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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 14747-2006

Replacing GB 14747-1993

Safety requirements for child tricycles

儿童三轮车安全要求

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1 Scope

GB 14747 sets the safety requirements for children's tricycles: the materials and their limits on transferable heavy metals, the metal surfaces, the structure - exposed tube ends, shear and pinch points, sharp edges and small parts - the stability, the strength of the frame, handlebar, saddle and wheels, and the seventeen test methods that verify them. It is worth noting what happens next: the replacement, GB/T 14747-2025, is a GB/T, so from 1 November 2026 this subject moves from mandatory to recommended. Issued on 21 February 2006, in force since 1 January 2007, replacing GB 14747-1993. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the edition it replaces are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are not reproduced on this page - they are in the document itself, which is delivered in full in English translation.

This standard specifies the safety technical requirements and test methods for child tricycles for one or more children. This standard does not apply to toy tricycles or tricycles designed for other special purposes (such as amusement tricycles).

2 Normative references

The provisions in following documents become the provisions of this Standard through reference in this Standard. For the dated references, the subsequent amendments (excluding corrections) or revisions do not apply to this Standard; however, parties who reach an agreement based on this Standard are encouraged to study if the latest versions of these documents are applicable. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document applies.

GB 6675-2003 Toys safety - Part 1: Basic code

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 Child tricycles A wheeled vehicle, where the contact points of each wheel with the ground shall be able to form a triangle or trapezoid, meanwhile the front wheel is driven by human power only by pedals. If the shape formed by the contact points of the wheels with the ground is a trapezoid, the width of the narrow wheel track shall be less than half of the wide wheel track.

3.2 Track The distance between two wheels with a common axle, i.e., the outer dimensions of the two wheels in contact with the ground (see Figure 1). Analysis result correction value = $120 - 120 \times 30\% = 120 - 36 = 84$ (mg/kg). This figure is considered to meet the requirements of this standard (the maximum limit of migratable lead in Table 1 is 90 mg/kg).

4.1.2 Combustion performance It is prohibited to use flammable materials in the parts of child tricycles. When tested according to 5.3 (combustion performance test), it shall meet the relevant requirements of Appendix B (combustion performance) of GB 6675-2003.

4.2 Mechanical strength No part of the child tricycle shall fracture or have visible cracks under normal use and foreseeable abnormal use, and after testing according to 5.4 (drop test).

4.3 Sharp edges, sharp ends, exposed protrusions, pinch points, small parts

4.3.1 Sharp edges When tested according to 5.5 (sharp edge test), there shall be no accessible dangerous sharp edges on the child tricycle.

4.3.2 Sharp ends When tested according to 5.6 (sharp end test), there shall be no accessible dangerous sharp ends on the child tricycle.

4.3.3 Exposed protrusions There shall be no exposed protrusions in the zones A and B as shown in Figure 3. When the child tricycle is tested in accordance with 5.9 (forward tilting stability test), it shall not overturn forward.

4.4.2.2 Backward tilting stability When the child tricycle is tested in accordance with 5.10 (backward tilting stability test), it shall not overturn backward.

4.5 Parts

4.5.1 Connecting fasteners All bolts, screws, nuts, etc. used for connection or fastening shall not fracture, loosen, have visible cracks or lose their proper function, when tested according to the requirements of this standard.

4.5.2 Protective cap The protective cap used to protect the exposed protrusions shall be able to withstand a tensile force of 70 N, without falling off.

4.5.3 Operating system

4.5.3.1 Riser insertion depth mark If the handlebar riser is an adjustable structure, there shall be a permanent mark or ring on the riser to clearly indicate the minimum insertion depth of the riser into the front fork assembly. The mark shall not damage the strength of the riser; the minimum insertion depth from the end of the riser shall not be less than 2.5 times the riser diameter; the stem shall maintain its proper strength within a length of at least one tube diameter below the minimum insertion depth mark.

4.5.3.2 Strength of handlebar riser The handlebar riser shall be tested according to 5.11 (test of crossbar strength) and shall not fracture.

4.5.3.3 Crossbar The crossbar shall be symmetrical at both ends with the longitudinal centerline of the child tricycle. When the crossbar is at the highest position and the saddle

is at the lowest position, the distance between them shall not exceed 457 mm.

4.5.3.4 Both ends of crossbar The crossbar shall be equipped with grips or other protective devices at both ends. The grips or other protective devices shall be able to withstand a tensile force of 70 N and shall not fall off. Crossbars made of plastic are not subject to this clause.

4.5.3.5 Clamping device for handlebar riser When tested according to 5.12 (test of clamping device for handlebar riser), there shall be no relative displacement between the handlebar riser and the front fork riser. The riser/fork assembly and other parts shall not be damaged.

4.5.4 Saddle

4.5.4.1 Saddle tube insertion depth If the saddle tube is an adjustable structure, there shall be a permanent mark or ring on the saddle tube to clearly indicate the minimum insertion depth of the saddle tube into the frame (i.e., the maximum height to which the saddle can be adjusted). The mark shall not damage the strength of the saddle tube. The minimum insertion depth from the bottom of the saddle tube shall not be less than 2 times the diameter of the saddle tube, meanwhile the saddle tube shall maintain its strength within a length of at least one tube diameter below the minimum insertion mark.

4.5.4.2 Saddle adjustment clamping device Under normal use, the saddle clamping head shall be able to firmly clamp the saddle, so that it shall not move in any direction. After the child tricycle is tested according to 5.4 (drop test), when it is tested according to 5.13 (saddle adjustment clamping device test), the saddle clamping device shall not move in any direction as relative to the saddle tube, meanwhile the saddle tube shall not rotate as relative to the frame.

4.5.5 Impact strength After testing according to 5.14 (impact test), the various parts of the child tricycle shall not be damaged or permanently deformed to cause functional impairment.

4.5.6 Backrest structural firmness If the child tricycle is equipped with a backrest, the backrest and the joint between the backrest and the body shall not fracture or lose function when tested according to 5.15 (backrest structural firmness test).

4.5.7 Assist-push-rod strength If a child tricycle is equipped with an assist-push-rod, the assist-push-rod and the connection between the push rod and the vehicle body shall not fracture or lose function, when tested according to 5.16 (assist-push-rod strength test).

4.5.8.1 Pedal structure

4.6.2.4 Applicable age and weight The applicable age range and the expected weight of the product shall be indicated on the product packaging, instructions for use, labels.

4.6.2.5 Safety warning Child tricycles shall be marked with the following relevant warning