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**Cardboard baby boxes for domestic
use — Safety requirements and
test methods**

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Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 30 November 2021. It was prepared by Technical Committee CW/1, *Safety of child use and child care products*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to the committee manager.

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The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

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Introduction (see [A.1](#))

The baby box was originally developed in Finland during the 1930s as a social care measure to provide parents with childcare products, such as clothes, nappies and other articles, prior to the birth. After the baby is born, these articles are removed and the box used as an alternative crib, as it also contains a mattress. Once the baby outgrows the box, it can be used for storing items of sentimental value concerning the baby.

Baby boxes continue to be provided to parents in Finland and around the world, including the United Kingdom. Current standards specifying safety requirements and testing of cribs and carrycots used for safe sleeping do not adequately address the characteristics and use of cardboard, requiring a separate safety standard.

Requirements are specified for certain chemical hazards. Carbon dioxide pooling, however, is not considered a significant risk (see [A.2](#)).

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies safety requirements and test methods for the design and manufacture of cardboard baby boxes containing a mattress intended for use by babies who are unable to sit up or roll over unaided.

This British Standard is not applicable to other articles which can be included in a baby box (see [A.3](#)).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes provisions of this document¹⁾. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

BS EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018, *Safety of Toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties*

[BS EN 71-3](#), *Safety of Toys – Part 3: Migration of certain elements*²⁾

BS EN ISO 535:2014, *Paper and board – Determination of water absorptiveness – Cobb method*

BS EN ISO 2759, *Board – Determination of bursting strength*

BS EN ISO 12048, *Packaging – Complete, filled transport packages – Compression and stacking tests using a compression tester*

BS EN ISO 16000-9, *Indoor air – Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing – Part 9: Emission test chamber method*

BS EN ISO 16000-11, *Indoor air – Determination of the emission of volatile organic compounds from building products and furnishing – Part 11: Sampling, storage of samples and preparation of test specimens*

BS ISO 16000-3, *Indoor air – Part 3: Determination of formaldehyde and other carbonyl compounds in indoor air and test chamber air – Active sampling method*

BS ISO 16000-6, *Indoor air – Part 6: Determination of organic compounds (VVOC, VOC, SVOC) in indoor and test chamber air by active sampling on sorbent tubes, thermal desorption and gas chromatography using MS or MS FID*

¹⁾ Documents that are referred to solely in an informative manner are listed in the Bibliography.

²⁾ This British Standard contains informative references to BS EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021.