

Order Amending Schedule I to the Hazardous Products Act (Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets)

Statutory authority

Hazardous Products Act

Sponsoring department

Department of Health

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS STATEMENT

(This statement is not part of the Order or the Regulations.)

Executive summary

Issue: Cribs, cradles and bassinets are intended for use by young children who are not supervised by adults. Young children require a higher degree of protection than adults because they are unable to recognize potentially hazardous conditions. Falls from cribs continue to be the primary cause of injuries associated with the use of cribs. Bassinets are currently unregulated in Canada.

Description: In order to improve the protection of the health and safety of young children using cribs, cradles and bassinets, the current *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* of the *Hazardous Products Act* (HPA), as well as Item 25 of Part II of Schedule I of the HPA, must be amended. The proposed *Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations* include a number of modifications, such as incorporating requirements for bassinets; eliminating toeholds from cribs; establishing the same requirements for portable and standard cribs; establishing a minimum side height barrier for cribs, cradles and bassinets; adding warning requirements for cribs and cradles; amending the referenced flammability standard; including a record-keeping requirement; clarifying the definitions; and aligning aspects of the Canadian corner post requirements with those of the United States.

Cost-benefit statement: The proposed *Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations* may lead to increased costs for manufacturers and importers, but

the amendments will enhance the safety of young children using cribs, cradles and bassinets. The primary causes of injury to young children using cribs are falls. This amendment should lead to a decrease in fall-related injuries and the associated costs by increasing the side height requirements for portable cribs, eliminating toeholds from cribs, and including additional warnings for caregivers.

Business and consumer impacts:

This proposed amendment should have a limited impact on consumers. It will enhance the safety of cribs, cradles and bassinets purchased by caregivers. Initially, the proposed requirements may be burdensome for businesses. However, American companies that are selling their products in Canada should benefit from the increased alignment between the Canadian and American requirements.

Domestic and international coordination and cooperation: Many of the proposed requirements involve aligning aspects of the Canadian requirements with American requirements. Greater alignment of the Regulations with the requirements of the United States would facilitate stakeholder compliance.

Issue

The *Hazardous Products Act* (HPA) prohibits or restricts the advertisement, sale and importation of products that are, or are likely to be, a danger to the health or safety of the Canadian public. Under the authority of the HPA, the *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* were introduced in 1974 as a measure to reduce deaths and injuries associated with the use of these consumer products.

Cribs, cradles and bassinets are intended to be used by young children without adult supervision. Young children constitute a particularly vulnerable segment of the population because they cannot recognize potentially hazardous conditions and, therefore, require a higher degree of protection than adults. The proposed *Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations* specify the minimum safety requirements that these products will be required to meet in order to limit the risk of death and injury to users.

Between 1972 and 1986, a total of 74 deaths directly involving cribs were reported to Health Canada. An amendment was brought to the Regulations in 1986. Since then, no death involving a crib, which met the requirements of the Regulations, has been reported to Health Canada. Each year, however, falls from cribs continue to be the primary cause of injuries associated with the use of cribs. Data from the Public Health Agency of Canada's Canadian Hospital Injury Reporting and Prevention Program indicates that 75% of crib injuries reported by 10 paediatric hospitals and 5 general hospitals between 1990 and April 2002 were the result of falls. Two thirds of these falls occurred when a young child climbed over the rail and out of the crib. The same set of data also indicates that approximately 56% of crib-related injuries involved the head, face and neck, thereby highlighting the potential for serious injury. Given the high

incidence of head injuries to young children who climb out of their cribs, it is not considered acceptable to permit the sale of a class of cribs with less stringent safeguards, such as portable cribs with lower side-height requirements. The high rate of falls associated with cribs also underscores the need to eliminate toeholds that enable a young child to climb out of the crib and the need to establish a minimum side height barrier that must be maintained at all times.

Bassinets are currently unregulated in Canada. Recently, these products have become more popular as sleeping accommodation devices for babies in the first few months of their infancy. As infants may be left unsupervised in these products, the establishment of basic safety requirements for bassinets will enhance their safety.

Objectives

The purpose of these proposed amendments is to improve the protection of the health and safety of young children with regards to the use of cribs, cradles and bassinets. This would be accomplished by amending the current *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* of the HPA, as well as Item 25 of Part II of Schedule I of the HPA.

Description

The proposed amendment includes the following modifications:

1. Amend Item 25 of Part II, Schedule I of the HPA from "Standard cribs, portable cribs and cradles" to "Cribs, cradles and bassinets" to broaden the definition of a crib. This would eliminate the distinction between standard and portable cribs, and would include bassinets within scope of the Regulations;
2. Include bassinets and requirements relating to their required information (packaging and labelling) and construction and performance (flammability, side height, static load, shearing and pinching hazards, etc.);
3. Eliminate toeholds that could enable a young child to climb out of a crib and fall to the floor causing a risk of injury;
4. Establish the same side-height and performance requirements for portable and standard cribs, thereby eliminating any distinction between portable and standard cribs;
5. Establish a minimum side-height barrier of 230 mm that must be maintained at all times for all crib, cradle and bassinet products;
6. Include additional warning requirements for cribs and cradles regarding blind cord proximity, moveable sides and substituting parts;
7. Amend the reference to the flammability standard, D 1230-61, *Standard Method of Test for Flammability of Clothing Textiles*, a standard of the American Society for Testing and Materials, by replacing it with the Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 4.2, NO. 27.5-2008, *Textile Test Methods — Flame Resistance — 45° Angle Test — One Second Flame Impingement*; and
8. Include a requirement specifying that manufacturers or importers must maintain records relating to the sale, advertisement and testing of crib, cradle and bassinet products for a period of at least three years.

In response to stakeholder requests, the proposed amendment would also

1. clarify the definitions of moveable crib sides, as well as clearly establishing which products fall within the scope of the Regulations; and
2. align aspects of the Canadian requirements with those of the United States concerning the safety of crib corner post extensions and cut-outs to allow a greater range of design without jeopardizing the safety of these products.

Regulatory and non-regulatory options considered

Status quo

Maintaining the status quo was rejected because it was determined that these regulatory changes were required in order to afford young children in Canada with an enhanced level of safety with respect to the use of cribs, cradles and bassinets. If these proposed amendments to the *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* are not made, potentially unsafe cribs, cradles and bassinets might be available to Canadian consumers.

Adoption of a voluntary standard

This alternative was rejected because the *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* provide a level of safety that is not achieved in any comparable voluntary standard. Furthermore, Health Canada would not have the ability to amend any adopted voluntary standard. Therefore, if a previously unregulated hazard emerged, Health Canada would be unable to take appropriate action to ensure that this hazard was safeguarded against unless the Department enacted legislation that superseded or was in addition to the voluntary standard. It was decided that the Regulations would instead be amended to include certain requirements from various voluntary standards and international legislation. There are particular requirements in voluntary standards that were identified as adding further safety measures to the Regulations while the adoption of others would serve to diminish the existing requirements.

Adoption of the proposed amended Regulations

This is the preferred method of ensuring that crib, cradle and bassinet products that are available to the Canadian public afford young children an adequate level of safety. The proposed regulatory amendment aims to clarify certain aspects of the existing Regulations, as well as putting in place more stringent safety requirements concerning toeholds and side height. Additionally, this option includes requirements for bassinets, a provision regarding record keeping and warning requirements relating to blind cord proximity, moveable sides and substituting parts.

Benefits and costs

The primary benefit of these proposed amendments is the enhanced safety of young children using crib, cradle and bassinet products. The proposed amendments would include requirements for bassinets, which had previously been unregulated. This may lead to an increase in costs for manufacturers and importers. However, most of the bassinets on the market should already be conforming with a number of the performance requirements because the same or similar requirements are found in the American voluntary standard. Furthermore, this amendment would require warnings alerting caregivers to the hazards associated with the use of these products, which would provide valuable safety information to the consumer.

The majority of head injuries related to the use of cribs are the result of falls from cribs. The proposed amendment should lead to a decrease in falls from cribs by increasing the side height for portable cribs, by including a warning statement regarding the appropriate adjustment position for moveable sides when a young child is left

unattended, and by eliminating toeholds from cribs. This would ultimately lead to a decrease in health care costs.

Over the last 12 years, toeholds have gradually been eliminated from crib designs. Given that manufacturers modify crib designs on a regular basis, the elimination of toeholds should not involve an increase in manufacturing costs. Furthermore, this requirement is already present in American legislation. Therefore, American manufacturers that sell, import or advertise their cribs in Canada would already be conforming with this requirement.

While the proposed regulatory changes for portable cribs would lead to an increase in manufacturing costs, the portable crib market in Canada represents only a fraction of the crib market in Canada. Health Canada is not aware of any portable cribs being sold by any of the major retailers of children's products across Canada. Furthermore, the benefits to young children using portable cribs would be greatly increased because they would be afforded the same level of safety as young children using standard cribs.

Health Canada has received reports of strangulation incidents with respect to blind and curtain cords, fall-related injuries due to moveable sides being left in positions unsuitable for unattended young children and a variety of injuries relating to the substitution of product components. The inclusion of warning statements regarding blind cord proximity, moveable sides and substituting parts would serve to further inform caregivers of the dangers that can be created if proper safety precautions are not adhered to.

Furthermore, greater alignment of the Regulations with the requirements of the United States would facilitate stakeholder compliance since many manufacturers are already conforming with these requirements. This should also reduce the costs to industry since many manufacturers sell their products in both Canada and the United States. Those amendments to the Regulations that do not further align with the requirements of the United States have been deemed to be necessary in order to adequately safeguard young children against the hazards associated with the use of cribs and cradles. These amendments should result in a fairly negligible increase in manufacturing costs.

Test method D 1230-61, the *Standard Method of Test for Flammability of Clothing Textiles*, a standard of the American Society for Testing and Materials, was originally incorporated by reference in order to protect the Canadian public from the flammability hazards associated with specific products. This standard has been revised several times in the last 45 years, and the original 1961 version is only available in English and is out of date. An identical bilingual standard, CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-2008, *Textile Test Methods — Flame Resistance — 45° Angle Test — One Second Flame Impingement*, was published by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) in 1994 and amended in July 2008.

Referencing the CGSB standard would provide the Canadian industry with a current, bilingual and accessible standard. Additionally, this technical amendment would continue to maintain the level of protection to the Canadian public from the flammability hazards associated with specified products. Furthermore, this initiative would result in no new costs to industry or the Government since the same requirements are set out in the CGSB standard, thereby allowing for existing compliance and enforcement mechanisms.

The proposed requirement regarding record keeping should not lead to an increase in costs for manufacturers and importers. The majority of crib, cradle and bassinet manufacturers should already be maintaining similar records. Furthermore, this record-keeping requirement is essentially the same as the record keeping that is required by American crib legislation. Therefore, the American companies that sell, import or advertise their crib in Canada should currently be conforming to this requirement.

No additional capital or operating and maintenance costs for the Government are anticipated for the proposed amendments. Monitoring and compliance activities would be part of the Product Safety Programme's regular enforcement program.

Rationale

The health and safety of young children are of great importance because these children are a very vulnerable group of the population and need the highest degree of protection. Amending the *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* would further ensure that the Government of Canada is doing its utmost to protect the health and safety of young children using cribs, cradles and bassinets.

Currently, the sale, advertisement and importation of bassinets are not regulated in Canada. This proposed amendment would include bassinets within the scope of the Regulations. Since the use of bassinets has increased in recent years, the inclusion of requirements relating to their required information, construction and performance would enhance the protection afforded to bassinet users.

The proposed amendments would clarify the definitions relating to cribs, cradles and bassinets. In the past, stakeholders have expressed confusion regarding the types of crib and cradle products that fall within the scope of the current Regulations. Therefore, stakeholders would benefit from the clarifications to the definitions.

The elimination of the distinction between standard and portable cribs would ensure that both types of cribs afford an equivalent level of safety by requiring the same height and performance requirements. Establishing a minimum side-height barrier of 230 mm that must be maintained at all times for cribs, cradles and bassinets, and eliminating toeholds from cribs would reduce the risk of falls and head injuries, which provides added protection for young children using these products.

These proposed Regulations would provide warning statements for caregivers, regarding the use of cribs and cradles, which would alert them to further safety precautions that should be taken into account. For example, Health Canada is aware of a number of deaths of young children due to blind and curtain cord strangulation. The proposed amendment would include a warning cautioning caregivers against placing a crib, cradle or bassinet near windows or patio doors. This should lead to a decrease in blind cord-related incidents. The proposed amendments also include a requirement regarding the substitution of parts. Since Health Canada has received complaints of injuries due to the substitution of crib component parts, this should lead to a decrease in crib-related injuries.

The flammability standard that is currently referenced in the Regulations is only available in English and is out of date. The standard that the proposed amendments reference is a bilingual Canadian standard that is currently available from the CGSB.

A requirement specifying that all records relating to the sale, advertisement and testing of crib, cradle and bassinet products for a specific period of time must be kept for a period of three years and presented to Product Safety Officers within 15 days if requested would allow Health Canada to monitor the crib, cradle and bassinet market more effectively and determine whether or not manufacturers have had their products tested to the specifications of the Regulations.

Consultation

On February 26, 1994, a proposed amendment to the *Cribs and Cradles Regulations*, which sought to separate the requirements for cribs from those for cradles into two distinct regulations, was pre-published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I. However, this proposed amendment was ultimately withdrawn and, accordingly, was never published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II. An information package and letter seeking comments on the 1994 proposed amendment was sent to 146 interested parties, including industry (manufacturers, retailers, importers and the industry association), the Consumers'

Association of Canada, as well as other organizations, such as the Canadian Paediatric Society and the Canadian Institute of Child Health. Since no concerns regarding cradles were raised by stakeholders, appropriate modifications were made only with respect to the requirements for cribs. The current amendment to the *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* has taken into account the comments received in 1994 and maintains a combined regulatory initiative for cribs and cradles.

Early notice for this present amendment was provided through pre-publication in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on May 1, 2004. A letter was sent to interested parties advising them of the prepublication and inviting them to provide comments. Two main issues emerged from the responses received during the 75-day comment period:

- the allowance of crib corner posts of 406 mm or more in subsection 29(2) failed to adequately safeguard children against the hazards of head entrapment and strangulation; and
- the change in the side-height requirement, which was established in section 26, from 230 mm to 380 mm, represents a radical change and creates a disharmony with American standards.

It was agreed that subsection 29(2) must be amended in order to clearly state that crib corner posts of 406 mm or more were allowed if, and only if, they were designed in such a way to preclude the occupant from the hazards of head entrapment and strangulation.

In the previous pre-publication of the proposed Regulations on May 1, 2004, in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, a technical error was made in section 26 wherein the side-height requirement for cribs was erroneously transcribed as 380 mm. (As previously stated, these proposed Regulations were ultimately withdrawn and never became law.) The correct value that should have been published was 230 mm and this correct value (230 mm) is employed in this publication of the *Canada Gazette*.

Other minor and editorial modifications have also been made as a result of the comments received by interested parties.

In May 2007, an information package and letter were sent to 64 interested parties, including retailers, manufacturers, importers and testing laboratories. This information package was also posted on Health Canada's Web site. Interested parties were invited to provide comments on the proposal. One comment was received. The interested party stated that they would wait to review the proposed Regulations before making a formal comment on the proposal.

Implementation, enforcement and service standards

These proposed amendments would not result in any major changes to Health Canada's enforcement activities. Health Canada's Product Safety Officers would be able to access a product's manufacture and importation history, as well as determine whether or not the company has had its product tested to the requirements of the Regulations. Additionally, compliance and enforcement would be facilitated by the clearer Regulations laid out by the amendment.

Compliance and enforcement of the proposed amendments would continue to follow established departmental policy and procedures, including inspection at retail and follow-up on complaints made by the Canadian public and trade. Action taken for non-compliance would range from negotiation with stakeholders, including traders, for the voluntary withdrawal of products from the market to prosecution under the HPA.

PROPOSED REGULATORY TEXT

Notice is hereby given that the Governor in Council, pursuant to section 6 ([see footnote a](#)) of the *Hazardous Products Act* ([see footnote b](#)), proposes to make the annexed *Order Amending Schedule I to the Hazardous Products Act (Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets)*.

Interested persons may make representations with respect to the proposed Regulations within 60 days after the date of publication of this notice. All such representations must cite the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, and the date of publication of this notice, and be addressed to Megan Fairfull, Project Officer, Mechanical and Electrical Division, Consumer Product Safety Bureau, Department of Health, Address Locator 3504D, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9 (fax: 613-952-9138; e-mail: megan_fairfull@hc-sc.gc.ca).

Ottawa, April 2, 2009

MARY PICHETTE
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council

**ORDER AMENDING SCHEDULE I TO THE HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT
(CRIBS, CRADLES AND BASSINETS)**

AMENDMENT

1. Item 25 of Part II of Schedule I to the *Hazardous Products Act* ([see footnote 1](#)) is replaced by the following:

25. Cribs, cradles and bassinets as defined in the *Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations*.

COMING INTO FORCE

2. This Order comes into force on the day on which it is registered.

[15-1-o]

[Footnote a](#)

S.C. 1996, c. 8, s. 26

[Footnote b](#)

R.S., c. H-3

[Footnote 1](#)

R.S., c. H-3

NOTICE:

The format of the electronic version of this issue of the *Canada Gazette* was modified in order to be compatible with extensible hypertext markup language (XHTML 1.0 Strict).

Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations

Statutory authority

Hazardous Products Act

Sponsoring department

Department of Health

REGULATORY IMPACT ANALYSIS STATEMENT

For the Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement, see [Order Amending Schedule I to the Hazardous Products Act \(Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets\)](#).

PROPOSED REGULATORY TEXT

Notice is hereby given that the Governor in Council, pursuant to section 5 ([see footnote a](#)) of the *Hazardous Products Act* ([see footnote b](#)), proposes to make the annexed *Cribs, Cradles and Bassinets Regulations*.

Interested persons may make representations with respect to the proposed Regulations within 60 days after the date of publication of this notice. All such representations must cite the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, and the date of publication of this notice, and be addressed to Megan Fairfull, Project Officer, Mechanical and Electrical Division, Consumer Product Safety Bureau, Department of Health, Address Locator 3504D, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9 (fax: 613-952-9138; e-mail: megan_fairfull@hc-sc.gc.ca).

Ottawa, April 2, 2009

MARY PICHETTE
Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council

CRIBS, CRADLES AND BASSINETS REGULATIONS

INTERPRETATION

Definitions **1.** The following definitions apply in these Regulations.

"Act"
« *Loi* » "Act" means the *Hazardous Products Act*.

"adjustment position"
« *position de réglage* » "adjustment position" means a position of a movable side in which the side latches or locks and from which the side cannot be moved without unlatching or unlocking.

"bassinets"
« *moïse* » "bassinets" means a product whose primary function is to provide sleeping accommodation for a child, that includes sides to confine the occupant and that has a sleeping surface area that is less than or equal to 4 000 cm².

"cradle"
« *berceau* » "cradle" means a product whose primary function is to provide sleeping accommodation for a child, that includes sides to confine the occupant and that has a

sleeping surface area that is greater than 4 000 cm² but less than or equal to 5 500 cm².

"crib"
« *lit d'enfant* »

"crib" means a product whose primary function is to provide sleeping accommodation for a child, that includes sides to confine the occupant and that has a sleeping surface area that is greater than 5 500 cm².

"movable side"
« *côté mobile* »

"movable side" means a side of a crib or cradle that has one or more adjustment positions. It includes a folding side, a move-downward side, a move-above side, a move-sideways side and a rotating side.

"move-above side"
« *côté relevable* »

"move-above side" means a movable side of a crib or cradle that can be moved completely or partly upward.

"move-downward side"
« *côté abaissable* »

"move-downward side" means a movable side of a crib or cradle that can be moved completely or partly downward.

"move-sideways side"
« *côté à glissement latéral* »

"move-sideways side" means a movable side of a crib or cradle that can be moved completely or partly sideways.

"person responsible"
« *responsable* »

"person responsible" means

(a) in the case of a crib, cradle or bassinets that is manufactured in Canada, the manufacturer who sells it or advertises it; and

(b) in the case of a crib, cradle or bassinets that is imported, the importer.

"rotating side"
« *côté pivotant* »

"rotating side" means a movable side of a crib or cradle all or part of which can be rotated around a vertical or horizontal axis in whole or in part.

"slat"
« *barreau* »

"slat" includes a post, bar, rod or other similar part of a crib, cradle or bassinets.

"stationary side"
« *côté fixe* »

"stationary side" means a side of a crib, cradle or bassinets that has no adjustable positions.

AUTHORIZATION

Advertise, sell or import

2. A crib, cradle or bassinets may be advertised, sold or imported if it meets the requirements of these Regulations.

INFORMATION AND ADVERTISING

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Reference to Act or

3. Written material that is applied to or that

Regulations	accompanies a crib, cradle or bassinet, and any advertisement of one, must not make any direct or indirect reference to the Act or these Regulations.
Advertising	4. In any advertisement showing a crib or cradle that is occupied by a child, the movable side of the crib or cradle must be shown in the adjustment position designed to provide accommodation for an unattended child.
Information	<p>5. Every crib, cradle and bassinet, as well as any packaging in which one is displayed to the consumer, must have indelibly printed on it, or on a label that is permanently affixed to it, all of the following information:</p> <p>(a) the name and principal place of business in Canada of the person responsible;</p> <p>(b) the model name or model number of the crib, cradle or bassinet; and</p> <p>(c) the expression "DATE:" followed immediately by words or numerals that indicate when the crib, cradle or bassinet was manufactured, consisting of the year and either the month or week, listed in that order.</p>
Assembly and use	<p>6. (1) Every crib, cradle and bassinet must have all of the following information indelibly printed on it, on a label that is permanently affixed to it or in or on a pouch that is permanently affixed to it, in a clear and legible manner, and must include drawings or photographs that illustrate the sequence of steps, as necessary:</p> <p>(a) instructions on how to assemble it and a quantitative list of its parts, if it is sold not fully assembled;</p> <p>(b) instructions on how to fold and unfold it, if it can be folded;</p> <p>(c) instructions on how to adjust the height of the mattress support, if the height is adjustable; and</p> <p>(d) a warning stating that caregivers must ensure that the crib, cradle or bassinet is safe by checking regularly, before placing the child in it, that every part is properly and securely in place.</p> <p>(2) If the information required by subsection (1) is contained in or on a pouch, it must be accompanied by the relevant warning statement set out in sections 7 to 9.</p>
Warning — pouches	

CRIBS

Warning — cribs	7. Every crib must have indelibly printed on it, or on a label permanently affixed to it, the following warning statement:
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WARNING

- Do not use this crib if you cannot exactly follow the accompanying instructions.
- Do not use this crib for a child who can climb out of it or who is taller than 90 cm.
- Do not place in or near this crib any cord, strap or similar item that could become wrapped around a child's neck.
- Do not place this crib near a window or a patio door where a child could reach the cord of a blind or curtain and be strangled.
- Ensure that the sides of this crib are properly latched or locked in the appropriate position when a child is left unattended in it.
- Check this crib regularly before using it and do not use it if any parts are loose or missing or if there are any signs of damage. Do not substitute parts. Contact the manufacturer if replacement parts or additional instructions are needed.
- Use a crib mattress that is no thicker than 15 cm and is of such a size that, when pushed firmly against any side of the crib, does not leave a gap of more than 3 cm between the mattress and any part of the sides of the crib.

MISE EN GARDE

- Ne pas utiliser le lit à moins d'être en mesure de suivre précisément les instructions qui l'accompagnent.
- Ne pas utiliser le lit si l'enfant est capable d'en sortir ou mesure plus de 90 cm.
- Ne pas mettre dans le lit ou à proximité de celui-ci des cordes, courroies ou objets semblables qui risqueraient de s'enrouler autour du cou de l'enfant.
- Ne pas placer le lit près d'une fenêtre ou d'une porte-fenêtre où l'enfant pourrait se saisir des cordes d'un store ou d'un rideau et s'étrangler.
- S'assurer que les côtés du lit, dans le cas où l'enfant y est laissé sans surveillance, sont bien enclenchés ou verrouillés à la position appropriée.
- Vérifier régulièrement le lit préalablement à son utilisation et ne pas l'utiliser en cas de détection d'une pièce desserrée, de l'absence d'une pièce ou de tout signe de dommages. Ne pas substituer une pièce à une autre. Communiquer avec le fabricant pour obtenir, au besoin, une

pièce de rechange ou des instructions supplémentaires.

- Utiliser un matelas pour lit d'enfant dont l'épaisseur est d'au plus 15 cm et dont la superficie permet d'empêcher, lorsqu'il est poussé fermement contre un côté quelconque du lit, qu'un espace de plus de 3 cm soit créé entre le matelas et une partie quelconque de tout côté.

CRADLES

Warning — cradles

8. Every cradle must have indelibly printed on it, or on a label permanently affixed to it, the following warning statement:

WARNING

- Do not use this cradle if you cannot exactly follow the accompanying instructions.
- Do not use this cradle for a child who can push up on their hands and knees.
- Do not place in or near this cradle any cord, strap or similar item that could become wrapped around a child's neck.
- Do not place this cradle near a window or a patio door where a child could reach the cord of a blind or curtain and be strangled.
- Ensure that the sides of this cradle are properly latched or locked in the appropriate position when a child is left unattended in it.
- Check this cradle regularly before using it and do not use it if any parts are loose or missing or if there are any signs of damage. Do not substitute parts. Contact the manufacturer if replacement parts or additional instructions are needed.
- Use a cradle mattress that is no thicker than 8 cm and is of such a size that, when pushed firmly against any side of the cradle, does not leave a gap of more than 3 cm between the mattress and any part of the sides of the cradle.

MISE EN GARDE

- Ne pas utiliser le berceau à moins d'être en mesure de suivre précisément les instructions qui l'accompagnent.
- Ne pas utiliser le berceau si l'enfant est capable de se mettre à quatre pattes.
- Ne pas mettre dans le berceau ou à proximité de celui-ci des cordes, courroies ou objets semblables qui risqueraient de s'enrouler autour

du cou de l'enfant.

- Ne pas placer le berceau près d'une fenêtre ou d'une porte-fenêtre où l'enfant pourrait se saisir des cordes d'un store ou d'un rideau et s'étrangler.
- S'assurer que les côtés du berceau, dans le cas où l'enfant y est laissé sans surveillance, sont bien enclenchés ou verrouillés à la position appropriée.
- Vérifier régulièrement le berceau préalablement à son utilisation et ne pas l'utiliser en cas de détection d'une pièce desserrée, de l'absence d'une pièce ou de tout signe de dommages. Ne pas substituer une pièce à une autre. Communiquer avec le fabricant pour obtenir, au besoin, une pièce de rechange ou des instructions supplémentaires.
- Utiliser un matelas pour berceau dont l'épaisseur est d'au plus 8 cm et dont la superficie permet d'empêcher, lorsqu'il est poussé fermement contre un côté quelconque du berceau, qu'un espace de plus de 3 cm soit créé entre le matelas et une partie quelconque de tout côté.

BASSINETS

Warning — bassinets **9.** Every bassinet must have indelibly printed on it, or on a label permanently affixed to it, the following warning statement:

WARNING

- Do not use this bassinet if you cannot exactly follow the accompanying instructions.
- Do not use this bassinet for a child who can roll over.
- Do not place in or near this bassinet any cord, strap or similar item that could become wrapped around a child's neck.
- Do not place this bassinet near a window or a patio door where a child could reach the cord of a blind or curtain and be strangled.
- Check this bassinet regularly before using it and do not use it if any parts are loose or missing or if there are any signs of damage. Do not substitute parts. Contact the manufacturer if replacement parts or additional instructions are needed.
- Use a bassinet mattress that is no thicker than 8 cm and is of such a size that, when pushed firmly against any side of the bassinet, does not leave a gap of more than 3 cm between the

mattress and any part of the sides of the bassinet.

MISE EN GARDE

- Ne pas utiliser le moïse à moins d'être en mesure de suivre précisément les instructions qui l'accompagnent.
- Ne pas utiliser le moïse si l'enfant est capable de se retourner.
- Ne pas mettre dans le moïse ou à proximité de celui-ci des cordes, courroies ou objets semblables qui risqueraient de s'enrouler autour du cou de l'enfant.
- Ne pas placer le moïse près d'une fenêtre ou d'une porte-fenêtre où l'enfant pourrait se saisir des cordes d'un store ou d'un rideau et s'étrangler.
- Vérifier régulièrement le moïse préalablement à son utilisation et ne pas l'utiliser en cas de détection d'une pièce desserrée, de l'absence d'une pièce ou de tout signe de dommages. Ne pas substituer une pièce à une autre. Communiquer avec le fabricant pour obtenir, au besoin, une pièce de rechange ou des instructions supplémentaires.
- Utiliser un matelas pour moïse dont l'épaisseur est d'au plus 8 cm et dont la superficie permet d'empêcher, lorsqu'il est poussé fermement contre un côté quelconque du moïse, qu'un espace de plus de 3 cm soit créé entre le matelas et une partie quelconque de tout côté.

PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

Languages,
prominence, legibility
and durability

10. The information required by these Regulations to appear on a crib, cradle or bassinet must be

(a) prominently displayed in both official languages;
and

(b) set out in a manner that is clear and legible and sufficiently durable to remain legible throughout its useful life under normal conditions of transportation, storage, sale and use.

Colour contrast

11. The colour contrast between the information and the background must be equivalent to at least a 70% screen of black on white.

Print — general rules

12. (1) The information must be printed in a standard sans-serif type that

(a) is not compressed, expanded or decorative; and

(b) has a large "x-Height" relative to the ascender or

	descender of the type, as illustrated in Schedule 1.
Measurement of height of type	(2) The height of the type is determined by measuring an upper-case letter or a lower-case letter that has an ascender or a descender, such as "b" or "p".
Signal words — characteristics	13. (1) The signal words " WARNING " and " MISE EN GARDE " must be displayed in boldfaced, upper-case type not less than 5 mm in height.
Other information — height	(2) The information must be displayed in type not less than 2.5 mm in height.

CONSTRUCTION AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Shearing and pinching	14. Every crib, cradle and bassinet must be constructed so as to prevent injury to a child from shearing or pinching.
Coatings	15. Every crib, cradle and bassinet must be free from any surface coating that contains any of the substances referred to in item 9 of Part I of Schedule I to the Act.
Rocking or swinging	16. Every crib, cradle and bassinet that rocks or swings must be constructed so that it cannot rock or swing beyond a 20° angle from the vertical.
Openings	17. A completely bounded opening that is located above the mattress support of a crib, cradle or bassinet when the mattress support is in any position must not permit the passage of a solid rectangular block with dimensions of 60 mm × 100 mm × 100 mm in any orientation, when tested in accordance with Schedule 2.
Flammability	<p>18. No component of a crib, cradle or bassinet that is made in whole or in part of textile fibres or any other pliable material shall, when tested in accordance with the Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB-4.2, No. 27.5-2008, entitled <i>Textile Test Methods — Flame Resistance — 45° Angle Test — One Second Flame Impingement</i>, as amended from time to time, have a time of flame spread of seven seconds or less if the component either</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) does not have a raised fibre surface; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) has a raised fibre surface and exhibits ignition or fusion of its base fibres.</p>
Mesh — size of openings	19. (1) The openings in any mesh on a crib, cradle or bassinet must be of a size that, when tested in accordance with Schedule 3, the tip of the probe shown in Figure 1 of that Schedule is unable to pass through them.
Mesh — strength and	(2) Any mesh that forms part of the sides or bottom

integrity	<p>of a crib, cradle or bassinet must not, when tested in accordance with Schedule 4, either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) break or rupture; or (b) become separated from its supporting structure or attachments.
Mattress	<p>20. A mattress that is supplied with a crib, cradle or bassinet must</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) be not more than <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 150 mm thick, in the case of a crib, or (ii) 80 mm thick, in the case of a cradle or bassinet; (b) be of a size that, when pushed firmly against any side of the crib, cradle or bassinet, it does not leave a gap of more than 30 mm between the mattress and any part of the sides of the crib, cradle or bassinet; and (c) be stitched using lock-stitching.
Entanglement	<p>21. A crib, cradle or bassinet must not have any projection, attachment or mechanism located above the upper surface of the mattress support, when the mattress support is in any position, with which the clothing or any other object worn by the occupant could become entangled.</p>
Wood, plastic or similar hard material	<p>22. (1) Every exposed part of a crib, cradle or bassinet that is made of wood, plastic or a similar hard material must be smoothly finished to eliminate sharp edges, corners and points and must be free from splits, cracks and other defects.</p>
Metal	<p>(2) Every exposed part of a crib, cradle or bassinet that is made of metal must be smoothly finished and must be free from sharp edges, corners, points and projections.</p>
Metal tubing	<p>(3) Every cut edge of any metal tubing that is accessible to the occupant of a crib, cradle or bassinet must be either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) smoothly finished to eliminate sharp edges, corners and points; or (b) protected by a cap that remains in place when subjected to a force of 90 N applied in any direction.
Bolts	<p>(4) The threaded end of every bolt that is accessible to the occupant of a crib, cradle or bassinet must be protected by an acorn nut or an equally effective device.</p>
Small parts	<p>23. Every part of a crib, cradle or bassinet that is small enough to be totally enclosed in a small parts cylinder shown in Figure 1 of Schedule 5 must be affixed</p>

to the crib, cradle or bassinet so that the part does not become detached when subjected to a force of 90 N applied in any direction.

Coil springs

24. Every coil spring that is accessible to the occupant of a crib, cradle or bassinet must be covered or constructed so as to prevent injury.

Opening or slot

25. Every opening or slot in a wooden, plastic or metal part, or in a part of a similar hard material, of a crib, cradle or bassinet that is accessible to its occupant must

(a) be of a size and shape that, if it admits a rod 5 mm in diameter, it will also admit a rod 10 mm in diameter; or

(b) have a depth that is not greater than the minor span dimension, if the minor span dimension across the opening or slot is between 5 mm and 10 mm.

CRIBS

Height of stationary sides — mattress support in lowest position

26. (1) The upper surface of the mattress support of a crib, when the mattress support is in its lowest position, must be

(a) at least 660 mm lower than the upper surface of the lowest stationary side; and

(b) not lower than the lower surface of any stationary side.

Height of movable sides — mattress support in lowest position

(2) Every movable side of a crib must have an adjustment position in which the upper surface of the mattress support, when the mattress support is in its lowest position, is

(a) at least 660 mm lower than the upper surface of the movable side; and

(b) not lower than the lower surface of any movable side.

Height of sides — mattress support in highest position

27. The upper surface of the mattress support of a crib, when the mattress support is in its highest position, must be

(a) at least 230 mm lower than the upper surface of the lowest stationary side; and

(b) if the crib has a movable side and when that side is in any adjustment position, at least 230 mm lower than the upper surface of either

(i) the movable side, or

(ii) the stationary part of the movable side, if only part of the side is movable.

Height of move-above sides	<p>28. The lower surface of the movable part of each move-above side of a crib must, in every adjustment position in which that surface is moved upward, be at least 360 mm higher than the upper surface of the stationary part of the side.</p>
Latching or locking mechanism — movable sides	<p>29. (1) Every movable side of a crib must be held in each of its adjustment positions by means of a mechanism that both</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) latches or locks automatically; and (b) requires two separate, deliberate and simultaneous actions on the part of the user to unlatch or unlock it.
Latching or locking mechanism — move-above sides in highest position	<p>(2) In addition to the requirement of paragraph (1)(b), every move-above side of a crib must, in its highest adjustment position, have a mechanism that requires a push or pull force of at least 35 N or a torque of at least 8 N·m to unlatch or unlock it.</p>
Latching or locking mechanism — move-above sides	<p>(3) Every move-above side of a crib must, in every adjustment position in which the lower surface of the movable part of the side is at least 360 mm above the upper surface of the stationary part of the side, remain in that adjustment position when a pull force of 200 N is applied to the side along its plane, at any point along the length of the bottom rail of the side, in a direction perpendicular to the side.</p>
Latching or locking mechanism — rotating sides	<p>(4) The latching or locking mechanism of every rotating side of a crib must remain latched or locked when a force of 200 N is applied towards the exterior of the crib at any point either</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) on that side or on any part of the mechanism, if the side rotates in whole; or (b) on the rotating part of that side or on any part of the mechanism, if the side rotates in part only.
Latching or locking mechanism — move-sideways sides	<p>(5) The latching or locking mechanism of every move-sideways side of a crib must remain latched or locked when a force of 200 N is applied in any direction to any point on that side or on any part of the mechanism.</p>
Latching or locking mechanism — folding cribs	<p>30. Every crib that folds must have a latching or locking mechanism that engages automatically, that requires two separate, deliberate and simultaneous actions on the part of the user to unlatch or unlock it, and that prevents the crib from folding or collapsing when tested in accordance with Schedule 6.</p>
Posts	<p>31. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a crib must not have any post that extends more than 3 mm above the lowest point, within a radius of 76 mm from the centre line of the post, on the upper surface of the higher adjoining side of the crib.</p>

Exception	(2) Any post of a crib may extend more than 406 mm above the highest point on the upper surface of the higher adjoining side if the crib meets the requirements set out in section 1508.11 of part 1508, chapter II, title 16 of the <i>Code of Federal Regulations</i> of the United States, as it read on January 1, 2004.
Extensions	(3) A post of a crib whose height may be extended by the attachment of a removable extension must meet the requirements of subsection (2) if any one or more of the segments of that extension are attached to it.
Strength and solidity of crib slats	32. A slat of a crib must not turn, dislodge, deform or become damaged when tested in accordance with Schedule 7.
Toeholds	33. (1) A crib must be constructed so that the upper surface of any bar, rail, rod, projection or ledge that is capable of being used as a toehold by the occupant of the crib is not located at any point from 150 mm to 510 mm above the upper surface of the mattress support, when the mattress support is in its lowest position and each movable side is in an adjustment position that meets the requirements of subsection 26(2).
Presumption	(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), a bar, rail, rod, projection or ledge that has a depth of 10 mm or more is conclusively presumed to be capable of being used as a toehold by the occupant of a crib.
Mattress support	34. When tested in accordance with Schedule 8, the mattress support of a crib must not dislodge, its mechanisms must not deform permanently or disengage and its fasteners must not loosen.
Structural integrity	35. When tested in accordance with Schedule 6, a crib must not exhibit any damage, its latching or locking mechanisms must not deform permanently or disengage and its mattress support fasteners must not loosen.

CRADLES

Height of sides — general	36. (1) The lower surface of each side of a cradle must not be higher than the upper surface of the mattress support.
Height of sides — mattress support in any position	(2) The upper surface of the mattress support of a cradle, when the mattress support is in any position, must be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at least 230 mm lower than the upper surface of the lowest stationary side; and (b) if the cradle has a movable side and when that side is in any adjustment position, at least 230 mm lower than the upper surface of either

(i) the movable side, or

(ii) the stationary part of the movable side, if only part of the side is movable.

Height of move-above sides

37. The lower surface of the movable part of each move-above side of a cradle must, in every adjustment position in which that lower surface is moved upward, be at least 360 mm higher than the upper surface of the stationary part of the side.

Latching or locking mechanism — movable sides

38. (1) Every movable side of a cradle must be held in each of its adjustment positions by means of a mechanism that both

(a) latches or locks automatically; and

(b) requires two separate, deliberate and simultaneous actions on the part of the user to unlatch or unlock it.

Latching or locking mechanism — move-above sides in highest position

(2) In addition to the requirement of paragraph (1)(b), every move-above side of a cradle must, in its highest adjustment position, have a mechanism that requires a push or pull force of at least 35 N or a torque of at least 8 N·m to unlatch or unlock it.

Latching or locking mechanism — move-above sides

(3) Every move-above side of a cradle must, in every adjustment position in which the lower surface of the movable part of the side is at least 360 mm above the upper surface of the stationary part of the side, remain in that adjustment position when a pull force of 200 N is applied to the side along its plane, at any point along the length of the bottom rail of the side, in a direction perpendicular to the side.

Latching or locking mechanism — rotating sides

(4) The latching or locking mechanism of every rotating side of a cradle must remain latched or locked when a force of 200 N is applied toward the exterior of the cradle at any point either

(a) on that side or on any part of the mechanism, if the side rotates in whole; or

(b) on the rotating part of that side or on any part of the mechanism, if the side rotates in part only.

Latching or locking mechanism — move-sideways sides

(5) The latching or locking mechanism of every move-sideways side of a cradle must remain latched or locked when a force of 200 N is applied in any direction to any point on that side or on any part of the mechanism.

Latching or locking mechanism — folding cradles

39. Every cradle that folds must have a latching or locking mechanism that engages automatically, that requires two separate, deliberate and simultaneous actions on the part of the user to unlatch or unlock it, and that prevents the cradle from folding or collapsing when tested in accordance with Schedule 6.

Mattress support **40.** When tested in accordance with Schedule 8, the mattress support of a cradle must not dislodge, its latching or locking mechanisms must not disengage or deform permanently and its fasteners must not loosen.

Structural integrity **41.** When tested in accordance with Schedule 6, a cradle must not exhibit any damage, its latching or locking mechanisms must not deform permanently or disengage and its mattress support fasteners must not loosen.

BASSINETS

Height of sides — general **42.** (1) The lower surface of each side of a bassinet must not be higher than the upper surface of the mattress support.

Height of sides (2) The upper surface of the mattress support of a bassinet, when the mattress support is in any position, must be at least 230 mm lower than the upper surface of the lowest stationary side.

Structural solidity **43.** Every part of the mattress support of a bassinet must be capable of supporting a load of 24 kg uniformly distributed over an area of 2.3×10^4 mm² for a period of one minute without any damage to any component of the bassinet.

RECORDS

Period of retention **44.** (1) The person responsible must keep records that show that a crib, cradle or bassinet meets the requirements of these Regulations, for a period of at least three years after the date of its manufacture in Canada or the date of its importation, as the case may be.

Inspection (2) The person responsible must provide an inspector with any records that the inspector requests in writing, within 15 days after receipt of the request.

REPEAL

45. The *Cribs and Cradles Regulations* ([see footnote 1](#)) are repealed.

COMING INTO FORCE

Registration **46. These Regulations come into force on the day on which they are registered.**

SCHEDULE 1
(Paragraph 12(1)(b))

STANDARD SANS-SERIF TYPE



Note:
- Not to scale

SCHEDULE 2 (Section 17)

TEST FOR OPENINGS

CRIBS

1. The method to be used for testing completely bounded openings that are located above the mattress support of a crib when the mattress support is in its lowest position is as follows:

(a) assemble the crib according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;

(b) if the mattress support is adjustable, adjust it to its lowest position;

(c) place a metallic loading wedge of the dimensions shown in Figure 1 in the opening between two adjacent slats, midway along the greatest dimension of the opening;

(d) apply a pull force of 90 N to the eye-bolt of the loading wedge in a direction perpendicular to a plane passing through the points of contact of the wedge with the two slats, and maintain the force for 10 seconds;

(e) while applying the pull force of 90 N in accordance with paragraph (d), attempt to pass, without forcing, a solid rectangular block with dimensions of 60 mm × 100 mm × 100 mm through the opening, anywhere above or below the loading wedge;

(f) repeat the procedure set out in paragraph (e) with the block in all other possible orientations;

(g) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (c) to (f) for all other openings between adjacent slats; and

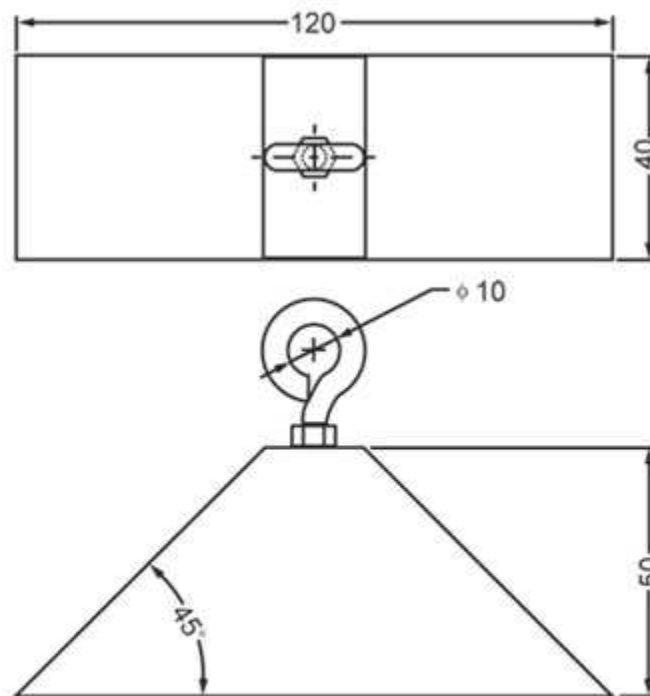
(h) attempt to pass, without forcing, a solid rectangular block with dimensions of 60 mm × 100 mm × 100 mm through every opening in every part of the crib that is located above the mattress support.

CRADLES AND BASSINETS

2. The method to be used for testing completely bounded openings that are located above the mattress support of a cradle or bassinet is as follows:

- (a) assemble the cradle or bassinet according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;
- (b) attempt to pass, without forcing, a solid rectangular block with dimensions of 60 mm × 100 mm × 100 mm through the opening between any adjacent slats;
- (c) repeat the procedure set out in paragraph (b) with the block in all other possible orientations;
- (d) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (b) and (c) for all other openings between adjacent slats; and
- (e) attempt to pass, without forcing, a solid rectangular block with dimensions of 60 mm × 100 mm × 100 mm through every opening in every part of the cradle or bassinet that is located above the mattress support.

FIGURE 1



Notes:

- Not to scale
- All dimensions in mm

SCHEDULE 3
(Subsection 19(1))

TEST FOR DETERMINATION OF MESH OPENING SIZES

1. The method to be used for testing the size of mesh openings on a crib, cradle or bassinet is as follows:

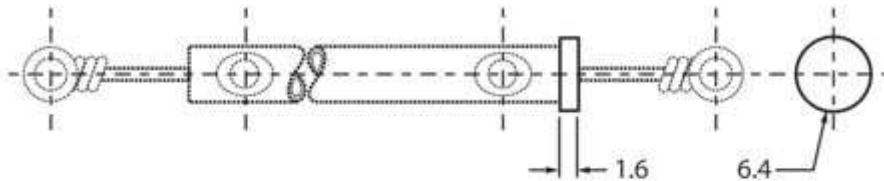
- (a) cut a sample of mesh with dimensions of 305 mm × 305 mm;

(b) apply a uniformly distributed load of 0.15 N/mm to two opposite edges of the sample so as to induce a state of uniaxial tension in the sample;

(c) attempt to insert the tip of the probe shown in Figure 1 through openings in the mesh, without cutting the fibres of the mesh, using a force of not more than 22 N at 10 randomly selected areas in the sample; and

(d) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (b) and (c) on the other two opposite edges of the sample.

FIGURE 1



Notes:

- Not to scale
- All dimensions in mm
- The thickness and diameter of the probe tip (disk) are the only two dimensions governed by the regulation. Other components are for illustration only.
- A handle may be used to assist with the positioning of the probe tip provided it does not interfere with the mesh being tested.
- A loop attached to the probe tip may be used to transmit the 22 N load provided it does not interfere with the mesh being tested. (For example, a loop of string can be sufficiently flexible to pass through the mesh without interference.)

SCHEDULE 4
(Subsection 19(2))

TEST FOR STRENGTH OF MESH AND INTEGRITY OF ATTACHMENT

1. The method to be used for testing the strength of mesh and the integrity of attachment of mesh to a crib, cradle or bassinet is as follows:

(a) assemble the crib, cradle or bassinet according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;

(b) secure the crib, cradle or bassinet to a horizontal surface on its side, in a manner that will not interfere with the test, so that a side with a panel of mesh is positioned above its opposite side;

(c) any blocking or support necessary to maintain the position described in paragraph (b) may be used if the blocking does not act directly on the frame of the side being tested;

(d) apply a metal loading block, having a mass of 9.18 kg and a base with dimensions of 150 mm × 75 mm, at the geometric centre of the panel of mesh or, if exterior framing interferes with the test, as close as possible to the geometric centre, with the 150 mm sides running transversely to the outermost edge of the side being tested, in the following manner:

(i) gradually apply the loading block within a period of 5 seconds,

(ii) allow the loading block to act for 10 seconds,

(iii) gradually remove the loading block within a period of 5 seconds, and

(iv) allow a 10-second recovery time;

(e) repeat the procedures set out in paragraph (d) 10 times;

(f) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (d) and (e) on the following areas of the mesh:

(i) on the top portion of the panel of mesh, with the closer 75 mm edge of the loading block applied at a distance ranging from 25 mm to 50 mm from the centre of the top portion of the mesh at the transverse centre line of the panel, and

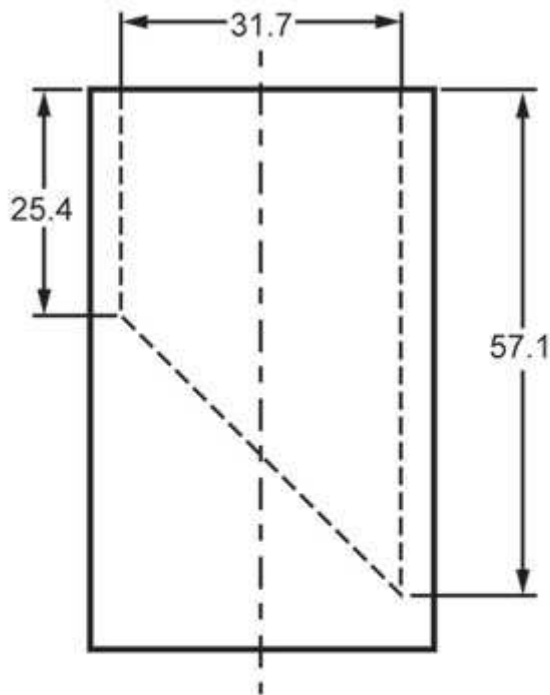
(ii) on the bottom portion of the panel of mesh with the closer 75 mm edge of the loading block applied at a distance ranging from 25 mm to 50 mm from the centre of the bottom portion of the mesh at the transverse centre line of the panel; and

(g) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (b) to (f) on every other panel of mesh on the crib, cradle or bassinet, if applicable.

SCHEDULE 5
(Section 23)

SMALL PARTS CYLINDER

FIGURE 1



Notes:

- Not to scale
- All dimensions in mm

SCHEDULE 6
(Sections 30, 35, 39 and 41)

TEST FOR STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

CRIBS

1. The method to be used for testing the structural integrity of a crib under dynamic conditions is as follows:

(a) assemble the crib according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;

(b) secure the crib to a horizontal surface in the manufacturer's recommended use position in a manner that will not interfere with the test;

(c) place on the mattress support a 100 mm thick sheet of polyurethane foam that has a density of 30 kg/m³, a 25% indentation force deflection of 144 N and a length and width that meet the requirements of paragraph 20(b) of these Regulations;

(d) using a 20 kg test load of the dimensions shown in Figure 1, allow the test load to fall freely, from a height of 150 mm above the initial position of the upper surface of the sheet of polyurethane foam, 150 times at a rate of one impact per second at the geometric centre of the surface of the sheet, in such a manner that the upper surface of the test load remains parallel to the horizontal surface referred to in paragraph (b);

(e) record any damage to the crib, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its latching or locking mechanisms and any loosening of its mattress support fasteners;

(f) without readjusting the mattress support, repeat the steps set out in paragraphs (d) and (e), except that, at each of the mattress support mechanisms, allow the test load to fall at a point that, when measured from the geometric centre of the test load, is 150 mm from the innermost surfaces of the sides nearest the mattress support being tested, measured at the level of the upper surface of the sheet of polyurethane foam; and

(g) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (d) and (e), except that, at the midpoint along the edge of the mattress support beside each movable side, allow the test load to fall at a point that, when measured from the geometric centre of the test load, is 150 mm from that side measured at the level of the upper surface of the sheet of polyurethane foam.

2. The method to be used for testing the structural integrity of a crib under horizontal force conditions is as follows:

(a) assemble the crib according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;

(b) secure the crib to a horizontal surface in the manufacturer's recommended use position in a manner that will not interfere with the test;

(c) with any movable sides of the crib in the adjustment position designed to provide accommodation for an unattended child and using a point that is midway along the length of one of the sides, but not more than 50 mm from the upper edge of the side, as the point of contact, apply a horizontal force of 120 N perpendicularly to the side in a back-and-forth motion at a frequency of 150 cycles per minute for a total of 9 000 cycles;

(d) record any damage to the crib, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its latching or locking mechanisms and any loosening of its mattress support fasteners; and

(e) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (c) and (d) for every other side of the crib.

3. The method to be used for testing the structural integrity of a crib under vertical force conditions is as follows:

(a) assemble the crib according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;

(b) secure the crib to a horizontal surface in the manufacturer's recommended use position in a manner that will not interfere with the test;

(c) with any movable sides of the crib in the adjustment position designed to provide accommodation for an unattended child and using the midpoint of the top of one of the sides as the point of contact, apply a vertical force of

120 N in an up-and-down motion at a frequency of 150 cycles per minute for a total of 9 000 cycles;

(d) record any damage to the crib, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its latching or locking mechanisms and any loosening of its mattress support fasteners; and

(e) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (c) and (d) for every other side of the crib.

CRADLES

4. The method to be used for testing the structural integrity of a cradle under dynamic conditions is as follows:

(a) assemble the cradle according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;

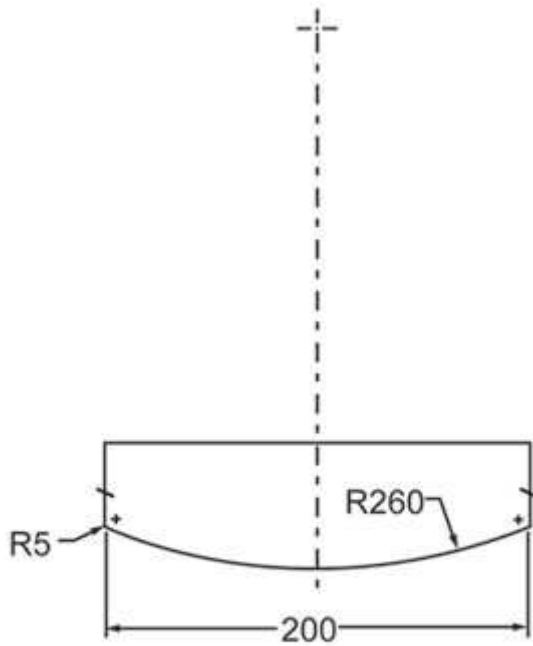
(b) secure the cradle to a horizontal surface in the manufacturer's recommended use position in a manner that will prevent it from rocking or swinging;

(c) place on the mattress support a 80 mm thick sheet of polyurethane foam that has a density of 30 kg/m^3 , a 25% indentation force deflection of 144 N and a length and width that meet the requirements of paragraph 20(b) of these Regulations;

(d) using a 13.7 kg test load that has a square contact area of 929 cm^2 , allow the test load to fall freely, from a height of 150 mm above the initial position of the upper surface of the sheet of polyurethane foam, 500 times at a rate of one impact per second at the geometric centre of the surface of the sheet; and

(e) record any damage to the cradle, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its mechanisms and any loosening of its mattress support fasteners.

FIGURE 1



- Notes:
- Not to scale
 - All dimensions in mm

SCHEDULE 7
(Section 32)

TEST FOR STRENGTH AND SOLIDITY OF CRIB SLATS

1. The method to be used for testing the strength and solidity of crib slats is as follows:

- (a) assemble the crib according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;
- (b) secure the crib to a horizontal surface in the manufacturer's recommended use position in a manner that will not interfere with the test;
- (c) apply a torque of 8 N·m to one of the slats at its midpoint and maintain the torque for 10 seconds;
- (d) record any turning, dislodging or deformation of the slat and any damage to the slat;
- (e) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (c) and (d) for every other slat;
- (f) apply a vertical upward force of 500 N at the midpoint of the top rail on one of the sides to which slats are attached and maintain the force for 30 seconds;
- (g) record any dislodging of any of the slats from the top or bottom rail and any damage to the slats; and
- (h) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (f) and (g) for every other side to which slats are attached.

SCHEDULE 8
(Sections 34 and 40)

TEST OF MATTRESS SUPPORT

CRIBS

1. The method to be used for testing the mattress support of a crib is as follows:

- (a) assemble the crib according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;
- (b) secure the crib to a horizontal surface in the manufacturer's recommended use position in a manner that will not interfere with the test;
- (c) apply and maintain for one minute an upward push force of 250 N as close as possible to and within a radius of 150 mm from the lower surface of one of the crib's mattress support mechanisms;
- (d) record any dislodging of the mattress support, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its mattress support mechanisms and any loosening of its fasteners;
- (e) readjust the mattress support to its original position, if necessary;
- (f) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (c) to (e) for every other mattress support mechanism;
- (g) apply simultaneously and maintain for one minute an upward push force of 250 N as close as possible to and within a radius of 150 mm from the lower surface of each of the mattress support mechanisms;
- (h) record any dislodging of the mattress support, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its mattress support mechanisms and any loosening of its fasteners;
- (i) readjust the mattress support to its original position, if necessary;
- (j) apply a force of 200 N in any direction to one of the mattress support mechanisms in a manner that could cause disengagement or permanent deformation of the mechanism or loosening of the mattress support fasteners;
- (k) record any dislodging of the mattress support, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its mattress support mechanisms and any loosening of its fasteners;
- (l) readjust the mattress support to its original position, if necessary; and
- (m) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (j) to (l) for every other mattress support mechanism.

CRADLES

2. The method to be used for testing the mattress support mechanism of a cradle is as follows:

(a) assemble the cradle according to the manufacturer's instructions, omitting accessories that could interfere with the conduct of the test;

(b) secure the cradle to a horizontal surface in the manufacturer's recommended use position in a manner that will prevent it from rocking or swinging;

(c) apply and maintain for one minute an upward push force of 250 N as close as possible to and within a radius of 150 mm from the lower surface of one of the mattress support mechanisms;

(d) record any dislodging of the mattress support, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its mattress support mechanisms and any loosening of its fasteners;

(e) readjust the mattress support to its original position, if necessary;

(f) repeat the procedures set out in paragraphs (c) to (e) for every other mattress support mechanism;

(g) apply simultaneously and maintain for one minute an upward push force of 250 N as close as possible to and within a radius of 150 mm radius from the lower surface of the mattress support mechanisms; and

(h) record any dislodging of the mattress support, any disengagement or permanent deformation of its mattress support mechanisms and any loosening of its fasteners.

[15-1-o]

[Footnote a](#)

S.C. 2004, c. 9, s. 2

[Footnote b](#)

R.S., c. H-3

[Footnote 1](#)

SOR/86-962

NOTICE:

The format of the electronic version of this issue of the *Canada Gazette* was modified in order to be compatible with extensible hypertext markup language (XHTML 1.0 Strict).