



## MEETING LOG

**SUBJECT:** ASTM F15.19 Methods for Measuring Re-Breathing Task Group

**FY 24 OP PLAN ENTRY:** Infant Bedding

**DATE OF MEETING:** 12/5/2023

**LOCATION OF MEETING:** Virtual

**CPSC STAFF FILING MEETING LOG:** Daniel Taxier (ESMC)

**FILING DATE:** 1/2/2024

**CPSC ATTENDEE(S):** Daniel Taxier (ESMC), Suad Wanna-Nakamura (HSPP), Timothy Smith (ESHF)

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

### Summary of Meeting:

This task group is developing test methods to measure firmness, airflow, and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) re-breathing for infant sleep products.

The task group discussed the goal to develop a standard firmness test method that can be applied to different types of juvenile products with only minor adjustments to the protocol to account for specific product design features. The task group chair noted that the test protocol being developed by the task group in the draft standard differed from the hand-held firmness test in Boise State's infant seated product report and in CPSC's proposed rule for infant and toddler rockers: the protocol in the draft standard, similar to the protocols in the ASTM draft standards for nursing support pillows and loungers, measures the displacement of the hemispherical probe relative to a fixed point; meanwhile, the hand-held firmness test measures the displacement of the hemispherical probe relative to the moving product surface.

A juvenile product manufacturer presented information on testing foam materials in accordance with ASTM D3574-17. The presenter noted how test rate, temperature and relative humidity of the test environment, and test location could result in differing test results from different test laboratories. In response to the presentation and other comments, the task group chair will review the humidity specification in the draft standard and will consider revising the test probe specifications by adding a tolerance to the dimensions and changing the material specifications (based on concerns that dimensions of the wood probe could change over time).

The task group chair noted that he and other task group members would be participating in a meeting with ASTM's interlaboratory study group the following week, and offered to provide the meeting information to others who were interested in participating. When asked how long the process to publish a new standard could take, ASTM staff responded that it could be as long as four months, depending on whether there are negative votes to be addressed.



United States  
**Consumer Product Safety Commission**

### **Next Steps:**

The task group will continue discussing draft firmness, airflow, and CO2 re-breathing test methodologies at the next meeting. The next task group meeting is expected to take place on December 19, 2023.