

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Children's nightwear and limited
daywear having reduced fire hazard**

AS/NZS 1249:2003

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee CS-086, Burning Behaviour of Textile Products, Floor Coverings and Furniture. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 24 October 2003 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 12 November 2003. It was published on 29 December 2003.

The following are represented on Committee CS-086:

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
Australian Retailers Association
Australian Wool Processors Council
Consumers Federation of Australia
Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
CSIRO Building, Construction and Engineering (Australia)
Department of Fair Trading N.S.W. Consumer Protection Agency
Furniture Society of Victoria
National Furnishing Industry Association of Australia
New Zealand Furniture Manufacturers Federation
Office of Fair Trading and Business Affairs, Vic.
Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association (Australia)
Retail and Wholesale Merchants Association of New Zealand
Royal New Zealand Plunket Society
Textile Distributors Association (Australia)
The Treasury Competition Consumer Policy Division (Australia)
Testing Interests
Wool Research Organisation of New Zealand

Additional interests participating in the preparation of this Standard:

Commerce Commission, New Zealand
Ministry of Consumer Affairs (New Zealand)
Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-086, Burning Behaviour—Textile Products, Floor Coverings and Furniture, to supersede AS/NZS 1249:1999.

This Standard has undergone a number of revisions. Details of the publishing history can be obtained from the Information Centre at Standards Australia or Standards New Zealand.

In this edition, changes have been introduced to improve and clarify some parts of the Standard that were considered confusing and to provide users with a more workable document.

Changes made in this edition include:

- (a) A clearer definition of infant sleep bags.
- (b) Fabric with a pile or nap, which meets the requirements for surface burn, can be used on the 2.5 cm inside edge for all four categories.
- (c) The introduction of trim requirements for Category 3 garments.
- (d) A more specific identification of all-in-one garments that are required to comply with this Standard.
- (e) Recommendation for the labelling of garment sets where one part of the set is a Category 3 garment and the other is a garment not required to meet this Standard.
- (f) Revision of Appendix A to rectify errors and clarify the steps in the assessment process.
- (g) Removal of the reference to printed labels only, which will no longer restrict the use of woven labels.

The types of garments to which this Standard applies are listed in Clause 0.2.

In addition to the requirements of this Standard, designers must refer to national consumer regulations in Australia and New Zealand when it is intended to sell children's nightwear garments in these countries.

Garments which do not meet the requirements of any of the categories specified in Table 0.1 are considered to have a very high flammability rating, and therefore do not comply with this Standard.

Some daywear garments have been included in the Standard because of the difficulty of distinguishing between daywear and nightwear for these items. For example, Category 3 has been created to provide for some infants all-in-one style garments.

Many flame burns suffered by children involve flammable liquids. Garments complying with the requirements of this Standard will give little or no protection against burns where flammable liquids are involved.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD	5
SECTION 0 SCOPE AND GENERAL	
0.1 SCOPE.....	6
0.2 APPLICATION	6
0.3 OBJECTIVE	7
0.4 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.....	7
0.5 DEFINITIONS.....	7
0.6 CLASSIFICATION	10
0.7 GENERAL REQUIREMENT.....	10
SECTION 1 CATEGORY 1 GARMENTS	
1.1 SCOPE OF SECTION	11
1.2 BURNING BEHAVIOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICS.....	11
1.3 TRIMS.....	12
1.4 ATTACHMENTS AT THE NECK OPENING OF A GARMENT (EXCLUDING BASQUES).....	12
1.5 FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION LABEL.....	13
SECTION 2 CATEGORY 2 GARMENTS	
2.1 SCOPE OF SECTION	14
2.2 GENERAL.....	14
2.3 SURFACE BURNING TIME FOR FABRICS WITH A PILE OR NAP	14
2.4 DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS.....	14
2.5 TRIMS.....	15
2.6 ATTACHMENTS AT THE NECK OPENING OF A GARMENT (EXCLUDING BASQUES).....	15
2.7 FASTENINGS	15
2.8 SLITS	15
2.9 FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION LABEL.....	15
SECTION 3 CATEGORY 3 GARMENTS	
3.1 SCOPE OF SECTION	21
3.2 SURFACE BURNING TIME FOR FABRICS WITH A PILE OR NAP	21
3.3 TRIMS.....	21
3.4 FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION LABEL.....	21
SECTION 4 CATEGORY 4 GARMENTS	
4.1 SCOPE OF SECTION	22
4.2 SURFACE BURNING TIME FOR FABRICS WITH A PILE OR NAP	22
4.3 USE OF FABRICS WITH A CELLULOSIC, ACETATE OR ACRYLIC FIBRE CONTENT.....	22
4.4 QUILTED FABRICS.....	23
4.5 INFANT SLEEPBAGS.....	23
4.6 FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION LABEL.....	23

SECTION 5 MARKING

5.1	SCOPE OF SECTION	25
5.2	INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED	25
5.3	LOCATION OF LABEL INCORPORATING THE FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION.....	25
5.4	DURABILITY OF LABEL INCORPORATING THE FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION.....	25
5.5	FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION AND SYMBOL.....	26
5.6	PAPER PATTERNS	26

APPENDICES

A	GUIDE TO THE PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING THE CATEGORIES FOR CHILDREN'S NIGHTWEAR AND LIMITED DAYWEAR.....	28
B	GENERAL INDICATION OF THE BURNING BEHAVIOUR OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF FIBRES	29
C	INDICATIONS OF NIGHTWEAR FOR CHILDREN'S GARMENTS	31
D	WASH PROCEDURE	33
E	TABLES RELATED TO TRIMS REQUIREMENTS.....	34
F	METHOD OF TEST FOR CATEGORY 1 AND CATEGORY 2 GARMENTS WHICH HAVE A TOTAL AREA OF APPLIQUES, MOTIFS AND OVERLAYS GREATER THAN THAT PERMITTED IN APPENDIX E, TABLE E1	36
G	SOME EXAMPLES OF CALCULATING ALLOWABLE AMOUNT OF TRIMS—CATEGORY 1 GARMENTS.....	37
H	SOME EXAMPLES OF TRIMS WHICH EXCEED ALLOWABLE AMOUNT AND WHICH THEREFORE ARE <u>NOT</u> ACCEPTABLE— CATEGORY 1 GARMENTS	38
I	EXAMPLES OF STYLES OF GARMENTS WHICH COMPLY WITH THE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR CATEGORY 2 GARMENTS.....	39
J	METHOD FOR DETERMINING DURABILITY AND ATTACHMENT OF LABEL INCORPORATING FIRE HAZARD INFORMATION	41

FOREWORD

The following explanatory notes give some of the reasons for the principles and requirements set out in this Standard. They are based on information collected as a result of burning accidents and on extensive laboratory investigations:

(a) *Fabrics with pile or nap surface*

Fabrics which have a pile or nap, e.g. fluffy types of fabrics, are far more prone to surface burning than fabrics which have no loose fibres on the surface. Although it would be difficult to exclude all these types of flammable fabrics from traditional nightwear, the performance requirements in this Standard reduce the risk of surface burn.

(b) *Garment style*

Loose flowing styles of garments, whether in the form of nightdresses, dressing gowns, pyjamas with bell-bottom trousers or loose sleeves, sloppy jackets, or shirts, are likely to come in contact with inadequately guarded home-heating appliances. Some trims attached to garments especially along the edges are more readily ignited than the bulk of the fabric. This Standard is designed to reduce these hazards.

(c) *Fabrics made from fibres that melt*

If fabrics which melt come in contact with a flame, they may shrink away before they ignite. If they do ignite, melted drops fall off and may take the burning portion away from the body of the fabric. Their greatest danger lies in the possibility of the molten material coming in contact with the body.

(d) *Heating appliances*

Many older types of heating appliances, which do not have adequate guards, remain in use for long periods. These may be electrical appliances, or kerosene or gas heaters. Open fires are sometimes left unguarded with children playing nearby. Garments are also known to ignite when a loose sleeve comes in contact with a lighted gas burner or an electric hotplate on a stove.

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SECTION 0 SCOPE AND GENERAL

0.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies design, performance and labelling requirements for four categories of children's nightwear, together with some garments commonly worn both day and night. It also covers requirements for the labelling of paper patterns for these garments.

NOTES:

- 1 Appendix A is a flow chart which will be of assistance in interpreting the Standard when designing children's nightwear.
- 2 Appendix B provides a general indication of the burning characteristics of different types of fibres; however, it is not possible to accurately predict the burning behaviour of any garment solely on the basis of the fibre content of the component fabric or fabrics. Prediction of the burning behaviour of garments incorporating fibre blend is not possible from data on the individual fibres in the blend (see warning in Appendix B).
- 3 There are some garments which will not meet the requirements of any of the categories in this Standard and therefore cannot comply with this Standard.

0.2 APPLICATION

This Standard applies to nightwear garments in sizes ranging from 00 to 14, the number scheme used in AS 1182.

Included are—

- (a) knitted all-in-ones in Sizes 00 to 2 where the close-fitting portion of the garment occupies 80% or more of the total surface area of the garment;
NOTE: There are a number of daywear all-in-one garments that are designed with other garments attached, for example a dress attached to a romper. It is not the Committee's intention that these garments be subjected to the Standard.
- (b) recognized, exclusively styled nightwear garments;
- (c) woven all-in-ones in Sizes 00 to 2 and all-in-ones above Size 2 if they are of a style which identifies them as nightwear;
- (d) boxer shorts of a loose style commonly used as nightwear; and
- (e) infant sleep bags with sleeves or arm openings.

Excluded are—

- (i) predominantly knitted all-in-ones in Sizes 00 to 2 made from fabric with a mass equal to or greater than 280 g/m² and clearly daywear;
- (ii) predominantly knitted all-in-ones with a fabric of mass less than 280 g/m² in sizes 00 to 2; and where the surface area of the close fitting portion of the garment is less than 80% of the total surface area of the garment and which are clearly not nightwear;
- (iii) woven all-in-ones in Sizes 00 to 2 and all-in-ones above Size 2 which are not of a style which identifies them as nightwear;
- (iv) boxer shorts in form fitting styles, commonly worn as underwear;