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**LOG OF TELEPHONE CALL**  
**DIRECTORATE FOR ENGINEERING SCIENCES**  
**MECHANICAL & TEXTILE DIVISION**

**SUBJECT:** Technical changes to Children's Sleepwear Standards

**DATE OF CALL:** August 14, 1997

**LOG ENTRY SOURCE:** Margaret Neily, ESME

**COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE:** Margaret Neily, ESME, Pat Fairall and Marilyn Borsari, CRM, and Carolyn Meiers, ESHF.

**NON-COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE:** Allison Wolf, AAMA, and members of the AAMA Sleepwear Task Force--Phil Wakelyn, Elizabeth Sadoris, Terri Gianangelo, Joe Tucker, Sara Betts, Jerry Cambell, David Buse and Steve Loftin.

**SUMMARY OF CONVERSATION:** The CPSC staff had identified four "technical changes" to the Children's Sleepwear Flammability Standards that could, to some degree, address various manufacturing difficulties identified by industry members as well as clarify measurement locations for complying garments. The staff requested input regarding the practicality and usefulness of these possible changes. Members of the Task Force, representing major market segment leaders, provided comments on each possible change as summarized below in *italics*.

Task Group designers also provided the attached recommendations for related changes that represent the best (closest fitting, functional sleepwear garment) that can be made with current interlock knits. The costs of other approaches to meeting the current dimensional requirements, e.g. additional manufacturing steps, fabric changes, garment washing, etc., become significant factors restricting or potentially eliminating lower end product lines.

1. **Upper arm measurement**--measure as described in the CPSC enforcement letter of 12/9/96.

*This is the single most troublesome dimension in the amended standard, even with measurement points specified in the enforcement letter. The upper arm dimensions are too small, unworkable, and leave no room in the sleeve. This produces problems in making the cap of the sleeve that fits in the armhole properly and tapering the armhole to the tight arm. Some garments have been made with an additional 1 and 1 1/2 inch in the upper arm and are still tight. One manufacturer's "stay" garments have approximately these later dimensions. The group felt strongly that adding 2 inches to the upper arm dimension in all sizes would allow a reasonable fit in the sleeve.*

2. **Thigh measurement**--measure 1 inch down the inseam from the bottom of the crotch.

The Task Force members suggested this measurement be taken 1 1/2 inches down from the bottom of the crotch because of the changing dimension of the pant in this area. This lower measuring point would help with getting the correct stride in the pant.

3. **Seat measurement**--measure just above curve in crotch seam--     inches above the bottom of the crotch. This distance could be specified for appropriate size groups to facilitate compliance; e.g. 3 inches above the bottom of the crotch for sizes 4 to 7.

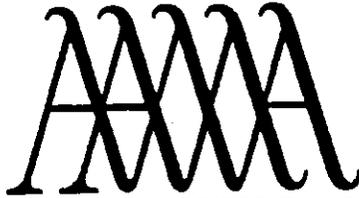
All the Task Force members recommended that this single measurement be taken 4 inches above the bottom of the crotch in all sizes for simplicity and because it does not interfere with fit. Some manufacturers indicated that their actual measurements of the top of the curve in the crotch seam vary from small to larger sizes.

4. **Sweep measurement on a two-piece garment**--if it would be useful or produce a more functional garment, the "hourglass" silhouette currently specified for one-piece garments could be allowed. Sweep (bottom of the top garment) could be as large as the specified seat dimension, and the narrowest part of the top between the sweep and the chest measurement could equal the specified waist dimension.

The Task Force members indicated that producing the hourglass silhouette would require additional costs for cutting and adding side seams. Currently they use tube knits with no side seams. They expect quality control problems in producing consistent right and left seams (cutting and sewing).

From their experience, the sweep dimension (equal to the waist) is not a problem in smaller sizes. In larger sizes, children have trouble getting the top over their shoulders and keeping the sweep down on their hips. In this case, the sweep equal to the chest measurement would be better than the current requirement.

Attachment



AMERICAN APPAREL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

August 13, 1997

TO: Margaret Niely

FR: Allison Wolf

RE: New Recommendations on Sleepwear

Margaret – I thought this would be useful for you for the call...

- **Upper arm** should be measured 2" down the sleeve seam from the armhole on infant and toddler sizes up to 4T
- **Upper arm** should be measured 3" down the sleeve seam from the armhole on all sizes from 4 – 14
- **Upper arm** measurement must be at least 2" larger than currently permitted by the CPSC. In all sizes
- **Thigh** should be measured 1 ½" down the inseam from the crotch seam for all sizes
- **Seat** should be measured 4" above the crotch on all sizes
- **Chest** should be measured 1" below the armhole on all sizes
- **Sweep** should be defined as the bottom of the top piece of the garment
- **Sweep** measurement should be equivalent to the **chest**, not the waist measurement
- **Waist** should be defined as the top of the bottom piece of the garment and should not be considered in measurements for the top.