§ 1633.8 Findings.

(a) General. In order to issue a flam-
mability standard under the FFA, the
FFA requires the Commission to make
certain findings and to include these in

(b) Voluntary standards. No findings
concerning compliance with and ade-
quacy of a voluntary standard are nec-

(c) Relationship of benefits to costs. The
Commission estimates the potential
total lifetime benefits of a mattress
that complies with this standard to
range from $45 to $57 per mattress set
(based on a 10 year mattress life and a
3% discount rate). The Commission esti-
mates total resource costs of the
standard to range from $8 to $22 per
mattress. This yields net benefits of $23
to $50 per mattress set. The Commis-
sion estimates that aggregate lifetime
benefits associated with all mattresses
produced the first year the standard
becomes effective range from $1,024 to
$1,307 million, and that aggregate re-
source costs associated with these mat-
tresses range from $175 to $511 million,
yielding net benefits of about $514 to
$1,132 million. Accordingly, the Commis-
sion finds that the benefits from
the regulation bear a reasonable rela-
tionship to its costs.

(d) Least burdensome requirement. The
Commission considered the following
alternatives: alternative maximum
peak heat release rate and test dura-
tion, alternative total heat released in
the first 10 minutes of the test, manda-
tory production testing, a longer effec-
tive date, taking no action, relying on
a voluntary standard, and requiring la-
beling alone (without any performance
requirements). The alternatives of tak-
ing no action, relying on a voluntary
standard (if one existed), and requiring
labeling alone are unlikely to ade-
quately reduce the risk. Requiring a
criterion of 25 MJ total heat release
during the first 10 minutes of the test
instead of 15 MJ would likely reduce
the estimated benefits (deaths and In-
juries reduced) without having much
effect on costs. Both options of increas-
ing the duration of the test from 30
minutes to 60 minutes and decreasing
the peak rate of heat release from 200
kW to 150 kW would likely increase
costs significantly without substantial
increase in benefits. Requiring produc-
tion testing would also likely increase
costs. Therefore, the Commission finds
that an open flame standard for mat-
tresses with the testing requirements
and criteria that are specified in the
Commission rule is the least burden-
some requirement that would prevent
or adequately reduce the risk of injury
for which the regulation is being pro-
mulgated.

§ 1633.9 Glossary of terms.

(a) Absorbent pad. Pad used on top of
mattress. Designed to absorb moisture/
body fluids thereby reducing skin irri-
tation, can be one time use.

(b) Basket pad. Cushion for use in an
infant basket.

(c) Bunk beds. A tier of beds, usually
two or three, in a high frame complete
with mattresses (see Figure 11 of this
part).

(d) Car bed. Portable bed used to
carry a baby in an automobile.

(e) Carriage pad. Cushion to go into a
baby carriage.

(f) Chaise lounge. An upholstered
couch chair or a couch with a chair
back. It has a permanent back rest, no
arms, and sleeps one (see Figure 11).

(g) Convertible sofa. An upholstered
sofa that converts into an adult sized
bed. Mattress unfolds out and up from
under the seat cushioning (see Figure
11).

(h) Corner groups. Two twin size bed-
ding sets on frames, usually
slipcovered, and abutted to a corner
table. They also usually have loose bol-
sters slipcovered (see Figure 11).

(i) Crib bumper. Padded cushion which
goes around three or four sides inside a
crib to protect the baby. Can also be
used in a playpen.
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(j) Daybed. Daybed has foundation, usually supported by coil or flat springs, mounted between arms on which mattress is placed. It has permanent arms, no backrest, and sleeps one (see Figure 11).

(k) Dressing table pad. Pad to cushion a baby on top of a dressing table.

(l) Drop-arm loveseat. When side arms are in vertical position, this piece is a loveseat. The adjustable arms can be lowered to one of four positions for a chaise lounge effect or a single sleeper. The vertical back support always remains upright and stationary (see Figure 11).

(m) Futon. A flexible mattress generally used on the floor that can be folded or rolled up for storage. It usually consists of resilient material covered by ticking.

(n) High riser. This is a frame of sofa seating height with two equal size mattresses without a backrest. The frame slides out with the lower mattress and rises to form a double or two single beds (see Figure 11).

(o) Infant carrier and lounge pad. Pad to cushion a baby in an infant carrier.

(p) Mattress foundation. This is a ticking covered structure used to support a mattress or sleep surface. The structure may include constructed frames, foam, box springs or other materials used alone or in combination.

(q) Murphy bed. A style of sleep system where the mattress and foundation are fastened to the wall and provide a means to retract or rotate the bed assembly into the wall to release more floor area for other uses.

(r) Pillow. Cloth bag filled with resilient material such as feathers, down, sponge rubber, urethane, or fiber used as the support for the head of a person.

(s) Playpen pad. Cushion used on the bottom of a playpen.

(t) Portable crib. Smaller size than a conventional crib. Can usually be converted into a playpen.

(u) Quilted means stitched with thread or by fusion through the ticking and one or more layers of material.

(v) Roll-away-bed. Portable bed which has frame that folds with the mattress for compact storage.

(w) Sleep lounge. Upholstered seating section which is mounted on a frame. May have bolster pillows along the wall as backrests or may have attached headrests (see Figure 11).

(x) Stroller pad. Cushion used in a baby stroller.

(y) Sofa bed. These are pieces in which the back of the sofa swings down flat with the seat to form the sleeping surface. Some sofa beds have bedding boxes for storage of bedding. There are two types: the one-piece, where the back and seat are upholstered as a unit, supplying an unbroken sleeping surface; and the two-piece, where back and seat are upholstered separately (see Figure 11 of this part).

(z) Sofa lounge—(includes glideouts). Upholstered seating section is mounted on springs and in a frame that permit it to be pulled out for sleeping. Has upholstered backrest bed box that is hinged. Glideouts are single sleepers with sloping seats and backrests. Seat pulls out from beneath back and evens up to supply level sleeping surface (see Figure 11).

(aa) Studio couch. Consists of upholstered seating section on upholstered foundation. Many types convert to twin beds (see Figure 11).

(bb) Studio divan. Twin size upholstered seating section with foundation is mounted on metal bed frame. Has no arms or backrest, and sleeps one (see Figure 11 of this part).

(cc) Trundle bed. A low bed which is rolled under a larger bed. In some lines, the lower bed springs up to form a double or two single beds as in a high riser (see Figure 11).

(dd) Tufted means buttoned or laced through the ticking and upholstery material and/or core, or having the ticking and loft material and/or core drawn together at intervals by any other method which produces a series of depressions on the surface.

(ee) Twin studio divan. Frames which glide out (but not up) and use seat cushions, in addition to upholstered foundation to sleep two. Has neither arms nor back rest (see Figure 11).

(ff) Flip or sleeper chair. Chair that unfolds to be used for sleeping, typically has several connecting fabric covered, solid foam core segments.