AS/NZS 8124.1:2016

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Safety of toys

Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (ISO 8124-1:2014, MOD)

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CS-018, Safety of Children's Toys. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 May 2016 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 2 June 2016.
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The following are represented on Committee CS-018:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
Australian Industry Group
Australian Toy Association
Children's Hospital, Westmead
CHOICE
Consumer Affairs Victoria
Consumers Federation of Australia
Kidsafe
Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, New Zealand
National Acoustic Laboratories
National Retail Association
New Zealand Toy Distributors Association
NSW Fair Trading
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-018, Safety of Children's Toys, to supersede AS/NZS ISO 8124.1:2013, *Safety of toys*, Part 1: *Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a specification for general safety, construction and labelling requirements for toys.

This Standard is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from ISO 8124-1:2014, *Safety of toys*, Part 1: *Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties,* and has been varied as indicated to take account of Australian/New Zealand conditions. The modifications are specified in Appendix ZZ.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

(a) In the source text 'this part of ISO 8124' should read 'this Australian/New Zealand Standard'.

(b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

Reference to International Standard		*Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard*	
IEC		AS IEC	
61672	Electroacoustics—Sound level meters	61672	Electroacoustics—Sound level meters
61672-1	Part 1: Specifications	61672.1	Part 1: Specifications
61672-2	Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests	61672.2	Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests

Only normative references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the annexes or appendices to which they apply. A 'normative' annex or appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' annex or appendix is only for information and guidance.

AS/NZS 8124 consists of the following parts under the general title, *Safety of toys*:

Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties (ISO 8124-1:2014, MOD)
Part 2: Flammability (ISO 8124-2:2014, MOD)
Part 3: Migration of certain elements (ISO 8124-3:2010, MOD)
Part 6: Swings, slides and similar activity toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use (ISO 8124-4:2014, MOD)
Part 9: Organic chemical compounds—Requirements
Part 10: Organic chemical compounds—Sample preparation and extraction
Part 11 Organic chemical compounds—Methods of analysis

AS 8124 consists of the following parts under the same general title:

Part 4: Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities
Part 5: Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets
Part 7: Finger paints—Requirements and test methods

There are regulated requirements for toys in Australia and New Zealand. Users of this Standard are reminded that such regulations may refer to specific editions of the Standard and may also make variations to the requirements stated in the referenced edition. Therefore, compliance with this Standard cannot be relied on to ensure compliance with the legal requirements for the sale of toys. Suppliers of toys should familiarize themselves with all regulated requirements for toys and ensure compliance with those as well as this Standard. Regulations for consumer products can be found at www.productsafety.gov.au.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of ISO 8124 is largely based upon existing standards in the European Union (EN 71-1 and in the United States of America (ASTM F963).

However, it should not be construed that a toy manufactured in compliance with this part of ISO 8124 will be in full compliance with relevant national toy safety requirements in the market where the product is intended to be distributed. The user of this part of ISO 8124 is therefore advised to be aware of relevant national requirements.

Compliance with the requirements of this part of ISO 8124 will minimize potential hazards associated with toys resulting from their use in their intended play modes (normal use) as well as unintended play modes (reasonably foreseeable abuse).

This part of ISO 8124 will not, nor is it intended to, eliminate parental responsibility in the appropriate selection of toys. In addition, this part of ISO 8124 will not eliminate the need for parental supervision in situations where children of various ages may have access to the same toy(s).

Although Annexes A, B, C, D, E and F are for information purposes only, they are crucial for the correct interpretation of this part of ISO 8124.

The safety of electric toys is described in IEC 62115.

When age indications are required for safety labelling purposes, they may be given in either months or years.

NOTES

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Safety of toys

Part 1:
Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties
(ISO 8124-1:2014, MOD)

1 Scope

The requirements in this part of ISO 8124 apply to all toys, i.e. any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children under 14 years of age. They are applicable to a toy as it is initially received by the consumer and, in addition, they apply after a toy is subjected to reasonably foreseeable conditions of normal use and abuse unless specifically noted otherwise.

The requirements of this part of ISO 8124 specify acceptable criteria for structural characteristics of toys, such as shape, size, contour, spacing (e.g. rattles, small parts, sharp points and edges, and hinge-line clearances) as well as acceptable criteria for properties peculiar to certain categories of toy (e.g. maximum kinetic energy values for non-resilient-tipped projectiles and minimum tip angles for certain ride-on toys).

This part of ISO 8124 specifies requirements and test methods for toys intended for use by children in various age groups from birth to 14 years. The requirements vary according to the age group for which a particular toy is intended. The requirements for a particular age group reflect the nature of the hazards and the expected mental and/or physical abilities of a child to cope with them.

This part of ISO 8124 also requires that appropriate warnings and/or instructions for use be given on certain toys or their packaging. Due to linguistic problems which may occur in different countries, the wording of these warnings and instructions is not specified but given as general information in Annex B. It should be noted that different legal requirements exist in many countries with regard to such marking.

This part of ISO 8124 does not purport to cover or include every conceivable potential hazard of a particular toy or toy category. Except for labelling requirements indicating the functional hazards and the age range for which the toy is intended, this part of ISO 8124 has no requirements for those characteristics of toys which represent an inherent and recognized hazard which is integral to the function of the toy.

EXAMPLE 1 An example of such a hazard is the sharp point necessary for the proper function of a needle. The needle is a hazard which is well understood by the purchaser of a toy sewing kit, and the functional sharp-point hazard is communicated to the user as part of the normal educational process of learning to sew as well as at the point of purchase by means of cautionary labelling on the product's packaging.

EXAMPLE 2 As a further example, a two-wheeled toy scooter has inherent and recognized hazards associated with its use (e.g. instability during use, especially while learning). The potential hazards associated with its structural characteristics (sharp edges, pinch hazards, etc.) will be minimized by compliance with the requirements of this part of ISO 8124.

Products not included within the scope of this part of ISO 8124 are:

a) bicycles, except for those considered to be toys, i.e. those having a maximum saddle height of 435 mm (see E.1, general);

b) slingshots;

NOTE "Slingshots" are also known as "catapults" and are usually held in the hand; examples are given in Figure 1. Toy versions of medieval catapults and trebuchets are not exempt from this part of ISO 8124; an example is given in Figure 2.