Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Methods of testing child restraints

Method 9: Test for length of seating surface on a booster seat

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-085, Child Restraints for Use in Motor Vehicles.

This method for determining the angle of the lower leg when the dummy is seated on a booster seat was developed to ensure that the length of the seating surface is not so long as to prevent child's lower leg from assuming a downward direction.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out the test method for determining the included angle between the upper and lower leg of a test dummy sitting on a Type E or Type F booster seat.

2 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this test is to ensure that a booster seat does not prevent the dummy's lower leg from assuming a downward direction by measuring the included angle between the upper and lower leg of the test dummy.

3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS/NZS
1754 Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles

3629 Methods of testing child restraints
3629.1 Part 1: Dynamic testing

4 PRINCIPLE

The Type E or Type F booster seat is placed on a rigid test seat and the angle of the upper and lower leg is measured to determine that the included angle is not less than that specified in AS/NZS 1754.

5 APPARATUS

The following apparatus is required:

(a) A rigid test seat simulating the test seat specified in AS/NZS 3629.1. Details are shown in Figure 1.