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GB/T 14747-2025

Replacing GB 14747-2006

Safety of child riding and activities - Child tricycles

儿童骑行及活动用品安全 儿童三轮车

Issued on: October 5, 2025 **Implemented on: November 1, 2026**

Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC

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1 Scope

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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

GB 6675-2003

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 x 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

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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.

4.5.1 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.

4.5.3.1 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

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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.

4.5.4.1 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

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