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

GB 14749-2006

Replacing GB 14749-1993

Safety requirements for baby walking frames

婴儿学步车安全要求

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Foreword

This document was issued on 21 February 2006 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine and the Standardization Administration of the PRC, and took effect on 1 January 2007.

It replaces GB 14749-1993, which is superseded.

Classification: CCS Y 57.

It is a GB standard without the /T suffix: compliance is mandatory in China.

1 Scope

GB 14749 sets the safety requirements for baby walkers, a product whose main hazard is that it lets a child who cannot yet walk reach a staircase at speed. The standard addresses exactly that: static and dynamic stability, the anti-collision space that stops the frame passing through a doorway or over a step edge, the collision strength, together with the materials and their transferable element limits, the metal surfaces, the structure, the static and dynamic strength, the flammability, the packaging films and the marking and instructions. Thirteen test methods verify them. Issued on 21 February 2006, in force since 1 January 2007, replacing GB 14749-1993. 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.

About this edition

GB 14749-2006 is the current edition. It was issued on 21 February 2006 and has been in force since 1 January 2007, replacing GB 14749-1993.

GB 14749-1993 has been superseded: a specification that still cites it is citing a withdrawn edition.

The interval between issue and effect is the transition period. It exists so that producers, laboratories and buyers can requalify products, revise procedures and use up documentation before the new text becomes the one that applies. The date on this page is the official one from the record of the Standardization Administration.

Classification and status

Its Chinese Standard Classification code is CCS Y 57. CCS is the domestic scheme, a letter for the sector and two digits for the subject within it, and it is the code by which the standard is filed and searched in China.

The GB prefix marks a mandatory national standard. Compliance is required by law within China: it applies to what is made, sold or imported there, and an inspection body will judge a product against it whether or not a contract names it.

How a Chinese national standard is set out

Chinese national standards are drafted to the rules of GB/T 1.1, which fixes the order in which a standard is set out. The document opens with a foreword recording the issuing bodies, the relationship to any previous edition and the technical committee responsible for it. Clause 1 is the scope. Clause 2 lists the normative references - the other standards that have to be applied together with this one, and without which its requirements cannot be met. Clause 3 gives the terms and definitions. The technical clauses follow: the requirements themselves, the test or measurement methods by which conformity is established, the inspection rules that say how a lot is sampled and judged, and, for a product standard, the provisions on marking, packaging, transport and storage. Annexes, normative or informative, come last.

GB 14749-2006 runs to 15 pages in the English translation. What is delivered is the complete document in that order: every clause, every table, every figure and every annex of the Chinese original, with the same numbering, so that a reference to a clause number in a contract or a test report points to the same place in both languages.

About this English translation

The English edition of GB 14749-2006 is a full translation of the official Chinese text, not a summary, an abstract or a machine rendering left unchecked. Clause and subclause numbers, table and figure numbers and annex letters are those of the original, because they are what a specification, a purchase order or a test report cites.

Technical terms are translated against the vocabulary standards of the same field, so that a term used in GB 14749-2006 reads the same way as in the other Chinese standards it is used beside. Where a term has an established English form in an ISO or IEC document on the same subject, that form is used; where China's term has no foreign counterpart, it is translated literally and the Chinese is kept alongside it rather than replaced by an approximation.

Quantities, units and symbols are carried over unchanged. Chinese standards use SI, so a value in the translation is the value in the original document, not a conversion, and a limit

read from the English text is the limit that will be applied by a Chinese inspection body reading the Chinese one.

This page is compiled from the official publication record: the standard number and both titles, the issuing bodies, the dates of issue and effect, the edition it replaces, the ICS and CCS classification. The requirements, limits, tables and test conditions are in the document itself.

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