



MEETING LOG

SUBJECT: ASTM F15.42 Subcommittee Task Group on Recliner Entrapment

FY 23 OP PLAN ENTRY: Recliners

DATE OF MEETING: 5/9/2024

LOCATION OF MEETING: Virtual

CPSC STAFF FILING MEETING LOG: Hope Nesteruk (RMG)

CPSC ATTENDEE(S): Hope Nesteruk (RMG), Kristen Talcott (ESHF), Tanetta Isler (RMG)

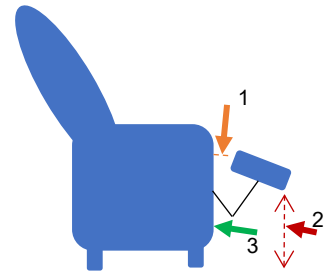
NON-CPSC ATTENDEE(S): Contact ASTM for the full attendee list

Summary of Meeting:

The task group chair introduced a presentation developed by members of the task group. The presentation discussed the entrapment areas identified in the incident data provided by CPSC, anthropometric data, and other standard that include entrapment tests for the hazards identified. The presenter indicated that the group had previously agreed on addressing entrapment hazards to children up to 72 months; however, he found the ages in the incident data were all under 60 months.

The entrapment areas identified, proposed test, and discussion included (note, staff has included a staff-drawn diagram to explain these areas, this was not presented):

1. Between the leg rest and the recliner seat – The presenter suggested a test borrowed from ASTM F1487 to identify areas that would allow a child's torso to pass. The ASTM F1487 test procedure allows for the case that if the small torso probe enters the opening, then a 9-inch probe must allow pass freely. The group consensus was to not allow any passage of the small torso probe. One task group member suggested that the probe from ASTM F2388, for changing tables, may be more appropriate for the age range. CPSC staff agreed that using an existing probe from another standard is a good path, and suggested looking at ASTM F2373, play equipment for children under 2.
2. Between the leg rest and the floor – The presenter identified that this hazard appears to involve motorized recliners, and therefore, felt a force test was most appropriate. For this test, he proposed measuring the vertical force at a distance about 5.5 inches from the floor. 5.5 inches was based on child's head breadth.
3. Accessible area underneath the recliner seat – Staff brought up this area, and the task group discussed it, and arrived at the conclusion that the hazards in this area are pinch and crush, but not necessarily entrapment. Therefore, although members of the group felt this area should be addressed, the group





consensus was it should be addressed by another task group. Staff acknowledged the point but suggested that the larger standard under development should address it.

Next Steps: The task group chair will discuss the group progress at the next subcommittee meeting on May 23rd.