

30, 1953. This flammability standard became mandatory through section 4(a) of the Flammable Fabrics Act, as amended in 1954, and remains in effect due to the savings clause (section 11) of Pub. L. 90-189. 16 CFR part 1609 contains the text of the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1953, as amended in 1954.

AUTHORITY: 16 U.S.C. 1191-1204, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—The Standard

AUTHORITY: Sec. 5, Pub. L. 83-88, 67 Stat. 112, as amended, 68 Stat. 770 (15 U.S.C. 1193); sec. 11, Pub. L. 90-189, 81 Stat. 568.

NOTE: All fabrics of natural or regenerated cellulose, as well as certain types of finished and unfinished fabrics made from other natural or synthetic fibers, are combustible. Some combustible fabrics, when used for clothing, are potentially dangerous to the wearer because of the speed and intensity of flame with which those fabrics burn and their ease of ignition, and because of the design of the garment. Two of these factors, the ease of ignition and the speed of flame spread, can be measured with the instrument described herein.

It is suggested that measurement of these two factors, together with visual observation of flame intensity, will permit the separation of various fabrics into three classes of flammability, thus assisting in a judgment of fabric suitability for clothing.

§ 1610.1 Purpose.

The purpose of this standard is to reduce danger of injury and loss of life by providing, on a national basis, standard methods of testing and rating the flammability of textiles and textile products for clothing use, thereby discouraging the use of any dangerously flammable clothing textiles.

§ 1610.2 Scope.

(a) The standard provides methods of testing the flammability of clothing and textiles intended to be used for clothing,^{1,a,b} establishes three classes of flammability, sets forth the require-

¹Hereinafter, "clothing and textiles intended to be used for clothing" shall be referred to as "textiles."

^aAll the numbered footnotes are from the original printing by the Department of Commerce. All the lettered footnotes are new.

^bRefer to sections 2 and 4 of the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1953, as amended in 1954, set out at 16 CFR part 1609, for the scope of the Standard.

ments which textiles shall meet to be so classified, and warns against the use of those textiles which have burning characteristics unsuitable for clothing.

(b) *Specific exceptions*— This standard shall not apply to:

- (1) Hats, gloves, and footwear.^c
- (2) Interlining fabrics.²

§ 1610.3 Requirements.

(a)(1) *Normal flammability, Class 1.* This class shall include textiles which meet the minimum requirements set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. Textiles meeting these requirements are generally accepted by the trade as having no unusual burning characteristics.

(i) *Textile without nap, pile, tufting, flock, or other type of raised-fiber surface.* Such textiles in their original state and/or after being dry-cleaned and washed as described in §§ 1610.4(d) and 1610.4(e), when tested as described in § 1610.4 shall be classified as Class 1, normal flammability, when the time of flame spread is 4 seconds^d or more.

(ii) *Napped, pile, tufted, flocked, or other textiles having a raised-fiber surface.* Such textiles in their original state and/or after being dry-cleaned and washed as described in §§ 1610.4(d) and 1610.4(e), when tested as described in § 1610.4, shall be classified as Class 1, normal flammability, when the time of flame spread is more than 7 seconds, or when they burn with a rapid surface flash (from 0 to 7 seconds), provided the intensity of the flame is so low as not to ignite or fuse the base fabric.

^cRefer to sections 2(d) and 4 of the Flammable Fabrics Act of 1953, as amended in 1954, set out at 16 CFR part 1609 for exceptions to this exception.

²Interlining fabrics are not considered dangerously flammable when used as interlinings. When used for other purposes they should be tested and rated the same as any other fabrics.

^dOn August 23, 1954, the Flammable Fabrics Act was amended, changing the test for the time of flame spread for plain-surfaced fabrics, provided in paragraphs 3.1.1.1 (now § 1610.3(a)(1)(i)) and 3.1.3.1 (now § 1610.3(a)(3)(i)), by reducing the burning time from 4 to 3½ seconds. For the purpose of the administration of that act, therefore, the 3½ second burning time for plain-surface fabrics is applicable.