## INFANT SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT LISTENING GUIDE--KEY

- 1. What is the U.S. Consumers Product Safety Commission (CPSC)? Consumer Product Safety Commission
- 2. What is the Juvenile Product Manufacturers Association (JPMA)?

  As association that maintains a Product Safety Certification

  Program for certain products. Products that are approved will
  display the seal on the product. (See JPMA Transparency)
- 3. List several general safety tips regarding articles used in the care of infants.
  - a. To ensure that a piece of equipment is safe, consider the manufacturer's recommendations concerning age, size, and weight. The equipment was made with a child's safety in mind.
  - b. If you have second thoughts about whether a repaired piece of baby equipment is as durable as new equipment, discard the item.
  - c. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for use and assembly of baby equipment. If no instructions are present, contact the manufacturer for a copy.
  - d. Be sure to pay attention to the manufacturer's warning label. Keep all labels in a place where you can refer to them as needed.
  - e. Never leave a child alone with any product, other than the crib.
  - f. Never leave a child in a mesh playpen with the drop side down.
  - q. Always use a car seat, never a carrier seat in a seat belt.
- 4. How are recalls of a defective product made? Information is sent to the media, health departments, and stores carrying children's equipment. Many parent's magazines have a section listing recalls.
- 5. Make a list of essential equipment for child care.
  - a. Approved car seat
  - b. Car seat cover and head rest
  - c. Crib
  - d. Stair gate
  - e. Bottles
  - f. Stroller
  - g. High chair
  - h. Diaper bag
  - i. Chest of drawers

- 6. Make a list of desirable equipment for child care.
  - a. Baby pack
  - b. Bassinet
  - c. Pacifier
  - d. Playpen
  - e. Infant seat
  - f. Lamp/night light
  - g. Mobiles and decorations
- 7. Make a list of luxury equipment for child care.
  - a. Baby bathtub
  - b. Jump seat
  - c. Changing table
  - d. Infant swing
  - e. Crib Cuddle/Hammock
  - f. Breast pump
- 8. Make a list of unnecessary equipment for child care. Baby powder, lotion, ointments, creams, etc.
- 9. What are the safety standards for cribs?
  - a. Slats should be spaced no more than 2 3/8" apart.
  - b. Slats should be in good repair.
  - c. Corner posts should be no higher than 1/16".
  - d. There should be no cutouts in the foot board or headboard that would allow the baby's head to become trapped.
  - e. Mattress should fit snugly with a space of less than two fingers' width between the mattress and crib sides.
  - f. The sides should be securely held in raised position by dropside latches that your baby cannot release.
  - g. All screws and bolts should be in place and tight.
- 10. What are the safety standards for strollers and carriages?
  - a. To prevent tipping, the base should be wide and sturdy.
  - b. Make sure coil springs or X-joints are not exposed.
  - c. Brakes should securely lock the wheels.
  - d. If there is a shopping basket, it should be located on the base or over or directly in front of the rear wheels.
  - e. To prevent accidental folding or collapsing, a latching device must be latched.
  - f. Make sure you have an easy-to-fasten seat-belt buckle that cannot be opened by your baby.

- 11. What are the safety standards for carrier seats?
  - a. For stability, your carrier should have a wide and sturdy base.
  - b. To prevent sliding, look for nonskid feet.
  - c. An easy-to-fasten buckle that your baby cannot open should be present on the crotch and waist straps. All straps should be securely attached.
  - d. Supporting devices should lock securely.
  - e. There should be no cracks, tears, or holes in the base or cushion.
- 12. What are the safety standards for playpens?
  - a. In older playpens only, wooden slats should be spaced no more than 2 3/8" apart and in good repair.
  - b. Mesh sides should have openings of 1/4" and be woven; no loose threads or tears.
  - c. Mesh should be attached securely to the floor of the playpen and the top rail.
  - d. There should be no tears, holes, or cracks in the rail at the top.
  - e. The drop-side model has a warning label against leaving the playpen in a side-down position.
  - f. All bolts, staples, and screws should not be visible but should be secure.
- 13. What are the safety standards for high chairs?
  - a. Strong waist and crotch straps attached securely to the seat instead of the tray.
  - b. The fastener should be easy to buckle but not easy enough to be opened by your baby
  - c. Tray should be free of cracks.
  - d. Tray should lock securely.
  - e. Sturdy and wide base for stability.
  - f. There must be a locking device if the chair folds or collapses.
  - g. Caps or plugs need to have tubing firmly attached to them.
- 14. What are the safety standards for baby walkers?

Canada has banned the manufacturing of baby walkers. However, if you insist on using one, it should not tip easily and should have bumpers to avoid injury to the child, and stairways must ALWAYS have a closed gate.

- 15. What are the safety standards for a baby swing?
  - a. Strong, stable base.
  - b. Long-running mechanism.
  - c. Music box is nice but not necessary.
  - d. Safety straps.

- 16. What are the safety standards for car restraints?
  - a. Must meet federal crash standards.
  - b. If the restraint has been in an accident, do not use it.
  - c. Make sure it is appropriate for your baby's weight and size.
  - d. Should be compatible with the car's seat belt route and fit in the car properly.
  - e. Restraints straps should be easy to use and securely attached.