



Children's nightwear and limited daywear having reduced fire hazard



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee CS-086, Burning Behaviour of Textile Products, Floor Coverings and Furniture. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 13 June 2014.
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 - Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
 - Australian Compliance Institute
 - Australian Industry Group
 - Australian Retailers Association
 - AWTA Textile Testing
 - Consumer Federation of Australia
 - Council of Textile and Fashion Industries of Australia
 - CSIRO Manufacturing and Materials Technology
 - Kidsafe
 - Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (New Zealand)
 - National Retailers Association
 - New Zealand Retailers Association
 - RMIT University
 - Royal New Zealand Plunket Society
-

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Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through the public comment period.

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Australian Standard[®]

Children's nightwear and limited daywear having reduced fire hazard

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-086, Burning Behaviour of Textile Products, Floor Coverings and Furniture, to supersede AS/NZS 1249:2003.

This Standard incorporates Amendment No. 1 (November 2014), Amendment No. 2 (September 2017) and Amendment No. 3 (June 2020). The changes required by the Amendment are indicated in the text by a marginal bar and amendment number against the clause, note, table, figure or part thereof affected.

A3 | Amendment No. 3 to this Standard was prepared by the Australian members of Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-086, Burning Behaviour of Textile Products, Floor Coverings and Furniture. As a consequence of Amendment No. 3, which is published as an Australian-only amendment, the designation of this Standard has been redesignated from AS/NZS 1249:2014 to AS 1249:2014.

This edition contains a number of significant changes. The flammability tests and trim requirements have been rationalized and reduced. A new cautionary label has been introduced. Other changes have been made to improve and clarify some parts of the Standard that were considered confusing and to provide users with a more workable document.

Key changes made in this edition include:

- (a) The types of garments to which this Standard applies are listed in Clause 0.2 and there is now no separate definition of nightwear.
- (b) Flame spread tests for Category 1 have been streamlined.
- (c) A new test for the hazard of molten material has been developed and included in Category 1.
- (d) Several trim types have been deleted from trim requirements.
- (e) Trim requirements for Categories 1 and 2 are now the same.
- (f) If trim fabric itself passes the flame spread and surface burn requirement, then its use is not restricted.
- (g) All-in-one garments that were the subject of Category 3 have been excluded from the Standard altogether if they have no nap or pile.
- (h) The Low Fire Danger label for Categories 1, 2 and 3 has been replaced with a new cautionary label that includes the flame symbol.
- (i) Cellulosic, acetate and acrylic fibres in Category 4 requirements have been substantially simplified.
- (j) Label specifications are located within each category.
- (k) Loose tie shoulder straps may not be used for Category 2.
- (l) Blankets and towels that incorporate an arm hole or sleeve can be categorized as Category 4 garment if they meet the requirements.
- (m) Where products are offered for online sale, clear and legible fire hazard information shall be provided as part of the online image and product description.
- (n) Rationales are now provided in the new Appendix C.

Refer to Appendix D for a more expansive list of key changes.

When it is intended to sell children's nightwear garments in Australia and New Zealand, national consumer regulations apply in addition to the requirements of this Standard.

Garments that do not meet the requirements of any of the Categories specified in Table 0.1 are considered to be very highly flammable, and therefore do not comply with this Standard.

Some daywear garments have been included in the Standard because of the difficulty of distinguishing between daywear and nightwear for these items.

Many flame burns suffered by children involve flammable liquids. Garments complying with the requirements of this Standard may give little or no protection against burns where flammable liquids are involved.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Children's nightwear and limited daywear having reduced fire hazard

SECTION 0 SCOPE AND GENERAL

0.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies design, flammability performance and labelling requirements for four Categories of children's nightwear garments, together with some daywear/underwear items that may be commonly used as nightwear (e.g. boxer shorts and size 00–2 knitted all-in-ones with pile or nap).

NOTE: There are some garments which will not meet the requirements of any of the categories in this Standard and therefore cannot comply with this Standard.

0.2 APPLICATION**0.2.1 General**

This Standard applies to nightwear and limited daywear garments in sizes ranging from 00 to 14, based on the size number scheme set out in AS 1182.

NOTE: Where a style includes sizes that are partially captured by this Standard, with some sizes falling outside the scope of this Standard, it may be practical to apply flammability labels to all sizes of garments to avoid potential labelling errors in production.

0.2.2 Inclusions

This Standard applies to nightwear and limited daywear, including—

- (a) pyjamas (whether sold as top and bottom together or as nightwear separates);
- (b) size 3–14 knitted nightwear all-in-ones;
- (c) size 00–14 woven nightwear all-in-ones;
- (d) predominantly knitted all-in-one garments in the size range 00–2 made from fabrics that have a pile or nap, or include fabrics with a pile or nap;
- (e) nightdresses and nighties;
- (f) nightshirts;
- (g) dressing gowns;
- (h) bathrobes;
- (i) boxer shorts of a loose style commonly used as nightwear;
- (j) infant sleepbags with sleeves or arm openings; and
- (k) blankets and towels that incorporate a sleeve or arm opening.

0.2.3 Exclusions

Garments excluded from this Standard are—

- (a) knitted all-in-ones up to and including size 2 that are not made from fabrics with a pile or nap and do not include fabrics with a pile or nap;
- (b) size 3–14 knitted daywear all-in-ones;
- (c) woven all-in-ones for daywear;

A2

A2

- (d) knitted trunks or boxer shorts in form fitting styles, commonly worn as underwear;
- (e) tee-shirts, singlets, track tops and similar where they are not sold as nightwear and are not a component of a nightwear set;
- (f) track pants, leggings (with and without feet), shorts and similar where they are not sold as nightwear and are not a component of a nightwear set;
- (g) towels and blankets that do not incorporate a sleeve or arm opening;
- (h) headwear, footwear and handwear;
- (i) infant sleepbags without sleeves or arm openings;
- (j) sleeping bags in all sizes, as typically used for camping;
- (k) baby wraps and swaddles; and
- (l) detachable capes, hoods, wings, tutus and similar costume accessories.

0.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Standard are to—

- (a) provide criteria to assess and classify the fire hazard of children's nightwear and limited daywear garments; and
- (b) provide a system of hazard labelling of garments for the purposes of—
 - (i) informing consumer choice; and
 - (ii) communicating the risk associated with different garments.

0.4 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1182 | Size coding scheme for infants' and children's clothing—Underwear and outerwear |
| 2001 | Methods of test for textiles |
| 2001.4.15 | Part 4.15: Colourfastness tests—Determination of colourfastness to washing |
| 2001.5.4 | Part 5.4: Dimensional change—Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing (ISO 6330:2000, MOD) |

ISO

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 105 | Textiles—Tests for colourfastness |
| 105-A02 | Part A02: Grey scale for assessing change in colour |
| 105-F02 | Part F02: Specification for cotton and viscose adjacent fabrics |
| 6941 | Textile fabrics—Burning behaviour—Measurement of flame spread properties of vertically oriented specimens |
| 10047 | Textiles—Determination of surface burning time of fabrics |

0.5 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

0.5.1 Acetate fibre

Secondary cellulose acetate or cellulose triacetate.

NOTE: Secondary cellulose acetate has less than 92% but at least 74% of the hydroxyl group acetylated. Cellulose triacetate has at least 92% of the hydroxyl groups acetylated.

0.5.2 Acrylic fibre

Fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85% (by mass) of the acrylonitrilic pattern in the chain.

0.5.3 All-in-ones

Garments designed to be joined at the crotch or permanently joined at the crotch, which cover the torso from at least the crotch to the chest and which may include sleeves and legs. Examples of these garments are known as onesies, shortalls, blanket sleepers, jumpsuits, coveralls, romper suits, stretch and grows, gro-suits and overalls.

0.5.4 Applique

A decoration made by cutting pieces of one material and applying/stitching them to the surface of another on all edges.

0.5.5 Basque

A continuous band of knitted ribbing, elasticized fabric or elastic on the neck, waist, or cuff or hems of garments, designed to fit the body.

0.5.6 Cellulosic fibre

Either—

- (a) a natural cellulosic fibre (e.g. cotton, linen); or
- (b) a regenerated cellulosic fibre (e.g. bamboo, cupro, viscose or modal or other process including deacetylation).

0.5.7 Edge trim

A trim (other than self-fabric) with a free-edge that is attached at an opening or side seam of the garment (other than neck or pants waistband).

0.5.8 Fabric

A woven, knitted or non-woven textile material in the form of single or multicomponent (coated, quilted and multilayered sandwich construction and similar combinations) materials.

0.5.9 Flame spread time

The time taken by a flame on a burning material to travel between the first and third marker threads when tested in accordance with ISO 6941:2003, Procedure A (Surface ignition).

0.5.10 Free-edge trim

A trim (including self-fabric) with at least one edge that is not attached or stitched directly onto the garment.

0.5.11 Loose attachments

Narrow attachments to garments that are loose from the point of attachment.

For example, a tie or bow (but not a functional draw cord or belt).

0.5.12 Melt/drip test

Test conducted to determine the melt and drip properties of a fabric when exposed to a flame in accordance with Clause 1.3(b) of this Standard.

0.5.13 Nap

Fabric with a raised or brushed surface. For example flannelette, polar fleece.

0.5.14 Neck attachment

Collar, hood, frill or similar.

0.5.15 Pile

A fabric with a raised surface that may be cut or looped. For example velour, terry towelling or coral fleece.

0.5.16 Predominantly

50% or more of the total area of the garment.

0.5.17 Placement print

A print that is placed directly onto a finished garment or onto a fabric panel prior to sewing into a garment.

0.5.18 Self fabric

A fabric of the same fibre content, construction and mass per unit area (g/m^2) as the base fabric of the garment it is attached to but not necessarily the same colour or print design.

0.5.19 Split

An opening from a garment edge, with one end permanently closed.

0.5.20 Surface burning time

The time required for the pile or nap of a fabric to burn to the reference mark when tested in accordance with ISO 10047:1993. It is expressed as the minimum value of a number of determinations made during testing of the fabric.

0.5.21 Trims

Attachments to the base fabric or garment such as—

- (a) ribbon;
- (b) bows;
- (c) lace;
- (d) edge trim and edge frills (excluding self-fabric and basques);
- (e) free-edge trims and free-edge frills (including self-fabrics);
- (f) pips, tabs; and
- (g) similar ornaments.

0.5.22 Non trims

The following items are NOT considered to be trims:

- (a) Basques.
- (b) Belt loops.
- (c) Functional belts and draw cords at the waist with or without tassels.
NOTE: Functional belts and draw cords can reduce flammability (see Appendix C).
- (d) Elastic.
- (e) Embroidery.
- (f) Buttons, including fabric covered buttons.
- (g) Zippers.
- (h) Soling material used in garments with integral shoe pads.

- (i) Detachable bibs.
- (j) Hanger loops/tapes.
- (k) Waistbands.
- (l) Edge trim and edge frills made from self-fabric.
- (m) Appliques, pockets, and inserts without a pile or nap made from any fabric.
NOTE: Fabrics with a pile or nap are covered under the relevant clause of each category.
- (n) Placement prints.
- (o) Internal fabrics e.g. facings, pocket bags, in self and different fabrications.

0.5.23 Waistband

A band at the waist, for example at the top of pants or on all-in-ones. It may be covered or uncovered.

0.5.24 Yardage print

Printing that is applied to continuous lengths of fabrics.

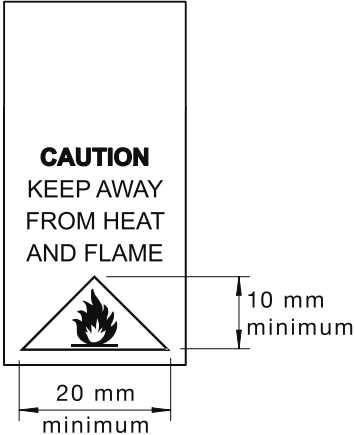
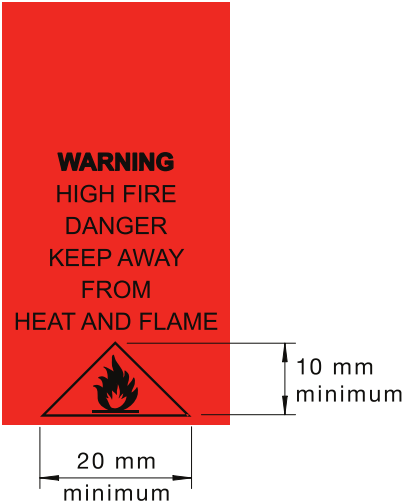
0.6 CLASSIFICATION

For the purpose of this Standard, the garment categories shall be as set out in Table 0.1. Examples of the fire hazard information labels are shown in Table 0.1 for information only. Labelling requirements for the four categories are set out in Clauses 1.5, 2.8, 3.3 and 4.8.

0.7 PYJAMA CATEGORIZATION

Each piece of a pyjama shall be assessed separately. All pyjama items shall then be labelled according to the highest category rating of any item.

TABLE 0.1
GARMENT CATEGORIES

Category	Description	Fire hazard information label
1	Garments made from fabric of the low fire hazard type and which comply with Section 1	
2	Garments which are designed to be form fitting to reduce fire hazard and comply with Section 2	
3	Predominantly knitted all-in-one garments with a pile or nap, in sizes 00 to 2, which comply with Section 3	
4	Garments which may not comply with Section 1, 2 or 3, but which comply with Section 4. NOTE The colour displayed is indicative only. Refer to Clause 4.8.1(e) for colour requirements.	

SECTION 1 CATEGORY 1 GARMENTS

1.1 SCOPE OF SECTION

This Section covers requirements for garments made from fabric of a low fire hazard type. These may include infant sleepbags. These requirements are—

- (a) burning behaviour requirements for fabrics (see Clause 1.3);
- (b) requirements for trims (see Clause 1.4); and
- (c) the label to appear on the garment (see Clause 1.5).

1.2 GENERAL

The following shall apply:

- (a) Garments using fabrics that fail to meet Clause 1.3(c) 'Surface burn' requirements will not meet the requirements of any category in this Standard.
- (b) Garments using fabrics that meet Clause 1.3(a) 'Flame spread' requirements that then do not comply with Clause 1.3(b) 'Melt/drip' requirements or Clause 1.4 'Trims' requirements may be classified as Category 4 compliant and shall be labelled according to that category.

1.3 BURNING BEHAVIOUR REQUIREMENTS FOR FABRICS

Fabrics for children's nightwear that are classified as Category 1 shall have the following burning behaviour:

- (a) *Flame spread time*

When tested in accordance with ISO 6941:2003, Procedure A (using a 10 s surface ignition time), the mean flame spread time between the first and third marker threads shall be 12 s or greater and no one determination of the time to burn a test specimen shall be less than 10 s. These requirements shall be met before and after washing in accordance with Appendix A.

- A2 | Three specimens from a fabric shall be tested in length direction, or, three specimens from a garment shall be tested in the length direction of the garment. Where specimens are sampled from a garment, they shall be cut to include any trims therein. Apply the flame to the bottom face of the test specimen with the specimen in the orientation that would appear in the garment.

Where there is insufficient length of sample to cut test specimens in one piece, not more than three pieces per specimen, cut in the same direction, may be joined with a single needle seam. Seams shall be prepared using 25 Tex corespun polyester/cotton sewing thread, 0.75 mm approximate diameter needle, 1.8 mm length of stitch, 14 stitches/25 mm.

Providing the minimum burn time is 10 s or greater, if two or more specimens do not burn to the third marker thread, then the sample is deemed to have passed the flame spread test.

- (b) *Melt/drip testing*

When exposed to a heat source, some fibres commonly used in nightwear garments melt and drip, creating a significant burn hazard.

Fabrics or garments shall be tested to identify their melt/drip properties. The melt/drip test is conducted in conjunction with the flame spread test [Clause 1.3(a)].

To identify the melt/drip properties of a fabric, a layer of filter paper is placed 150 ± 10 mm below the lower edge of the test specimen during the flame spread test. The filter paper shall comply with the following specification:

Area specific mass:	60 g/m ² to 100 g/m ²
Size:	$\geq (150 \text{ mm} \times 100 \text{ mm})$
Thickness:	0.15 mm to 0.25 mm
Alpha cellulose fibre content:	$\geq 95\%$

If, during flame spread testing, any specimen exhibits any melt/drip property sufficient to ignite the filter paper and cause it to burn a length of 20 mm in any direction from the point of impact, the sample shall be deemed to have failed the test, and cannot be classified as a Category 1 garment.

(c) *Surface burning requirements for fabrics with a pile or nap:*

For fabrics with a pile or nap, the following shall apply:

- (i) Where fabrics with a pile or nap are used on the outside of a garment, either—
 - (A) the area of pile or nap shall be within the limitations specified in Table 1.1; or
 - (B) the fabric shall meet the surface burning time requirements of Clause 1.3(c)(iii).
- (ii) Where fabrics with a pile or nap are used on the inside of a garment, either—
 - (A) there shall be at least 2.5 cm of fabric on the inside of the garment at sleeve openings and all openings below the waistline (including leg openings) that either does not have a pile or nap, or shall have a pile or nap that meets the surface burning time requirements of Clause 1.3(c)(iii); or
 - (B) the fabric shall meet the surface burning time requirements of Clause 1.3(c)(iii).
- (iii) The surface burning time requirements are as follows:

When tested in accordance with ISO 10047, fabrics with a pile or nap shall have a minimum surface burning time of 10 s after washing in accordance with Appendix A.

TABLE 1.1
AREA REQUIREMENTS FOR
FABRICS WITH A PILE OR NAP

Garment size	Maximum total area cm ²
00–2	90
3–7	135
8–14	180

1.4 TRIMS

If the combination of fabrics and trim conforms to all of the requirements of Clause 1.3, no limitations apply to the use of trims.

If the fabric used to create trim conforms to all of the requirements of Clause 1.3, no limitations apply to the use of trims.

Trims that do not meet the requirements of Clause 1.3 shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) Edge trims shall not extend more than 1.5 cm from the point of attachment. An edge trim is measured from the stitch line to the outermost edge of the trim. Where double row or zigzag stitching is used to attach the trim, the measurement is taken to the line of stitching nearest to the edge [see Figure 1.1 (a), (b) and (c)].
- (b) Free-edge trim shall not have a cumulated total of free-edges that exceeds limits in Table 1.2. No trim shall have a free-edge greater than 5 cm. Each free-edge is measured from the stitch line to the outermost edge of the trim. Where double row or zigzag stitching is used to attach the trim, the measurement is taken to the line of stitching nearest to the edge [see Figure 1.1 (a), (b) and (c)]. These limits shall apply to each individual piece of a set.

NOTE: See Figures 1.2A to 1.2D for guidance on trims assessment.

FIGURE 1.1 FREE-EDGE AND EDGE TRIM

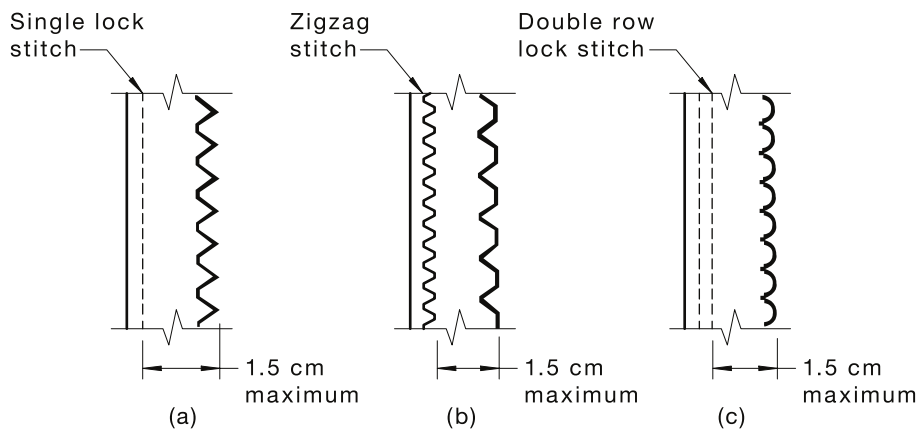


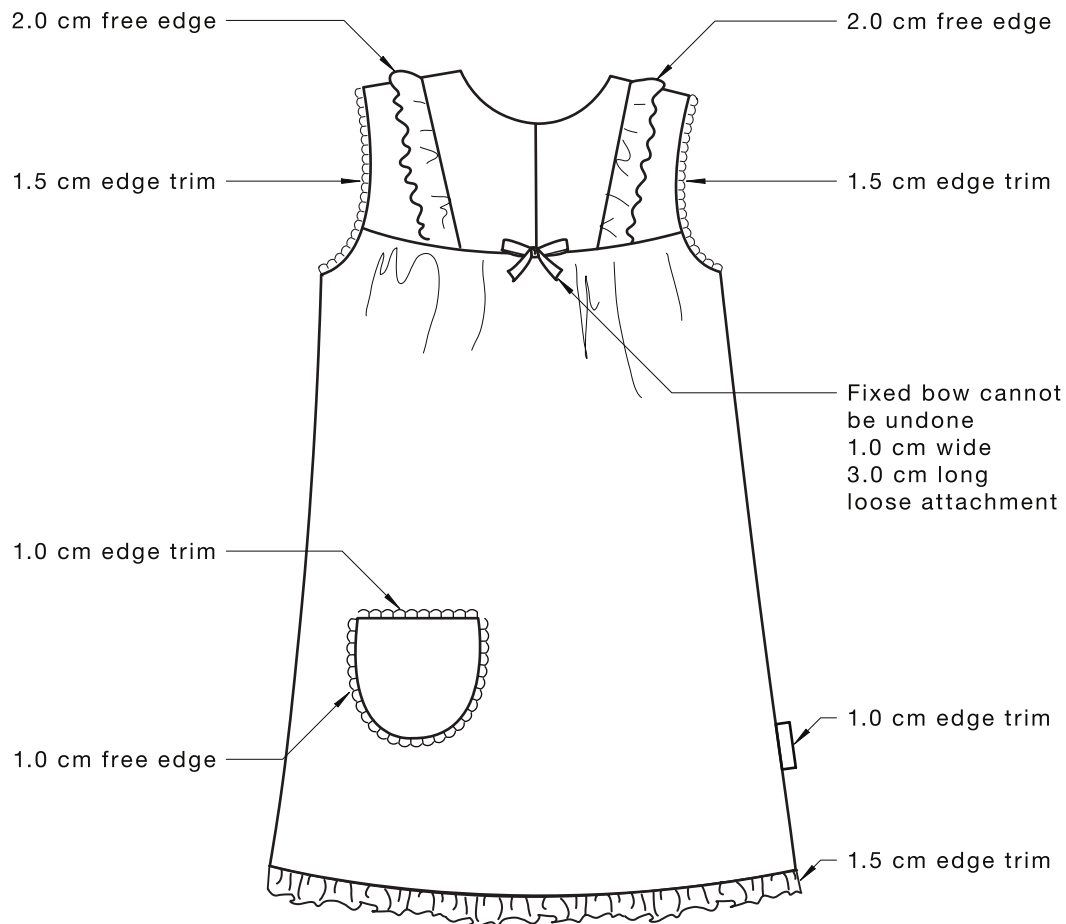
TABLE 1.2
MAXIMUM CUMULATED
TOTAL OF FREE-EDGES

Garment size	Maximum cumulated total of free-edges, cm
00-2	5
3-7	7
8-14	10

- (c) Neck attachments, including collars—
 - (i) shall not have a free-edge wider than 10 cm; and
 - (ii) shall not have a cumulated total of free-edges that exceeds 15 cm.
- (d) Loose attachments—
 - (i) shall not be wider than 1.5 cm;
 - (ii) shall not extend more than 10 cm from their point of attachment to the garment; and
 - (iii) whether tied or untied, shall not extend beyond the hem or cuffs of the garment.

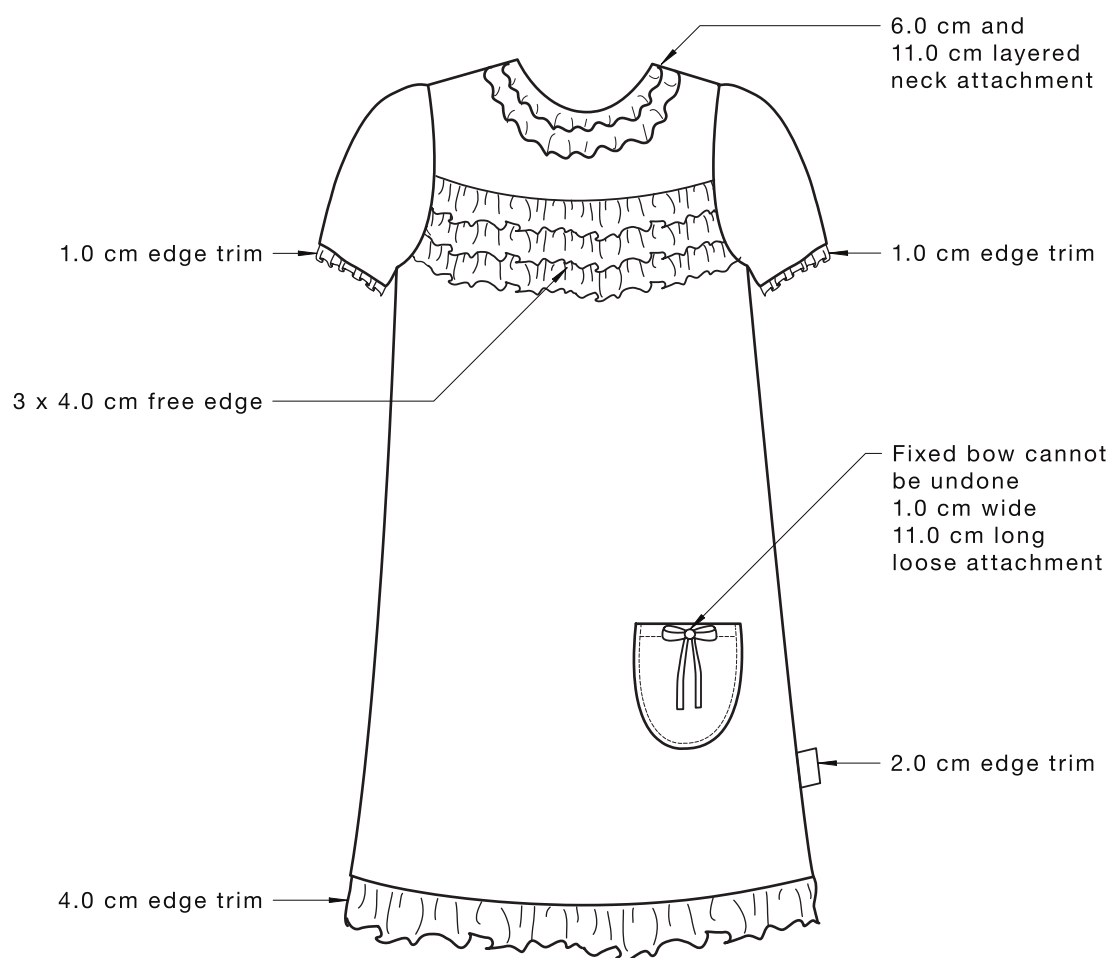
A1 |

FIGURE 1.2A ILLUSTRATION A—TO ASSIST TRIMS ASSESSMENT



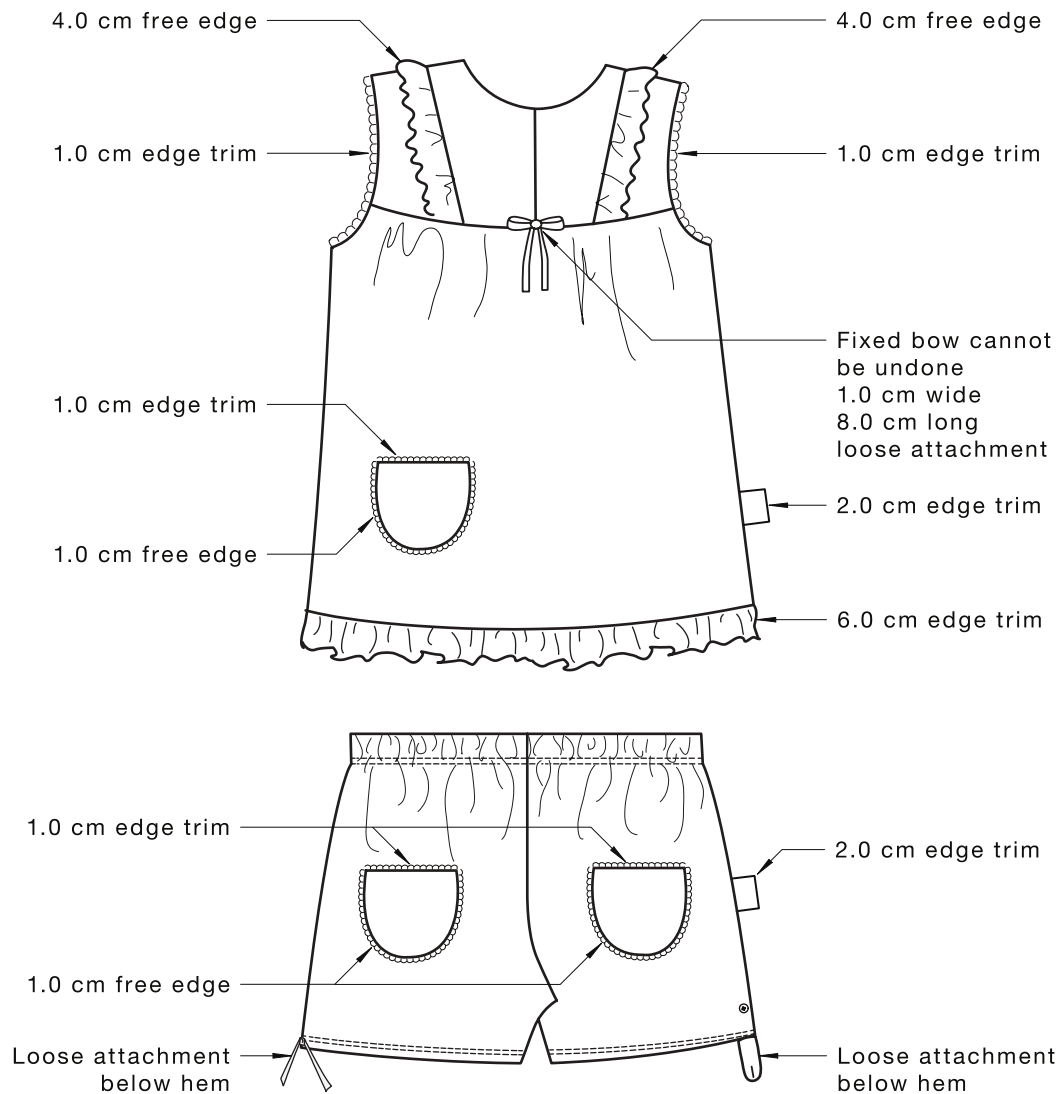
Trim	Diagram	OK?
Edge trim		
≤1.5 cm	All are less than or equal to 1.5 cm	✓
Free edge		
≤5 cm	All free edges are less than 5 cm	✓
In total, ≤ Table 1.2	Sum of free edges = 5.0 cm	✓
Neck attachments		
≤10 cm	N/A. No neck attachments	✓
In total, ≤15 cm	N/A. No neck attachments	✓
Loose attachments		
≤1.5 cm width	Loose attachments is 1.0 cm width	✓
≤10 cm long	Length from attachment point = 3.0 cm	✓
Not below cuff/hem	No part hangs below hem/cuff	✓

FIGURE 1.2B ILLUSTRATION B—TO ASSIST TRIMS ASSESSMENT



Trim	Diagram	OK?
Edge trim ≤1.5 cm	1.0 cm at sleeve openings 4.0 cm at hem, 2.0 cm pip	✓ ✗
Free edge ≤5 cm In total, ≤ Table 1.2	All free edges are 4.0 cm Sum of free edges = 12.0 cm	✓ ✗
Neck attachments ≤10 cm In total, ≤15 cm	Lower layer = 11.0 cm Sum of neck attachments = 17.0 cm	✗ ✗
Loose attachments ≤1.5 cm width ≤10 cm long Not below cuff/hem	All loose attachments are 1 cm width Length from attachment point = 11 cm No part hangs below hem/cuff	✓ ✗ ✓

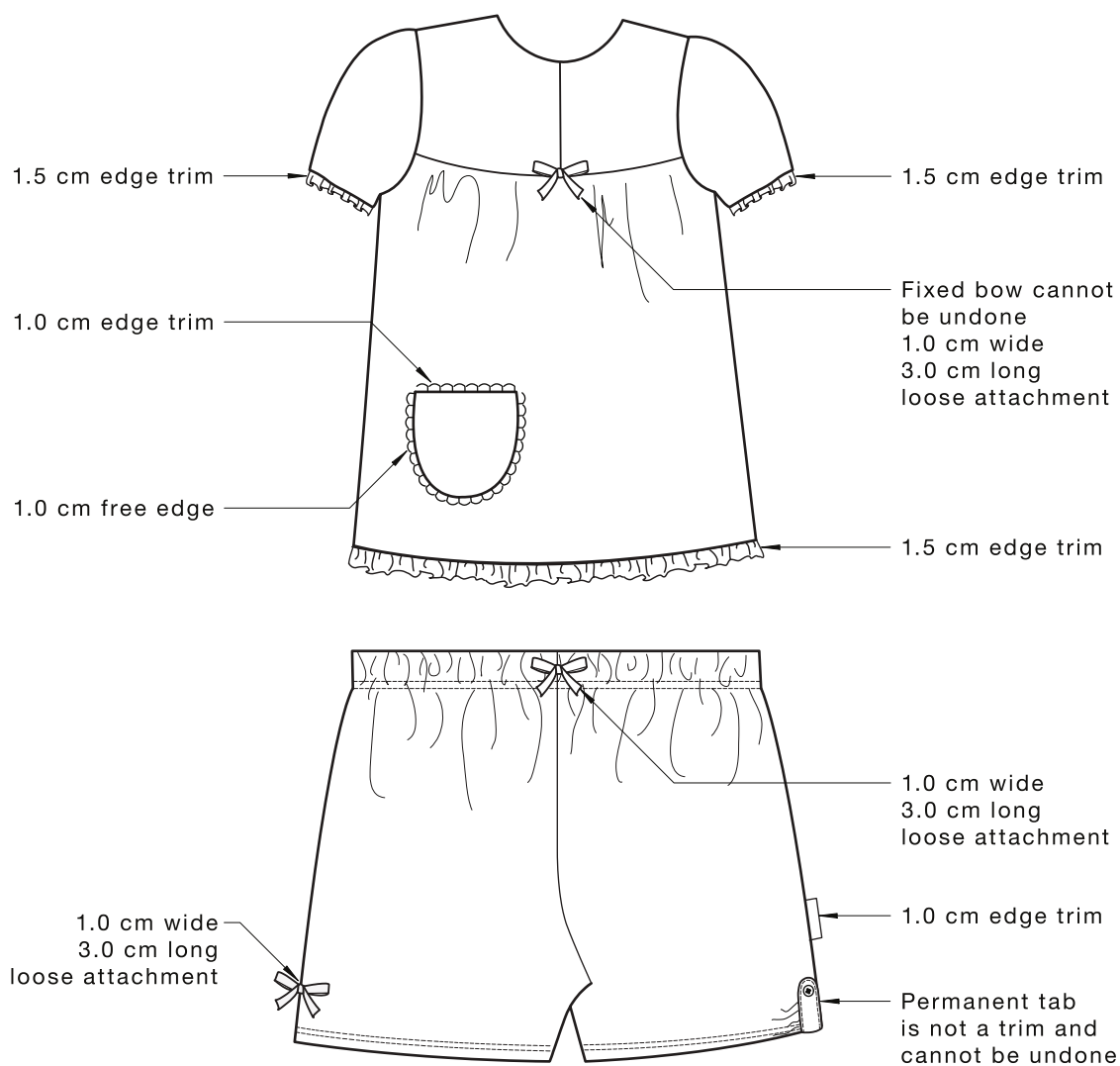
FIGURE 1.2C ILLUSTRATION C—TO ASSIST TRIMS ASSESSMENT



Trim	Diagram	OK?
Edge trim ≤1.5 cm	1.0 cm at sleeve openings and on pocket 2.0 cm pips and 6.0 cm at top's hem	✓ ✗
Free edge ≤5 cm In total, ≤ Table 1.2	All free edges are less than 5 cm Sum of free edges (top) = 9.0 cm Sum of free edge (bottoms) = 2.0 cm	✓ ✗ for sizes 00-7 ✓
Neck attachments ≤10 cm In total, ≤ 15 cm	N/A. No neck attachments N/A. No neck attachments	✓ ✓
Loose attachments ≤1.5 cm width ≤10 cm long Not below cuff/hem	Loose attachments are narrow Loose attachments shorter than 10 cm Ties and tab hang below hem/cuff	✓ ✓ ✗

A2

FIGURE 1.2D ILLUSTRATION D—TO ASSIST TRIMS ASSESSMENT



Trim	Diagram	OK?
Edge trim ≤1.5 cm	All are less than or equal to 1.5 cm	✓
Free edge ≤5 cm In total, ≤ Table 1.2	All free edges are less than 5.0 cm Sum of free edges (top) = 1.0 cm Sum of free edges (bottoms) = Nil	✓ ✓ ✓
Neck attachments ≤10 cm In total, ≤15 cm	N/A. No neck attachments N/A. No neck attachments	✓ ✓
Loose attachments ≤1.5 cm width ≤10 cm long Not below cuff/hem	All loose attachments are 1 cm width Length from attachment point = 3.0 cm No part hangs below hem/cuff	✓ ✓ ✓