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**Children's furniture — Mattresses for  
cots and cribs — Safety requirements  
and test methods**

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 136, *Furniture*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Children's furniture — Mattresses for cots and cribs — Safety requirements and test methods

## 1 Scope

This document specifies safety requirements and test methods for mattresses, including mattress bases and mattress toppers, used in children's cots, cribs and suspended baby beds, for domestic and non-domestic use.

This document does not apply to mattresses for carry cots and pram bodies, inflatable mattresses, water mattresses and mattresses used for medical purposes.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2439, *Flexible cellular polymeric materials — Determination of hardness (indentation technique)*

ISO 8124-1, *Safety of toys — Part 1: Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties*

ISO 8124-2:2014, *Safety of toys — Part 2: Flammability*

EN 71-3:2019, *Safety of toys — Part 3: Migration of certain elements*

ISO 13936-2, *Textiles — Determination of the slippage resistance of yarns at a seam in woven fabrics — Part 2: Fixed load method*

EN 597-1, *Furniture - Assessment of the ignitability of mattresses and upholstered bed bases — Part 1: Ignition source smouldering cigarette*

EN 1334:1996, *Domestic furniture - Beds and mattresses - Methods of measurement and recommended tolerances*

EN 1730:2012, *Furniture - Tables - Test methods for the determination of stability, strength and durability*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **mattress topper**

thin product that comprises a cover and filling(s) designed to be used on top of a mattress

### 3.2

#### **mattress base**

cot base and mattress combined in one component

### 3.3

#### **woven fabric**

fabric produced by interlacing (by weaving on a loom or weaving machine) a set of warp threads and a set of weft threads normally at right angles to each other

[SOURCE: ISO 3572:1976, 2.1]

### 3.4

#### **nonwoven fabric**

engineered fibrous assembly, primarily planar, which has been given a designed level of structural integrity by physical and/or chemical means, excluding weaving, knitting or papermaking

[SOURCE: ISO 9092:2019, 3.1.1]

### 3.5

#### **knitted fabric**

fabric in which at least one system of threads is formed into knitted loops and the knitted loops are intermeshed into stitches

[SOURCE: ISO 8388:1998, 3.0.1]

## 4 General test conditions

### 4.1 Preliminary preparation

The mattress shall be tested as delivered.

Unless otherwise specified, the tests shall be carried out on the same sample.

Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, the mattress shall be stored in indoor ambient conditions for at least 24 h immediately prior to testing.

The tests shall be carried out at indoor ambient conditions. However, if during a test the temperature is outside the range 15 °C to 25 °C, the maximum and/or minimum temperature shall be recorded in the test report.

### 4.2 Application of forces

The test forces in durability and static load tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that negligible dynamic load is applied. The forces in durability tests shall be applied sufficiently slowly to ensure that kinetic heating does not occur.

Unless otherwise stated, static forces shall be maintained for  $(10 \pm 2)$  s and durability forces shall be maintained for  $(2 \pm 1)$  s.

The forces may be replaced by masses. The relationship  $10 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kg}$  shall be used.

### 4.3 Tolerances

Unless otherwise stated, the following tolerances shall apply:

- Forces:  $\pm 5$  % of the nominal force;
- Masses:  $\pm 0,5$  % of the nominal mass;
- Dimensions:  $\pm 1$  mm of the nominal dimension;
- Positioning of loading pads:  $\pm 5$  mm;

NOTE For the purposes of uncertainty measurement, test results are not considered to be adversely affected when the above tolerances are met.

## 5 Test equipment

### 5.1 Measuring table

The measuring table shall be a horizontal, flat and smooth surface with dimensions sufficient to fully support the mattress in any measuring position. The maximum deflection shall not exceed 1 mm when a force of 1 000 N is applied to the table when tested in accordance with EN 1730:2012, 6.3.

### 5.2 Stops

Stops shall be used to prevent the mattress from sliding by a mean that does not affect the test result.

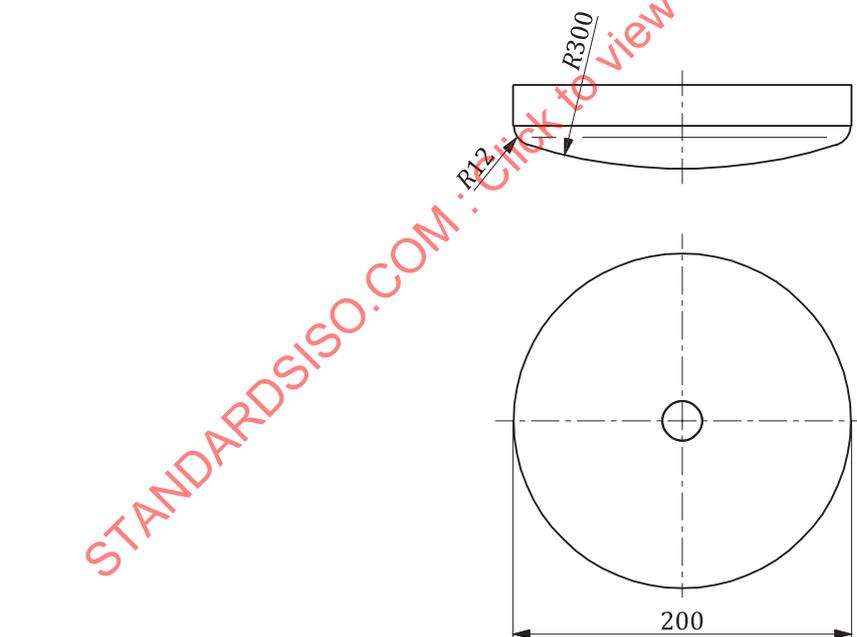
### 5.3 Square aluminium alloy tube

The aluminium alloy tube shall be 40 mm in width  $\times$  40 mm in height  $\times$  2 mm in thickness, approximately 2 m long, with a mass of  $(1,65 \pm 0,0125)$  kg.

### 5.4 Loading pad

The loading pad shall be a rigid circular object 200 mm in diameter, the face of which has a convex spherical curvature with a radius of 300 mm with a 12 mm edge radius (see [Figure 1](#)).

Dimensions in millimetres



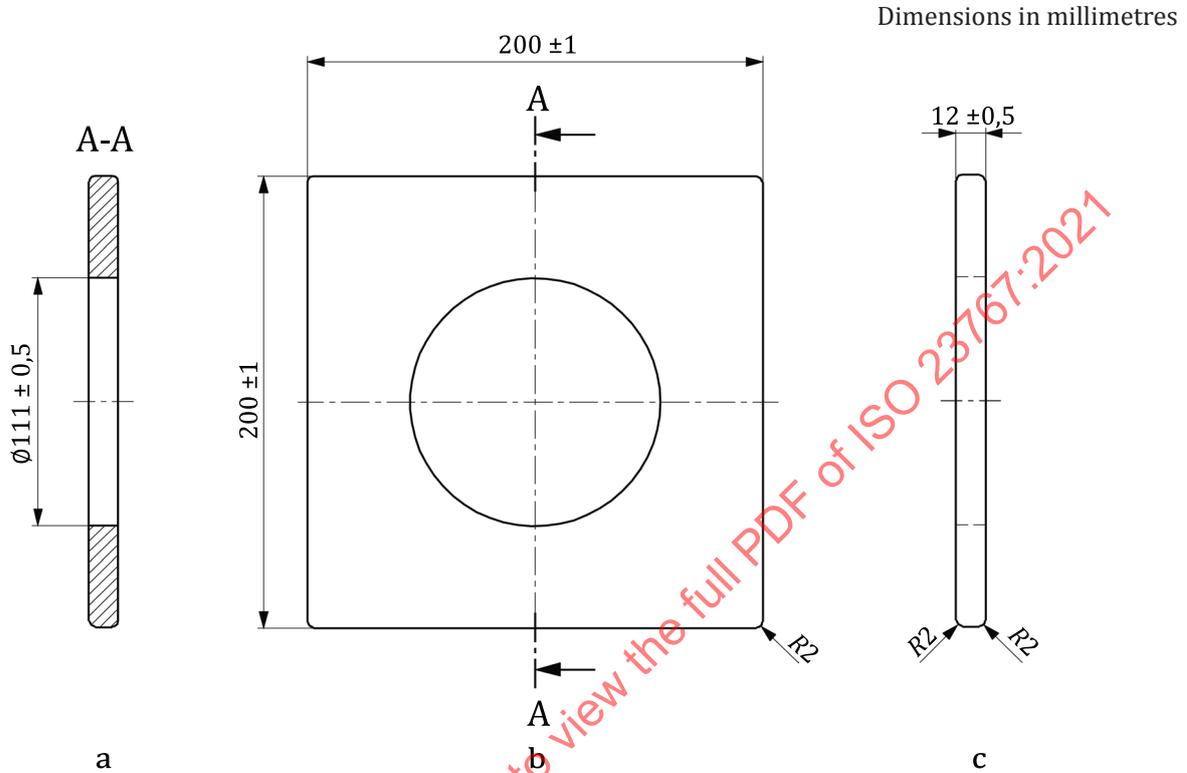
#### Key

R radius

Figure 1 — Loading pad

**5.5 Test template for determination of the indentation depth**

The test template shall be made from hard smooth material with the dimensions shown in [Figure 2](#). It shall have a total mass of  $(0,26 \pm 0,01)$  kg. The edges of the template shall be rounded with a radius of  $(2 \pm 0,5)$  mm and it shall have a hole in its centre with a diameter of  $(111 \pm 0,5)$  mm, see [Figure 2](#).



- Key**
- a intersection view
  - b top view
  - c side view
  - R radius

**Figure 2 — Test template for determination of firmness**

**5.6 Spherical load for determination of the indentation depth**

The spherical load shall have a diameter of  $115^{+0,5}_0$  mm and a mass of  $(2,5 \pm 0,0125)$  kg.

**5.7 Test foam**

The test foam shall be a layer of flexible PU foam, corresponding to the dimensions of the mattress topper to be tested, having a thickness of 100 mm, a density of  $(25 \pm 2,5)$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> and a hardness of  $(120 \pm 12)$  N in accordance with Method A (HA<sub>(40 %/30 s)</sub>) as given in ISO 2439.

**5.8 Small parts cylinder**

The cylinder shall have the dimensions as shown in [Figure 3](#).

Dimensions in millimetres

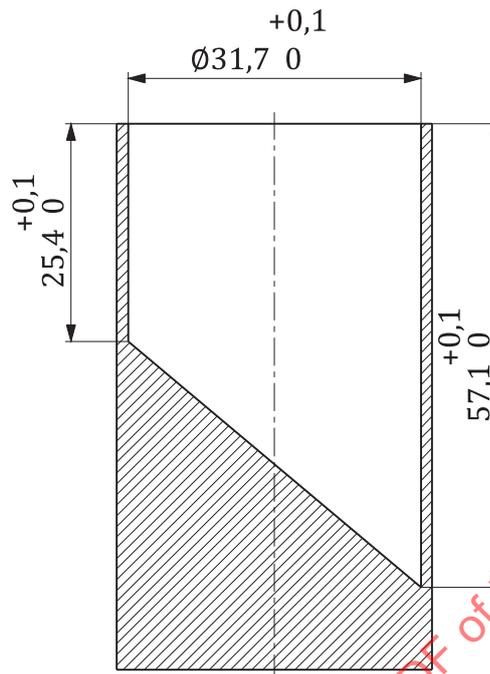
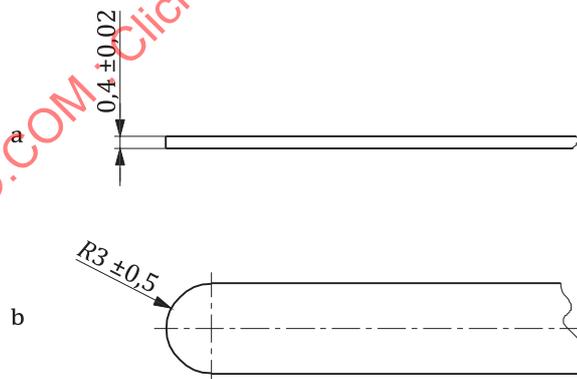


Figure 3 — Small parts cylinder

### 5.9 Feeler gauge

The feeler gauge shall have the dimensions shown in [Figure 4](#).

Dimensions in millimetres



**Key**

- a side view
- b top view
- R radius

Figure 4 — Feeler gauge

### 5.10 Cone

The cone shall have an angle of  $30^\circ \pm 0,5^\circ$  with a diameter of  $60_0^{+0,1}$  mm with conical ends, see [Figure 5](#).

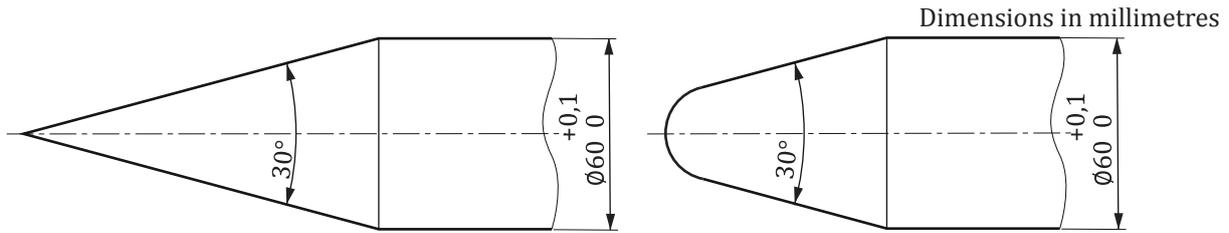


Figure 5 — Examples of cones

### 5.11 Probe

The cylindrical probe shall have a diameter of  $12^{+0,1}_0$  mm, see [Figure 6](#).

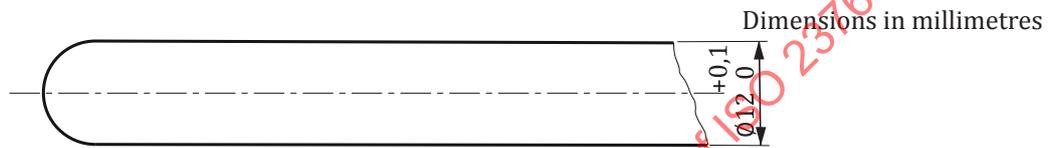


Figure 6 — Cylindrical Probe

## 6 Chemical hazards

Verification shall be provided that the migration of heavy metals from materials on the cover of the sleeping surface does not exceed the limits (Category III) in EN 71-3:2019, Table 2.

The migration shall be determined using the methods specified in EN 71-3.

Suggestions on colour fastness test methods are given in [Annex B](#).

## 7 Fire and thermal hazards (see [A.3](#))

A separate sample can be used.

When tested in accordance with ISO 8124-2:2014, 5.4, there shall be no surface flash, and the rate of spread of flame of textiles, coated textiles or plastic coverings shall not exceed 50 mm/s.

When tested in accordance with EN 597-1, there shall be no progressive smouldering ignition or flaming ignition.

NOTE In certain cases, national regulations can apply.

## 8 Mechanical hazards

### 8.1 Entrapment hazards from gaps and openings (see [A.4.2](#))

#### 8.1.1 Entrapment hazards between the mattress and the sides

This measurement shall be carried out before the whole test procedure.

In order to prevent entrapment hazards from gaps and openings, the tolerances on dimensions of the mattress shall be the nominal value of width and length (+25/-0) mm.

This shall be measured in accordance with EN 1334:1996, 6.1.

## 8.1.2 Body entrapment hazards

### 8.1.2.1 Requirements

To avoid entrapment of the body, there shall be no gap between components of the mattress. This requirement is fulfilled if the 60 mm cone (5.10) does not pass through the components when tested in accordance with 8.1.2.2.

### 8.1.2.2 Test method

Push the 60 mm cone (5.10) between components of the mattress with a 30 N force.

## 8.1.3 Entanglement hazards (see A.4.3)

### 8.1.3.1 Requirements

The restraint system is excluded from the following requirements.

Cords, ribbons and similar parts shall have a maximum free length of 220 mm when tested in accordance with 8.1.3.2.

Where cords, ribbons and similar parts are attached to the mattress together or within 80 mm of each other, all single cords shall have a maximum free length of 220 mm and the combined length from one loose end to the end of another loose end shall be maximum of 360 mm.

Loops shall have a maximum peripheral dimension of 360 mm when tested in accordance with 8.1.3.2.

### 8.1.3.2 Test method

The length of a cord, ribbon or similar part shall be measured from the fixing point on the mattress to the free end of the cord, ribbon or similar part under a 25 N tensile force.

The peripheral dimension of a loop shall be measured from the fixing point on the mattress of one end to the fixing point of the other end under a 25 N tensile force.

## 8.2 External suffocation hazards (see A.4.4)

### 8.2.1 Labels and decals on the mattress

#### 8.2.1.1 Requirements

When tested in accordance to 8.2.1.2, labels and decals shall not become detached or be loosened from the product.

#### 8.2.1.2 Test method

Using a force of  $(25 \pm 2)$  N, insert the feeler gauge (5.9) between the label or decal and the mattress at any angle between  $0^\circ$  and  $10^\circ$  from the mattress surface.

Repeat for a further 29 times at the same position so that the feeler gauge is pushed between the label or decal and the mattress for a total of 30 times.

### 8.2.2 Plastic packaging

Plastic bags and plastic sheeting used for packaging shall conform to one of the following requirements:

- a) bags made of flexible plastics with an opening perimeter greater than 360 mm used for external or internal packaging or plastic sheeting used for packaging shall have an average sheet thickness of

0,038 mm or more when measured in accordance with ISO 8124-1 and shall not have a drawstring or cord as a means of closing;

- b) bags made of perforated sheets or perforated plastic sheeting with an average thickness of less than 0,038 mm when measured in accordance with ISO 8124-1 and of an area greater than 100 mm by 100 mm shall be perforated with defined holes so that a minimum of 1 % of the area has been removed over any area of 30 mm by 30 mm;
- c) any plastic covering used as packaging that does not fulfil the previous requirements shall be conspicuously marked in the official language(s) of the country where the mattress is sold with a statement indicating that any plastic cover should be removed, destroyed or kept away from children to avoid suffocation hazard.

### 8.2.3 Firmness

#### 8.2.3.1 Requirement

This requirement applies to all mattress toppers, to mattresses that are more than 30 mm in thickness as well as to mattress bases with a soft filling thickness of more than 30 mm.

When tested in accordance with [8.2.3.2](#), the spherical load ([5.6](#)) shall not be in complete contact with the inner edge of the template ([5.5](#)).

#### 8.2.3.2 Test method

##### 8.2.3.2.1 Conditioning

Unpack the mattress and keep it flat and unloaded in an environment of  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C and a relative humidity of  $(50 \pm 5)$  % for a minimum of 72 h prior to testing.

When repeating the firmness test after the test of deformation of the filling ([8.5.2](#)), the sample shall be conditioned at least for 5 h prior to testing.

##### 8.2.3.2.2 Procedure

Mattresses supplied with a product shall be tested using that product.

Mattresses that are supplied to consumers as stand-alone or generic replacement products shall be placed on a horizontal, plane, rigid structure for testing.

Mattress toppers shall be placed on the test foam specified in ([5.7](#)).

Unless one side of the mattress is clearly not suitable as a sleep surface, both sides of the mattress shall be tested if they are of different construction.

The procedure for testing shall be as follows:

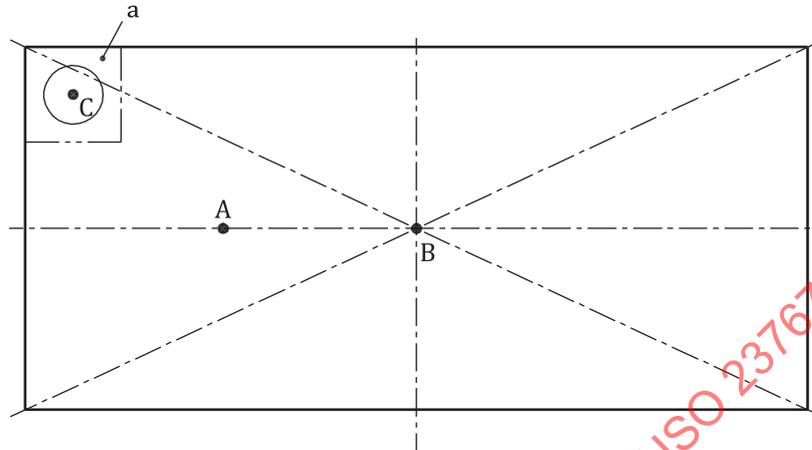
- a) When applicable, compress the sleep surface by agitating or shaking it so as to achieve its maximum aerated state and an even distribution of any filling material.
- b) If the sleep surface has been separated from other product components, return the sleep surface to its normal secured position in the product, ensuring it is well supported in a horizontal orientation.
- c) Allow the sleep surface to settle for at least five minutes.
- d) Mark the point to be tested as follows:

Point B shall be located in the centre of the mattress.

Point C shall be located as close as possible to the edges of the mattress but the template shall be totally in contact with the mattress.

Point A shall be located on a position, which represents a subjective 'worst case' scenario, where an infant's head might lay in a particularly soft spot, or an infant's nose/mouth might contact a fold or undulation protruding above or below the average plane of the sleep surface.

- e) The test template (5.5) shall be positioned on each testing point defined in d) as shown in Figure 7.

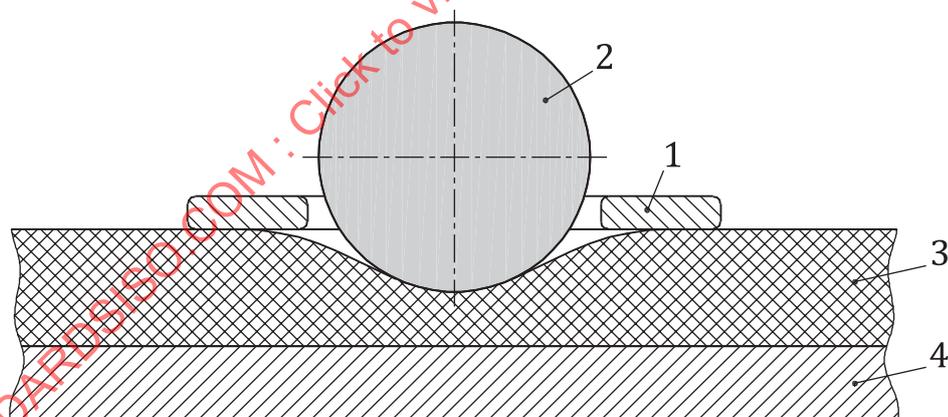


**Key**

- <sup>a</sup> test template for determination of the indentation depth, see 5.5

**Figure 7 — Test location**

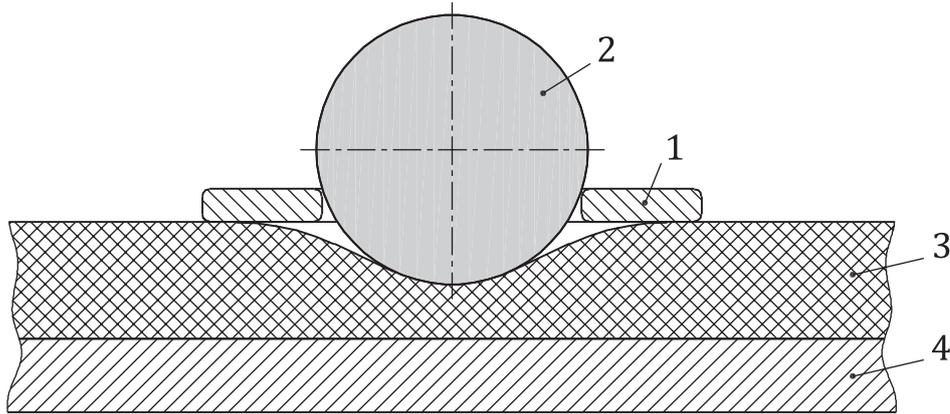
The spherical load (5.6) shall be placed in the centre of the test template. Check after 5 min if the spherical load is in complete contact with the template (see Figures 8 and 9).



**Key**

- 1 test template  
2 spherical load  
3 mattress  
4 test surface

**Figure 8 — Test passed - The spherical load is not in complete contact with the template**



**Key**

- 1 test template
- 2 spherical load
- 3 mattress
- 4 test surface

**Figure 9 — Test failed – The spherical load is in complete contact with the template**

**8.3 Choking and internal suffocation hazards (see A.4.5)**

**8.3.1 Small parts**

**8.3.1.1 Requirements**

The requirements do not apply to paper, fabric, and yarn. When tested in accordance with 8.3.1.2, no part that can be detached shall fit wholly within the small parts cylinder (5.8).

**8.3.1.2 Test method**

**8.3.1.2.1 General**

The tests are applicable only to small parts that are considered grippable by a child and that can fit wholly within the small parts cylinder (5.8).

A part is considered to be grippable by a child if the child can grip the part between their thumb and forefinger or between their teeth.

The tension test (see 8.3.1.2.3) shall be carried out after the torque test (see 8.3.1.2.2) and on the same part as used for the torque test.

**8.3.1.2.2 Torque test**

Apply a torque gradually to the part within a period of approximately 5 s in a clockwise direction until either

- rotation of 180° from the original position has been attained, or
- torque of 0,34 Nm is reached.

The maximum rotation or required torque shall be applied for (10 ± 2) s.

The part shall then be allowed to return to a relaxed condition and the procedure repeated in an anticlockwise direction.

Where projections, parts or assemblies are rigidly mounted on a rod or shaft designed to rotate together with the projections, parts or assemblies, the rod or shaft shall be clamped to prevent rotation during the test.

#### 8.3.1.2.3 Tension test

Apply a tensile force gradually over approximately 5 s and maintain the force for  $(10 \pm 2)$  s to the part through a clamp or other suitable means. Apply a force of

- 50 N where the largest dimension is  $\leq 6$  mm, or
- 90 N where the largest dimension is  $> 6$  mm.

If the part becomes detached, check whether the part fits wholly within the small parts cylinder (5.8).

### 8.3.2 Accessibility to filling materials

#### 8.3.2.1 General

The tests may be carried out on a separate sample.

#### 8.3.2.2 Requirements

##### 8.3.2.2.1 Mattress cover made of woven fabrics

When tested in accordance with 8.3.2.3.1, the maximum slippage of thread shall be 7 mm.

##### 8.3.2.2.2 Mattress covers made of other materials

When tested in accordance with 8.3.2.3.2, the force of rupture shall be greater than 60 N.

##### 8.3.2.2.3 Removable mattress covers

The means to close/attach removable covers shall not allow a child to have access to filling materials.

This requirement is met if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- a minimum force of 50 N is required to open the closing system;
- two actions (e.g. push and twist) are necessary to open the closing system, the first of which shall be maintained while the second is carried out;
- two independent actions are necessary to open the closing system that shall be operated simultaneously;
- the use of a tool is required to open the closing system;
- a non-removable inner cover is provided to avoid accessibility to the filling material.

##### 8.3.2.2.4 Strength of slide fasteners (zip)

When tested in accordance with 8.3.2.3.3, no slide fastener (zip) shall open.

##### 8.3.2.2.5 Strength of seams

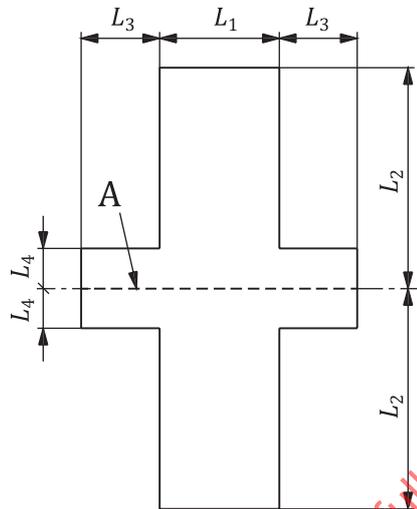
When tested in accordance with 8.3.2.3.4, it shall not be possible to insert the front part of a 12 mm diameter probe (5.11) into any opening in the seam or cover material by more than 6 mm.

8.3.2.3 Test methods

8.3.2.3.1 Slippage of threads of mattress covers made of woven fabrics

Decorative stitches and quilting stitches are excluded from this requirement.

The test shall be carried out on a sample from the outermost mattress cover. If there are different covers or seams, all shall be tested. The test sample shall be as shown in [Figure 10](#).



Key

- A seam between 2 straps
- L<sub>1</sub> 100 mm
- L<sub>2</sub> between 100 mm and 200 mm
- L<sub>3</sub> 30 mm
- L<sub>4</sub> 10 mm

Figure 10 — Dimension of test sample

Carry out the test in accordance with ISO 13936-2, maintaining a  $(60 \pm 2)$  N force for  $(60 \pm 2)$  s. After testing, measure the slippage of threads under a  $(5 \pm 2)$  N force.

8.3.2.3.2 Tensile strength test for covers made of other materials

Decorative stitches and quilting stitches are excluded from this requirement.

The test shall be carried out on a sample from the outermost mattress cover. If there are different covers or seams, all shall be tested.

The test sample shall be as shown in [Figure 10](#).

Carry out the test in accordance with ISO 13936-2, increasing tensile force until rupture.

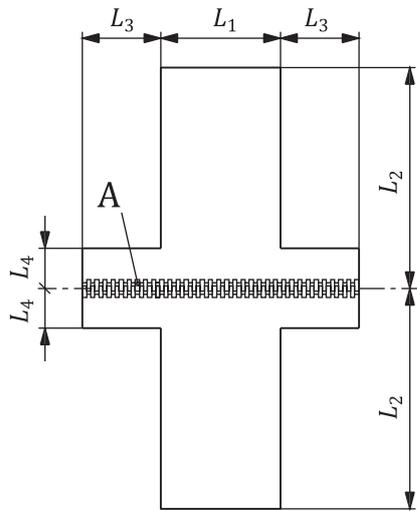
NOTE Other materials are, e.g. knitted fabrics, cup pile fabric, uncut pile fabric, raised fabric, flocked fabric, rubber or plastic-coated fabrics, nonwoven fabrics.

8.3.2.3.3 Strength of slide (zip) fastener

The test shall be carried out on a sample from the outermost mattress cover. If there are different covers or seams, all shall be tested.

The test sample shall be as shown in [Figure 11](#).

Carry out the test in accordance with ISO 13936-2, maintaining a  $(60 \pm 2)$  N force for  $(60 \pm 2)$  s.



#### Key

- A slide (zip) fastener
- $L_1$  100 mm
- $L_2$  between 100 mm and 200 mm
- $L_3$  30 mm
- $L_4$  10 mm

**Figure 11 — Dimension of test sample for slide (zip) fastener test**

#### 8.3.2.3.4 Test of seams

The test shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 8124-1 on the mattress as delivered.

Attach the clamps at the most onerous position of the mattress cover not less than 30 mm apart and equidistant to the seam.

Apply a force of  $(70 \pm 2)$  N gradually over a period of approximately 5 s. Maintain the force for 10 s. Determine whether it is possible to insert the front part of a 12 mm diameter probe (5.11) under a force of 10 N or less.

#### 8.4 Hazards due to edges and protrusions (see A.4.6)

Mattresses shall not have sharp edges or points protruding before and after testing.

#### 8.5 Structural integrity (see A.4.7)

##### 8.5.1 Shrinkage

After cleaning/washing and drying twice in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the resulting shrinkage in the fabric covering materials shall not prevent removable fabrics from being refitted, and the dimensions of the mattress shall still meet the requirements of 8.1.

## 8.5.2 Hazards due to deformation of the filling

### 8.5.2.1 Requirements

This requirement shall not apply to mattresses that are less than 30 mm in thickness, mattress bases with a thickness of the filling less than 30 mm and mattress toppers.

Before and after the durability test in [8.5.2.2](#), the mattress shall conform to the requirements of [8.2.3](#).

### 8.5.2.2 Test method

Both sides of the mattress shall be tested if they are different construction, unless one side of the mattress is clearly not suitable as a sleeping surface.

Place the mattress on the measuring table ([5.1](#)) with stops ([5.2](#)) to prevent it from sliding.

Apply a 300 N vertical force by means of the loading pad ([5.4](#)) to the points B and C described in [8.2.3.2](#) on the sleeping surface of the mattress. If both sides shall be tested, the point C shall be at the same location on both sides.

Apply the test force for 10 000 cycles at each point B and C, see [Figure 7](#).

Allow the mattress to recover for at least 5 h and carry out the test of [8.2.3.2.2](#) on point B and C.

## 9 Product information (see [A.4.8](#))

### 9.1 Marking

All mattresses shall be permanently marked with the following information:

- a) name and registered trade name or registered trademark of either the manufacturer or distributor or retailer, together with additional means of identifying the product;

Additional markings for mattresses sold as stand-alone with the exclusion of replacement mattresses for specific cots or cribs:

- b) nominal width, length (see [8.1.1](#)) and thickness;

When measured in accordance with EN 1334:1996, 6.3 but using the square tube specified in [5.3](#), the thickness shall not exceed the value given by the manufacturer. The measurement shall be made before any of the test procedures is carried out.

- c) a statement about the maximum internal size of the cot for which the mattress is intended. The length and width shall be such that the maximum gap between the mattress and the sides and ends does not exceed 30 mm;
- d) mattresses intended to be used for sleeping on one side only shall bear a marking that indicates the side that is not suitable for sleeping.

NOTE The marking can be a sentence or any corresponding pictogram providing the same information.

### 9.2 Purchase information

The following information shall be made available as purchase information:

- a) name and registered trade name or registered trademark of either the manufacturer or distributor or retailer, together with additional means of identifying the product;

Additional information for mattresses sold as stand-alone:

- b) nominal width and length (see 8.1.1) and thickness;

When measured in accordance with EN 1334:1996, 6.3 but using the square tube specified in 5.3, the thickness shall not exceed the value given by the manufacturer. The measurement shall be made before any of the test procedures is carried out.

- c) statement about the maximum internal size of the cot the mattress is intended for;

The length and width shall be such that the gap between the mattress and the sides and ends does not exceed 30 mm.

- d) reference to this document, i.e. ISO 23767:2021.

Instructions for use, marking, warnings and purchase information should also be available for downloading from the supplier's website.

### 9.3 Instruction for use

Instructions shall be provided in the official language(s) of the country where the mattress is sold.

These instructions shall be headed "IMPORTANT, RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE: READ CAREFULLY" or any similar sentence, in letters not less than 5 mm high.

The instructions for use shall include the following:

- a) name and registered trade name or registered trademark and address of either the manufacturer or distributor or retailer, together with additional means of identifying the product;
- b) reference to this document;
- c) if relevant, instructions for use of any attachment devices;
- d) instructions for cleaning and/or washing;
- e) for mattresses sold as stand-alone with the exclusion of replacement mattresses for specific cots or cribs, a statement about the maximum internal size of the cot the mattress is intended for. The length and width shall be such that the maximum gap between the mattress and the sides and ends does not exceed 30 mm;
- f) Do not use the product if any part is broken; torn or missing and use only spare parts approved by manufacturer.
- g) The following warning:

WARNING — Do not use more than one mattress in the cot (crib and suspended bed).

A pictogram may be added, however the pictogram shall not replace the warning.

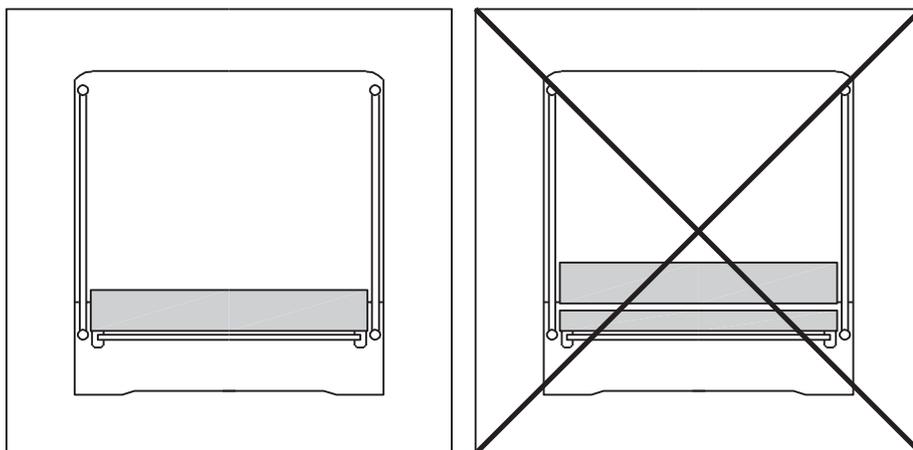


Figure 12 — Example of pictogram

h) The following warning:

WARNING — Be aware of the risk of open fire and other sources of strong heat, such as electric bar fires, gas fires, etc. in the near vicinity of the cot (crib and suspended bed).

The word WARNING may be given at the top of a list of warnings.

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