



MEETING LOG

SUBJECT: ASTM F15.42 Furniture Subcommittee's Task Group on Wall Anchors for ASTM F3096 (Tip Restraints) Meeting Log

FY 26 OP PLAN ENTRY: Clothing Storage Unit (CSU) Tip-overs

DATE OF MEETING: 6/25/2026 - 6/26/2026

LOCATION OF MEETING: Hybrid: In-person (Naperville, IL)/Virtual

CPSC STAFF FILING MEETING LOG: Kristen Talcott

FILING DATE: 7/31/2026

CPSC ATTENDEE(S): Kristen Talcott (ESHF), Daniel Taxier (ESMC) (both in-person)

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

Summary of Meeting:

This task group is focused on potential requirements for drywall anchors used to connect anti-tip devices to the wall. The mission of the group is to determine how to ensure that the drywall anchors supplied with an anti-tip device can hold expected forces, including horizontal pull-out forces. In this meeting, task group members met at a lab in Naperville, IL to conduct wall anchor strength testing. The meeting was one full day (June 25) and one half day (June 26).

On the first day, task group members selected drywall anchors to test and finalized the test method, then conducted testing in the lab. Task group members measured pull-out force to failure (anchor detaches from drywall). Task group members started with 16-inch drywall squares and two trials for each of the selected anchors representing a variety of designs and rated strength. Task group members repeated testing with three of the anchors on 9 inch-inch drywall squares. Task group members used a variety of force application techniques during testing, including a person applying the force, a pulley system with weight released using a floor jack, and an actuator.

On the second day, task group members continued in-lab testing with additional permutations, including pulling the anti-tip devices from the 16-inch drywall square with the actuator and repeating testing anchors using a 12-inch drywall square. Task group members also conducted a dresser tip test with an anti-tip device secured to the wall with two drywall anchor samples that had been pulling out of the wall with forces of 55 lbf to 65 lbf. This test was meant to more accurately simulate real-world conditions. A bar of 80/20 aluminum was secured to the top and extending in front of the dresser, and weight was placed on the bar to balance the center of mass of the assembly near the front of the dresser's front feet. Then the group placed a tip weight of 60 pounds on the bar at the length in front of the dresser to which the drawers could extend. The task group



tipped the dresser over twice using this setup, varying the amount of slack in the anti-tip device.¹ The anti-tip device prevented the dresser from tipping over with about 1.75 inch of slack and with no apparent damage to the wall. The anti-tip device also prevented the dresser from tipping over immediately in another test with about 3.5 inches of slack, but one wall anchor pulled out of the wall, and the other anchor had damaged the wall.

Task group members plan to discuss testing results at the next task group meeting.

Next Steps: The next task group meeting is scheduled for July 8, 2026.

¹ Previous testing by the task group indicated that greater amounts of slack could increase the dynamic pull-out load placed on anti-tip devices.