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Children's Sleepwear: Flammability Requirement Guidelines

Policy Guidelines

FOR THE CHILDREN'S SLEEPWEAR REQUIREMENTS
UNDER THE *HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT*
2008



Canada

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PREFACE

This document provides guidelines to identify children's sleepwear for the purposes of the *Hazardous Products Act* (HPA), and to distinguish which children's sleepwear must comply with the more stringent requirements of the *Hazardous Products (Children's Sleepwear) Regulations* (Children's Sleepwear Regulations) established under the HPA. This legislation applies to all children's sleepwear advertised, imported or sold in Canada including, but not limited to, second hand, handmade for sale, custom manufactured, and internet sales.

These guidelines reflect the current policy of the Consumer Product Safety Bureau. These guidelines were developed in consultation with the children's sleepwear industry, and are not a final interpretation of the legislation, which is a matter for the courts; however, they remain working directives that may be updated from time to time.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the *Hazardous Products Act* (HPA) is to protect the health and safety of the Canadian public by prohibiting or regulating the advertising, importation and sale of hazardous or potentially hazardous consumer products. The flammability of children’s sleepwear up to size 14X¹ is legislated under the HPA.

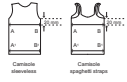
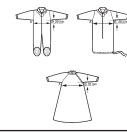
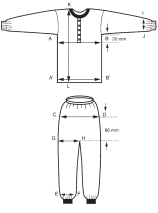
The flammability of children’s sleepwear up to size 6X has been legislated since 1971. In spite of this early legislation, burn injuries to and deaths of children resulting from the ignition of sleepwear continued to occur; approximately 21 children per year suffered serious burn injuries and 2 per year died. In order to improve the safety of certain children’s sleepwear, more stringent regulations were adopted in 1987. The numbers dropped dramatically to 0 deaths and 10 burn injuries reported in the 10 years following the implementation of the regulations. Since the publication of the *Children’s Sleepwear: Flammability Requirement Guidelines* (CSFRG) in 1998 there have been no reports of burn injuries or deaths as a result of the ignition of complying sleepwear.

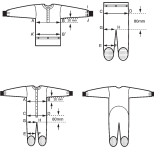

Sleepwear Injury and Death Statistics

Date	Deaths	Burn Injuries
1984 – 1987	8	66
1988 – 1998	0	10
1999 – 2005	0	0

¹ These guidelines are based on dimensions specified in the National Standards of Canada for sizing children’s garments and the U.S. CFR standards for children’s sleepwear (see References). Since no national standards exist for 14X children’s sleepwear, the dimensions specified in this document were developed in consultations with experts in this area.

Summary Table

Sleepwear Type	Flammability Test Method	Usual Fabrics	Dimensional Restrictions	Design Restrictions
Camisoles (page 13) 	CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 Must have a flame spread of greater than 7 seconds.	Cotton, cotton/polyester blends, acetate, rayon, nylon, polyester, silk and acrylic are likely to comply.	See “Maximum Dimensional Criteria” Table IV, Page 15.	Has no item of fabric, ornamentation, or trim, such as appliques, embroidery, lace or ribbon, which extends more than 6mm from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment. Loose edges up to 5cm are permitted at the neck only.
Infants Up to 7 kg (page 21) 	CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 Must have a flame spread of greater than 7 seconds.	Cotton, cotton/polyester blends, acetate, rayon, nylon, polyester, silk and acrylic are likely to comply.	Chest circumference must be 508 mm or less.	None
Polo Pyjamas (page 13) 	CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 Must have a flame spread of greater than 7 seconds.	Cotton, cotton/polyester blends, acetate, rayon, nylon, polyester, silk and acrylic are likely to comply.	See “Maximum Dimensional Criteria” Tables II and III, Page 14-15. Tight cuffs required at the ends of the sleeves and pant legs. Applies to short, 3/4 length and long sleeves or pants. Tight cuffs includes: rib cuffs, tunnelled elastic, elasticized lace, stretch terry, etc.	Has no item of fabric, ornamentation, or trim, such as appliques, embroidery, lace or ribbon, which extends more than 6mm from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment. Loose edges up to 5cm are permitted at the neck only.

Sleepwear Type	Flammability Test Method	Usual Fabrics	Dimensional Restrictions	Design Restrictions
<p>Sleepers (page 17)</p> 	<p>CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 Must have a flame spread of greater than 7 seconds.</p>	<p>Cotton, cotton/polyester blends, acetate, rayon, nylon, polyester, silk and acrylic are likely to comply.</p>	<p>See “Maximum Dimensional Criteria” Tables V and VI, Page 18-19.</p> <p>Tight cuffs required at the ends of the sleeves and pant legs. Applies to short, 3/4 length and long sleeves or pants. Tight cuffs includes: rib cuffs, tunnelled elastic, elasticized lace, stretch terry, etc.</p>	<p>Has no item of fabric, ornamentation, or trim, such as appliques, embroidery, lace or ribbon, which extends more than 6mm from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment.</p> <p>Loose edges up to 5cm are permitted at the neck only.</p>
<p>Nightgowns, nightshirts, dressing gowns, bathrobes, housecoats, robes, pyjamas and baby-doll pyjamas (page 23-30)</p> 	<p>DOC FF 5-74, Standard for the Flammability of Children’s Sleepwear, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations.</p>	<p>100% nylon, 100% polyester or polyester/ nylon blends are likely to comply.</p>	<p>To distinguish between children’s and adult’s sleepwear:</p> <p>Maximum Chest Circumference: 980 mm for children</p> <p>Maximum Seat Circumference: 980 mm for children</p>	<p>The presence of cotton thread, trim or decoration on a 100% nylon, 100% polyester or polyester/nylon blends may affect the flammability of the garment.</p>

Sleepwear Type	Flammability Test Method	Usual Fabrics	Dimensional Restrictions	Design Restrictions
Night Cap and Slippers (page 33)	CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 Must have a flame spread of greater than 7 seconds.	Cotton, cotton/ polyester blends, acetate, rayon, nylon, polyester, silk and acrylic are likely to comply.	None	Night cap and/or slippers shall not join or be attachable to the sleepwear.

THE *HAZARDOUS PRODUCTS ACT* (HPA)

Under the HPA, it is prohibited to advertise, sell or import children’s sleepwear that do not comply with the flammability requirements set out in two distinct items:

1. **Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA:**

“Children’s sleepwear, other than products included in item 40 of Part II of this Schedule, in sizes up to and including size 14X that when tested in accordance with the Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 entitled *Textile Test Methods – Flame Resistance – 45° Angle Test – One Second Flame Impingement*, as amended from time to time, have a time of flame spread of 7 seconds or less.”

Children’s sleepwear that must comply with Item 5 of Part I are exempted by Item 40 of Part II. They consist of the following:

- sleepwear designed for use in a hospital;
- sleepwear for infants weighing up to 7 kg;
- polo pyjamas; and
- sleepers.

2. **Item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA and the *Hazardous Products (Children’s Sleepwear) Regulations*:**

“Children’s nightgowns, nightshirts, dressing gowns, bathrobes, housecoats, robes, pyjamas and baby-doll pyjamas in sizes up to and including 14X other than:

- (a) those designed for use in a hospital;
- (b) those designed for infants up to 7 kg;
- (c) polo pyjamas; and
- (d) sleepers.”

The garments cited in this Item 40 of Part II must comply with the stringent flame resistance requirements set out in the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. The Canadian test is based on current American criteria and testing methods (DOC FF 5-74, Standard for the Flammability of Children’s Sleepwear: sizes 7 through 14, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations).

Note: Garments, other than children’s sleepwear, must comply with Item 4, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA (Appendix III).

THE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE HPA

The requirements for children’s sleepwear differ depending on the style of the sleepwear, i.e., loose-fitting or tight-fitting:

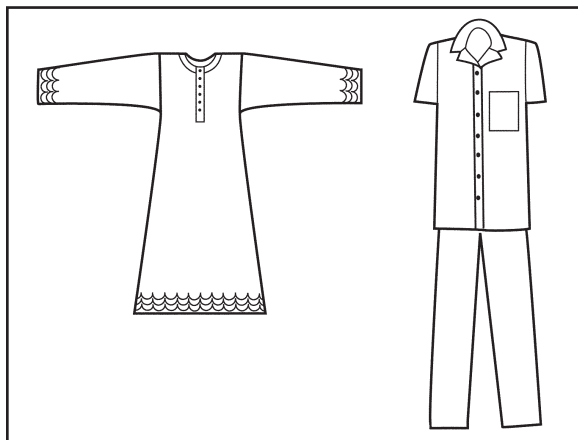
- Loose-fitting children’s sleepwear, particularly with wide sleeves, pant legs or skirts, are more dangerous than tight-fitting garments. Loose-fitting garments can contact ignition sources more readily and will burn more rapidly due to the “chimney effect”(see below). This is due to the presence of air on both sides of the garment causing an accelerated rate of burning. This may result in severe burns to large areas of the body.

Loose-fitting children’s sleepwear such as nightgowns, robes, and tailored pyjamas, must comply with the requirements set out in the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

- **Fabrics that would comply:** Laboratory testing has shown that, garments made of 100% nylon, 100% polyester, or polyester/nylon blends are likely to comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. However, the presence of any amount of other fibres such as cotton or rayon may cause a garment to fail the flammability requirements; this includes threads, trims, appliqués, decals, etc.

Only testing can ensure that a fabric complies with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Examples of Loose-fitting Sleepwear



Chimney Effect



- Tight-fitting children’s sleepwear with tight cuffs at the end of sleeves and pants, such as polo pyjamas and sleepers, are safer than loose-fitting children’s sleepwear as they are less likely to make contact with an ignition source and will burn more slowly. Tight-fitting children’s sleepwear that do not have tight cuffs, but are tight-fitting all over, such as camisoles, are also safer as they are less likely to make contact with an ignition source. The tight-fit also limits the amount of oxygen available to feed the fire, thereby reducing the size and severity of the burn.

Tight-fitting children’s sleepwear must comply with the requirements of item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA.

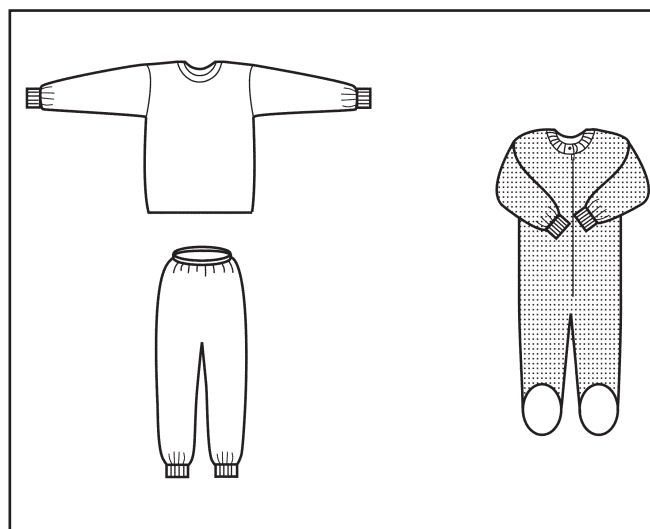
- **Fabrics that would comply:** Garments made of any type of fibre are likely to comply with the above requirements. However, those with a raised fibre surface, such as cotton fleece, or a sheer fabric, may burn more quickly.

Only testing can ensure that a fabric complies with this requirement.

Labelling

Tight-fitting children’s sleepwear, like polo pyjamas, sleepers and camisoles, subject to item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA must bear a label stating the numeric size of the garment for example “Size 4”. A sleepwear garment may be double labelled, for example “Size M (8-10)” but should not bear a label stating size “Small”, “Medium”, “Large” or “One size fits all” only.

Examples of Tight-fitting Sleepwear



GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The following factors must be considered by the manufacturer, importer and retailer before marketing children's sleepwear:

Promotion

A garment promoted, labelled or sold as children's sleepwear in size 14X or smaller must comply with the requirements of the HPA.

Disclaimer Statement

The fact that a garment bears a label that expressly declares that the garment is intended to be used for a purpose other than sleepwear will not exempt that garment from the requirements of the HPA.

Daywear/Sleepwear

A garment that is likely to be used by children for sleeping or activities related to going to bed is considered to be children's sleepwear. Loungewear, whether sold in a set or as separate pieces (eg. sleep pants), is considered to be children's sleepwear. Dressing gowns, bathrobes, housecoats, and robes are also considered to be sleepwear. Children's garments that resemble sleepwear because of their design, pattern or current fashion will be considered to be sleepwear and must comply with the requirements of the HPA for children's sleepwear even if they are advertised, imported or sold as daywear.

Mixed-Style Sleepwear

When sleepwear consists of two or more garments of different styles that are capable of being worn either together or separately, each garment must be evaluated separately to determine the requirement with which the particular garment must comply (see **page 31**).

Modified Sleepwear

If a sleepwear garment has been modified by a permanent addition that changes its style, even partially, to a style subject to Item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA, the whole garment must comply with the Children's Sleepwear Regulations. (see **page 20** for an illustration of a modified sleeper).

Pre-Market Review

Consultation services are available. Please contact your local Product Safety Office for more information. See contact information on last page.

Conversion

All measurements in these Guidelines are in metric where **2.54 cm = 1 inch**.

Adult's/Children's Sleepwear

The dimension of the chest or seat circumference is used to differentiate between children's sleepwear size 14X, covered by the requirements of the HPA, and adult's sleepwear.

- Sleepwear that has a chest or seat circumference less than the dimension set out in the table below, is considered to be children's sleepwear of size 14X or smaller.
- Children's sleepwear with a chest or seat circumference greater than the dimension set out in the table below that is advertised, labelled or sold as children's sleepwear of sizes 14X or smaller must also comply with the requirements of applicable provision of the HPA or its regulations.
- For example, if a polo pyjama sized 14X has a chest circumference greater than 980 mm, it will be considered as loose-fitting sleepwear and must comply with the Children's Sleepwear Regulations.

Table I
Maximum Dimensional Criteria for Children's Size 14X (mm)

	Polo Pyjama	Sleeper	Night-gown, Night-shirt	Dressing Gown, Bath robe, etc.	Tailored Pyjama	Baby-doll Pyjama
Chest Circumference	980	1000	980	980	980	980
Seat Circumference	980	1040	N/A	N/A	980	980

A. Basic Designs

Polo Pyjamas

Garment Description

Polo Pyjamas: A tight-fitting two-piece sleepwear suit, where the top is a pullover. The length of the sleeves and the pants may vary (sleeveless (see camisoles), short, 3/4 length or long). Polo pyjamas are characterized by tight cuffs at the end of the sleeves and at ends of the pant legs or, in the absence of cuffs, by stretch fabric that like a cuff, holds the garment close to the body so that there are no loose edges that can make contact with an ignition source. Polo pyjamas may also have stirrup straps at the end of the pant leg. The top of the polo must be the same length all around with no curved hem at the waist.

Camisoles: A tight-fitting sleeveless sleepwear top, where the top is a pullover. The garment is characterized by a shoulder strap of varying widths.

Applicable Item

Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA

Figure 1
Polo Pyjamas

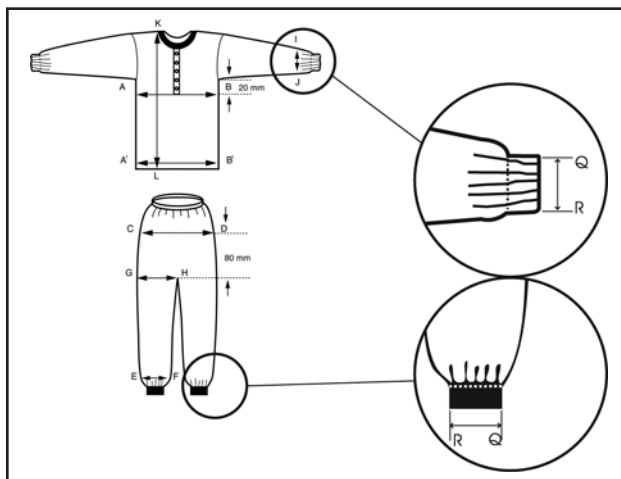
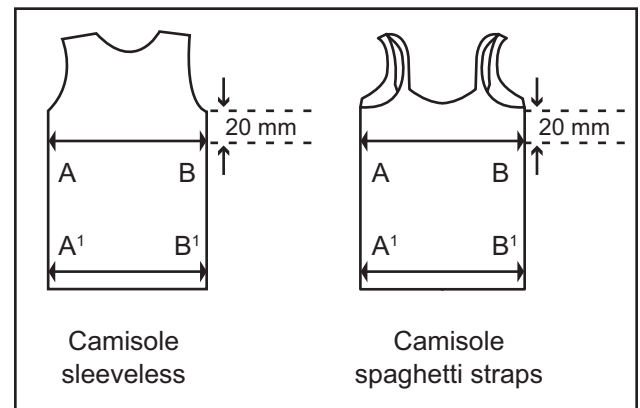


Figure 2
Camisoles



Dimensional Restrictions for Polo Pyjamas

Note: see Appendix I for how to measure

Dimensional Criteria

Polo pyjamas with sleeves that exceed the maximum dimensional criteria set out in Table II will be considered to be tailored pyjamas and must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Garments with tight cuffs or, in the absence of a cuff, the ends of the sleeves and pant legs that exceed the maximum dimensional criteria set out in Table III will be considered to be tailored pyjamas or lounge pants and must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Polo pyjamas with no sleeves and camisoles that exceed the maximum dimensional criteria set out in Table IV will be considered to be tailored pyjamas and must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Waist Circumference of the Top (twice the distance from A¹ to B¹): the waist circumference of the top must be smaller or equal to the measured chest circumference, set out in Table II, to be considered tight-fitting.

Neck Opening: the neck opening must not be lower than the line AB, where the chest circumference is measured.

Table II
Maximum Dimensional Criteria for Polo Pyjamas (mm)

Sizes	Chest Circumference (twice A-B)	Seat Circumference (twice C-D)	Thigh Circumference (twice G-H)	Ankle Circumference (twice E-F)	Wrist Circumference (twice I-J)	Length of the Top (K-L)
0 to 2	740	725	410	310	285	400
3 to 4	780	725	435	320	290	450
5 to 6X	830	795	470	330	295	525
7 to 10	900	850	530	350	305	590
12 to 14X	980	980	590	370	315	650

Children's Sleepwear: Flammability Requirement Guidelines

Table III
Maximum Dimensional Criteria for Tight Cuffs or Ends of Sleeves and Pants Legs (mm)

Sizes	Wrist Circumference (twice Q-R)	Upper Arm Opening Circumference (twice Q-R)	Ankle Circumference (twice Q-R)	Thigh Opening Circumference (twice Q-R)
0 to 2	115	160	140	300
3 to 4	125	170	160	330
5 to 6X	130	190	190	380
7 to 10	140	220	200	450
12 to 14X	155	260	210	530

Table IV
Maximum Dimensional Criteria for Camisoles (mm)

Sizes	Chest Circumference (twice A-B)
0 to 2	525
3 to 4	560
5 to 6X	630
7 to 10	715
12 to 14X	815

Design Restrictions for Polo Pyjamas

Curved Hem: A garment with a curved hem at its lowest part is considered to be a tailored pyjama top or bottom and must comply with the Children's Sleepwear Regulations. A top must be the same length all around with no curved hem at the waist.

Front and Back Opening: A sleepwear garment where the top can be left completely open (un-buttoned) is considered to be a tailored pyjama top and must comply with the Children's Sleepwear Regulations.

Leggings: When the pants are made of stretch fabric, such as spandex (**LYCRA™**) or any other fabric that contains an elastomer to ensure the pants remain tight to the body for the life of the sleepwear, so that there are no loose edges that can make contact with an ignition source, the addition of tight cuffs is not required.

Lettuce Edging: Lettuce edging that stretches the fabric in a ruffle is permitted at the neck only.

Loose Edges: Loose edges anywhere except on the neck of the garment shall not exceed 6 mm when measured from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment. This includes but is not limited to: slits, fabric, ornamentation, or trim such as appliques, embroidery, lace or ribbon. Loose edges, including frills, ruffles, and collars not exceeding 5 cm are permitted at the neck only when measured from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment. (note: see Appendix I for how to measure)

Pockets: A pocket opening must be closed for its entire length by means of velcro, stitching, zipper or any other mechanism with no loose edge exceeding 6 mm.

Pocket Flaps: Pocket flaps shall not have a loose edge exceeding 6 mm.

Tight Cuffs: Tight cuffs are required at the ends of the sleeves and at the ends of the pant legs. This requirement applies to short, 3/4 or long sleeves or pants. Tight cuffs include rib cuffs, tunnelled elastic, elasticized lace, and stretch fabric, such as spandex (**LYCRA™**) or any other fabric that contains an elastomer, that ensures the garment is held close to the body, for the foreseeable life of the product. This ensures there are no loose edges that can make contact with an ignition source. Tight cuffs must comply with the maximum dimensional criteria set out in Table III.

Sleepers

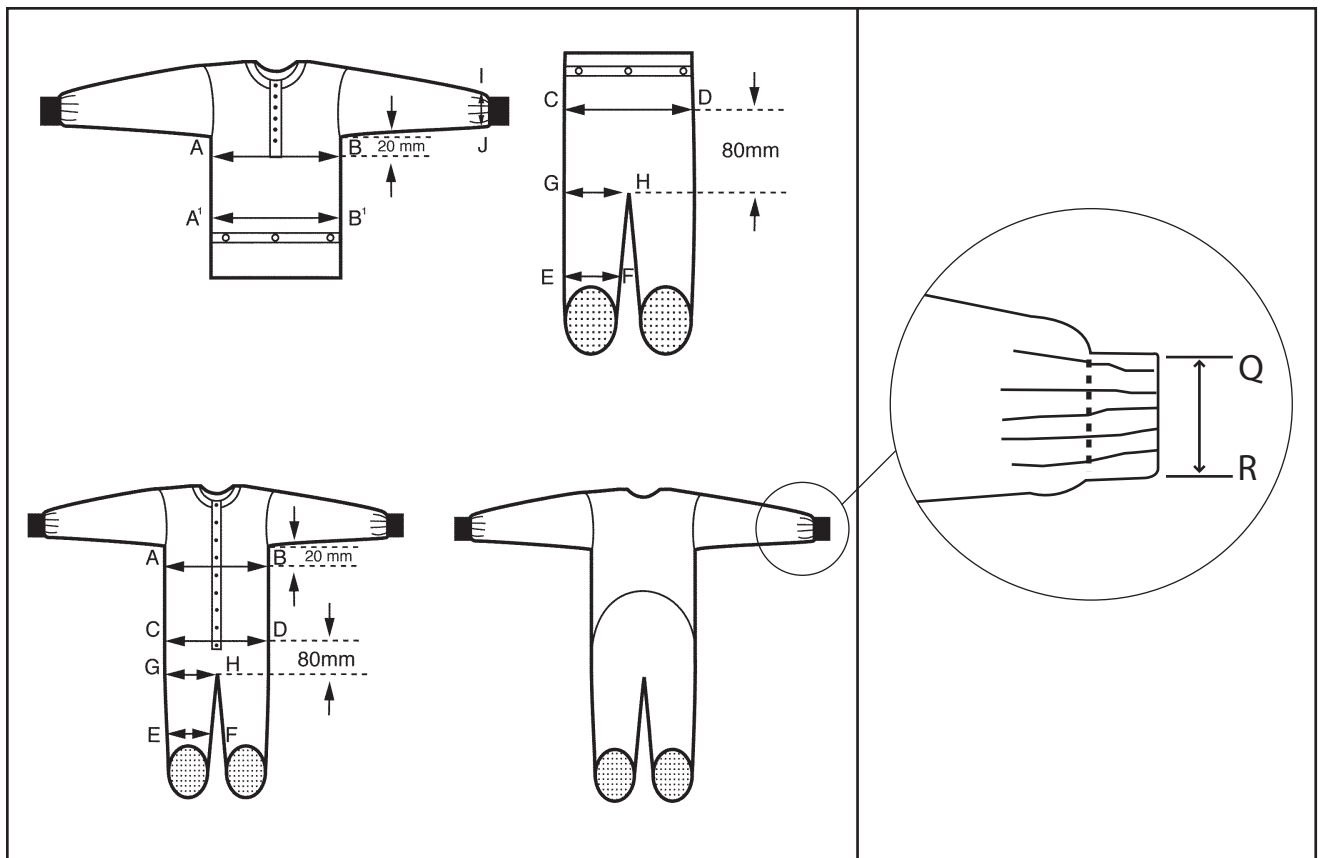
Garment Description

Sleeper: One- or two-piece sleepwear suit with legs and usually feet. The suit is characterized by tight cuffs at the end of the sleeves and legs if open. The two-piece suit is joined at the waist by means of buttons, snaps or Velcro. If the suit is not joined at the waist, it will be considered a polo pyjama.

Applicable Item

Item 5, Part I of Schedule I of the HPA

Figure 3
Sleepers



Dimensional Restrictions for Sleepers

Note: see Appendix I for how to measure

Dimensional Criteria

Sleepers that exceed the maximum dimensional criteria set out in Table V must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. Garments with tight cuffs or, in the absence of a cuff, the ends of the sleeves and pant legs that exceed the maximum dimensional criteria set out in Table VI must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Waist Circumference of the top (twice the distance from A¹ to B¹): the waist circumference of the top must be smaller or equal to the chest circumference (see Table V).

Table V
Maximum Dimensional Criteria for Sleepers (mm)

Sizes	Chest Circum- ference (twice A-B)	Seat Circum- ference (twice C-D)	Thigh Circum- ference (twice G-H)	Ankle Circum- ference (twice E-F)	Wrist Circum- ference (twice I-J)
0 to 2	740	725	410	310	285
3 to 4	780	725	435	320	290
5 to 6X	830	795	470	330	295
7 to 10	910	920	530	350	305
12 to 14X	1000	1040	590	370	315

Table VI
Maximum Dimensional Criteria for Tight Cuffs or Ends of Sleeves and Pant Legs (mm)

Sizes	Wrist Circumference (twice Q-R)	Upper Arm Opening Circumference (twice Q-R)	Ankle Circumference (twice Q-R)	Thigh Opening Circumference (twice Q-R)
0 to 2	115	160	140	300
3 to 4	125	170	160	330
5 to 6X	130	190	190	380
7 to 10	140	220	200	450
12 to 14X	155	260	210	530

Design Restrictions for Sleepers

Curved Hem: A garment with a curved hem at its lowest part is considered to be a tailored pyjama top or bottom and must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. A top must be the same length all around with no curved hem at the waist.

Leggings: Tight cuffs are not required if the pants are made of stretch fabric, such as spandex (LYCRA™) or any other fabric that contains an elastomer and that will remain tight to the body for the foreseeable life of the product, so that there are no loose edges that can make contact with an ignition source.

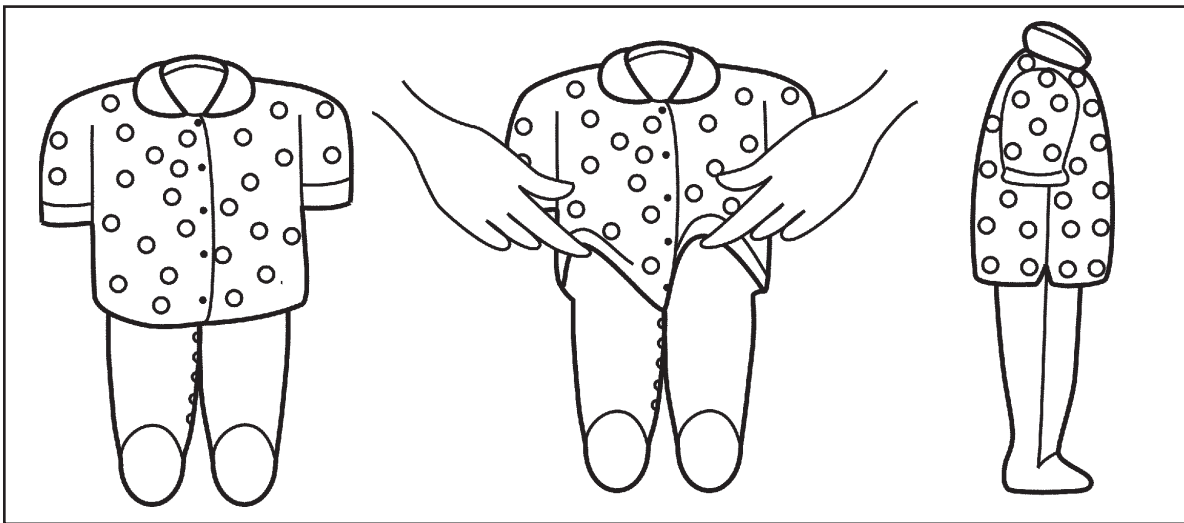
Lettuce Edging: Lettuce edging that stretches the fabric in a ruffle is permitted at the neck only.

Loose Edges: Loose edges anywhere except at the neck of the garment shall not exceed 6 mm when measured from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment. This includes but is not limited to: slits, fabric, ornamentation, or trim such as appliques, embroidery, lace or ribbon. Loose edges, including frills, ruffles, and collars not exceeding 5 cm are permitted at the neck only when measured from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment. (note: see Appendix I for how to measure)

Modified Sleeper: If a one- or two-piece sleeper has been modified by a permanent addition that changes its style, even partially, to a pyjama style subject to item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA, then the whole sleeper must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. For example, in Figure 4, the sleepwear is a sleeper to which a loose top has been sewn on the side of the sleeper.

Figure 4
Modified Sleeper

Subject to item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA



Pockets: A pocket opening must be closed for its entire length by means of velcro, stitching, zipper or any other mechanism with no loose edge exceeding 6 mm.

Pocket Flaps: Pocket flaps shall not exceed 6 mm.

Two-Piece Sleeper: The buttons, snaps, or Velcro used to join the top and the pants of a two-piece sleeper must ensure that the top stays tucked into the pants.

Tight Cuffs: Tight cuffs are required at the ends of the sleeves and at the ends of the pant legs. This requirement applies to short, 3/4 or long sleeves or pants. Tight cuffs include rib cuffs, tunnelled elastic, elasticized lace, and stretch fabric, such as spandex (**LYCRA™**) or any other fabric that contains an elastomer, that ensures the garment is held close to the body, for the foreseeable life of the product, so that there are no loose edges that can make contact with an ignition source. Tight cuffs must comply with the maximum dimensional criteria set out in Table VI.

Sleepwear for Infants Up to 7 kg

Garment Description

Sleepwear for Infants up to 7 kg: Any sleepwear garment for infants up to 7 kg. This includes: nightgowns, nightshirts, dressing gowns, robes, housecoats, robes, pyjamas, and baby-doll pyjamas.

Applicable Item

Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA

Dimensional Restrictions

Note: see Appendix I for how to measure

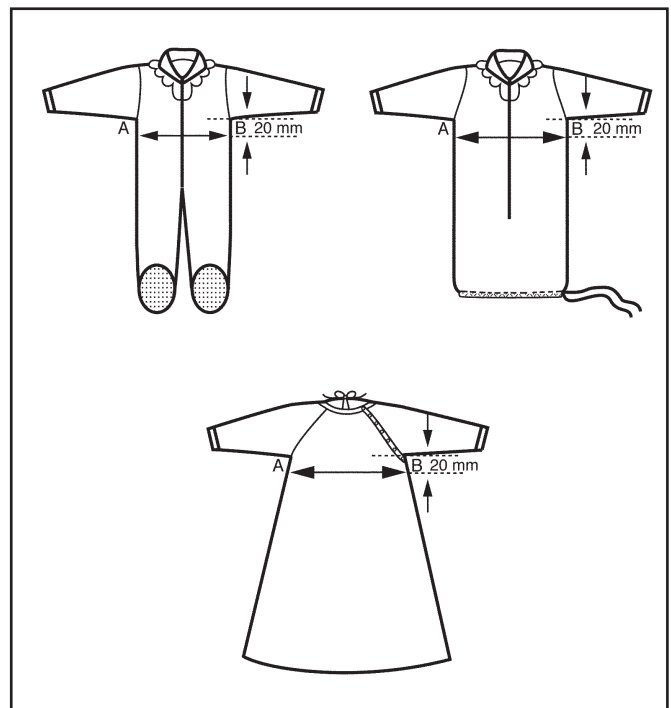
Dimensional Criteria

Chest Circumference (twice the distance from A to B): 508 mm maximum. Garments that exceed this measurement will be evaluated under the appropriate design criteria and may be subject to item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA.

Design Restrictions

There are no design restrictions.

Figure 5
Sleepwear for Infants Up to 7 kg



Sleepwear for Hospitals

Garment Description

Sleepwear for hospitals: Sleepwear designed to be used in hospitals and sold directly to hospitals.

Applicable Item

Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA

Dimensional Restrictions

There are no dimensional restrictions.

Design Restrictions

There are no design restrictions.

Nightgown and Nightshirt

Garment Description

Nightgown and nightshirt: A loose garment worn to bed, the length of which may vary. Also known as a nightie. Adding tight cuffs does not change the garment’s description as loose-fitting sleepwear.

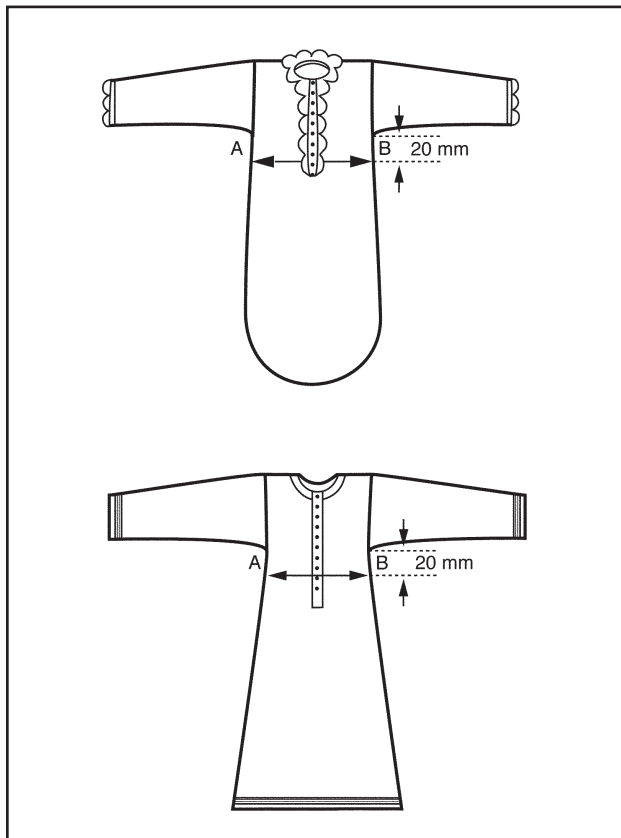
Applicable Item

Item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA and the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations

Fabrics that would comply: Laboratory testing has shown that, garments made of 100% nylon, 100% polyester, or polyester/ nylon blends are likely to comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. However, the presence of any amount of other fibres such as cotton or rayon may cause a garment to fail the flammability requirements; this includes threads, trims, appliqués, decals, etc.

Only testing can ensure that a fabric complies with the regulations.

Figure 6
Nightgown and Nightshirt



Dimensional Restrictions

Note: see Appendix I for how to measure

Dimensions for Size 14X

Chest Circumference (twice the distance from A to B): 980 mm maximum.

Design Restrictions

There are no design restrictions.

Dressing Gown, Bathrobe, Housecoat, Robe

Garment Description

Robe: A loose and flowing outer garment worn at home.

Bathrobe: An absorbent robe with or without a hood worn before and after bathing.

Dressing Gown: A robe worn especially while resting around the house.

Housecoat: A loose informal garment worn at home.

Applicable Item

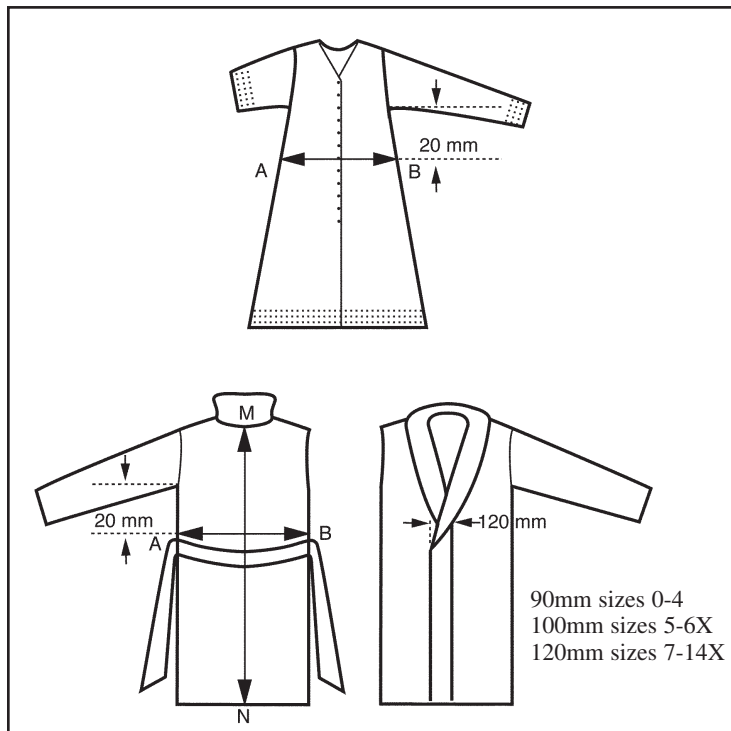
Item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA and the Children's Sleepwear Regulations

Fabrics that would comply: Laboratory testing has shown that, garments made of 100% nylon, 100% polyester, or polyester/ nylon blends are likely to comply with the Children's Sleepwear Regulations. However, the presence of any amount of other fibres such as cotton or rayon may cause a garment to fail the flammability requirements; this includes threads, trims, appliqués, decals, etc.

Only testing can ensure that a fabric complies with the regulations.

Figure 7

Dressing Gown, Bathrobe, Housecoat, Robe



Dimensional Restrictions for Dressing Gowns, Bathrobes, Housecoats, Robes

Note: see Appendix I for how to measure

Dimensions for Size 14X

Chest Circumference: (twice the distance from A to B) 980 mm maximum.

Dimensions for infants up to 7 kg

Chest Circumference: (twice the distance from A to B) 508 mm maximum. Infant dressing gowns, bathrobes, housecoats, and robes are subject to Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA. Refer to the "Test Method for Flammability of Textiles" for this testing procedure.

Design Restrictions

Health Canada recommends that any waistline belts, ties or sashes on these products be stitched firmly to the centre back. Young children are at risk of strangulation from any type of cord that can be detached from clothing.

Garments that resemble bathrobes, dressing gowns, housecoats and robes, are considered as such.

Exceptions from the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations:

- Robes promoted as beachwear or beach cover-ups that meet all the following criteria:
 - front closes the length of the garment with the help of any mechanism such as Velcro, buttons, zipper, etc.;
 - have no exterior belt; and
 - do not exceed the maximum lengths (M-N) set out in Table VII.

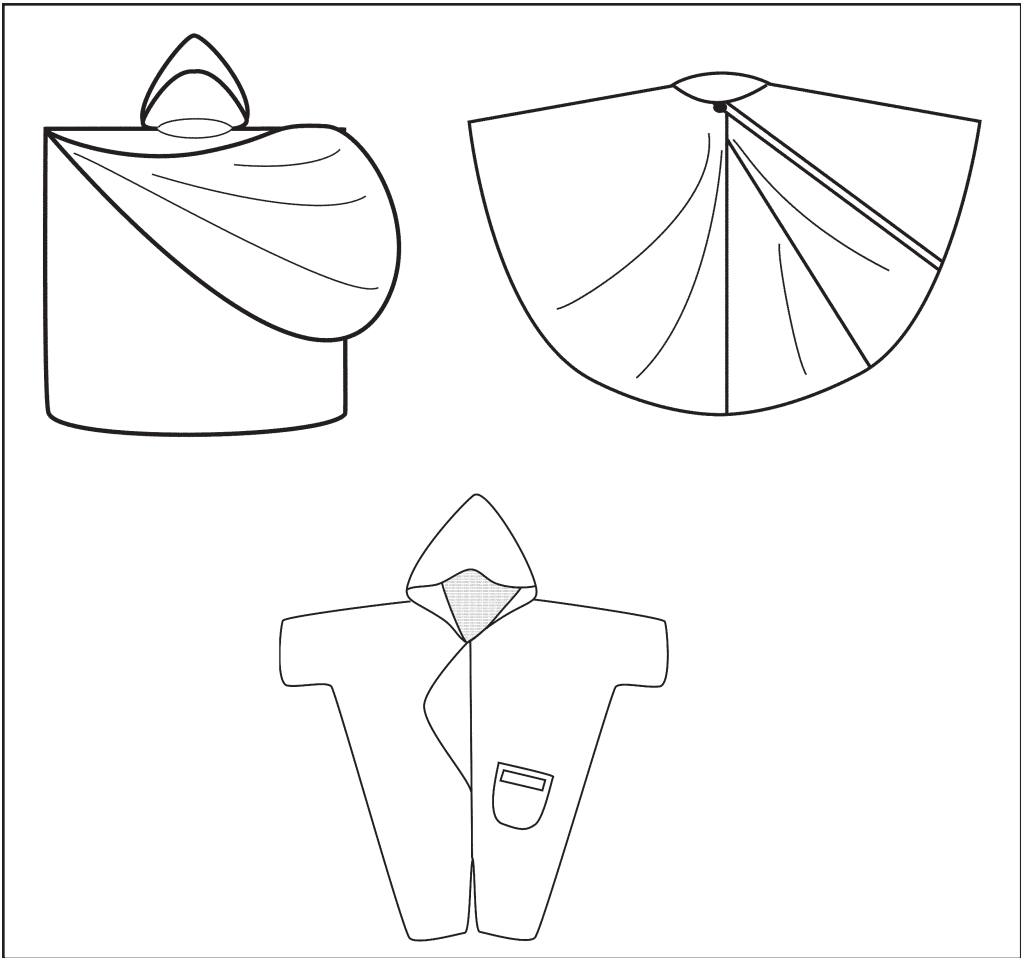
Table VII
Dimensional Criteria for the Length of a Beach Robe (mm)

Size	Length (M-N)
0 to 2	360
3 to 4	405
5 to 6X	470
7 to 10	540
12 to 14X	600

Hooded Bath Towels: Hooded bath towels are exempt from the requirements of the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Ponchos, Capes and One-piece jumpsuits: Ponchos, capes and one-piece jumpsuits made of an absorbent fabric capable of drying off a child are exempt from the requirements of the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Figure 8
Poncho, cape and one-piece jumpsuit



Tailored Pyjamas

Garment Description

Tailored Pyjamas: A loose, usually two-piece suit worn to bed. The top may resemble a shirt. The length of the sleeves and of the pants may vary. Also referred to as pyjamas.

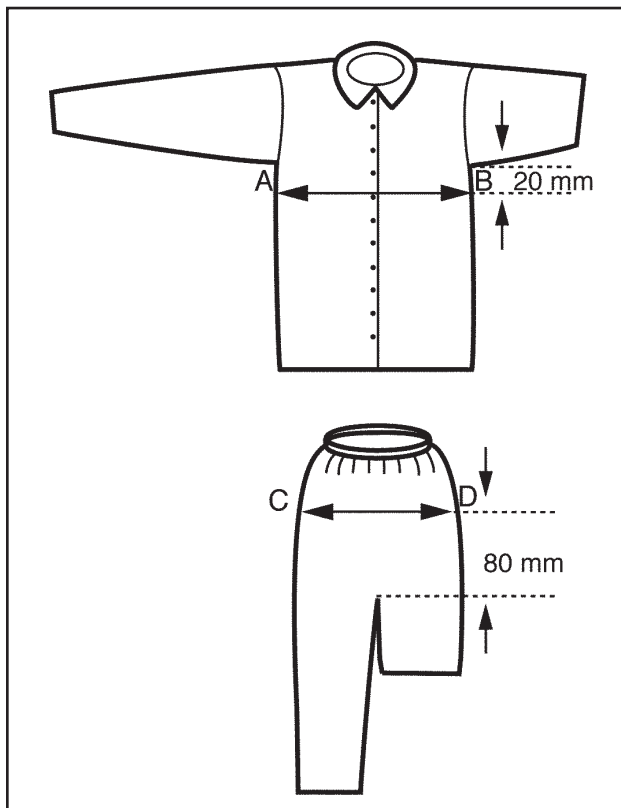
Applicable Item

Item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA and the Children's Sleepwear Regulations

Fabrics that would comply: Laboratory testing has shown that, garments made of 100% nylon, 100% polyester, or polyester/ nylon blends are likely to comply with the Children's Sleepwear Regulations. The presence of any amount of other fibres such as cotton or rayon may cause a garment to fail the flammability requirements; this includes threads, trims, appliqués, decals, etc.

Only testing can ensure that a fabric complies with the regulations.

Figure 9
Tailored Pyjamas



Dimensional Restrictions for Tailored Pyjamas

Note: see Appendix I for how to measure

Dimensions for Size 14X

Chest Circumference (twice the distance from A to B): 980 mm maximum.

Seat Circumference (twice the distance from C to D): 980 mm maximum.

Design Restrictions:

There are no design restrictions

Other Pyjama Styles

Boxer Sets: Boxer sets, such as matching boxer shorts and t-shirt, that do not meet the dimensional requirements in Tables II and III must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. Boxer shorts sold individually are not considered sleepwear, but underwear, and therefore must comply with Item 4, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA (see Appendix II).

Sleep or Lounge Pants: Sleep or lounge pants sold individually or in a set, such as matching pants and t-shirt, that do not meet the dimensional requirements in Tables II and III must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Camisoles and Sleeveless tops: Camisoles and sleeveless tops sold in a set with boxer shorts or sleep or lounge pants and that do not meet the dimensional requirements in Table IV must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Figure 10
Boxer Sets

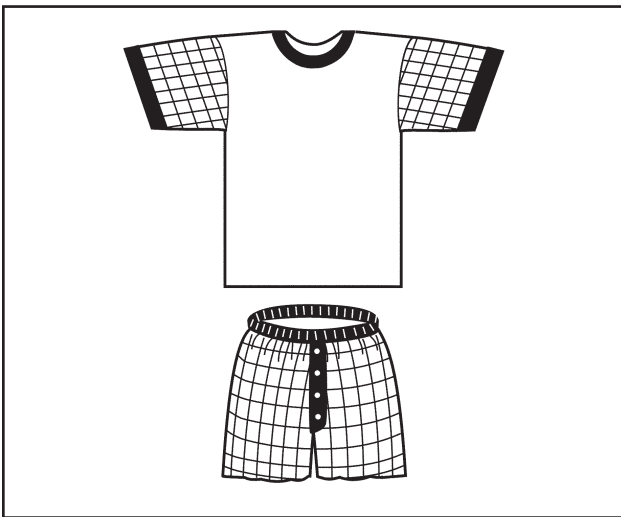
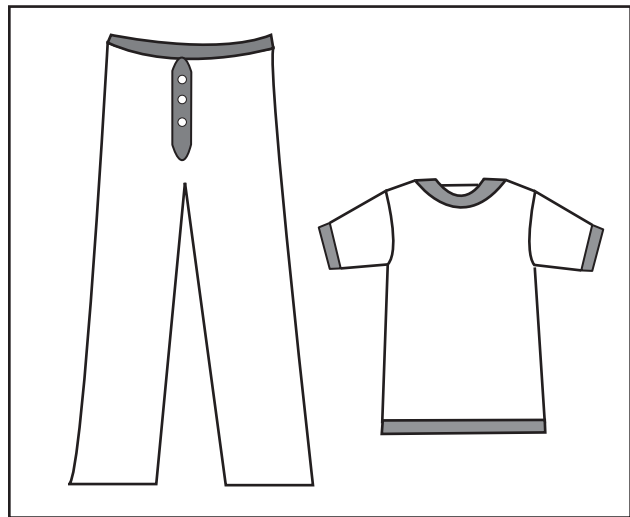


Figure 11
Lounge Sets



Children’s Sleepwear: Flammability Requirement Guidelines

Martial Arts-Style Pyjamas: The garment consists of two-pieces and the style resembles a martial arts garment. The fabric weight is usually less than 240 g/m². The garment is not sold associated with sporting goods. These garments must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Traditional Oriental-Style Pyjamas: The garment consists of two-pieces and the style is traditionally oriental. The pyjamas trousers or pants are long with an elasticized waist. The front can be closed with snap fasteners, a belt or frog closing. The top opens in front and commonly bears embroidered decorations, usually with oriental characters or motifs. The sleeves are long or short and the collar may or may not be of the mandarin style. These garments must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Figure 12
Martial Arts Style

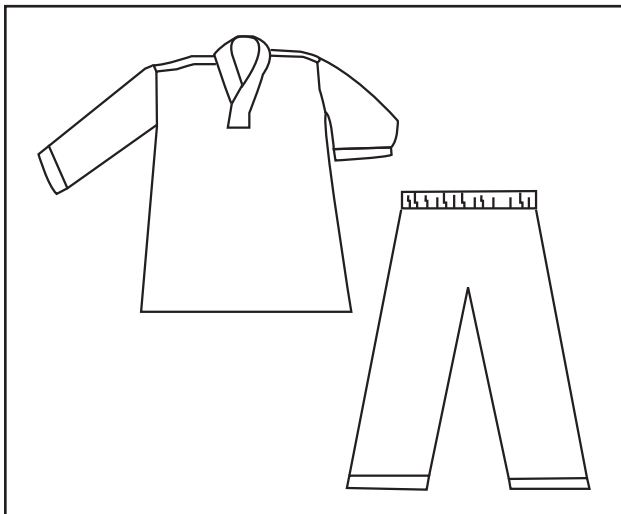
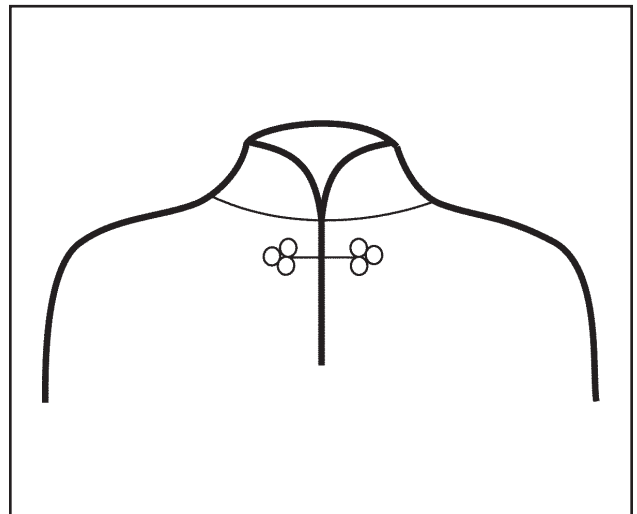


Figure 13
Mandarin Collar and Frog Closing



Baby-doll Pyjamas

Garment Description

Baby-Doll Pyjamas: A night-time garment comprising of a top and panties/short pants. The top, with or without sleeves, may extend down as far as the top of the thigh.

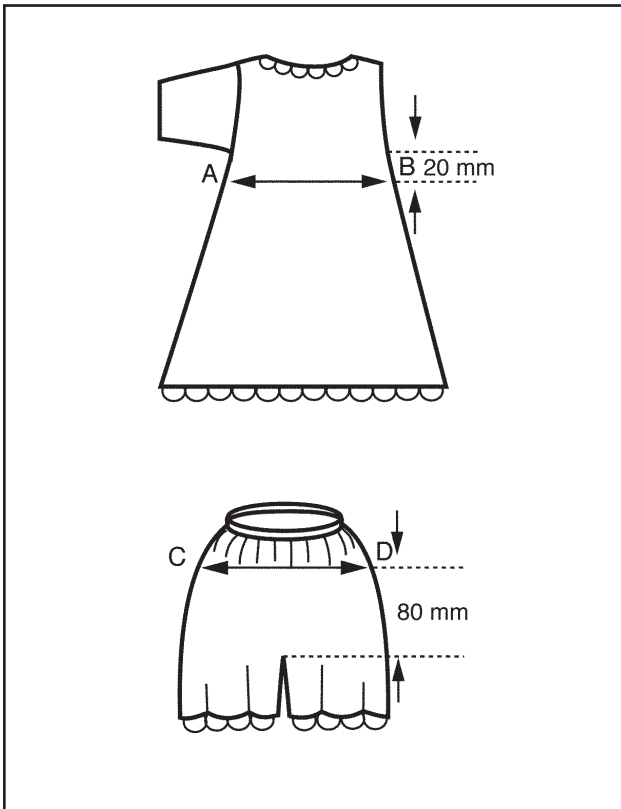
Applicable Item

Item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the HPA and the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Fabrics that would comply: Laboratory testing has shown that, garments made of 100% nylon, 100% polyester, or polyester/ nylon blends are likely to comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations. However, the presence of any amount of other fibres such as cotton or rayon may cause a garment to fail the flammability requirements; this includes threads, trims, appliques, decals, etc.

Only testing can ensure that a fabric complies with the regulations.

Figure 14
Baby-doll Pyjamas



Dimensional Restrictions for Baby-doll Pyjamas

Note: see Appendix I for how to measure

Dimensions for Size 14X

Chest Circumference (twice the distance from A to B): 980 mm maximum.

Seat Circumference (twice the distance from C to D): 980 mm maximum.

Design Restrictions:

There are no design restrictions.

B. Other Designs and Accessories

Mixed-Style Sleepwear

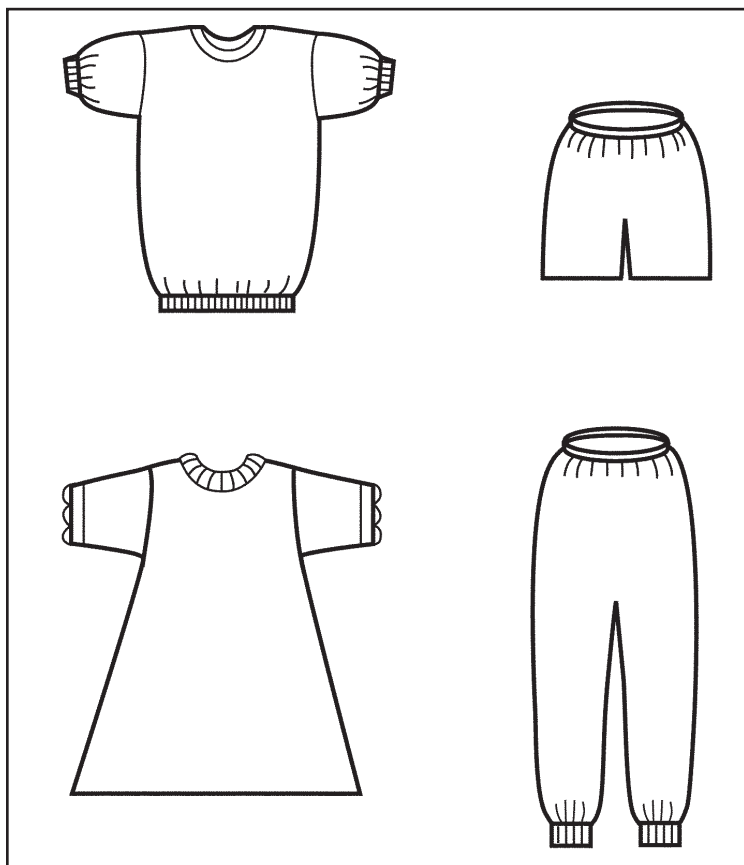
Garment Description

Mixed-Style Sleepwear: Sleepwear that consists of two or more sleepwear garments of different styles that are capable of being worn either together or separately.

Applicable Item

Each garment to which the mixed-style sleepwear consists of must be evaluated separately to determine with which requirement the particular garment must comply: the Children's Sleepwear Regulations or Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA.

Figure 15
Mixed-Style Sleepwear



Ponchos, Capes And Skirts

Garment Description

Poncho: A sleeveless garment made of a continuous piece of fabric, with an opening for the head.

Cape: A sleeveless garment that can be left open all way down in front, that fits closely at the neck and hangs loosely from the shoulders.

Skirt: A garment that hangs freely from the waist down.

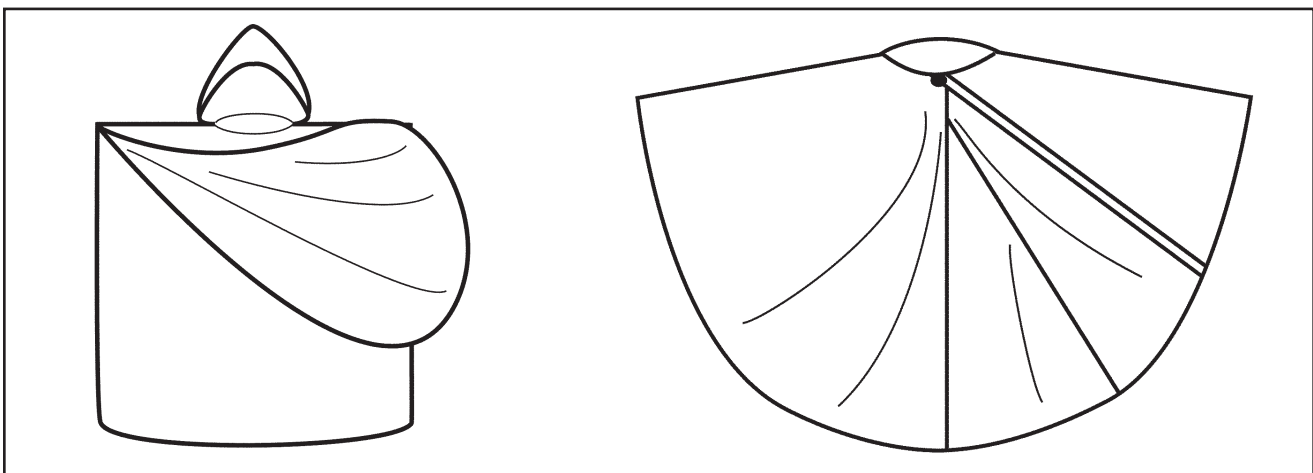
Applicable Item

Ponchos, capes or skirts that are sold with children’s sleepwear are considered to be mixed-style sleepwear if the poncho, cape, or skirt can be worn with the sleepwear (see Mixed-Style Sleepwear, **page 11**). The poncho, cape or skirt must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

When a poncho, cape or skirt is attached permanently to sleepwear or a piece of sleepwear, the sleepwear is considered to be modified sleepwear (see Modified Sleepwear, **page 11**). The sleepwear or piece of the sleepwear to which the poncho, cape or skirt has been permanently attached must comply with the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations.

Ponchos, capes or skirts that are sold as daywear are exempt from the Children’s Sleepwear Regulations, but are covered by Item 4, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA.

Figure 16
Ponchos And Capes



Night Caps and Slippers

Garment Description

Night Cap and Slippers: Any night cap or slippers sold with children's sleepwear.

Applicable Item

Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the HPA.

Special Occasion Sleepwear

Garment Description

Special Occasion Sleepwear: Sleepwear designed for special occasions including, but not limited to, Christmas or Halloween.

Applicable Item

Special occasion sleepwear must comply with the appropriate applicable item based on the style of the garment.

APPENDIX I

MEASUREMENT OF SLEEPWEAR

All measurements must be made when the fabric of the garment is smooth and fully extended but without tension and any zippers, buttons or ties are closed, buttoned or tied.

Chest circumference:

The chest circumference for tie-style garments shall be measured when the tied fronts overlap 90 mm for sizes 0 – 4, 100 mm for sizes 5 – 6 X, and 120 mm for sizes 7 – 14 X (C to D, figure 17).

Twice the distance across the closed garment 20 mm below the lowest point of the armhole seam (twice A to B, Figure 18).

Figure 17
Example of Overlap Measurement

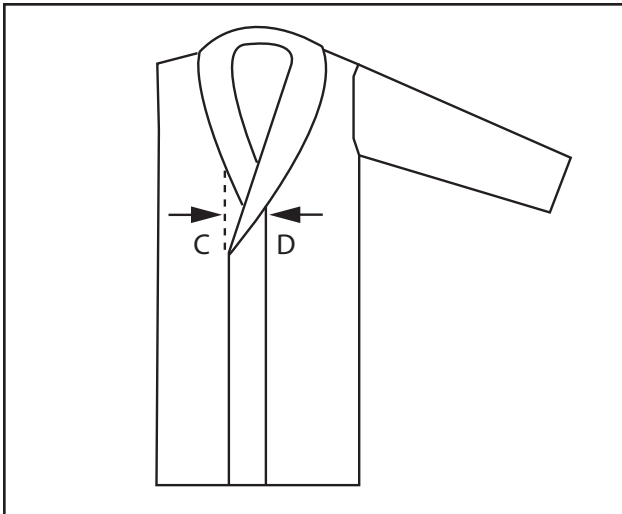
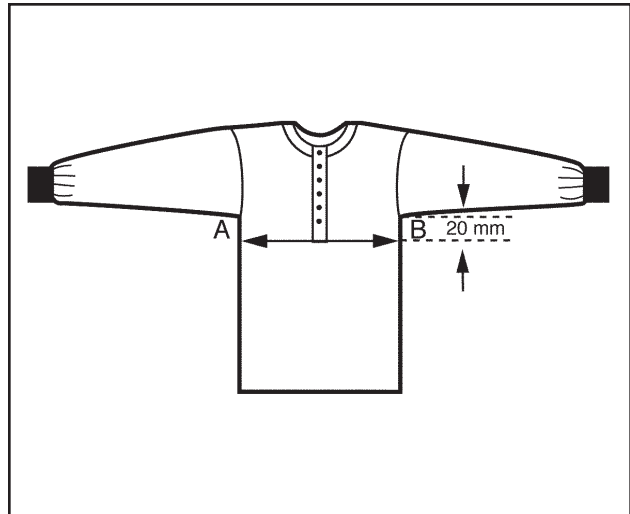


Figure 18
Example of Chest Circumference Measurement



Children's Sleepwear: Flammability Requirement Guidelines

For a garment without armhole seams, or with batwing sleeves (see Figure 19), the chest circumference is measured at a distance Y as set out in Table VIII. The distance Y is the distance from the point where the shoulder joins the collar or neck aperture to the chest.

Figure 19
Example of Batwing Sleeves or
No Armhole Seams Measurement

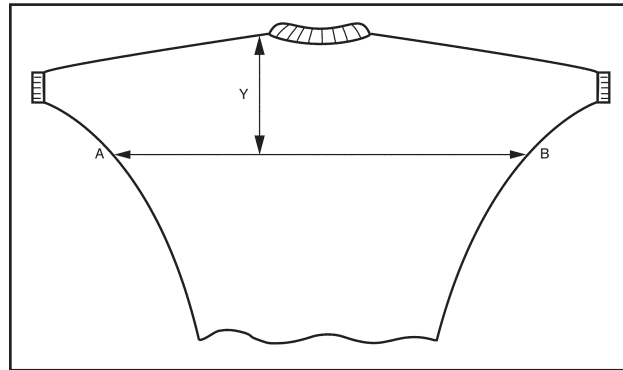


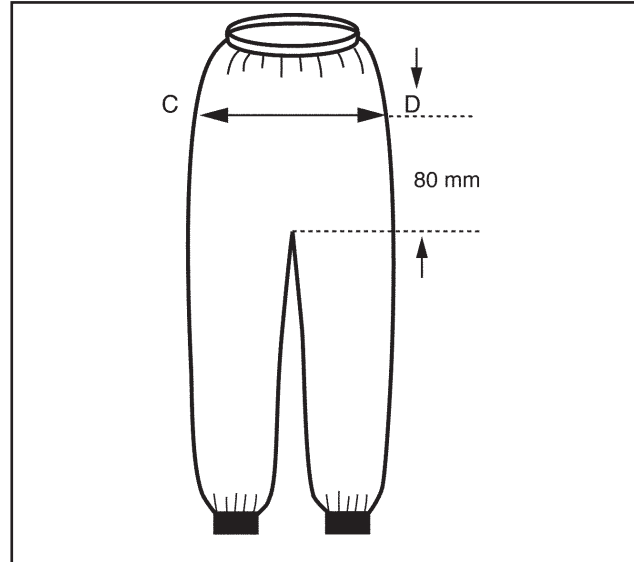
Table VIII
Maximum Distance Y (mm)

Sizes	Distances Y
0 to 2	185
3 to 4	195
5 to 6X	210
7 to 10	225
12 to 14X	245

Seat circumference:

Twice the distance across the front of the garment at a distance of 80 mm above the intersection of the crotch seams (twice C to D, Figure 20).

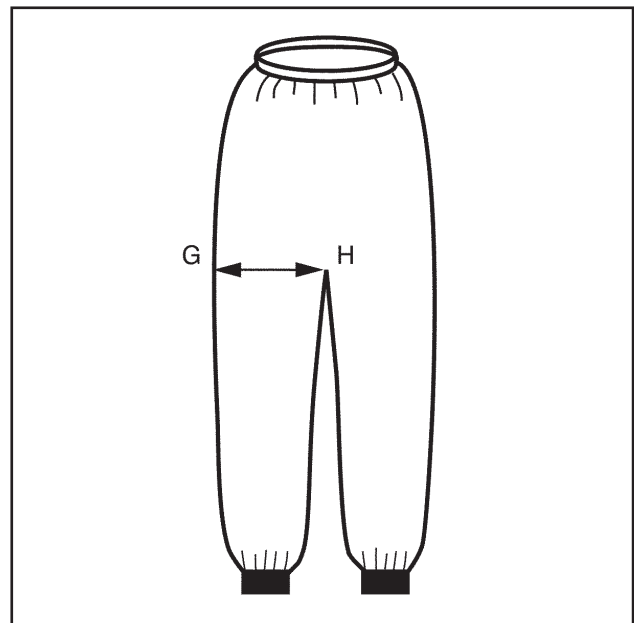
Figure 20
Example of Seat Circumference Measurement



Thigh circumference:

Twice the distance across the leg of the garment at the highest point of the leg, level with the crotch (twice G to H, Figure 21).

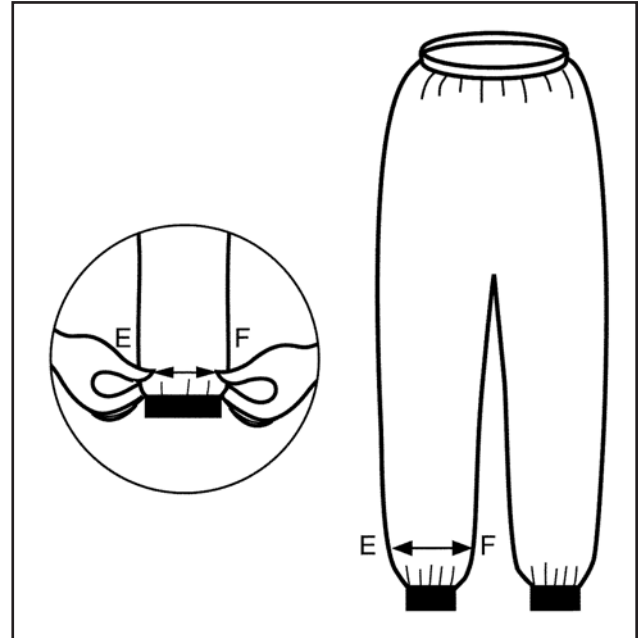
Figure 21
Example of Thigh Circumference Measurement



Ankle circumference:

Twice the distance across the bottom of the leg (twice E to F, Figure 22). If the sleepwear pants have a rib cuff, the measurement is made where the leg is joined to the rib cuff, with the cuff stretched to permit a full measurement of the ankle circumference.

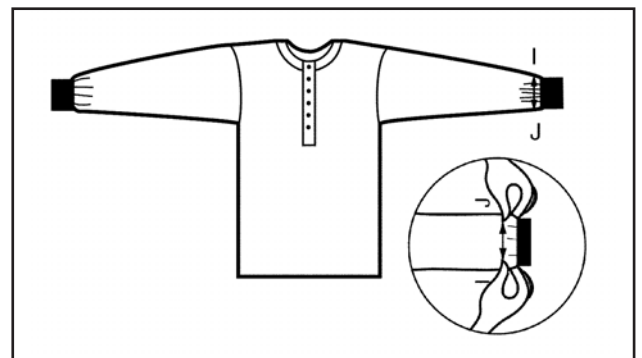
Figure 22
Example of Ankle Circumference Measurement



Wrist circumference:

Twice the distance across the bottom of the sleeve (twice I to J, Figure 23). If the sleeves have a rib cuff, the measurement is made where the sleeve is joined to the rib cuff, with the cuff stretched to permit a full measurement of the wrist circumference.

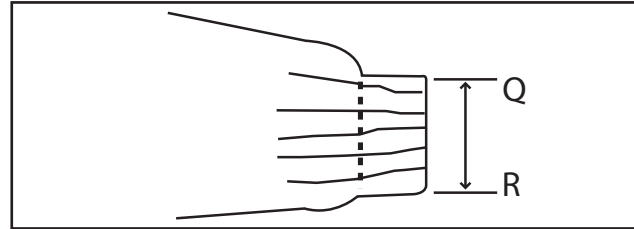
Figure 23
Example of Wrist Circumference Measurement



Cuff circumference:

Twice the distance across the inner diameter of the cuff (twice Q to R, figure 24). The cuff is not stretched.

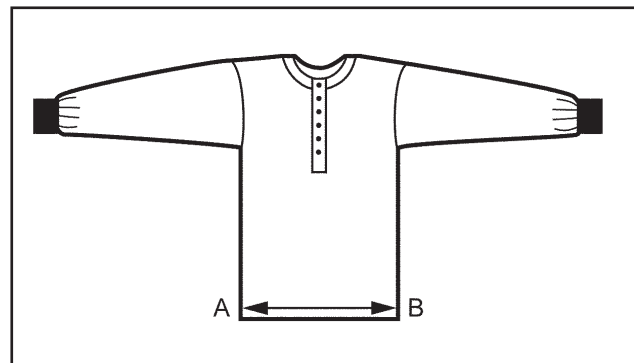
Figure 24
Example of Cuff Circumference Measurement



Waist circumference:

Twice the distance across the bottom of the top (twice A¹ to B¹, Figure 25). If the bottom of the top has a rib cuff, the measurement is made where the bottom of the top is joined to the rib cuff, with the cuff stretched to permit a full measurement of the waist circumference.

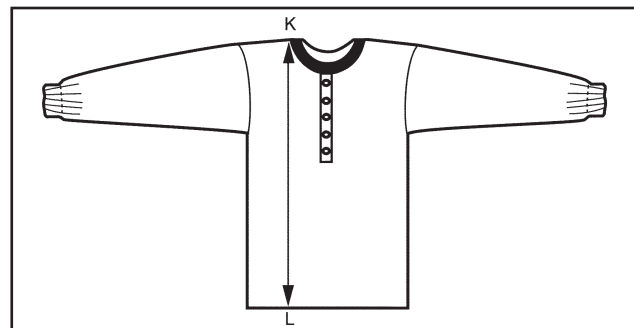
Figure 25
Example of Waist Circumference Measurement



Length of the top (polo pyjamas):

The distance (K to L, Figure 26) from the point where the shoulder joins the collar or neck aperture to the bottom edge of the garment. The length of the garment is the same all the way around with no curved hem.

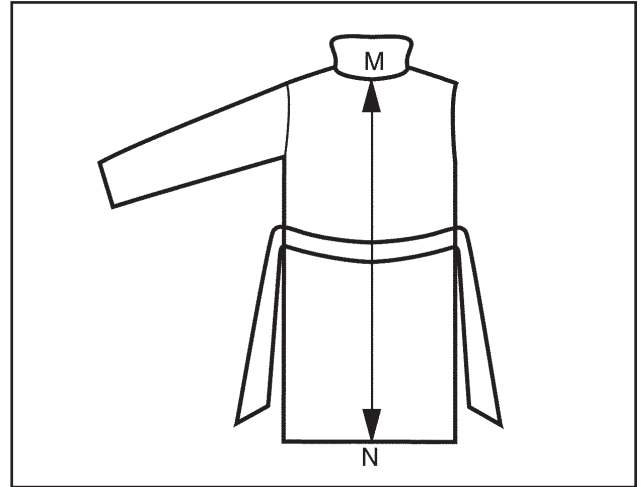
Figure 26
Example of Length of the Top Measurement



Length of the garment (bathrobe):

The distance (M to N, Figure 27) from the centre back at the point where the collar is attached to the body, to the bottom edge of the garment.

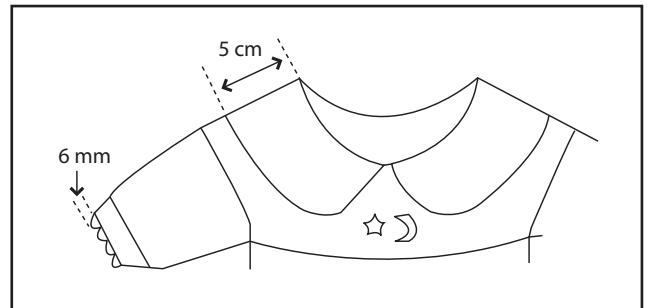
Figure 27
Example of Length of the Garment Measurement



Loose edges

The distance from the point of attachment to the outer surface of the garment (Figure 28).

Figure 28
Example of Loose Edge Measurement

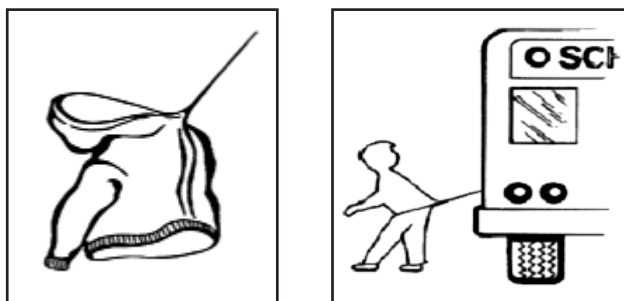


APPENDIX II ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING CHILDREN`S CLOTHING

Drawstrings

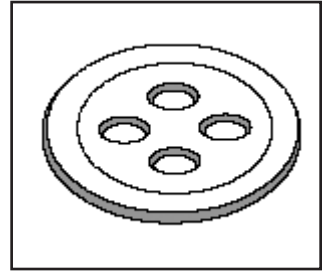
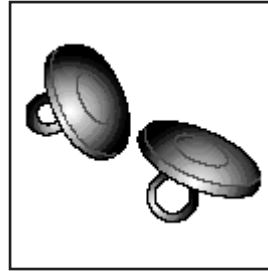
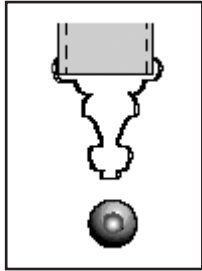
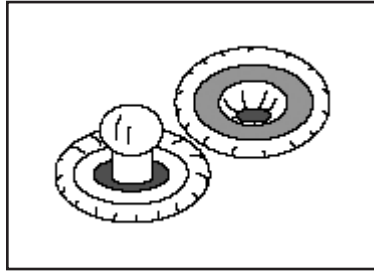
Drawstrings on children`s clothing including snowsuits, jackets and sweatshirts can become caught on playground equipment, fences or other objects and result in strangulation, or in the case of a vehicle, the child being dragged. Check all children`s clothing for loose drawstrings.

- Health Canada recommends that no drawstrings be added to the head and neck area of children`s clothing.
- At the bottom of children`s clothing, either remove the drawstrings completely or, with the garment fully stretched, trim the exposed length to 7.5 cm.
- Ensure the end of the drawstring is free of knots, loops or toggles, which can also become caught.
- To keep it from slipping through its channel, make sure the drawstring is tacked to the garment.



Small Parts

Small objects in a child's environment present choking, ingestion, and inhalation hazards. Clothing to be used by a child less than three years of age should not have small or separable hard components, or small parts that detach during reasonable foreseeable use of the garment. Small parts include but are not limited to buttons, snaps, decals, male part of velcro strips or bells.



Lead and PVCs

Health Canada legislation and policies exist concerning lead and PVCs. Please ensure that components on any garment or accessory comply with these requirements. Contact your local Product Safety Office for more information.

APPENDIX III

TEXTILE LEGISLATION

Item 4, Part I of Schedule I to the *Hazardous Products Act*:

“Products that are made in whole or in part of textile fibres, other than products included in items 5 and 13 of this Part and items 14, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31.1, 32, 40 and 46 of Part II of this Schedule, and that, when tested in accordance with the Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 entitled *Textile Test Methods – Flame Resistance – 45° Angle Test – One Second Flame Impingement*, as amended from time to time, have a time of flame spread of either of the following

- (a) 3.5 seconds or less, if the product does not have a raised fibre surface; or
- (b) 4 seconds or less, if the product has a raised fibre surface and exhibits ignition or fusion of its base fibres.”

Item 5, Part I of Schedule I to the *Hazardous Products Act*:

“Children’s sleepwear – other than products included in item 40 of Part II of this Schedule – in sizes up to and including size 14X that, when tested in accordance with the Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 entitled *Textile Test Methods – Flame Resistance – 45° Angle Test – One Second Flame Impingement*, as amended from time to time, have a time of flame spread of 7 seconds or less.”

Children’s sleepwear that must comply with Item 5 of Part I are exempted by Item 40 of Part II. They consist of the following:

- sleepwear designed for hospital use,
- sleepwear for infants weighing up to 7 kg,
- polo pyjamas and
- sleepers.

Item 13, Part I of Schedule I to the *Hazardous Products Act*:

“Bedding, except mattresses, that is made in whole or in part of textile fibres and that, when tested in accordance with the Canadian General Standards Board standard CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 entitled *Textile Test Methods – Flame Resistance – 45° Angle Test – One Second Flame Impingement*, as amended from time to time, has a time of flame spread of 7 seconds or less, if the bedding either

- (a) does not have a raised fibre surface; or
- (b) has a raised fibre surface and exhibits ignition or fusion of its base fibres.”

Item 40, Part II of Schedule I to the *Hazardous Products Act* and the *Hazardous Products (Children's Sleepwear) Regulations*:

“Children's nightgowns, nightshirts, dressing gowns, bathrobes, housecoats, robes, pyjamas and baby-doll pyjamas in sizes up to and including 14X other than

- (a) those designed for hospital use;
- (b) those designed for infants up to 7 kg;
- (c) polo pyjamas; and
- (d) sleepers.”

The garments cited in Item 40 of Part II must comply with the stringent flame resistance requirements defined in the *Hazardous Product (Children's Sleepwear) Regulations*. The Canadian test is based on current American criteria and testing methods (DOC FF 5-74, Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: sizes 7 through 14, U.S. Code of Federal Regulations).

***Textile Labelling Act* and *Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations*:**

The purpose of the *Textile Labelling Act* and the *Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations* is to:

- protect consumers against mis-representation in the labelling and advertising of textile fibre products;
- enable consumers to choose textiles on the basis of fibre content.

The *Act* prohibits a dealer from selling, importing into Canada or advertising consumer textile articles unless they are labelled with fibre content and dealer identification in accordance with the *Act* and *Regulations*.

The *Textile Labelling Act* is administered by Industry Canada.

Upholstered Stuffed Articles:

In the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, all fillings or stuffing are regulated. Manufacturers of upholstered and stuffed articles whose goods are destined for sale in these provinces should contact the respective provincial government.

APPENDIX IV FLAME RETARDANTS

Flame retardants are not necessary in order for a garment to meet the flammability requirements for children’s sleepwear. Compliance can be achieved through proper design following these Guidelines and testing.

Item 4 to the *Hazardous Products (Children’s Sleepwear) Regulations*

“Every product treated with a flame retardant shall have a label that is permanently affixed to the product and that displays in a clear and legible manner

- (a) the words “flame retardant” and “ignifugeant”; and
- (b) instructions in English and in French for the care of the product, particularly cleaning procedures, to ensure that the product is not exposed to agents or treatments that could reduce the flame resistance of the product.”

Item 6 to the *Hazardous Products (Children’s Sleepwear) Regulations*

“No product treated with a flame retardant, no component extracted or broken down from the treated product, nor any flame retardant used to treat the product shall cause

- (a) acute lethality (death) as a result of oral exposure to a dose of 500 mg/kg body weight or less or as a result of dermal exposure to a dose of 1000 mg/kg body weight or less when tested for acute oral toxicity or acute dermal toxicity in accordance with section 1 or 2, respectively, of Schedule II;
- (b) an effect graded at a mean greater than 1 for erythema formation (redness) or for edema formation (swelling) measured at any specified time points when tested for dermal irritation in accordance with section 3 of Schedule II;
- (c) a response in greater than 15% of the test animals when using the Draize Test or the Buehler Test or in greater than 30% of the test animals when using one of the five other tests specified in OECD Test Guideline No. 406—tests in which an adjuvant is incorporated—when tested for dermal sensitisation in accordance with section 4 of Schedule II;
- (d) gene mutation or chromosomal aberration when tested for mutagenicity in accordance with section 5 of Schedule II; or
- (e) tumors when tested for tumorigenicity according to section 6 of Schedule II.”

Flame retardants must comply with the following toxicity tests as cited in the Children's Sleepwear Regulations:

TOXICITY TEST

1. Acute oral toxicity shall be assessed in accordance with OECD Test Guideline No. 401, "Acute Oral Toxicity", published May 12, 1981 in the OECD Standard entitled OECD Guidelines for Testing of Chemicals.
2. Acute dermal toxicity shall be assessed in accordance with OECD Test Guideline No. 402, "Acute Dermal Toxicity", published May 12, 1981 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1.
3. Dermal irritation shall be assessed in accordance with OECD Test Guideline No. 404, "Acute Dermal Irritation/ Corrosion", published May 12, 1981 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1.
4. Dermal sensitisation shall be assessed in accordance with OECD Test Guideline No. 406, "Skin Sensitisation", published May 12, 1981 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1.
5. Mutagenicity shall be assessed in accordance with the "OECD Guidelines on Genetic Toxicology Testing and Guidance on the Selection and Application of Assays", published May 15, 1986 by OECD and the third level of concern (LOC III) of the federal "Guidelines on the Use of Mutagenicity Tests in the Toxicological Evaluation of Chemicals", published by Health and Welfare Canada and Environment Canada in 1986, which includes the following tests:
 - (a) To test in vitro gene mutation:
 - (i) OECD Test Guideline No. 471, "Genetic Toxicology: Salmonella typhimurium, Reverse Mutation Assay", published May 26, 1983 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1,
 - (ii) OECD Test Guideline No. 476, "Genetic Toxicology: In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Tests", published April 4, 1984 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1,
or
 - (iii) OECD Test Guideline No. 480, "Genetic Toxicology: Saccharomyces cerevisiae Gene Mutation Assay", adopted by OECD October 23, 1986.
 - (b) To test in vitro mammalian chromosomal aberrations with the exclusion of sister chromatid exchange and micronuclei: OECD Test Guideline No. 473, "Genetic Toxicology: In vitro Mammalian Cytogenetic Test", published May 26, 1983 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1.

- (c) To test in vivo mammalian chromosomal aberrations excluding sister chromatid exchange:
- (i) OECD Test Guideline No. 474, “Genetic Toxicology: Micronucleus Test”, published May 26, 1983 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1, or
 - (ii) OECD Test Guideline No. 475, “Genetic Toxicology: In Vivo Mammalian Bone Marrow Cytogenetic Test — Chromosomal Analysis”, published April 4, 1984 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1.
- (d) To test in vivo mammalian gene mutation or other indicator tests in a second somatic tissue or species:
- (i) Test as specified by J. W. Allen, C. F. Shuler, R. W. Mendes and S. A. Latt in the scientific paper entitled “A simplified technique for in vivo analysis of sister chromatid exchanges using 5-Bromodeoxyuridine tablets”, published in the Journal of Cytogenetics and Cell Genetics, Vol.18, 1977, pp. 231-237, or
 - (ii) Test as specified by J. C. Mirsalis and B. E. Butterworth in the scientific paper entitled “Detection of unscheduled DNA synthesis in hepatocytes isolated from rats treated with genotoxic agents: An in vivo-in vitro assay for potential carcinogens and mutagens”, published in Carcinogenesis, Vol. 1, July 1980, pp. 621-625.
6. Tumorigenicity by the oral route shall be assessed in accordance with OECD Test Guideline No. 451, “Carcinogenicity Studies”, published May 12, 1981 in the OECD Standard referred to in section 1.

REFERENCES

CAN/CGSB-49.50-94 *Children's Canada Standard Sizes 2 to 6X One-Piece Sleepers, Regular Range – Dimensions*

CAN/CGSB-49.18-93 *Canada Standard Children's Sizes 2 to 6X, Girls' Sizes 7 to 16 and Boys' Sizes 7 to 20 Pajamas and Polo Pajamas, Regular Range – Dimensions*

CAN2-49.26-M79 *T-Shirts and Polo-Shirts, Knitted, Outerwear, Little Boys' and Boys', Regular Range – Dimensions*

CAN/CGSB-49.6-M78 *Supplement No. 1 to CAN/CGSB-49.6-M78 Application of the Canada Standard System for the Sizing of Girls' and Boys' Apparel*

CAN/CGSB-49.44-93 *Canada Standard Children's Sizes 2 to 6X, Girls' Sizes 7 to 16 and Boys' Sizes 7 to 20 Housecoats and Robes, Regular Range-Dimensions*

CGSB Standard 2-GP-115M, *Standard for Detergent, Laundry, Powder, Built*, January 1979

Method CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 entitled *Textile Test Methods – Flame Resistance – 45° Angle Test – One Second Flame Impingement*, as amended from time to time, a standard of the Canadian General Standards Board.

The National Standard of Canada CAN2-4.2-M77, Method 30.3, Procedure for the Removal of Flame Retardant Treatments from Textile Products, May 1980

The National Standard of Canada CAN2-4.2-M77, sections 4.1 and 6 of Method 58 *Colour Fastness and Dimensional Change in Domestic Laundering of Textiles*, December 1984

The National Standard of Canada CAN2-4.2-M77, 4.2 and 7.5 of Method 58, *Colour Fastness and Dimensional Change in Domestic Laundering of Textiles*, December 1984

1616.5(a) and (b) and subparagraphs 1616.5(c)(1) to (3) of Standard FF5-74 of the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, *Standard for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear: Sizes 7 through 14*, dated January 1, 1985 and published in the *Code of Federal Regulations Part 1000 to end*.

PRODUCT SAFETY LABORATORY TEST METHODS

Test Method for the Flammability of Textiles (item 5)

CAN/CGSB 4.2 NO. 27.5-94 entitled *Textile Test Methods – Flame Resistance – 45° Angle Test – One Second Flame Impingement*, as amended from time to time, a standard of the Canadian General Standards Board.

A copy of the most current version of the CGSB standard is available from www.pwgsc.gc.ca/cgsb/pubs/index-e.html

Further guidance on the test method is available at www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/prod-test-essai/_method-inflammab/index-eng.php

Test Method for the Flammability of Children's Sleepwear (item 40)

www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/prod-test-essai/_method-inflammab/f-17-eng.php

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Winnipeg, MB	(204) 983-5490	Mb_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
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Moncton, NB	(506) 851-6638	Atlantic_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca
St. John’s, NFLD	(709) 772-4050	Atlantic_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Consumer Product Safety Homepage

www.healthcanada.gc.ca/cps

Children’s Sleepwear: Flammability Requirement Guidelines

www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/pubs/indust/sleepwear-vetements_nuit/index-eng.php

Hazardous Products Act

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/H-3/index.html>

Hazardous Products (Children’s Sleepwear) Regulations

<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/H-3/SOR-87-443/index.html>

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