
Baby walkers

– market surveillance 2008 – 2009

Baby walkers - market surveillance 2008 - 2009

Report 2009:12

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Summary

Baby walkers generate a large number of accidental injuries where children fall down stairs with them. The European standard established in the spring of 2005 stipulates the requirement that walkers must stop at the top step if a child in one is about to fall down a flight of stairs.

This surveillance is a follow-up of an inspection carried out in the autumn of 2005, where only one baby walker out of 13 inspected was constructed in such a way that it stopped at the top step if a wheel went over the edge, despite very clear information to the industry that baby walkers have been shown to cause a large number of falls with cranial injuries, as children push them down the stairs.

For the second time now the Swedish Consumer Agency has carried out a surveillance of how the safety requirements of the standard are being followed in regards to stairs. Out of 11 baby walkers inspected, 6 did not meet the requirement.

At the same time, the accident statistics show that the number of accidental injuries as a result of baby walkers going down stairs remains at the same level as before 2005.

In order to get to grips with this problem manufacturers have to adopt active and continuous checks to ensure that the baby walkers fulfil the safety requirements of the standard as regards stairs, and the retailer has to demand that the manufacturer carries out these continuous checks on production. The measures that the business community has taken are, with regard to the results of this surveillance and the accident statistics, insufficient.

The Swedish Consumer Agency has been in touch with businesses who have supplied the relevant baby walkers to further investigate the individual products and to offer them the opportunity of voluntarily taking suitable remedial measures.

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Introduction

At the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 the Swedish Consumer Agency conducted a market surveillance of baby walkers. The surveillance forms part of the work of oversight conducted by the agency under the EU General Product Safety Directive, incorporated in Swedish law through the Product Safety Act SFS 2004:451.

The surveillance is a follow-up on the inspection carried out in the autumn of 2005, where only one baby walker out of 13 inspected was constructed in such a way that it stopped at the top step if a wheel went over the edge, despite very clear information to the industry that baby walkers have been shown to cause a large number of falls, with cranial injuries, caused by children pushing them down the stairs.

The Product Safety Act

The Product Safety Act provides support for the Consumer Agency's oversight of the product safety field in Sweden. The Act aims to prevent products and services from causing personal injury. A product or service is safe if it presents no (or merely a low) risk to human health and safety in normal use or reasonably predictable use and operational life. In assessing whether a risk on the part of the product should be deemed acceptable and compatible with a high level of protection, account must be taken of the risks the product might represent to certain consumer groups, particularly children. The manufacturer always has responsibility for the product meeting the safety requirement in law.

If a product is not safe, the manufacturer should, as a rule, be given the opportunity of voluntarily taking the necessary remedial measures. Manufacturers that do not make use of this opportunity may be enjoined to take measures such as providing safety information, be prohibited from supplying the product, or be enjoined to provide warning information or recall the product.

Background

Baby walkers on wheels have become increasingly common, and accidents involving baby walkers occur all too often. In Sweden it is estimated that approximately 300 visits to accident and emergency departments are made each year as a result of accidents of this kind.¹ One type of accident that can have serious consequences is when children fall down the stairs in their baby walkers. In many cases this happens when someone in the household – perhaps a sibling – has forgotten to close the stair gate. Concussion is a common type of injury in these kinds of accidents. A blow to the head is probably more severe if the child is sitting upright in a baby walker than if the child were falling down stairs without a walker. Researchers suspect that even a light blow to a small child's head may have consequences later in the form of difficulties in concentration as well as reading and writing difficulties.

In Canada baby walkers have been banned entirely, and in the United States the number of accidents decreased by half in 4 years when requirements were introduced that baby walkers be constructed in such a way as to prevent them from going down the stairs. This has been shown by American accident statistics from the year 2000.²

Information to the industry

In February 2003 the Swedish Consumer Agency informed the trade association BIS, Barnvagnshandlarna i Sverige ('Pram traders in Sweden') of the injury statistics which showed that injuries caused by children falling down stairs with walkers occur several hundred times each year in Sweden. In many of these cases there was a stair gate, but it was not closed at the time of the accident. The agency also notified the organisation of an ongoing standardisation project to produce a European standard, so that baby walkers would be required to have a construction that prevents falls down stairs. The agency also notified the organisation of the experiences from the United States, where this very cause of injury used to be a major problem, but where the frequency of these injuries now have dropped to less than half since requirements were introduced, demanding that baby walkers must be constructed in such a way that they can not fall down stairs.

¹ EHLASS 1998-2000 – The EU's system for monitoring falls at home and during leisure activities.

² September 19, 2000, Release # 00-182, CPSC: Nyschelle Fleming/301-504-0580 Babies "R" Us: Rebecca Carus/201-599-8090 Pampers Parenting Institute : Tami Jones/513-045-8022.

In order to warn consumers who have already bought baby walkers that can fall down stairs, the industry produced a poster to be displayed in relevant stores, warning about using walkers of this kind in houses with more than one floor. The text of the poster stated that children could fall down the stairs. Presumably the stores stopped selling these baby walkers once they had become aware of the risks.

Press release

In April 2005, the Swedish Consumer Agency issued a press release stating that the new standard, with the requirement that baby walkers should stop on the top step, had been adopted, and that the Agency planned a market surveillance of walkers in the autumn of 2005.

Market surveillance 2005

During the autumn of 2005 the Consumer Agency carried out a market surveillance in order to ascertain whether the standard was being followed. The market surveillance comprised an inventory of products on the market as well as purchases and testing.

Thirteen baby walkers were tested. Only one passed the test of not falling down the stairs.

The inventory was compiled by municipal consumer advisers in 18 municipalities.

In total, 68 different models were found. The testing was carried out by SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden.

The SP report, with a protocol/report on each of the baby walkers tested, was sent out to all involved traders and manufacturers with a request to correct the problem, i.e. to not sell baby walkers that can fall down stairs.

A press release about the market surveillance results was issued at the end of September 2005.

Safety requirements

The European standard for baby walkers has been revised to take into account the risk of falls down stairs. The revised standard has been in effect since the spring of 2005. At the beginning of 2009 the standard was harmonised and published on the EU Commission list of harmonised standards in the Official Journal. This standard states that baby walkers sold in stores should be constructed in such a way that they stop on the top step of the stairs.

Aim

The aim of the surveillance is to rid the market of dangerous baby walkers and to increase awareness on the part of traders and the general public of the risk of baby walkers and stairs. The aim is also to achieve greater observance of the requirement that baby walkers must stop on the top step of the stairs if a child attempts to go down stairs in them.

Issues

The issue is to what extent the available supply of baby walkers on the Swedish market has been adapted to current safety requirements set out by the standard for baby walkers. This applies especially to safety in connection with stairs.

Definitions

Baby walker – a construction in which a child is placed sitting or standing and which allows the child to move with the help of the support offered by the construction.

Material

The basis is comprised of a report from the testing of 11 baby walkers carried out by SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden. The SP report with protocol/report on each of the baby walkers tested is appended.

Method

SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden has been engaged by the Consumer Agency to purchase and test 11 baby walkers according to the standard for baby walkers SS-EN 1273:2005. The purchases were made in shops in Borås, Gothenburg and Uddevalla. No special method of selection was applied, but SP personnel were encouraged to buy the baby walkers they found in the stores. One of the baby walkers, whose appearance differed markedly from the others, was noticed by SP personnel on the Internet.

Testing has been limited to the section of the standard that regards stopping on the top step or not – testing stage 6.6.2.2 Stair test forwards, 6.6.3.1 Tip-over test forwards, 6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side, 6.6.3.2 Tip-over test to the side and Stair test backwards.

The different testing stages should correspond to a child with a baby walker encountering a flight of stairs. If the baby walker stops at the top of the stairs without continuing down the stairs, the tip-over test is also carried out. This tip-over test should correspond to a child leaning in the direction of the stairs. The tip-over test is carried out forwards and to the side but not backwards.

Survey of material

Of the 11 baby walkers tested, 6 did not pass all of the tests in association with stairs.

The following deviations were encountered from the requirements in the standard:

Two baby walkers did not pass the tip over test – forward

Five baby walkers did not pass the tip over test – to the side

Two baby walkers did not pass the stairs test – backwards.

Injury statistics

According to statistics from the Injury Data Base, formerly EHLASS (European Home and Leisure Accident Surveillance System) for the period 2001 and 2007, the injury figures for these years according to the moving three-year average for baby walkers are:

2001 – 2003	367
2002 – 2004	400
2003 – 2005	400
2004 – 2006	400
2005 – 2007	367

Analysis

The surveillance is a random sample check. The Consumer Agency has no data on how many baby walker models there are on the Swedish market, but there is no reason to assume that it would be less than at the previous surveillance, where municipal consumer advisers found a total of 68 different models in 18 municipalities.

The result of this market surveillance, that 6 baby walkers out of 11 were found not to fulfil the requirements of the standard for safety in regard to flights of stairs, indicates that many baby walkers on the Swedish market at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 still did not fulfil the requirement of stopping at the top of flights of stairs.

The statistics from the Injury Data Base, formerly EHLASS, for the period 2001–2007 show that the numbers of injuries are still of the same order of magnitude in the later years as they were in the years before 2005.

Conclusion

The Swedish Consumer Agency's market surveillance of baby walkers shows that many baby walkers on the market still do not fulfil the requirements for safety in regard to flights of stairs, and injury statistics show that there is still a problem with falls down flights of stairs involving baby walkers.

In order to manage this problem, the manufacturers must undertake active and continuous checks that the baby walkers fulfil the requirements of the standard for safety in relation to flights of stairs. Furthermore, retailers must demand that manufacturers conduct their continuous checks on production. The measures that the industry has taken so far are insufficient, with regard to the results of the surveillance and the injury statistics. The Consumer Agency has contacted the traders and manufacturers who supply the baby walkers for further investigation of the individual products, and to provide them with the opportunity of voluntarily taking measures.

Bibliography

IDB (formerly EHLASS) 2001-2007

SS-EN 1273:2005

September 19, 2000, Release # 00-182, CPSC: Nyschelle Fleming/301-504-0580 Babies “R”
Us: Rebecca Carus/201-599-8090 Pampers Parenting Institute: Tami Jones/513-045-8022.

Appendices

1. SP test report

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Administrative official, unit

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Market surveillance of baby chairs

(11 appendices)

1 Introduction

On behalf of the Swedish Consumer Agency, baby chairs have been tested at SP according to SS-EN-1273:2005 edition 1 point 5:12 "Prevention of falls down steps". The aim of the test is to establish whether the brakes on the baby chairs manage to stop the chair on the top step or whether the chair falls over the edge.

2 Test objects

On behalf of the Consumer Agency, SP has purchased baby walkers from stores in Borås, Gothenburg and Uddevalla. The test objects were purchased in the period 17-12-2008 to 19-2-2009. The products tested are listed below.

Product	Model	Designation
Baby Seat	Gunge	Item no. T-1078K, C/No. 1-500
Baby Seat	King	Item no. WA4202EH
Baby Seat	Standard	Item no. T-1082D, CINO 681-1360
Carena	Baby Walker	Blue 37645-102, Art no. 37645 Series no. 376451028006838002
Segr	Deluxe Navy	7 350013 210396
Chicco	Butterfly Walker	EAN/UPC Barcode 8003670983897 Mistral 05067647630000
Chicco	DJ	Item no. 05067648490000 SC#: 1160039601
Mini Explore	Baby Walker Basic	7350013212161
Segr	Walker Rallye	8862608-2
Graco	Walker	A4872GGRE
Disney	Baby Walker	Item no. #868TR, Ellos no. 78-2801

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3 Test methods and test implementation

The test has been carried out according to SS-EN 1273:2005 edition 1 point 5.12 “Prevention of falls down steps”. Detailed testing procedure is evident from the testing protocol (see appendices)

The testing was carried out during the period 28-1-2009 to 23-2-2009.

4 Results

Five of the baby chairs fulfil the requirements according to SS-EN 1273:2005 edition 1 point 5.12 “Prevention of falls down steps”; see Table 1.

Table 1 Results

Product	Model	Result
Baby Seat	Gunge	⊗
Baby Seat	King	√
Baby Seat	Standard	⊗
Carena	Baby Walker	√
Segr	Deluxe Navy	√
Chicco	Butterfly Walker Mistral	√
Chicco	DJ	⊗
Mini Explore	Baby Walker Basic	⊗
Segr	Walker Rallye	√
Graco	Walker	⊗
Disney	Baby Walker	⊗

√ Requirement met

— N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

Detailed results are shown in appendices 1 to 11.

The test results only refer to the objects tested.

SP Technical Research Institute of Sweden

SP Trätek

(signature)

Bertil Johansson

Technical Manager

(signature)

Bengt-Åke Andersson

Technical Officer

Appendices

- 1 Baby Seat Gunge
- 2 Baby Seat King
- 3 Baby Seat Standard
- 4 Carena baby Walker
- 5 Segr Deluxe Navy
- 6 Chicco Butterfly Walker Mistral
- 7 Chicco DJ
- 8 Mini Explore Baby Walker Classic
- 9 Segr Walker Rallye
- 10 Graco Walker
- 11 Disney Baby Walker

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Baby Seat Gunge

Appendix 1

Figure 1 Baby Seat Gunge



Figure 2 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Babyprouffsen in Borås 17 December 2008

Product designation: Item no. T-1078K, C/No: 1-500

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side	5.12	Tips over edge	⊗
If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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Baby Seat King

Appendix 2

Figure 3 Baby Seat King



Figure 4 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Babyproffsen in Borås 19 December 2008

Product designation: Item no. WA4202EH

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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Baby Seat Standard

Appendix 3

Figure 5 Baby Seat Standard



Figure 6 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Babypuffs in Borås 19 December 2008

Product designation: Item No. T-1082D, C/No: 681-1360

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward	5.12	Tips over edge	⊗
If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side	5.12	Tips over edge	⊗
If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards	5.12	Goes over edge	⊗
Should not tip over edge.			

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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Carena Baby Walker

Appendix 4

Figure 7 Carena Baby Walker



Figure 8 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Babyproffsen in Borås 19 December 2008

Product designation: Blue 37645-102, Art No. 37645, series No. 376451028006838002

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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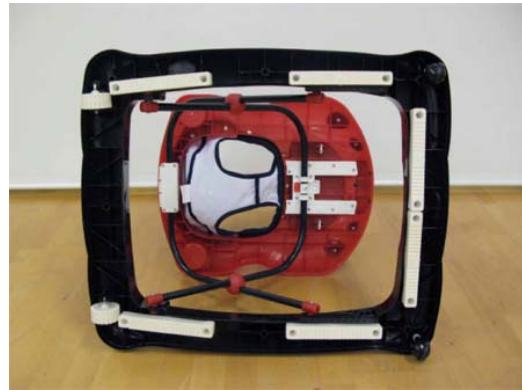
Segr Deluxe Navy

Appendix 5

Figure 9 Segr Deluxe Navy



Figure 10 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Kära Barn in Uddevalla 18 December 2008

Product designation: Deluxe Navy 7350013210396

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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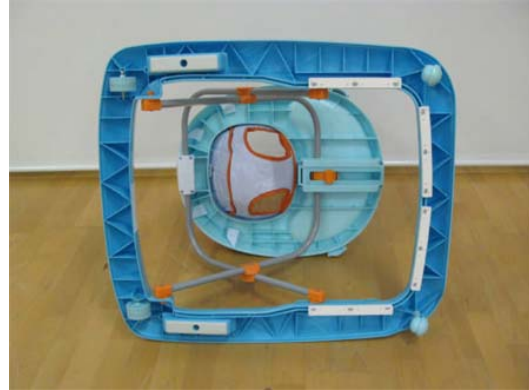
Chicco Butterfly Walker

Appendix 6

Figure 11 Chicco Butterfly Walker



Figure 12 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Kära Barn in Uddevalla 18 December 2008

Product designation: EAN/UPC Barcode 8003670983897, Mistral 05067647630000

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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Chicco DJ

Appendix 7

Figure 13 Chicco DJ



Figure 14 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Mölndals Barn & Baby 18 December 2008

Product designation: Item No. 05067648490000, SC#: 1160039601

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.	5.12		√
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.	5.12	Tips over edge	⊗
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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Mini Explore Baby Walker Basic

Appendix 8

Figure 15 Mini Explore Baby Walker Basic



Figure 16 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Barnens Hus in Västra Frölunda 18 December 2008

Product designation: 7350013212161

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.	5.12		√
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.	5.12	Tips over edge	⊗
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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Segr Walker Rallye

Appendix 9

Figure 17 Segr Walker Rallye



Figure 18 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Nid4Kids in Gothenburg 18 December 2008

Product designation: 8862608-2

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side	5.12		√
If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.			
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards	5.12		√
Should not tip over edge.			

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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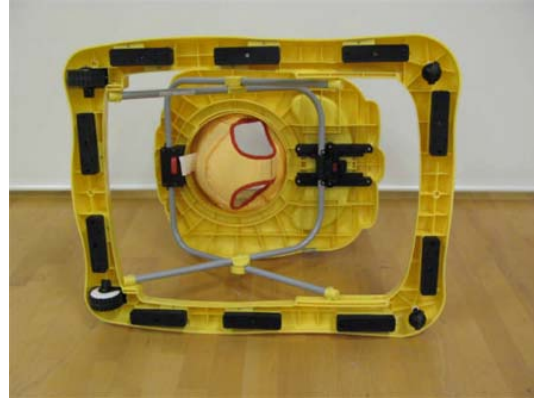
Graco Walker

Appendix 10

Figure 19 Graco Walker



Figure 20 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Barnvagnscentralen in Borås 17 December 2008

Product designation: A4872G GRE

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.	5.12	Tips over edge	⊗
6.6.2.3 Stair-test to the side Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.	5.12	Tips over edge	⊗
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met

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Disney Baby Walker

Appendix 11

Figure 21 Disney Baby Walker



Figure 22 Position of the brakes on the test object



The test object was purchased at Ellos Postorder 19 February 2009

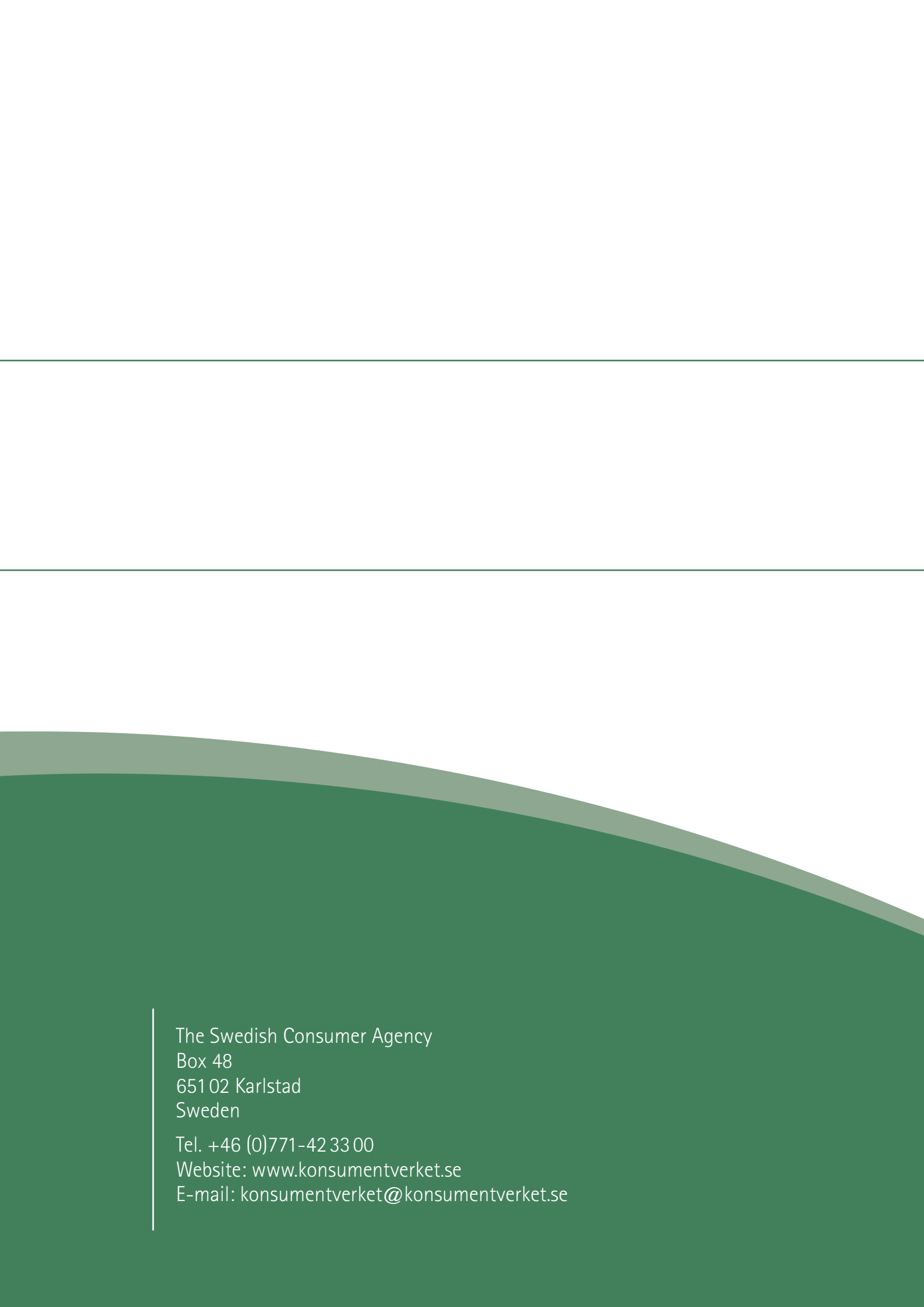
Product designation: Item No. #868TR, Ellos No. 78-2801

Test operation	Requirement	Comments	Result
6.6.2.2 Stair-test forward Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.1 Tip-over test – forward If over edge in 6.6.2.2, it should not tip under load.	5.12		√
6.6.2.3. Stair-test to the side Should not tip over edge.	5.12		√
6.6.3.2 Tip-over test – to the side If over edge in 6.6.2.3, it should not tip under load.	5.12		√
6.6.2.4 Stair-test backwards Should not tip over edge.	5.12	Goes over edge	⊗

√ Requirement met

– N/A

⊗ Requirement not met



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