AS/NZS 1754:1995

Australian/New Zealand Standard®

Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CS/85, Child Restraints For Use in Motor Vehicles. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 25 September 1995 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 13 November 1995. It was published on 5 December 1995.

The following interests are represented on Committee CS/85:

Australian Automobile Association
Australian Automotive Aftermarket Association
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Chamber of Manufactures
Australian Federation of Consumer Organizations
Child Accident Prevention Foundation of Australia
Department of Consumer Affairs, N.S.W.
Department of Transport (Australia)
Federal Bureau of Consumer Affairs (Commonwealth)
Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries
Federation of Automotive Products Manufacturers
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
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Suggestions for improvements to Joint Standards, addressed to the head office of either Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand, are welcomed. Notification of any inaccuracy or ambiguity found in a Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard should be made without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS/85 on Child Restraints for Use in Motor Vehicles, to supersede AS 1754—1991/NZS 5411:1991, *Child restraint systems for use in motor vehicles*.

Major changes from the 1991 edition include the introduction of the following:

(a) A test for the initial force required to operate the release actuator of buckles, and the determination of the fatigue effect on this force replaces the previous probe method which had no durability factor. Quick-release devices are tested to determine the force needed to be applied to the actuation surface to permit them to release. The Standard specifies upper and lower limits, the lower limit being to counter small children releasing themselves from their restraints, while the upper limit is to ensure that the same task is within the physical capabilities of most adults.

(b) Additional requirements for Type E booster seats and booster cushions. These include a compression test and the use of spacers made of polyurethane material which are taped to the test dummy for both sizing of the restraints and in testing them for their dynamic performance.

(c) Rearward excursion limits for Type A1, Type A2 and Type D child restraints during dynamic testing.

(d) A requirement for the surface of child restraint hardware, such as the surface of a buckle designed to be in contact with the occupant, to remain in contact with the test dummy while the harness is under load.

(e) More specific clothing for the test dummy, heavy (winter) weight clothing and light (summer) weight clothing being used to determine correct fit to the upper and lower limits specified, and summer weight clothing used in dynamic testing.

(f) A reduced number of dynamic tests, i.e. the inverted test applies only for Type A1 and Type A2 restraints.

(g) A completely revised section on informative labelling, instructions, marking and packaging.

(h) A requirement that removable liners and covers can be removed and replaced without the need to detach any of the straps for restraining the occupant in the child restraint.

(i) Requirements for constructional hazards, such as sharp edges.

(j) A requirement that buckle tongues eject from the buckle housing when the actuating device is operated, and a new test for inadvertent buckle release which is deemed to be more efficient than the test called up in the 1991 edition of this Standard.

(k) A clearance requirement at the crotch, for leg straps.

(l) A length requirement for the upper anchorage strap for increased compatibility with motor vehicle anchorages.

(m) Provision for a system with a chest cross-strap, to be assessed dynamically.

This Standard has undergone a considerable number of changes and revisions. Details of the publishing history can be obtained from Standards Australia's Information Centre (and from Standards New Zealand's Information Centre).

The term 'normative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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