

Director for Compliance will approve the alternate laundering procedure.

(g) Commission testing for compliance. (1) For the purpose of determining compliance with the standard, the Commission will rely on testing employing the laundering procedure now prescribed by section 1616.5(c)(4)(ii) of the standard. (15 U.S.C. 1193, 1194; 15 U.S.C. 2079(b))

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Dated: March 8, 1999.

**Sadye E. Dunn,**

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

#### List of Relevant Documents

1. American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, "Appearance of Durable Press Fabrics After Repeated Home Launderings," AATCC Test Method 124-1969. AATCC Technical Manual, Vol. 46, 1970.
2. American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, "Appearance of Fabrics After Repeated Home Laundering," AATCC Test Method 124-1996. AATCC Technical Manual, Vol. 73, 1997.
3. Briefing memorandum from Margaret Neily, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, to the Commission, "Proposed Amendments to Flammable Fabrics Act Standards to Replace Obsolete Standard Detergent and Update Laundering Procedures Required for Tests," \_\_\_, 1998.
4. Memorandum from Gail Stafford, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Amending the Laundering Provisions of the CPSC Flammability Regulations," August 18, 1998.
5. Memorandum from Gail Stafford, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Textile Laundering Standards," August 18, 1998.
6. Memorandum from Gail Stafford and Shing-Bong Chen, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Detergent Comparison Tests," August 19, 1998.
7. Log of Meeting on January 21, 1998 concerning Flammability Test of Pyrovatex-treated Flame Resistant Fabrics.
8. Memorandum from Terrance R. Karels, Directorate for Economic Analysis, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Amendments to FFA Standards," August 10, 1998.
9. Memorandum from Margaret Neily, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, to the Commission, "Briefing Package Supplement: Laundering/Detergent Update for Flammable Fabrics Act Standards—The Soap and Detergent Association (SDA) Laundering Procedures," January 11, 1999.
10. Memorandum from Gail Stafford, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Soap and Detergent Association Proposed Laundering Procedure," December 23, 1998.
11. Letter from Jenan Al-Atrash, Director, Human Health & Safety, The Soap and Detergent Association, to Margaret Neily, Technical Program Coordinator, Office of the

Executive Director, including SDA Recommended Wash Conditions for CFR 1615.4, September 15, 1998.

12. Letter from Jenan Al-Atrash, Director, Human Health & Safety, The Soap and Detergent Association, to Margaret Neily, Technical Program Coordinator, Office of the Executive Director, follow-up comments to September 15, 1998, letter, November 12, 1998.

13. Memorandum from Margaret L. Neily, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, to the Commission, "Laundering/Detergent Updates—FR notice supplements," February 19, 1999.

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## CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

### 16 CFR Parts 1630 and 1631

#### Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs; Standard for the Surface Flammability of Small Carpets and Rugs

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed amendments.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission proposes to amend the flammability standards for carpets and rugs and for small carpets and rugs by revising the laundering procedure specified in those standards. The laundering procedures help assure that any fire retardant treatment used on carpets or on fibers used in the manufacture of carpets will not be removed or degraded by cleaning, thereby creating a flammability hazard. The Commission is proposing these amendments because the detergent specified by the existing laundering procedure is no longer available and the operating characteristics of the washing and drying machines required by that procedure are no longer representative of machines now used for home laundering.

**DATES:** Written comments concerning the proposed amendments must be received by the Office of the Secretary not later than June 1, 1999.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be captioned "Carpet and Rug Standards, Laundering Procedures" and mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207, or delivered to that office, room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland. Comments may also be filed by telefacsimile to (301) 504-0127 or by email to [cpsc-os@cpsc.gov](mailto:cpsc-os@cpsc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Margaret Neily, Project Manager,

Directorate for Engineering Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone (301) 504-0508, extension 1293.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### A. Background

The Flammable Fabrics Act ("FFA") (15 U.S.C. 1191 *et seq.*) authorizes issuance and amendment of flammability standards and regulations to protect the public from unreasonable risks of death, injury, and property damage from fire associated with products of interior furnishing made from fabric and related materials.

In 1970, the Secretary of Commerce issued two flammability standards for carpets and rugs to protect the public from risks of deaths, injuries, and economic losses associated with ignition of carpets and rugs by small ignition sources. The Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs, now codified at 16 CFR Part 1630, is applicable to carpets and rugs with a surface area greater than 24 square feet and one dimension longer than six feet. The Standard for the Surface Flammability of Small Carpets and Rugs, now codified at 16 CFR Part 1631, is applicable to carpets and rugs which have an area of 24 square feet or less, and no dimension longer than six feet.

Both standards prescribe a test which involves exposing specimens from a carpet or rug to a standard ignition source. Eight specimens, each measuring nine inches by nine inches, are taken from the product to be tested. A specimen passes the test in the standards if charring does not extend more than three inches in any direction from the ignition source. The flammability standard for large carpets and rugs requires that seven of the eight specimens taken from a carpet or rug must pass the test. See 16 CFR 1630.3.

The standard for small carpets and rugs requires that seven of eight specimens taken from a carpet or rug must pass the test, or that the product must be permanently labeled indicating that it fails the flammability standard. See 16 CFR 1631.3, 1631.5(a) and 1631.34.

In 1973, authority to issue and amend flammability standards under the FFA was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Consumer Product Safety Commission by section 30(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2079(b)).

##### B. Amending the Flammability Standards

As discussed below, laundering procedures are required by the standards to help assure that any fire-

retardant chemicals used in the production of carpets or rugs will not be removed or degraded by repeated cleaning and create a flammability hazard. However, the current procedures are out of date in several respects, and the Commission therefore proposes to change them.

1. Current Procedures

The carpet flammability standards describe the apparatus and procedure to be used to test carpets and rugs for compliance with the standards. See 16 CFR 1630.4 and 1631.4.

At the time the carpet standards were issued, some carpets and rugs were treated with fire retardants or made from fibers that were treated with fire retardants. The standards address the possibility that any fire-retardant treatment used on carpets or rugs or on fibers used in the production of carpets or rugs might be progressively reduced by cleaning. Section 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) of the standard for large carpets and rugs and section 1631.4(b)(1)(ii) of the standard for small carpets and rugs require that specimens of a carpet or rug that has a fire-retardant treatment or that is made from fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment shall be tested after they have been washed and dried 10 times in accordance with a specified laundering procedure, or "such number of times under such other washing and drying procedures as shall have been

found to be equivalent by the Consumer Product Safety Commission."

The laundering procedure specified by the standards is AATCC Test Method 124-67, published by the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists ("AATCC"). (1)<sup>1</sup> This procedure involves washing and drying the specimens in a household washing machine and dryer. The AATCC test method is similar to the method that might be used by consumers to clean small carpets and rugs such as bath mats and small area rugs.

Although the AATCC laundering procedure does not resemble the method that consumers could be expected to use for cleaning wall-to-wall carpeting and large carpets or rugs, the Commission has not made a finding that any other washing and drying procedure is equivalent to AATCC Test Method 124-67.

AATCC Test Method 124-67 specifies operating characteristics of the washing machine and dryer to be used, wash water and rinse water temperatures, exhaust temperature of the dryer, and a particular detergent, AATCC Standard Detergent 124. AATCC Test Method 124-67 was developed in 1967. These specifications are representative of the equipment, wash, rinse, and drying temperatures, and detergent used for home laundering in the 1960s. For example, AATCC Standard Detergent 124 is a high-phosphate powder with

optical brightener, similar to the phosphate-based detergents sold to consumers between 1950 and 1970. (3)

Since 1970, environmental concerns about water pollution have resulted in the elimination of phosphate-based detergents for home laundering. Today, all laundry detergents sold to consumers are nonphosphate-based. Additionally, energy-efficient washing machines and dryers currently sold for consumer use have operating characteristics and temperature settings which differ from those specified by AATCC Test Method 124-67. (3)

2. Revised Laundering Test Method

In 1996, AATCC revised AATCC Test Method 124, "Appearance of Fabrics After Repeated Home Laundering." (2) The 1996 AATCC test method more closely resembles the equipment and practices used for household laundering of fabrics at this time. The revised test method differs from AATCC Test Method 124-67 by specifying the use of 1993 AATCC detergent, a nonphosphate-based detergent. The 1996 test method also specifies use of a washing machine with different operating characteristics than those specified by AATCC Test Method 124-67, and rinse water temperatures which differ from those in the older test method. (3) Table 1, below, provides a summary comparison of the two test methods.

TABLE 1.—AATCC TEST METHOD 124

Wash/dry conditions	Version 1967	Version 1996	
<b>Washing Machine:</b>			
Cycle .....	Normal .....	Normal/Cotton Sturdy.	
Wash Water Temp .....	60 ± 3°C .....	60 ± 3°C.	
Rinse Water Temp .....	41 ± 3°C .....	Less Than 29°C.	
Water Level .....	Full .....	18 ± 1 gal.	
Agitator Speed .....	70 ± 5 spm .....	179 ± 2 spm.	
Wash Time .....	12 minutes .....	12 minutes.	
Spin Speed .....	500-510 rpm .....	630-660 rpm.	
Final Spin Cycle .....	4 minutes .....	6 minutes.	
<b>Dryer:</b>			
Cycle .....	Normal .....	Cotton Sturdy	Durable Press.
Exhaust Temp .....	140-160°F .....	140-160°F ...	140-160°F.
Cool Down Cycle .....	5 minutes .....	5 minutes ....	10 minutes.

spm = strokes (or cycles) per minute.  
rpm = revolutions per minute.

In 1996, AATCC also announced that when that organization's supply of Standard Detergent 124 is depleted, that detergent will no longer be available. AATCC is the only source for Standard Detergent 124. Additionally, washing

machines offered for sale at this time do not have the settings and operating characteristics of the washing machine specified by AATCC Test Method 124-67. (3)

The laundering procedures specified in the carpet flammability standards must be followed by the Commission when testing carpets manufactured with a fire-retardant treatment to determine their compliance. Information available

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in parentheses identify reference documents in the List of Relevant Documents at the

end of this notice. Requests for inspection of any of these documents should be made at the Office

of the Secretary, 4330 East-West Highway, room 502, or by calling that office at (301) 504-0800.

to the Commission indicates that at this time, no carpets or rugs treated with a fire retardant or made from fibers which have been treated with a fire retardant are offered for sale. However, it is possible that carpets treated with fire retardants may be marketed in the future.

Section 8 of the FFA (15 U.S.C. 1197) provides that no person shall be subject to criminal prosecution under section 7 of the FFA (15 U.S.C. 1196) if that person holds in good faith a written guaranty to the effect that "reasonable and representative tests conducted in accordance with the applicable standard" show that a product subject to a flammability standard issued under the FFA complies with that standard. Enforcement regulations codified at 16 CFR 1630.31 and 1631.31 establish minimum requirements for reasonable and representative tests to support guaranties of compliance with the carpet flammability standards.

Although issuance of a guaranty is not mandatory, manufacturers who elect to issue guaranties must perform the testing required by the standard, including the laundering procedure specified by the standard for those carpets and rugs manufactured with a fire-retardant treatment unless exempted from the use of that procedure by other provisions of the standards.

### 3. Review of Other Existing Standards

In addition to reviewing AATCC Test Method 124-1996, the Commission staff reviewed and analyzed fourteen other international and technical association standards or test methods to determine if any were appropriate for consideration in this proceeding. Standards and test methods from AATCC, ASTM, the International Standards Organization, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, China and the Soap and Detergent Association were identified.

All of the standards designed for fabric laundering have significant deficiencies. They are either based on earlier versions of AATCC Test Method 124 (with obsolete detergent and equipment), require equipment not available in the U.S., use only water in the laundering procedure, or specify significantly lower wash and rinse water temperatures than those still available for consumers.

Two of these methods (AATCC 138 and a Canadian standard CAN/CGSB-4.2 No. 30.2-M90) were specifically developed for carpets. However, they use different liquid detergents, and neither of these methods approximates the typical home laundering used in the Flammability Standard for Carpets and

Rugs. Further, the AATCC 138 was judged to be too harsh for the hand washable flokati rugs because of the brushing specified by the method.

### 4. Proposed Amendment

The carpet flammability standards were issued under section 4 of the FFA (15 U.S.C. 1193), which authorizes the issuance or amendment of flammability standards to protect the public against unreasonable risks of fire leading to death, personal injury, or significant property damage. As required by section 4(b) of the FFA, both standards are based on findings that they are needed to adequately protect the public against the unreasonable risk of the occurrence of fire leading to death, personal injury, or significant property damage. That section further requires findings that a flammability standard issued under the FFA is "reasonable, technologically practicable, and appropriate."

The proposed change to the standards is needed to make the specified laundering procedures represent those currently used by consumers. The proposed amendments are also needed to assure that the carpet flammability standards will continue to be "technologically practicable" for both the Commission's laboratory and those manufacturers of carpets and rugs required to use the laundering procedures when testing for guaranty purposes.

Section 4(g) of the FFA (15 U.S.C. 1193(g)) states that a proceeding "for the promulgation of a regulation under this section" shall be initiated by publication of an advance notice of proposed rulemaking ("ANPR"), and sets forth requirements for the contents of the ANPR. However, these proposed amendments are necessary because technical advances and the passage of time have rendered the existing test method obsolete. The amendments preserve the original intent and effect of the existing test method, modifying that method only as necessary to reflect the existence of modern equipment and detergent. Moreover, the existing regulations permit the Commission to employ a laundering test method different from AATCC Test Method 124 if it concludes that the test method is substantively as protective. Because the existing regulations allow the Commission to achieve without any amendment the substance of what it now proposes to achieve by amendment, and because the proposed amendments preserve the regulatory status quo, save for the reflection of modern equipment and detergent, the Commission has determined that it is not legally required to commence this

proceeding with an ANPR, nor is it necessary for the Commission to make the findings that FFA sections 1193(g) and (h) would otherwise require.

The amendments proposed below would require specimens of carpet manufactured with a fire-retardant treatment to be tested after washing and drying 10 times using the procedure specified in AATCC Test Method 124-1996. The proposed amendments would incorporate that test method into the carpet flammability standards by reference.

Existing sections 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) and 1631.4(b)(1)(ii) contain the following language:

*Alternatively, the selected sample or oversized specimens thereof may be washed, dry-cleaned, or shampooed 10 times prior to cutting of test specimens, in such manner as the manufacturer or other interested party shall previously have established to the satisfaction of the Consumer Product Safety Commission is normally used for that type of carpet or rug in service. [Emphasis added.]*

Alternative laundering procedures have been approved in accordance with provisions of sections 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) and 1631.4(b)(1)(ii) for hide carpets and rugs and wool flokati carpets and rugs. See 16 CFR 1630.61, 1630.62 and 1630.63; 16 CFR 1631.61 and 1631.62. The amendments proposed below would change the references in Subpart C of sections 1630 and 1631 to the revised AATCC Test Method 124-1996 so that they are consistent with the other proposed changes.

### 5. Effective Date

Section 4(b) of the FFA (15 U.S.C. 1193(b)) provides that an amendment of a flammability standard shall become effective one year from the date it is promulgated, unless the Commission finds for good cause that an earlier or later effective date is in the public interest, and publishes that finding. Section 4(b) also requires that an amendment of a flammability standard shall exempt products "in inventory or with the trade" on the date the amendment becomes effective, unless the Commission limits or withdraws that exemption because those products are so highly flammable that they are dangerous for use by consumers.

One reason for proposing these amendments of the carpet flammability standards is that the standard detergent specified by the existing laundering method in the standard is no longer available. The Commission has reason to believe that an effective date 30 days after publication of final amendments will be in the public interest. The Commission does not propose to withdraw or limit the exemption for

products in inventory or with the trade as provided by section 4(b) of the FFA.

The Commission believes that an effective date of thirty days would give adequate notice to all interested persons of the change in laundering procedure, and at the same time would assure that the Commission will be able to test for compliance with the standards without interruption. Those manufacturers who perform testing in accordance with the laundering procedure specified in the standard will also benefit from a relatively short effective date.

The Commission invites comments on the proposed effective date and factual information relating to that issue.

### C. Other Issues

#### 1. Impact on Small Businesses

In accordance with section 605(b) of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), the Commission hereby certifies that the amendments to the carpet flammability standards proposed below will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, including small businesses, if issued on a final basis.

As noted above, the Commission has not been able to find any carpets or rugs currently offered for sale which have been treated with a fire-retardant treatment or made from fibers treated with a fire-retardant. In the event that some carpets treated with a fire-retardant or made from fibers treated with a fire-retardant treatment come onto the market in the future, manufacturers will be able to apply for approval of any alternate laundering procedure which is normally used for cleaning those products if the procedure specified by the amendments is not appropriate.

Consequently, the Commission estimates that the amendments proposed below will have no economic consequences to any manufacturers, large or small, of carpets and rugs.

#### 2. Environmental Considerations

The amendments proposed below fall within the categories of Commission actions described at 16 CFR 1021.5(c) that have little or no potential for affecting the human environment. The amendments are not expected to have a significant effect on production processes or on the types or amounts of materials used for the manufacture of carpets and rugs. The amendments will not render existing inventories unsalable, or require destruction of existing goods. The Commission has no information indicating any special circumstances in which these amendments may affect the human

environment. For that reason, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement is required.

#### 3. Executive Orders

Executive Order 12988 (February 5, 1996), requires agencies to state in clear language the preemptive effect, if any, to be given to any new regulation. The amendments proposed below, if issued on a final basis, would modify two flammability standards issued under the FFA. With certain exceptions which are not applicable here, no state or political subdivision of a state may enact or continue in effect "a flammability standard or other regulation" applicable to the same fabric or product as an FFA standard if the state or local flammability standard or regulation is "designed to protect against the same risk of the occurrence of fire" unless the state or local flammability standard or regulation "is identical" to the FFA standard. See section 16 of the FFA (15 U.S.C. 1203). Consequently, if issued on a final basis, the amendments proposed below will preempt nonidentical state or local flammability standards or regulations that are intended to address the unreasonable risk of the occurrence of fire associated with ignition of carpets and rugs.

In accordance with Executive Order 12612 (October 26, 1987), the Commission certifies that the proposed amendments do not have sufficient implications for federalism to warrant a Federalism Assessment.

#### List of Subjects in 16 CFR Parts 1630 and 1631

Carpets and rugs, Consumer protection, Flammable materials, Floor coverings, Labeling, Records, Rugs, Textiles, Warranties.

#### Conclusion

Therefore, pursuant to the authority of section 30(b) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2079(b)) and sections 4 and 5 of the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 U.S.C. 1193, 1194), the Commission hereby proposes to amend title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter II, Subchapter D, Parts 1630 and 1631 to read as follows:

#### PART 1630—STANDARD FOR THE SURFACE FLAMMABILITY OF CARPETS AND RUGS

1. The authority for subpart A of part 1630 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Sec. 4, 67 Stat. 112, as amended, 81 Stat. 569–570; 15 U.S.C. 1193.

2. Section 1630.4 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(1)(ii), removing

footnote 3, redesignating footnotes 4 and 5 as footnotes 3 and 4 respectively, and adding new paragraph (b)(1)(iii) to read as follows:

#### § 1630.4 Test procedure.

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(b) *Sampling*—(1)(i) \* \* \*

(ii) If the carpet or rug has had a fire-retardant treatment, or is made of fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment, the selected sample or oversized specimens thereof shall be washed, prior to cutting of test specimens after they have been washed and dried either 10 times in accordance with sections 8.2.2, 8.2.3, and 8.3.1(A) of AATCC Test Method 124–1996 "Appearance of Fabrics After Repeated Home Laundering," using wash temperature V (60° ±3° C, 140° ±5° F) specified in Table II of that method, and the water level, agitator speed, washing time, spin speed and final spin cycle specified for "Normal/Cotton Sturdy" in Table III, and drying shall be performed in accordance with section 8.3.1(A) of that test method, Tumble Dry, maximum load 3.64 Kg (8 pounds), using the exhaust temperature (66° ±5° C, 150° ±10° F) and cool down time of 10 minutes specified in the "Durable Press" conditions of Table IV; or such number of times by another washing and drying procedure which the Consumer Product Safety Commission has determined to be equivalent of AATCC Test Method 124–1996. Alternatively, the selected sample or oversized specimens thereof may be washed, drycleaned, or shampooed 10 times, prior to cutting of test specimens, in such manner as the manufacturer or other interested party shall previously have established to the satisfaction of the Consumer Product Safety Commission is normally used for that type of carpet or rug in service.

(iii) AATCC Test Method 124–1996 "Appearance of Fabrics After Repeated Home Laundering," is found in Technical Manual of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, vol. 73, 1997, is incorporated by reference. Copies of this document are available from the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709. This document is also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they exist in the edition which has been approved

by the Director of the Federal Register and which has been filed with the Office of the Federal Register.

3. The authority for subpart C of part 1630 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 5, 67 Stat. 112, as amended, 81 Stat. 569-570; 15 U.S.C. 1193, 1194.

4. Section 1630.61 is amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 1630.61 Hide carpets and rugs—alternative washing procedure.

(a) The Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs (FF 1-70) at § 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) provides that if a carpet or rug has had a fire-retardant treatment, or is made of fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment, the sample or oversized specimens thereof selected for testing under the standard shall be washed prior to the cutting of test specimens either 10 times under the washing and drying procedure prescribed in Method 124-1996 of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists or such number of times under such other washing and drying procedure as shall previously have been found to be equivalent by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

5. Section 1630.62 is amended by revising the first sentences in paragraphs (a) and (d)(3) as follows:

§ 1630.62 Wool flokati carpets and rugs—alternative washing procedure.

(a) The Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs (FF 1-70) at § 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) provides that if a carpet or rug has had a fire-retardant treatment, or is made of fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment, the sample or oversized specimens thereof selected for testing under the standard shall be washed prior to the cutting of test specimens either 10 times under the washing and drying procedure prescribed in Method 124-1996 of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists or such number of times under such other washing and drying procedure as shall previously have been found to be equivalent by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(d) \* \* \*

(3) Place individual specimen face down in a shallow pan which has been filled to a depth of 2" with a wash solution of 1.1 grams of AATCC (American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists) Standard

Detergent as specified in AATCC Method 124-1996 (or equivalent) per liter of water preheated to 105 °F.

6. Section 1630.63 is amended by revising the first sentence in paragraph (a)(1) to read as follows:

§ 1630.63 Suspension of washing requirements for carpets and rugs with alumina trihydrate in the backing.

(a)(1) The Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs (FF 1-70) at § 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) provides that if a carpet or rug has had a fire-retardant treatment, or is made of fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment, the sample or oversized specimens thereof selected for testing under the standard shall be washed prior to the cutting of test specimens either 10 times under the washing and drying procedure prescribed in Method 124-1996 of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists or such number of times under such other washing and drying procedure as shall previously have been found to be equivalent by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

PART 1631—STANDARD FOR THE SURFACE FLAMMABILITY OF SMALL CARPETS AND RUGS

1. The authority for subpart A of part 1631 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 4, 67 Stat. 112, as amended, 81 Stat. 569-570; 15 U.S.C. 1193.

2. Section 1631.4 is amended by revising paragraph (b)(1)(ii), removing footnote 3, redesignating footnotes 4 and 5 as footnotes 3 and 4 respectively, and adding new paragraph (b)(1)(iii) to read as follows:

1631.4 Test procedure.

(b) Sampling—(1) (ii) If the carpet or rug has had a fire-retardant treatment, or is made of fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment, the selected sample or oversized specimens thereof shall be washed, prior to cutting of test specimens after they have been washed and dried either 10 times in accordance with sections 8.2.2, 8.2.3, and 8.3.1(A) of AATCC Test Method 124-1996 "Appearance of Fabrics After Repeated Home Laundering," using wash temperature V (60 ± 3 °C, 140 ± 5 °F) specified in Table II of that method, and the water level, agitator speed, washing time, spin speed and final spin cycle specified for "Normal/Cotton Sturdy" in Table III, and drying shall be performed in accordance with section 8.3.1(A) of

that test method, Tumble Dry, maximum load 3.64 Kg (8 pounds), using the exhaust temperature (66 ± 5 °C, 150 ± 10 °F) and cool down time of 10 minutes specified in the "Durable Press" conditions of Table IV; or such number of times by another washing and drying procedure which the Consumer Product Safety Commission has determined to be equivalent of AATCC Test Method 124-1996. Alternatively, the selected sample or oversized specimens thereof may be washed, drycleaned, or shampooed 10 times, prior to cutting of test specimens, in such manner as the manufacturer or other interested party shall previously have established to the satisfaction of the Consumer Product Safety Commission is normally used for that type of carpet or rug in service.

(iii) AATCC Test Method 124-1996 "Appearance of Fabrics After Repeated Home Laundering," is found in Technical Manual of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, vol. 73, 1997, is incorporated by reference. Copies of this document are available from the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, P.O. Box 12215, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709. This document is also available for inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., Suite 700, Washington, DC. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated as they exist in the edition which has been approved by the Director of the Federal Register and which has been filed with the Office of the Federal Register.

3. The authority for subpart C of part 1631 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Secs. 4, 5, 67 Stat. 112, as amended, 81 Stat. 569-70; 15 U.S.C. 1193, 1194.

4. Section 1631.61 is amended by revising the first sentence of paragraph (a) as follows:

§ 1631.61 Hide carpets and rugs—alternative washing procedure.

(a) The Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs (FF 1-70) at § 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) provides that if a carpet or rug has had a fire-retardant treatment, or is made of fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment, the sample or oversized specimens thereof selected for testing under the standard shall be washed prior to the cutting of test specimens either 10 times under the washing and drying procedure

prescribed in Method 124–1996 of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists or such number of times under such other washing and drying procedure as shall previously have been found to be equivalent by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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5. Section 1631.62 is amended by revising the first sentences in paragraphs (a) and (d)(3) to read as follows:

**§ 1631.62 Wool flokati carpets and rugs—alternative washing procedure.**

(a) The Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs (FF 1–70) at § 1630.4(b)(1)(ii) provides that if a carpet or rug has had a fire-retardant treatment, or is made of fibers which have had a fire-retardant treatment, the sample or oversized specimens thereof selected for testing under the standard shall be washed prior to the cutting of test specimens either 10 times under the washing and drying procedure prescribed in Method 124–1996 of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists or such number of times under such other washing and drying procedure as shall previously have been found to be equivalent by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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\* \* \* \* \*

(d) \* \* \*

(3) Place individual specimen face down in a shallow pan which has been filled to a depth of 2" with a wash solution of 1.1 grams of AATCC (American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists) Standard Detergent as specified in AATCC Method 124–1996 (or equivalent) per liter of water preheated to 105 °F. \* \* \*

\* \* \*

Dated: March 8, 1999.

**Sadye E. Dunn,**

*Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.*

**List of Relevant Documents**

1. American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, "Appearance of Durable Press Fabrics After Repeated Home Launderings," AATCC Test Method 124–1969. AATCC Technical Manual, Vol. 46, 1970.
2. American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, "Appearance of Fabrics After Repeated Home Laundering," AATCC Test Method 124–1996. AATCC Technical Manual, Vol. 73, 1997.
3. Briefing memorandum from Margaret Neily, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, to the Commission, "Proposed Amendments to Flammable Fabrics Act Standards to Replace Obsolete Standard Detergent and Update Laundering

Procedures Required for Tests," \_\_\_\_\_, 1998.

4. Memorandum from Gail Stafford, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Amending the Laundering Provisions of the CPSC Flammability Regulations," August 18, 1998.

5. Memorandum from Gail Stafford, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Textile Laundering Standards," August 18, 1998.

6. Memorandum from Gail Stafford and Shing-Bong Chen, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Detergent Comparison Tests," August 19, 1998.

7. Log of Meeting on January 21, 1998 concerning Flammability Test of Pyrovatex-treated Flame Resistant Fabrics.

8. Memorandum from Terrance R. Karels, Directorate for Economic Analysis, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Amendments to FFA Standards," August 10, 1998.

9. Memorandum from Margaret Neily, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, to the Commission, "Briefing Package Supplement: Laundering/Detergent Update for Flammable Fabrics Act Standards—The Soap and Detergent Association (SDA) Laundering Procedures," January 11, 1999.

10. Memorandum from Gail Stafford, Directorate for Laboratory Sciences, to Margaret Neily, Project Manager, "Soap and Detergent Association Proposed Laundering Procedure," December 23, 1998.

11. Letter from Jenan Al-Atrash, Director, Human Health & Safety, The Soap and Detergent Association, to Margaret Neily, Technical Program Coordinator, Office of the Executive Director, including SDA Recommended Wash Conditions for CFR 1615.4, September 15, 1998.

12. Letter from Jenan Al-Atrash, Director, Human Health & Safety, The Soap and Detergent Association, to Margaret Neily, Technical Program Coordinator, Office of the Executive Director, follow-up comments to September 15, 1998, letter, November 12, 1998.

13. Memorandum from Margaret L. Neily, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, to the Commission, "Laundering/Detergent Updates—FR notice supplements," February 19, 1999.

[FR Doc. 99–6074 Filed 3–16–99; 8:45 am]

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**CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION**

**16 CFR Part 1632**

**Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads**

**AGENCY:** Consumer Product Safety Commission.

**ACTION:** Proposed amendments.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission proposes to amend the flammability standard for mattresses and mattress pads by revising

the laundering procedure specified in that standard for mattress pads which contain a chemical fire retardant. These laundering procedures help assure that any chemical flame retardant is not removed or degraded by repeated washing and drying, thereby creating a flammability hazard. The Commission is proposing these amendments because the detergent specified by the existing laundering procedure is no longer available and the operating characteristics of the washing and drying machines required by that procedure are no longer representative of machines now used for home laundering.

**DATES:** Written comments concerning the proposed amendments must be received by the Office of the Secretary not later than June 1, 1999.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be captioned "Mattress Pads, Laundering Procedures" and mailed to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207, or delivered to that office, room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland. Comments may also be filed by telefacsimile to (301) 504–0127 or by email to [cpsc-os@cpsc.gov](mailto:cpsc-os@cpsc.gov).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Margaret Neily, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207; telephone (301) 504–0508, extension 1293.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**A. Background**

The Flammable Fabrics Act ("FFA") (15 U.S.C. 1191 *et seq.*) authorizes issuance and amendment of flammability standards and regulations to protect the public from unreasonable risks of death, injury, and property damage from fire associated with products of interior furnishing made from fabric and related materials.

In 1972, the Secretary of Commerce issued a flammability standard for mattresses and mattress pads to protect the public from death and serious burn injuries associated with ignition of mattresses and mattress pads by smoldering cigarettes. That standard became effective in 1973, and is codified at 16 CFR Part 1632.

The standard prescribes a test for mattresses and mattress pads which requires placement of lighted cigarettes at specified locations on the surface of the mattress or mattress pad. An individual mattress or mattress pad prototype passes the test in the standard if no cigarette test location produces a