

centimeters (2½ inches) at any point when subjected to the test procedure specified in §1509.6.

(b) *Nonuniformly spaced components.* (1) The distance between adjacent non-uniformly spaced components (such as slats, spindles, and/or corner posts) shall preclude passage of block A, specified in §1509.5(b), when inserted in any orientation (nonuniformly spaced components referes to irregularly shaped crib slats whether parallel to each other or not).

(2) The spacing between any such adjacent components shall preclude passage of block B, specified in §1509.5(c), when inserted in any orientation immediately above and below the loading wedge specified in §1509.5(a) while the components are being subjected to the test procedure specified in §1509.6.

#### § 1509.5 Component-spacing test apparatus.

(a) *Loading wedge.* The loading wedge shall be a right triangular prism constructed of a smooth, rigid material conforming to measurements shown in Figure 1.

(b) *Block A.* Block A shall be a rectangular block, constructed of a smooth, rigid material, measuring 6 centimeters wide by 10 centimeters high by 10 centimeters long (2¾ inches wide by 4 inches high by 4 inches long).

(c) *Block B.* Block B shall be a rectangular block, constructed of a smooth, rigid material, measuring 6.3 centimeters wide by 8.2 centimeters high by 8.2 centimeters long (2½ inches wide by 3¼ inches high by 3¼ inches long).

#### § 1509.6 Component-spacing test method.

The apex of the wedge (see §1509.5(a)) shall be placed midway between two vertical components and midway between the uppermost and lowermost horizontal surfaces of the crib side. A 9-kilogram (20-pound) tensile force shall be applied to the wedge perpendicular to the plane of the crib side.

#### § 1509.7 Hardware.

(a) The hardware in a non-full-size baby crib shall be designed and constructed to eliminate pinching, bruising, lacerating, crushing, amputating and/or other potentials for injury when

the crib is in normal use or when subjected to reasonably foreseeable damage or abuse.

(b) Non-full-size baby cribs shall incorporate locking or latching devices for dropsides or folding sides or end panels. These devices shall require either a minimum force of 4.5 kilograms (10 pounds) for activation or at least two distinct actions to release them.

(c) Woodscrews shall not be used in the assembly of any components that must be removed by the consumer in the normal disassembly of a non-full-size baby crib.

#### § 1509.8 Construction and finishing.

(a) All wood surfaces of non-full-size baby cribs shall be smooth and free from splinters.

(b) All wood parts of non-full-size baby cribs shall be free from splits, cracks, or other defects that might lead to structural failure.

(c) Ends and sides of non-full-size baby cribs shall have no horizontal bar, ledge, projections, or other surface accessible to the child inside the crib that could be used as a toehold (any ledge or projection with a depth dimension greater than 1 centimeter (¾ inch) located less than 40.6 centimeters (16 inches) above the mattress support in its lowest adjustable position when the crib side is in its highest adjustable position).

#### § 1509.9 Mattresses.

(a) *Mattress thickness.* (1) A mattress supplied with a non-full-size crib shall, in a noncompressed state, have a thickness that will provide a minimum effective crib-side height dimension of at least 50.8 centimeters (20 inches) as measured from the upper surface of the crib side and/or end panel. For this measurement, the crib side shall be in its highest adjustable position and the mattress support in its lowest adjustable position.

(2) A mattress supplied with a non-full-size crib shall, in a noncompressed state, have a thickness that will provide a minimum effective crib-side height dimension of at least 7.6 centimeters (3 inches) as measured from the upper surface of the mattress to the upper surface of the crib side and/or end panel. For this measurement, the