

1978

Sup.

Superseded by AS 2130-1981

AS 2130—1978
UDC 534.61:628.517.2

Australian Standard 2130—1978

METAL DROPSIDE COTS FOR DAY NURSERIES, HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS (SAFETY REQUIREMENTS)



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter



THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL, CONSUMER AND GOVERNMENTAL organizations and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Australian Consumers Association
Australian Council of Furniture Manufacturers
Australian Retail Furnishers Association
Confederation of Australian Industry
Department of Health
Health Commission of N.S.W.
Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (Inc.)
National Council of Women of Australia
National Health and Medical Research Council
Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children
Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association
Victorian Chamber of Manufactures

This standard, prepared by Committee CS/3, Safety Requirements for Children's Furniture, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 29 March 1978, and was published on 1 June 1978.

To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvements to published standard, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

This standard was issued in draft form for public review as DR 74135.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

**METAL DROPSIDE COTS
FOR DAY NURSERIES,
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS
(SAFETY REQUIREMENTS)**

AS 2130—1978

First published 1978

**PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

ISBN 0 7262 1382 9

PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Safety Requirements for Children's Furniture at the request of the Consumer Standards Advisory Committee. It is one of a series of standards being prepared to cover safety requirements for children's furniture. Others in the series are—

AS 2172 Dropside Cots for Domestic Use

AS Carry Cots and Stands*

AS Folding Portable Cots for Use in Domestic Situations and Day Nurseries*

During the preparation of this standard, the committee considered South African Standard SABS 521—1965, Hospital Beds and Cots; Israeli Standard SI 683—1967, Metal Cots for Infants; British Standard BS 1753, Safety Requirements for Children's Wooden Dropside Cots for Domestic Use; and the Canadian Government Regulations covering the advertising, sale and importation of cots. The strength and durability test from the Canadian Regulations has been incorporated in this standard.

Dimensions such as the space between the filling bars and the depth of the cot have been specified as the committee believed that these dimensions relate directly to a child's safety and also to the comfort and safety of persons responsible for the care of the child. Minimum dimensions are specified for the filling bars as these were considered a potential hazard unless of robust construction.

Other safety aspects covered include the fastening devices for the drop-side mechanism and the use of non-toxic materials and coatings.

Beyond the foregoing, the standard limits design only to the extent of not permitting cross-bars or decoration between the filling bars which could provide a foothold and thus allow a child to climb out of the cot, and transfers on any surface inside the cot where a child could strip them off and either inhale or swallow them.

Performance tests have been included to prove the strength and durability of any design.

During consideration of the requirements for cots for hospitals and day nurseries, ease of cleaning and long-term service were taken into account.

Inner-spring mattresses for children's cots are specified in AS S3, Contents and Dimensions of Inner-spring Mattresses and Timber-framed Upholstered Bases for Domestic Use.

It is strongly recommended that in view of the nature of this specification, manufacturers and purchasers should make use of the scheme operated by the Standards Association of Australia (see Note in Clause 11) whereby the product may bear the certification mark of the SAA.

*In course of preparation.

This standard may require reference to the following Australian standards:

- AS 1192 Electroplated Coatings of Nickel and Chromium
- AS 1443 Bright Carbon Steel and Carbon-manganese Steel Bars (Metric Units)
- AS 1449 Stainless and Heat-resisting Steel Plate, Sheet and Strip (Coils and Cut Lengths)
- AS 1450 Circular and Non-circular Carbon Steel Tubes for Mechanical and General Engineering Purposes
- AS 1580 Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials
Method 301.1—Non-volatile Content
- AS 1627 Code of Practice for Preparation and Pretreatment of Metal Surfaces Prior to Protective Coating
Part 6—Phosphate Treatment of Iron and Steel Surfaces
- AS 1866 Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Extruded Rod, Bar, Solid and Hollow Shapes for General Engineering Purposes
- AS 1867 Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy Drawn Tubes for General Engineering Purposes
- AS 1956 Anodic Oxidation Coatings on Aluminium for Decorative and Automotive Applications
- AS 1961 Industrial Wheels and Castors (Dimensions and Capacities)

©Copyright — STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA 1978

Users of standards are reminded that copyright subsists in all SAA publications. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system in any form or transmitted by any means without prior permission in writing of the Standards Association of Australia.

CONTENTS

SPECIFICATION

		<i>Page</i>
1	Scope	5
2	Application	5
3	Definitions	5
4	Dimensions	6
5	Materials	7
6	Construction and Assembly	8
7	Finish	10
8	Accessories	10
9	Strength and Durability	11
10	Informative Labelling	11
11	Marking	11

APPENDICES

A	Method of Dissolving Soluble Matter Contained in Dry Coatings of Paints, Lacquers and Similar Materials	13
B	Preparation of Test Samples of Paints, Lacquers and Similar Materials	14
C	Performance Tests for Strength and Durability....	15

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard Specification for METAL DROPSIDE COTS FOR DAY NURSERIES, HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS (SAFETY REQUIREMENTS)

1 SCOPE. This specification sets out requirements for metal dropside cots relating to the safety and welfare of babies and children, and performance tests which establish the stability and durability of a cot.

2 APPLICATION. The specification is applicable to dropside cots for use in hospitals, day nurseries and institutions.

NOTE: Requirements for dropside cots for domestic use are specified in AS 2172.

3 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this specification, the following definitions apply:

Brake—a device (for a castor) which retards the rotation of the wheel progressively while the wheel is in motion and which may ultimately lock the wheel.

Depth—the measurement vertically from the top of the mattress-base frame to the top of the dropside in its fully raised position.

Dropside—the side panel of the cot, so constructed and incorporated into the cot that it slides up and down in a vertical plane.

Elevation bars—horizontal bars or other frame members fixed by welding or riveting to the cot and frames for use in elevating the mattress-base frame.

Elevation hooks—metal hooks attached to the mattress-base frame for hooking over elevation bars to raise the mattress.

Filling bars—the vertical rods or bars and panels in the end or side frames of the cot.

Mattress-base frame—the framework for the mattress seat.

Mattress seat—the filling of the mattress-base frame which supports the mattress.

Non-volatile content—that portion of a paint or tint as determined by the method laid down in Method 301.1 of AS 1580.*

Soluble—that which is capable of being dissolved according to the method described in Appendix A.

Swivel castor—a castor which is free to swivel without restriction about its vertical axis.

*AS 1580, Methods of Test for Paints, Varnishes, Lacquers and Related Materials, Method 301.1—Non-volatile Content.