

**LOG OF MEETING
DIRECTORATE FOR ENGINEERING SCIENCES**

SUBJECT: Meeting of the ASTM F15.16 Infant Feeding Support Products Performance Requirements Task Group

OP PLAN PRODUCT: Infant Support Pillows and Nursing Support Products

DATE OF MEETING: March 2, 2023

PLACE OF MEETING: Virtual/Teleconference

LOG ENTRY SOURCE: Tim Smith (ESHF)

COMMISSION ATTENDEES: Tim Smith (ESHF), Mark Eilbert (LSM), Ashley Johnson (HSPP), Celestine Kish (ESHF), Stef Marques (HSPP), Susan Proper (EC), and Suad Wanna-Nakamura (HSPP)

NON-COMMISSION ATTENDEES: Contact ASTM for attendee list

SUMMARY OF MEETING:

This meeting of the ASTM Infant Feeding Support Products Performance Requirements Task Group was led by the Chair of the task group, Jessica Doyle. The Chair began by noting that the draft performance requirements discussed during the prior meeting only applied the firmness test to the top support surface and was missing firmness requirements for the interior C-shaped surface. The Chair mentioned that the latter will be added when she updates the draft.

During the prior task group meeting, CPSC requested that the task group consider adding performance requirements that would discourage the products' use for lounging. The Chair presented to the task group two ideas to address CPSC staff's input on performance requirements to address this hazard. The first idea discussed by the task group was an angular requirement, based on the recommendation from Boise State University (BSU) in its report to CPSC on infant pillows. The test would employ the hinged sagittal plane device that BSU developed as part of its research, and the proposal is to require the angle of infant head support between the plane of the top infant support surface and the interior C-shaped surface of the product to not exceed some maximum degree. The angle of concern would be the angle between the first and second segments of the test device, which represent the head and upper torso of the infant, with a goal of having this angle approach 90 degrees (a right angle) rather than something closer to 180 degrees (flat); however, the specific angle recommendation is to be determined. The task group discussed this idea at length and had some concerns about how to perform the test, particularly in terms of how the test device should be positioned on the products before measuring the angle. One suggestion was to position the device as far back as possible on the product, and then move the device forward incrementally, and require that no angle shall exceed some maximum threshold. The task group will discuss this idea further during the next task group meeting.

The second idea discussed by the task group was a non-containment requirement, intended to reduce the degree to which the product can contain, and therefore support, a lounging infant. The Chair described this requirement as applying an anthropometry-based probe or device that reflects infant hip breadth—for example, the BSU hinged sagittal plane device—and requiring that when the device is placed within the C-shaped opening, the product cannot make contact with the sides of the device. CPSC staff suggested the possibility of using the 8-inch head probe used in other ASTM standards for head entrapment, because this could have the additional benefit of addressing the potential for head entrapments within the product opening. Staff noted that some fatalities involved infants who were found face-down with the heads surrounded by the product. The task group discussed how such a test might be performed, whether an 8-inch disc might be easier to apply, and the possibility of requiring at least an inch surrounding the test device. There appeared to be general support for this requirement, and the Chair agreed to add this to the current draft requirements.

The Chair concluded the meeting by saying that she will update the draft requirements document for the next meeting and that she is hoping to finalize the draft by March 15 so it can be balloted and discussed before the May ASTM subcommittee meeting.