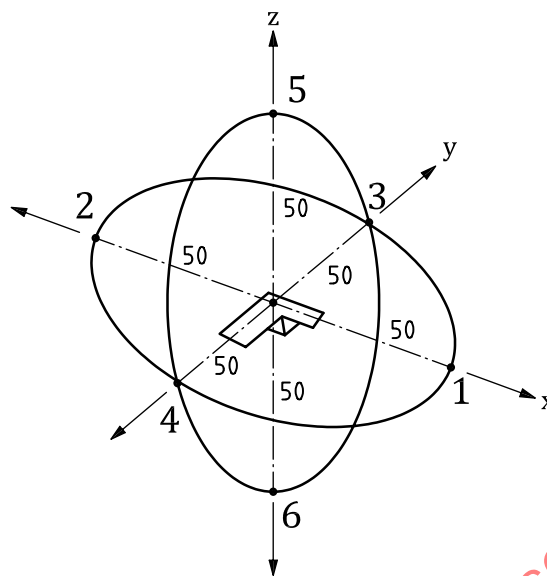
For cap guns, use six microphone positions around the toy. Place the main sound emitting part of the toy at the origin of the measuring coordinate system in its normal operating orientation in such a way that the main axes of the toy coincide with the axes of the measuring coordinate system (see [Figure 45](#)). If the length of the toy exceeds 50 cm, rotate the toy in the *xy*-plane 45° around the *z*-axis without changing the microphone positions. Select two microphone positions along each axis at a distance of (50 ± 1) cm to both directions from the origin, as shown in [Figure 45](#).

For other types of cap firing toys, select the most appropriate mounting and microphone positions from the categories of toys described previously.

Operate a cap-firing toy using percussion caps available on the market, as recommended by the manufacturer. Fire the toy at least 3 times in each microphone position to find the position with the highest peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} . Fire the toy six additional times in the position with the highest peak sound pressure level.

The highest observation for the C-weighted peak sound pressure level, L_{pCpeak} , of these final six shots is the measurement result.

Dimensions in centimetres

**Key**

1-6 microphone positions

Figure 45 — Microphone positions for measurement of sound pressure levels of cap guns**5.26 Static strength for toy scooters**

See [4.30.3](#) (strength).

Position a test mass in the centre of the platform (see [Figure 46](#)).

For toy scooters labelled as intended for children with a body mass of 20 kg or less, a test load of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg shall be used.

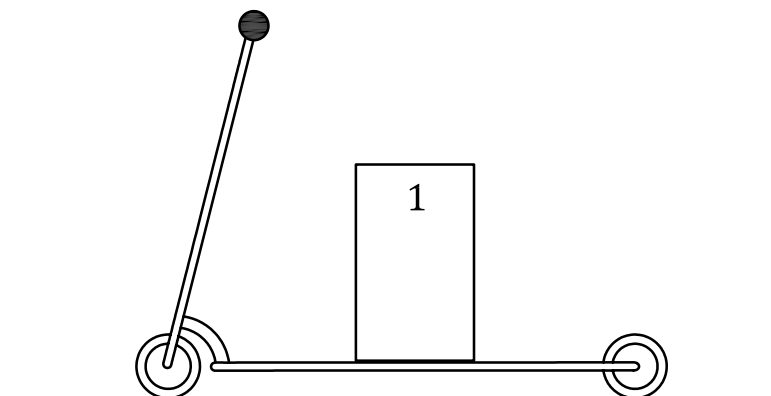
For other toy scooters, a test mass of (100 ± 1) kg shall be used.

Maintain the load for 5 min.

The dimensions of the test mass are given in [Figure 47](#).

The approximate diameter of the base of the test mass shall be 150 mm (see [Figure 47](#)). The other dimensional requirements in [Figure 47](#) apply only for the stability test of toy scooters (see [5.12.2](#), sideways stability test, feet available for stabilization).

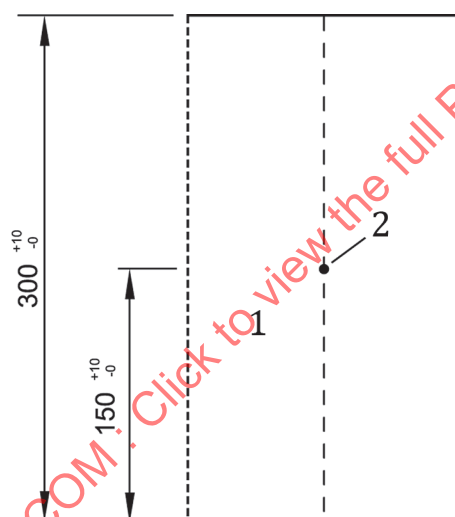
Determine whether the toy continues to comply with relevant requirements of this document.



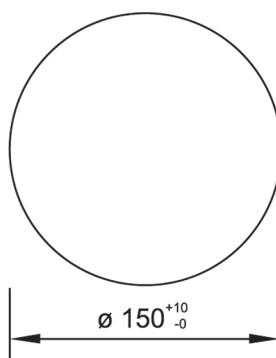
Key

1 test load

Figure 46 — Static strength test for toy scooters



Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 mass, 50 kg or 100 kg

2 centre of gravity

Figure 47 — Load for determination of strength and stability

The sides of the load are dotted to indicate that the diameter of the load is permitted to vary between the base and the top. Thus, the 50 kg load and the 100 kg load may have different shapes, provided that the other dimensional requirements are fulfilled.

5.27 Dynamic strength for toy scooters

See [4.30.3](#) (strength).

5.27.1 Principle

A load is secured to the toy scooter and then articulated arms with the elbow joints in a downward position are attached to the handlebars. The toy scooter is driven three times into a non-resilient step.

It is then determined whether the toy scooter continues to comply with relevant requirements of this document.

5.27.2 Load

A load as specified in [Figure 48](#), equipped with two articulated arms and a removable cushion with straps, shall be used.

The mass of each articulated arm shall be $(2 \pm 0,02)$ kg.

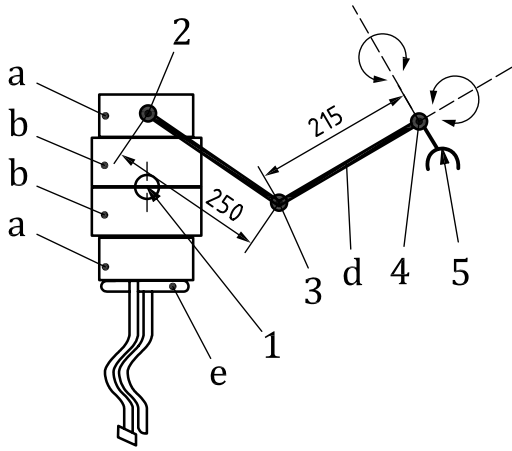
The mass of the cushion including sand and straps shall be $(0,5 \pm 0,01)$ kg.

The masses of the two articulated arms and the cushion shall be added to the load giving a nominal mass of 54,5 kg for toy scooters intended for users up to 50 kg, and 29,5 kg for toy scooters intended for users of 20 kg or less.

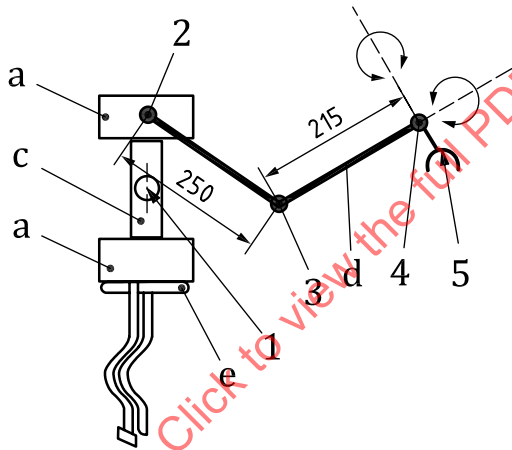
The articulated arms shall be attached with spherical joints to the top element diametrically opposite each other, allowing the arms to be moved in any direction.

The joints at the “elbows” move in one direction and shall be capable of being locked. The joints at the “wrists” move in two directions and shall be capable of being locked. The ends of the arms shall be equipped with clamps for securing the arms to the toy.

Dimensions in millimetres



a) Test load for scooters intended for children with a body mass of between 20 kg and 50 kg



b) Test load for scooters intended for children with a body mass of 20 kg or less

Specification of load for determination of dynamic strength			
Part	Mass kg	Diameter mm	Height mm
a	10,42	150 ± 2	75 ± 2
b	14,58	178 ± 2	75 ± 2
c	4,16	—	150 ± 2
d (each)	2,00		
e	0,50 (max.)		40 (max.)

Key

- 1 centre of gravity
- 2 spherical joint
- 3 one-way joint
- 4 two-way joint
- 5 clamp
- d articulated arms
- e cushion with straps (removable)

Figure 48 — Load for determination of dynamic strength

5.27.3 Procedure

Load the toy scooter onto its platform with the mass (appropriate for the type of scooter) using a platform with a height of (250 ± 25) mm and a mass of $(4,8 \pm 0,2)$ kg (see example of platform in [Figure 49](#)). Place the load in a position that corresponds approximately to the normal use of the toy and secure the load to the toy scooter by means of the straps. To prevent undue damage to the toy scooter by the test load, a cushion shall be used but may be omitted if the test load will clearly not cause damage.

Attach the clamps of the articulated arms to the handlebar of the toy scooter in a position that corresponds approximately to the normal use of the toy scooter, and lock the joints at the elbows and the wrists.

Accelerating smoothly, drive the toy scooter three times at a steady speed of $(2 \pm 0,2)$ m/s perpendicularly into a non-resilient step with a height of (50 ± 2) mm. The load shall be suspended just after impact in order to prevent it from falling and thereby causing unrelated damage to the toy.

During the setting up of the test, adequate precautions for the safe handling of the 50 kg test load should be taken. To achieve the suspension and for the safety of the test personnel, it is recommended to connect the load by a wire to an overhead telfer line or similar arrangement. A means of constraining the toy scooter should be used so that the wheel(s) runs into the non-resilient step perpendicularly. Stabilizers may be used in order to keep the toy scooter and the load in a vertical position during the test.

Determine whether the toy scooter continues to comply with relevant requirements of this document.

5.28 Brake performance for toy scooters

See [4.30.6](#) (braking).

5.28.1 Toy scooters with handbrake

Using a 250 mm high platform (with stabilizers) with a total mass of $(4,8 \pm 0,2)$ kg as shown in [Figure 49](#), load the toy scooter with a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg as described in [5.27.2](#) (load), so that the centre of gravity is 400 mm over the platform of the toy scooter.

Attach the articulated arms to the handlebar and place the toy scooter on a plane inclined at $(10 \pm 1)^\circ$ covered with a surface of abrasive paper (aluminium oxide P60) and with its longitudinal axis parallel to the incline. Apply a force of (30 ± 2) N at right angles to the axis of the brake handle at the middle of the handle.

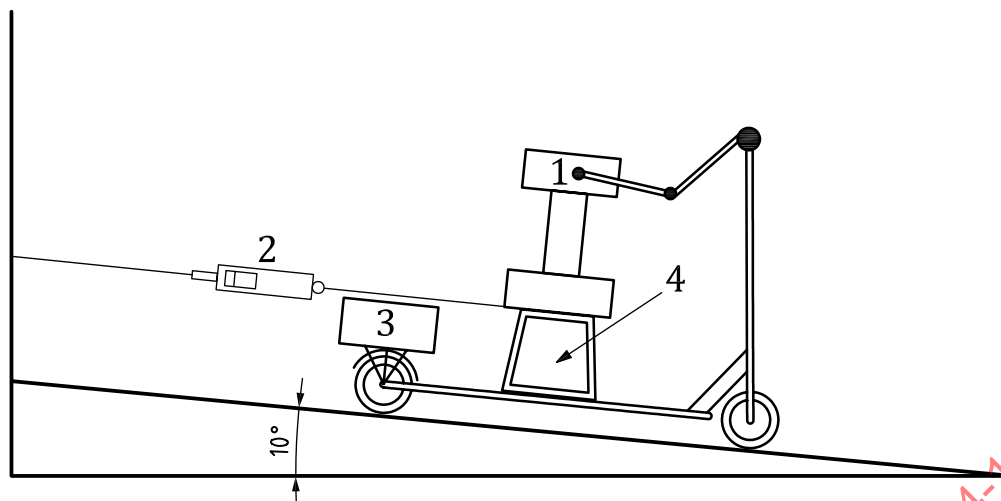
Determine the force required to hold the toy scooter on the inclined plane, parallel to the plane.

5.28.2 Toy scooters with foot brake

Using a 250 mm high platform (with stabilizers) with a total mass of $(4,8 \pm 0,2)$ kg as shown in [Figure 49](#), load the toy scooter with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg as described in [5.27.2](#) (load), so that the centre of gravity is 400 mm over the platform of the toy scooter.

Attach the articulated arms to the handlebar and place the toy scooter on a plane inclined at $(10 \pm 1)^\circ$ covered with a surface of abrasive paper (aluminium oxide P60) and with its longitudinal axis parallel to the incline (see [Figure 49](#)). Apply a mass of (20 ± 1) kg on the foot brake.

Determine the force required to hold the toy scooter on the inclined plane, parallel to the plane.



Key

- 1 test load, 25 kg, with articulated arm
- 2 dynamometer
- 3 test load, 20 kg
- 4 platform and stabilizers with a height of 250 mm and a mass of $(4,8 \pm 0,2)$ kg

Figure 49 — Brake performance for toy scooters with foot brake

5.29 Strength of toy scooter steering tubes

See [4.30.3](#) (strength).

5.29.1 Resistance to downward forces

Place the toy scooter on a horizontal plane and secure it so that it will stand upright during the test. Check that any locking devices are correctly engaged.

- a) For toy scooters with two handles, suspend a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg at the centre of each handle [see [Figure 50 a\)](#)]. Maintain the load for 5 min.

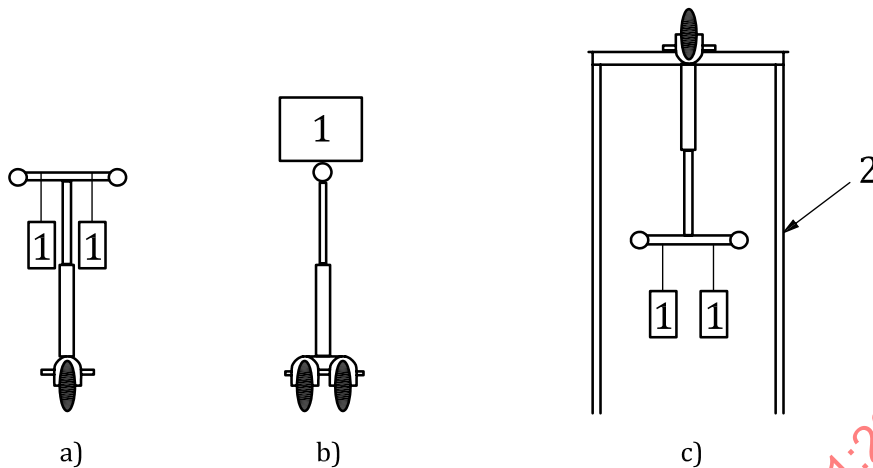
Determine whether the steering tube collapses and the locking devices are still operable and engaged.

If the steering tube has an adjustable height, remove the two 50 kg masses. Release the main locking device and with the secondary locking device still engaged, load the handles with a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg each and maintain the load for 5 min.

Determine whether the secondary locking device is still operable and engaged.

NOTE Each locking device is tested under the assumption that it is the main locking device.

- b) For toy scooters with steering tubes without handles, perform the test as in [5.29.1 a\)](#) using a load with a mass of (100 ± 1) kg and $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg, respectively, on top of the tube [see [Figure 50 b\)](#)].

**Key**

- 1 test load
- 2 podium

Figure 50 — Test of steering tubes**5.29.2 Resistance to upward forces**

Place and secure the toy scooter upside down on a podium [see [Figure 50 c\)](#)]. Check that the locking devices are correctly engaged.

- a) For toy scooters with two handles, suspend a mass of $(25 \pm 0,2)$ kg at the centre of each handle. Maintain the load for 5 min.
- b) For toy scooters with steering tubes without handles, place a mass of $(50 \pm 0,5)$ kg on the end of the steering tube. Maintain the load for 5 min.

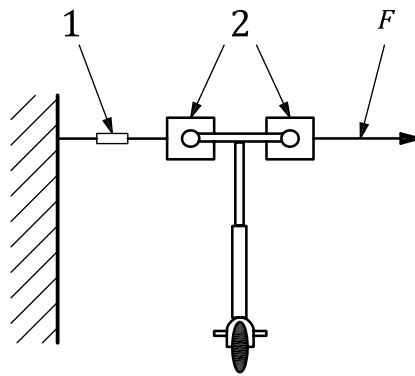
Determine whether the steering tube has separated and the locking devices are still operable and engaged.

5.30 Resistance to separation of handlebar

See [4.30.5](#) (adjustable and folding steering tubes and handlebars).

Apply a load of 90 N to each end of the handlebar in opposite directions (see [Figure 51](#)). Maintain the loads for 5 min.

Determine whether the handlebar has separated.

**Key**

- 1 method of measuring force
- 2 clamping device
- F force, 90 N

Figure 51 — Test for separation of handlebars

5.31 Tension test for magnets

See [4.31.2 c](#)) (all other toys with magnets and magnetic components).

5.31.1 Principle

These tests simulate the intended or reasonably foreseeable play pattern. It is recognized that toys may contain a single magnet or a combination of magnets, magnetic components and/or metal mating parts; the tests are designed to simulate a reasonably foreseeable play pattern using these components to attach and detach the magnetic parts.

For toys that contain more than one magnet/magnetic component, the test specified in [5.31.2](#) (toys with magnetic or magnetic components) shall be carried out unless it is not possible to perform the test without damaging the toy. In the latter case, the test shall be carried out using the reference disc, as described in [5.31.4](#) (toys that contain one magnet only and no mating metal component).

NOTE An example of a case where it is not possible to perform the test in [5.31.2](#) with magnet(s) or magnetic component(s) without damaging the toy, is a toy figurine with one accessible but non-graspable magnet in each foot.

Toys that contain one magnet only and a mating metal component shall be tested according to [5.31.3](#) (toys that contain one magnet only and a mating metal component)

Toys that contain one magnet only and no mating metal component, shall be tested according to [5.31.4](#), since this simulates a play pattern where the toy is attached and detached to a surface that is not delivered with the toy.

5.31.2 Toys with magnets or magnetic components

Identify the magnet or magnetic component in the toy that is most likely to be able to detach. The identified magnet or magnetic component shall be subjected to the tension test for magnets.

If it is not possible to determine which magnet or magnetic component(s) in the toy is most likely to be able to detach the magnet under test, it is permissible to repeat the test with another magnet or magnetic component from the toy.

Without damaging the toy, place the magnet or magnetic component in the orientation of attraction, as close as possible, making contact if possible, to the magnet to be tested. Gradually apply a pulling force

to the magnet/magnetic component until it separates from the magnet under test. Perform the test 10 times or until the magnet under test is detached from the toy, whichever occurs first.

Repeat the procedure for any other magnet that, in accordance with [4.31.2](#) (all other toys with magnets and magnetic components), shall be subjected to the tension test for magnets.

5.31.3 Toys that contain one magnet only and a mating metal component

Without damaging the toy, place the metal components as close as possible, making contact if possible, to the magnet to be tested. Gradually apply a pulling force to the metal component until it separates from the magnet under test. Perform the test 10 times or until the magnet under test is detached from the toy, whichever occurs first.

5.31.4 Toys that contain one magnet only and no mating metal component

5.31.4.1 Apparatus

Nickel disc with a minimum nickel content of 99 %, a diameter of $(30 \pm 0,5)$ mm and thickness of $(10 \pm 0,5)$ mm.

5.31.4.2 Procedure

Without damaging the toy, place the flat part of the disc as close as possible to the magnet to be tested, making contact if possible. Gradually apply a pulling force to the disc until it separates from the magnet under test. Perform the test 10 times or until the magnet under test is detached from the toy, whichever occurs first.

5.32 Magnetic flux index

5.32.1 General

See [4.31.1](#) (magnetic/electrical experimental sets intended for children 8 years and over), [4.31.2](#) a) and c) (all other toys with magnets and magnetic components).

5.32.2 Principle

The magnetic flux index is calculated based on the results from measurements of the flux density and the pole surface area.

5.32.3 Apparatus

5.32.3.1 Direct current field Gauss meter, with a resolution of 5 G, capable of determining the field to an accuracy of 1,5 % or better. The meter shall have an axial type probe with an active area diameter of $(0,76 \pm 0,13)$ mm and a distance between the active area and probe tip of $(0,38 \pm 0,13)$ mm.

5.32.3.2 Calliper, or similar device, with an accuracy of 0,1 mm.

5.32.4 Procedure

5.32.4.1 Measurement of flux density

Identify the surface of the magnet that is a pole.

Place the tip of the Gauss meter probe in contact with the pole surface of the magnet. For a magnetic component (where the magnet is fully or partially embedded in part of the toy), place the tip of the probe in contact with the surface of the component.

Maintain the probe in a position perpendicular to the surface.

Move the probe across the surface to locate the maximum absolute value of the flux density. Record the maximum absolute value of the flux density.

NOTE Since the meter can read both negative and positive values, the absolute value is used for calculations.

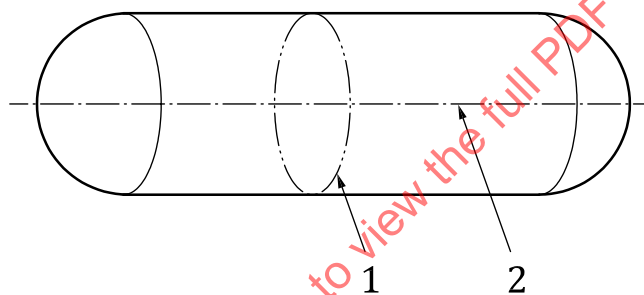
5.32.4.2 Measurement and calculation of the pole surface area

If the magnet is embedded/attached as part of a magnetic component, extract the magnet from the component, even if it is necessary to break the toy.

If the pole surface of the magnet is flat, measure the dimensions with an accuracy of $\pm 0,1$ mm and calculate the area using the appropriate geometric formula.

If the pole is not flat (for example hemispherical), measure the maximum diameter of the magnet perpendicular to an axis through the magnetic poles (see [Figure 52](#)), with an accuracy of $\pm 0,1$ mm and calculate the area of the corresponding cross section. For multi-pole magnets, measure and calculate the area of the largest single pole, which can be identified using magnetic field viewing film or equivalent.

NOTE An example of a multi-pole magnet is a rubberized/plastoferrite magnet, consisting of multiple strips or poles.



Key

- 1 maximum cross-section perpendicular to the axis
- 2 axis through the magnet poles

Figure 52 — Maximum diameter of magnet with a non-flat pole

5.32.5 Calculation of magnetic flux index

The flux index (kg^2mm^2) is calculated by multiplying the calculated area of the pole surface (mm^2) of the magnet by the square of the maximum flux density (kg^2).

5.33 Impact test for magnets

See [4.31.2 c](#)) (all other toys with magnets and magnetic components).

Place the relevant component of the toy in the most onerous position on a plane horizontal steel surface and drop a metallic weight with a mass of $(1 \pm 0,02)$ kg, distributed over a diameter of (80 ± 2) mm, through a distance of (100 ± 2) mm onto the toy.

Determine whether any liberated magnets or magnetic components fit entirely in the cylinder when tested in accordance with [5.2](#) (small parts test).

5.34 Soaking test for magnets

See [4.31.2 b](#)) (all other toys with magnets and magnetic components).

Submerge the toy or toy component completely in a container of demineralized water at a temperature of $(21 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$ for 4 min. Remove the toy, shake off the excess water and keep the toy at room temperature for 10 min.

Perform the soaking test for a total of four cycles.

Immediately after the last cycle, determine whether any liberated magnets or magnetic components fit entirely in the cylinder when tested in accordance with 5.2 (small parts test).

5.35 Determination of projectile range

See 4.18 (projectiles toys) and 4.19 (rotors and propellers).

Discharge the projectile in any normally foreseeable manner using a discharge angle that will maximize the distance travelled (typically this is 45°). At the point of discharge, the projectile shall be disengaged from the discharge mechanism and in free flight. Determine the maximum distance the projectile travels from the point of discharge while in the air. See Figure 53.

NOTE A projectile intended to be discharged vertically would also be launched at lower angles if this is possible.

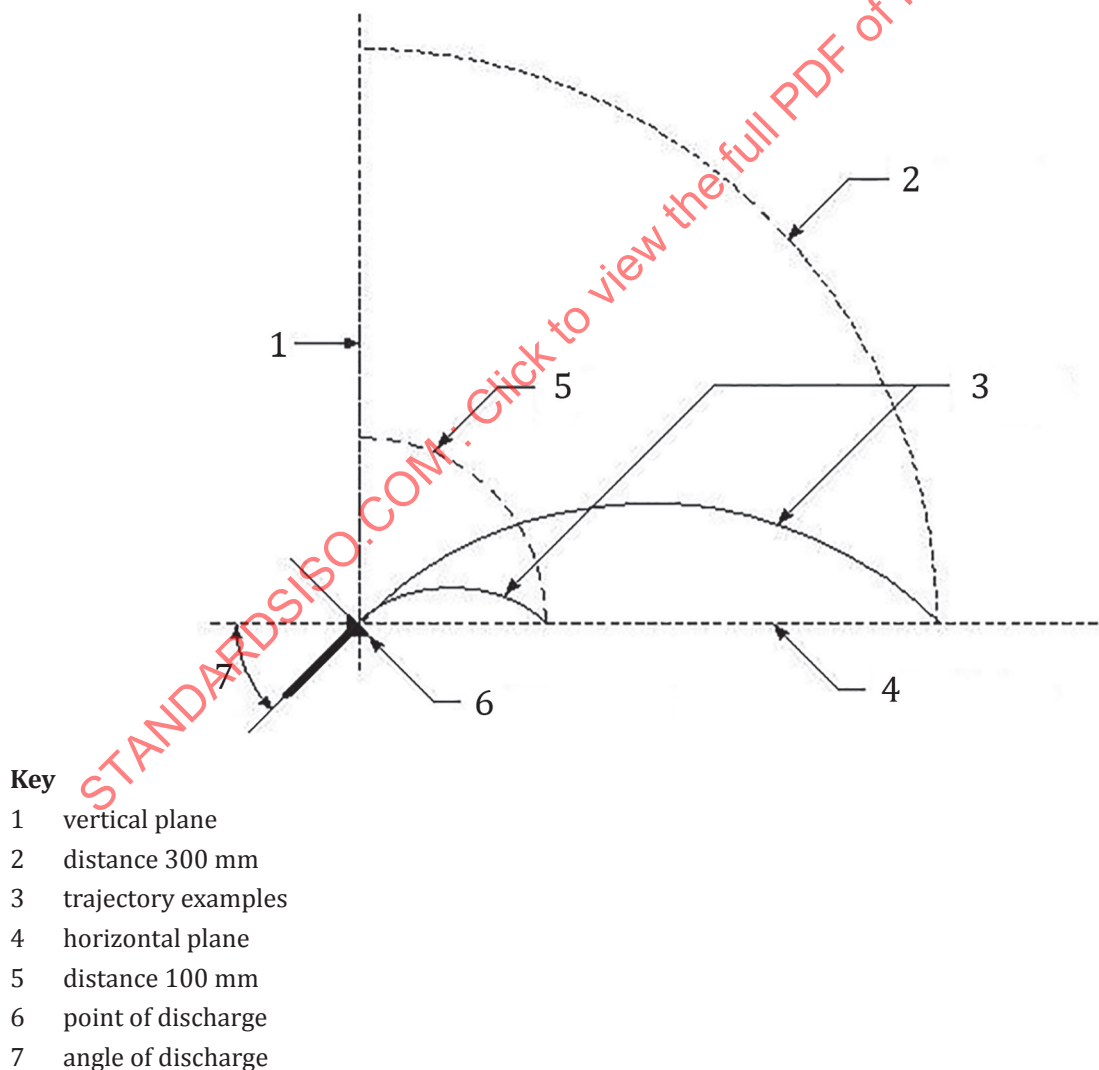


Figure 53 — Determination of projectile range

5.36 Tip assessment of rigid projectiles

See 4.18.2 (projectiles).

Apply the gauge shown in Figure 54, to any leading edge using minimal force and in any case not greater than the force due to the mass of the projectile. Visually determine whether the tip or leading edge protrudes beyond the depth of the gauge.

Dimensions in millimetres

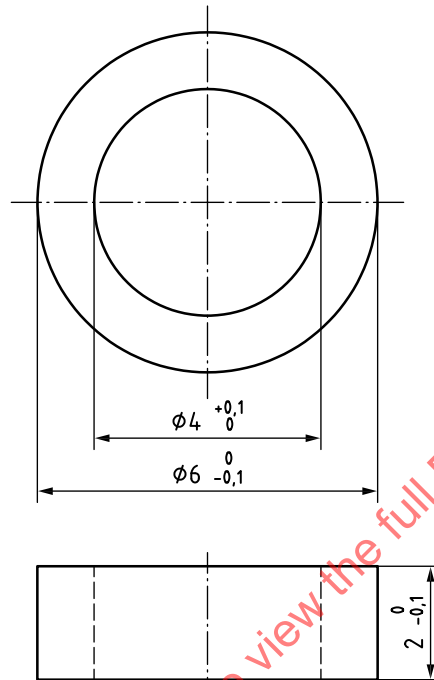


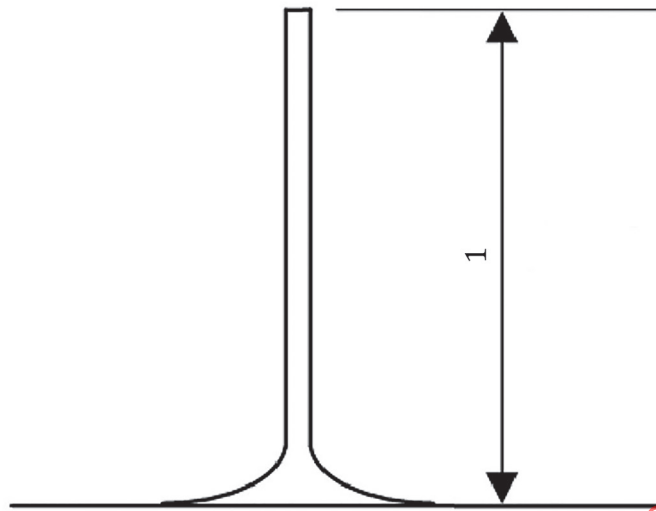
Figure 54 — Cylindrical gauge for measurement of projectile tips

A small handle may be added to the outer wall of the gauge to assist use.

5.37 Length of suction cup projectiles

See 4.18.2 (projectiles).

Rest the suction cup on a flat horizontal surface such that its shaft is substantially vertical without it being subjected to any force other than that produced by its own mass. If the projectile falls over without support, support the projectile with just a sufficient horizontal force during the measurement. Measure the length of the projectile as shown in Figure 55.

**Key**

1 length of projectile

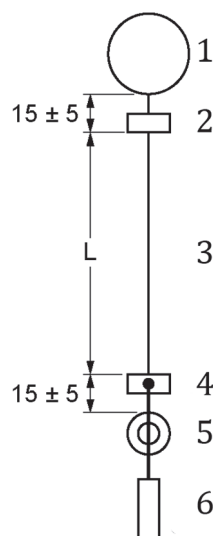
Figure 55 — Measurement of length of projectiles with suction cup

5.38 Yo-yo ball measurements

5.38.1 Measurement of elastic constant, k

See [4.32](#) (yo-yo balls).

Attach a fixed clamping device to the yo-yo ball tether (15 ± 5) mm from the ball. Position the tether vertically and attach a free clamping device to the tether at a distance of (15 ± 5) mm from the ring at the end of the tether or from the end if there is no ring (see [Figure 56](#)).

**Key**

- 1 ball
- 2 fixed clamp
- 3 tether made of elastic material
- 4 free clamp
- 5 ring or other part made of elastic material
- 6 mass
- L distance between the two clamps

Figure 56 — Clamp positioning to measure the constant k of yo-yo ball tether

Apply a mass (including the mass of the free clamping device) of (100 ± 5) g to the free clamping device parallel to the axis of the tether made of elastic material. Measure the distance L_1 between the two clamps in millimetres to an accuracy of ± 1 mm.

Remove the force and allow the tether made of elastic material to relax to its approximate original length.

Apply a mass (including the mass of the free clamping device) of (200 ± 5) g to the free clamping device.

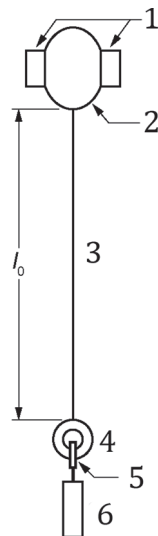
Measure the distance L_2 between the two clamps in millimetres to an accuracy of ± 1 mm.

Calculate k as in [Formula \(6\)](#):

$$k = 1\,000 / (L_2 - L_1) \quad (6)$$

5.38.2 Measurement of initial length, l_0

Attach a fixed clamp to the maximum diameter of the yo-yo ball so that the tether can hang vertically beneath the clamp (see [Figure 57](#)).

**Key**

- 1 fixed clamp
- 2 ball
- 3 tether made of elastic material
- 4 ring or other part made of elastic material
- 5 hook
- 6 mass
- l_0 distance between the ball and the ring

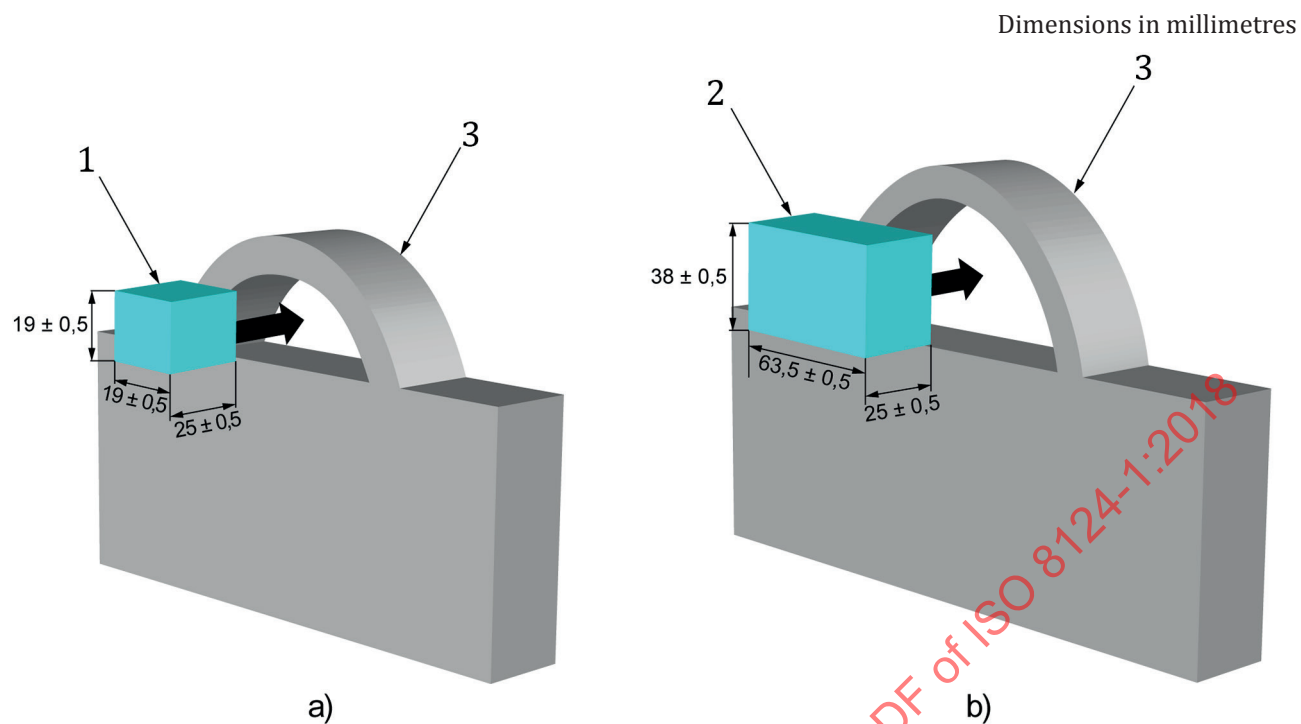
Figure 57 — Measurement of the initial length l_0 of yo-yo balls

Apply a mass of (50 ± 1) g to the ring at the end of the tether made of elastic material, or if there is no ring, at a position 5 mm from the end of the elastic tether.

Measure the initial length (l_0) (see [Figure 57](#)) in millimetres to an accuracy of ± 1 mm.

5.39 Jaw entrapment test

The test fixtures specified in [Figure 58](#) may be made of any rigid material. Apply the test fixtures such that the 19 mm dimension (small test fixture) and the 63,5 mm dimension (large test fixture) are parallel with the major dimension of the handle or steering wheel opening (see [Figure 58](#)).



Key

- 1 alignment of small test fixture
- 2 alignment of large test fixture
- 3 handle on toy

Figure 58 — Jaw entrapment test

Annex A (informative)

Age-grading guidelines

A.1 General

Good age-grading practices are important to ensure that a toy is appropriate and safe at the various stages of physical and mental development of the child using the toy.

Age labelling is meant to provide point-of-purchase guidance to consumers for the selection of appropriate toys for children with respect to average abilities, interests of various age groups and safety aspects of the toys themselves.

In order to provide guidance to designers and manufacturers of toys, ISO/TR 8124-8, Age Determination Guidelines, has been published.

These guidelines are meant to provide thoughts and considerations necessary to establish meaningful age recommendations for toy products.

A.2 Criteria for establishing age grades

The following criteria should be considered when establishing age grading for a toy. While all these should be considered in total, each one may be weighted individually to arrive at the appropriate age grading.

- a) The toy should match the physical ability of a child to manipulate and play with the specific features of the toy.

This necessitates an understanding of the physical coordination, fine and gross motor capabilities, size and strength generally available at a given age.

- b) The toy should match the mental ability of a child to understand how to use the toy (i.e. to understand instructions, sequences of operations and the objective of the toy).

Consideration of the mental skills at a given age is important in order to provide a concept that will challenge abilities and stimulate further development, yet not frustrate. Accomplishment should be neither too easy nor too difficult to be satisfying to a child.

- c) The toy should meet play needs and interests at different levels of development.

Understanding developmental levels and identifying play materials and play environments to enhance each development stage is important for assigning appropriate age grades. Play interests and toy preferences change rapidly; there should be careful attention to children's preference or aversion to specific toy subjects at certain stages. In order for a toy to enhance play time, it obviously must be appealing to its user. In short, it has to be fun.

A.3 Resources for establishing age grades

Use of the following can help guide the establishment of meaningful age grading for a toy. These resources are not arranged in a particular order of importance; all of them should be considered during the age-grading process:

- prior experience with the toy or a similar toy in the marketplace indicating suitability for a specific age group;
- reference materials on comparative body measurements and human factor elements;
- reference resources on child development norms to establish developmental milestones;
- identification of developmental features to be enhanced/stimulated within certain age spans;
- expertise of outside consultants, child development specialists, physicians and psychologists;
- testing of models or prototypes with children;
- observing skills levels in children at play;
- seeking opinions of parents;
- interacting with children and asking questions.

A.4 Safety considerations of age grading

A.4.1 General

The toy should be safe for the intended user. Once the skill level has been determined, the design should be tailored to satisfy the requirements of this specification associated with the age level, that is, a toy within the skill and interest level of a child of 2 years and containing small parts cannot be age-graded at 3 years to avoid enlarging those parts.

Age grades are indicators of average development, which does not necessarily reflect suitability for an exceptional child. A parent remains the best judge of whether a child is at the appropriate development stage for safe play with a particular toy.

A.4.2 Toys appropriate for children under 3 years of age

A primary consideration should be potential choking and aspiration hazards associated with small parts. Children under the age of 3 are more prone to placing objects in their mouths. However, the propensity to put non-food objects in the mouth does not disappear at the chronological age of 3 years. The following toys are appropriate for children under 3 years of age.

- Squeeze toys, teethingers, crib exercisers, crib gyms, crib mobiles, toys intended to be affixed to a crib, stroller, playpen or baby carriage, pull and push toys, pounding toys, blocks and stacking sets, bathtub, wading pools and sand toys, rocking, spring, and stick horses and other figures, chime and musical balls and carousels, jack-in-the-boxes, stuffed, plush and flocked animals and other figures, and pre-school toys, games and puzzles, riding toys, dolls and animal figures, cars, trucks and other vehicles that are intended for use by children under the age of 3.

Some of the characteristics that describe pre-school toys appropriate for children under the age of 3 are listed below by class of toy.

- Dolls: soft-bodied baby dolls or character dolls that are for holding or cuddling, stuffed or “beanbag” dolls, rag or cloth dolls with simple features (including accessories), and lightweight plastic dolls with small features and limited articulation at the limb joints.
- Infant toys: intended to be used in a crib or playpen, to be held easily by small hands, shaken, grasped, rattled or cuddled.

- Toy vehicles: cars, trucks, boats and trains of simple chunky shape, decorated in primary colours without extensive descriptive detail or representations of a particular make or model of vehicle, and which require simple actions such as rolling, dumping, pushing and releasing.
- Action toys: simple action toys for the identification of sounds or pictures and surprise-action toys.
- Early-learning toys: toys, books and puzzles for learning basics such as letters or numbers or shapes, and simple physical motions such as turning wheels or knobs, pulling and letting go or sorting by size, etc.
- Soft balls and similar items: soft, lightweight balls or other shapes for squeezing, shaking, rolling or tossing.

A.4.3 Toys not appropriate for children under 3 years of age

Toys that should not be considered appropriate for children under 3 years of age and therefore should not be age-labelled as such, have the following characteristics:

- toys that require intricate finger movements or controlled adjustments, fitting intricate pieces together;
- toys, e.g. games, that require or incorporate elements of reading ability beyond the ABCs or 123s;
- toys that simulate adult figures or characters and their associated accessories;
- collecting sets (for example figures and vehicles);
- projectile-type toys, launched vehicles, planes, etc.;
- make-up sets.

A.4.4 Toys for children aged 8 years and over

Another major development cut-off has been cited at approximately 8 years of age, at which time reading ability has progressed so that a child can, on his/her own, read, understand and heed instructions, caution statements, etc. Because the instructions and caution statements are necessary for the safe use of the product in some cases, those products should be labelled for use by children over the age of 8.

Products that fall into this category include the following:

- science and environmental kits or sets containing breakable glass components and complex instructions;
- complex model and craft sets requiring precision assembly and finger dexterity or incorporating sharp tools or components;
- electrically operated toys incorporating heating elements;
- certain chemistry sets, fuelled model vehicles, and rockets, etc. which contain chemicals that may be hazardous, cannot generally be handled safely by children unable to read and understand instructions and cautionary statements. The minimum age for which any such product should be recommended is 8 years and then only with adult supervision.

A.5 Descriptive age-labelling

Manufacturers can assist parents and other purchasers in the appropriate selection of toys by incorporating descriptive labelling to identify potential safety concerns if the toy is accessible to children outside the recommended age group.

Factors to consider include the appeal of the toy to young children, market experience, the design or construction of the toy, and whether the packaging provides visual indications of any small play pieces. In addition, a manufacturer should consider the probability that a purchaser may overestimate a child's physical or mental abilities and the child's understanding of a potential hazard related to the toy.

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Annex B (informative)

Safety-labelling guidelines and manufacturer's markings

B.1 General

This annex provides guidance for labelling of certain types of toys.

The purpose of safety labelling is to supply appropriate safety information to the consumer at the point of purchase (i.e. on the toy, or on the packaging if there is one) and/or prior to the initial use of the toy (i.e. in the instructions) and/or prior to each use of the toy (i.e. labelling on the toy).

Requirements for toy safety labelling for certain toys or toy characteristics are given in the appropriate subclauses of [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

B.2 Safety-labelling guidelines

B.2.1 Good practice for visibility and legibility

The safety labelling should be in a clearly visible, easily legible, understandable, indelible and accurate form wherever placed. For placement, see [Clause 4](#) (requirements).

Safety labelling and manufacturing markings should be in the language of the country in which the toys will be distributed.

The safety labelling should be in a format that draws the attention of the consumer and should be placed on the packaging and/or the product. Warnings that determine the decision to purchase the toy should appear on the consumer packaging or be otherwise clearly visible to the consumer before the purchase.

The following points provide information on good practice for the visibility and legibility of safety labelling. The guidance document ISO/IEC Guide 37, *Instructions for use of products of consumer interest*, has been considered and adopted where appropriate.

a) Emphasizing the warning:

- emphasize warnings, for example by placing them in a prominent position on the toy and/or its packaging. The prominent position does not necessarily mean the front panel of the packaging. The age warning symbol alone (without the word “Warning”) (see [Figure B.1](#)) can be placed, for example, on the front of the packaging, and a complete warning (including the word “Warning”) can be somewhere else on the packaging;
- avoid large amounts of information;
- do not mix safety information with commercial information;
- the text of the warnings on the packaging should be conspicuous and reasonably related to the font, visibility, legibility and size of other printed matter on the packaging;
- in multi-language text, clearly separate the individual languages, for example by a flag, spacing, country code or other means.

b) Contrast, background and colours:

- the colour of the warning should be in sharp contrast with the colour of the background. Avoid using similar foreground and background colours such as white text on a yellow background. Dark ink on bright paper or bright ink on dark paper provides good contrast;
- when using the age warning symbol, ensure contrast between the red circle and the background on which the symbol is placed;
- for the background of the warning, avoid patterns or images that may interfere with the warning;
- avoid red-green and blue-yellow colour combinations, as these may create problems for persons with colour-vision deficiency.

c) Reflecting surfaces and obscuring material:

- avoid highly reflecting surfaces and highly reflecting glossy paper, which leads to poor legibility for surfaces displaying warning text. Avoid transparent packaging material that may obscure, blur or deform the warning text.

d) Font type:

- preferably use sans-serif font types. Avoid the use of different font types within the warning text.

e) Font and symbol size:

- no recommendations for a minimum font size have been set. Setting minimum recommendations might encourage the use of only the smallest specified font size. It is considered more appropriate to give recommendations on other factors that are important for the visibility and legibility of a warning text. Use font sizes that allow all target groups, including those with corrected vision, to read the warning;
- consider using a larger warning symbol than the minimum size as specified in [B.2.3](#) (Small toys and toys containing small parts).

f) Logical direction of text:

- place the warning in the logical direction considering the layout of the information on the surrounding packaging or, if appropriate, the normal orientation of the toy.

B.2.2 Age grading

Toys subject to any of the requirements of this document should be labelled to indicate the minimum age for intended use. If the toy or the packaging is not age-labelled in a clear and conspicuous manner or is inappropriately age-labelled, the toy should be subjected to the most stringent applicable requirements within this document.

For certain toys such as costumes and riding toys, it may also be appropriate, from a safety point of view, to label the toy, its packaging or both in terms of size or weight limitations.

Guidelines for determining the appropriate age grade for toys are given in [Annex A](#) (age-grading guidelines).

B.2.3 Toys that are small parts, toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components

Toys that are small parts, toys containing as-received small parts and toys with removable components that are small parts (see [4.4](#), small parts), or their packaging or relevant point-of-sale material, should carry a statement similar to the following:

“Warning! Not suitable for children under 3 years. Contains small parts.”

The words “Not suitable for children under 3 years” may be substituted by a graphical symbol ([Figure B.1](#)), in which case the symbol should be accompanied by the word “Warning”.

The indication of the hazard (i.e. “small parts”) should appear on the toy itself, on the packaging or in the instructions for use.



Figure B.1 — Graphical symbol for age warning

The details of the design of the graphical symbol should be as follows:

- the circle and the stroke should be red;
- the background should be white;
- the age range and the outline of the face should be black;
- the symbol should have a diameter of at least 10 mm and the proportions between its different elements should be such as those prescribed in [Figure B.1](#);
- the age range for which the toy is not suitable should be expressed in years, e.g. 0 to 3.

B.2.4 Balloons

See [4.5.6](#).

The packaging of balloons should carry a statement similar to the following:

“Warning! Children under 8 years can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Adult supervision required. Keep uninflated balloons from children. Discard broken balloons at once.”

B.2.5 Small balls and marbles

See [4.5.2](#) and [4.5.7](#).

Toys which are small balls/marbles or contain removable small balls/marbles or small balls/marbles liberated after testing in accordance with [5.24](#) (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests), or their packaging or relevant point-of-sale material, should carry a statement similar to the following:

- a) In the case of small balls:

“Warning! Not suitable for children under 3 years. Small ball(s). Choking hazard.”

- b) In the case of marbles:

“Warning! Not suitable for children under 3 years. Marble(s). Choking hazard.”

The words “Not suitable for children under 3 years” in a) and b) above may be substituted by a graphical symbol as specified in [B.2.3](#) (toys containing small parts and toys with removable small part components) in which case the symbol should be accompanied by the word “Warning”.

The indication of the hazard (e.g. “small ball” or “marble”) should appear on the toy itself, on the packaging or in the instructions for use.

B.2.6 Aquatic toys

See [4.20](#).

Aquatic toys should carry a statement that this is not a life-saving device, followed by a warning that the toy should only be used in shallow water and under supervision.

B.2.7 Crib, playpen toys and mobiles

See [4.11.9.2](#).

The crib, playpen toys and mobiles and accompanying packaging should carry a statement drawing attention to the possible entanglement or strangulation injury if the toy is not removed when a baby begins to push up on hands and knees (see also [B.3.2](#), crib, playpen toys and mobiles and [B.3.3](#), crib gyms and similar toys).

B.2.8 Toys in contact with food

The packaging, instructions, or both, for toys and their components intended to be used in contact with food, should carry a statement to alert adults to wash the product thoroughly before and after use.

B.2.9 Toys intended to be assembled by an adult

The packaging of toys that are intended to be assembled by an adult should be so labelled (see also [B.3.6](#), toys intended to be assembled by an adult).

B.2.10 Toys intended to be strung across a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage

See [4.11.9](#).

Toys intended to be strung across a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage by means of cords should carry a statement similar to the following warning:

“Warning! To prevent possible strangulation or injury by entanglement, remove this toy when the child starts trying to get up on its hands and knees in a crawling position.”

B.2.11 Simulated protective equipment

See [4.17](#).

Toys that simulate safety protective equipment (examples include, but are not limited to, construction helmets, sports helmets and fire-fighter helmets), as well as their packaging, should carry a statement informing the consumer that they are toys and do not offer protection.

B.2.12 Toys with functional sharp edges and functional sharp points

See [4.6.2](#) and [4.7.2](#).

Toys that are intended for use by children 36 months and over but under 96 months, which contain accessible sharp edges or accessible sharp points that are a necessary part of the function of the toy, should carry a statement on the packaging that a sharp edge or sharp point, or both, exists.

B.2.13 Functional toys

Functional toys should carry a label stating that the product should only be used under direct adult supervision.

B.2.14 Toy roller skates, toy inline skates and toy skateboards

See [4.27](#).

Toy roller skates, toy inline skates and toy skateboards are products which are intended for children with a mass of 20 kg maximum. Toy roller skates, toy inline skates and toy skateboards should carry a label indicating that the product is intended for children with a mass of 20 kg maximum, recommending the user to use protective equipment such as a helmet, wrist-pads, knee-pads and elbow-pads and to not use the product on roads where motorized traffic can be expected.

B.2.15 Projectile toys

See [4.18.3](#) b) and [4.18.4](#).

- a) Projectile toys with stored energy with projectiles with a kinetic energy greater than 0,08 J when tested according to [5.15.1](#), (kinetic energy of projectiles), should be accompanied by a warning, which may appear in the instructions for use, concerning aiming at the eyes or face, such as:

“Warning. Do not aim at eyes or face.”

This requirement for a warning does not apply to projectile toys that are not reasonably able to be aimed at the eyes or face of the user or third party.

- b) Projectile toys without stored energy that might reasonably be able to be launched at the face should be accompanied by instructions for use which draw attention to the hazards of aiming at eyes or face.

B.2.16 Toy kites

See [4.11.11](#).

Toy kites or other flying toys with cords should carry a warning that they are not to be used near overhead power lines or during thunderstorms.

B.2.17 Toy bicycles

See [4.22.1](#).

Toy bicycles should carry a label recommending the use of a protective helmet when cycling.

In addition, the instructions for use should contain a reminder that this bicycle is not permitted for use on public highways. Moreover, parents or carers should ensure that children are properly instructed in the use of toy bicycles, particularly in the safe use of the braking systems.

B.2.18 Percussion caps

See [4.28](#).

The packaging of percussion caps should carry a warning to not be used indoors or near eyes and ears and to not be carried loose in a pocket.

B.2.19 Toys which produce high peak sound pressure levels

See [4.29](#) g).

Toys that produce high impulse sound levels or their packaging shall bear the following warning:

“Warning! Do not use close to the ear! Misuse may cause damage to hearing.”

For toys using percussion caps, add:

“Do not fire indoors!”

B.2.20 Toy scooters

See [4.30.2](#).

Toy scooters intended for children with a body mass of 20 kg or less shall carry the statement:

“20 kg max”

Toy scooters intended for children with a body mass of 50 kg or less shall carry the statement:

“50 kg max”

In addition, the packaging, if present, and the instructions for use, shall carry the following warning:

“Warning! Protective equipment should be worn.

Not for children with a body mass of more than 20 kg (or, as appropriate, “of more than 50 kg”).”

The instructions for use shall contain a reminder that the toy shall be used with caution, since it requires great skill, so as to avoid falls or collisions causing injury to the user and third parties. They shall also, as appropriate, include information such as:

- the warnings indicated above;
- how to safely fold or unfold foldable scooters;
- the necessity to pay attention that all locking devices are engaged;
- the dangers of using it on public highways or public roads;
- a recommendation to use protective equipment such as a helmet, gloves, knee-pads and elbow-pads.

B.2.21 Magnetic/electrical experimental sets for children 8 years and over

See [4.31.1](#) and [E.45](#).

The packaging and the instructions for use of magnetic/electrical experimental sets intended for children 8 years and over shall carry a statement comparable or similar to the following.

“Warning. Not suitable for children under 8 years. This product contains (a) small magnet(s).

Swallowed magnets can stick together across intestines causing serious injuries. Seek immediate medical attention if magnet(s) are swallowed.”

B.2.22 Toys with electrical cables exceeding 300 mm in length

See [4.11.6](#).

Toys with accessible electrical cables longer than 300 mm intended for children under 36 months should carry a statement similar to the following on their packaging:

“Warning! Strangulation hazard. Long cable.”

B.2.23 Toys with cords intended for children 18 months and over but under 36 months

See [4.11.3](#).

Toys (excluding pull toys) intended for children 18 months and over but under 36 months, when required by [4.11.3](#) (cords in toys intended for children 18 months and over but under 36 months), should carry a statement similar to the following warning on the toy and on its packaging:

“Warning! Strangulation hazard. Not suitable for children under 18 months. Long cord.”

B.2.24 Sledges and toboggans with cords for pulling

See [4.34](#).

Sledges and toboggans intended for outdoor use on snow, under adult supervision, that are equipped with a cord for pulling should carry a statement similar to the following warning on the toy:

“Warning! Strangulation hazard. Long cord. Adult supervision required.”

B.2.25 Toys intended to be attached to a cradle, cot, perambulator or carriage

See [4.11.9.2](#).

Toys intended to be attached to a cradle cot, perambulator or carriage, and their packaging, where any attached cords do not comply with the requirements of [4.11.2](#) to [4.11.8](#), should carry a statement similar to the following warning:

“Warning! Attach this toy out of the reach of the child. To prevent possible strangulation or injury by entanglement, remove this toy when the child starts trying to get up on its hands and knees in a crawling position.”

B.3 Instructional literature

B.3.1 Information and instructions

Information and instructions provided for the safe use or assembly, or both, of a toy, whether on the packaging or in leaflet form, should be easy to read.

B.3.2 Crib, playpen toys and mobiles

See [4.11.9.2](#).

Mobiles intended to be mounted on a crib, playpen, wall or ceiling should be provided with instructions for proper assembly, installation and use to ensure that the product does not present an entanglement hazard. The instructions should include at least the following information:

- a crib mobile is not intended to be grasped by a child;
- if attached to the crib or playpen, remove when a baby begins to push up on hands and knees;
- if mounted on a wall or ceiling, install the mobile clearly out of a standing baby's reach;
- always attach all provided fasteners (strings, straps, clamps, etc.) tightly to a crib or playpen according to the instructions and check frequently;
- do not add additional strings or straps to attach to a crib or playpen.

B.3.3 Crib gyms and similar toys

See [4.11.9.1](#).

Toys intended to be strung across a crib or playpen by means of string, cords, elastic, or straps (including, but not limited to, crib exercisers, crib gyms, and activity toys) should be provided with instructions for proper assembly, installation, and use to ensure that the product does not present an entanglement or strangulation hazard.

The instructions should include at least the following information:

- this toy is not intended to be “mouthed” by a baby and should be positioned clearly out of reach of the baby’s face and mouth;
- on cribs with adjustable mattress levels, the highest position can cause the toy to be too close to the baby;
- the drop side of the crib should never be lowered with the toy in place and a baby left unattended;
- always attach all provided fasteners (strings, straps, clamps, etc.) tightly to a crib or playpen according to the instructions and check frequently;
- do not add additional strings or straps to attach to a crib or playpen.

B.3.4 Toy chests

See [4.16.2.2](#) d).

Instructions for proper assembly and maintenance of toy chests should be provided in sufficient detail to describe the correct assembly of components, the resulting hazard if the lid support device is not installed, and a description of how to determine whether the support is working properly.

B.3.5 Liquid-filled teethers and liquid-filled teething toys

See [4.25](#).

Liquid-filled teethers and teething toys should be accompanied by instructions that they should not be placed in the freezer compartment.

B.3.6 Toys intended to be assembled by an adult

Assembly instructions that accompany toys, which are intended to be assembled by an adult and that contain potentially hazardous sharp edges or sharp points, or contain small parts if the toy is intended for children under 3 years of age, should carry a statement stating this and also that it is to be assembled by an adult (see also [B.2.9](#), toys intended to be assembled by an adult).

B.4 Manufacturer’s markings

A principal component of the toy, the packaging, a label or a leaflet accompanying the toy should be marked with the name and address of the manufacturer or the distributor, or with a trademark and/or mark which clearly identifies the manufacturer/distributor. All these markings should be visible and easily legible by the consumer and should resist normal use conditions.

Annex C

(informative)

Design guidelines for toys attached to cribs or playpens

C.1 General

This annex provides guidance for design practices meant to encourage the careful examination of product characteristics and configurations with respect to safety. As there are no objective means for determining conformance with these design guidelines, they are not to be used to judge compliance with this document.

C.2 Guidelines

The design of products intended to be attached to cribs or playpens should be such that strings, ribbons, elastic or parts of clothing have minimal potential for being caught on the product and thereby creating a hazardous situation in which possible strangulation could occur.

Examples of the implementation of good design practice for crib and playpen environments include the following:

- avoidance of hazardous protrusions that could contribute to entanglement on toys attached to cribs and playpens;
- rounded corners with the use of generous radii wherever possible;
- smooth contours that minimize abrupt changes in shape that could easily become a catch point for strings, ribbons, elastic or loose clothing;
- concealing of fastening hardware using recesses, counterbores or other similar methods;
- reduction of the potential for any mismatch of surfaces where a catch point could develop.

Annex D (informative)

Toy gun marking

D.1 Purpose

The guidelines in this annex are intended to minimize the potential for a toy gun to be mistaken for a real firearm.

D.2 General

The guidelines apply to all toy, look-alike and imitation firearms which have the general appearance, shape or configuration, or combination thereof, of a firearm. This includes, but is not limited to, non-functional guns, water guns, air soft guns, cap guns, light-emitting guns and guns with an opening to eject any non-metallic projectile.

The guidelines do not apply to the following types of gun:

- futuristic toy guns that do not have the general appearance, shape or configuration, or combination thereof, of any firearm;
- non-firing collector replica antique firearms that look authentic and may be scale models but are not intended as toys;
- traditional B-B guns, paintball guns or pellet guns that expel a projectile through the force of compressed air, compressed gas or mechanical spring action, or a combination thereof;
- decorative, ornamental and miniature objects having the appearance, shape or configuration, or combination thereof, of a firearm provided that the objects measure no more than 38 mm in height by 70 mm in length, with the length measurement excluding any gun stock length measurement. This includes items intended to be displayed on a desk or worn on bracelets, necklaces and key chains.

D.3 Markings

Items covered by this annex should be marked or manufactured, or both, in any one of the following ways. The marking should be permanent and should remain in place after being tested in accordance with 5.24 (reasonably foreseeable abuse tests). The word “permanent” excludes the use of ordinary paint or labels for the purposes of this clause.

- A blaze orange plug, or brighter orange coloured plug, affixed to the muzzle end of the barrel as an integral part of the toy. The plug should not be recessed more than 6 mm from the muzzle end of the barrel.
- A blaze orange band or brighter orange coloured band, covering the circumference of the muzzle end of the barrel for a distance of at least 6 mm.
- Coloration of the entire exterior surface of the toy in white, bright red, bright orange, bright yellow, bright green, bright blue, bright pink or bright purple, either individually or as the predominant colour in combination with any other colour in any pattern.