

## § 1207.12

Defense, 1972, Library of Congress Card No. 72-600054, pp. 457-465.

(d) "The Measure of Man—Human Factors in Design," by Henry Dreyfuss, published by Watson-Guptill Publications, Inc., 1 Astor Plaza, New York, New York, 10036.

(e) "Medical Tribune", Wed., 8/15/73, p. 21.

(f) "Technical Rationale in Support of A Safety Standard for Swimming Pool Slides," 5/30/75. National Swimming Pool Institute, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

## § 1207.12 Stockpiling.

(a) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

(1) *Stockpiling* means manufacturing or importing swimming pool slides between the date of promulgation of part 1207 in the FEDERAL REGISTER and its effective date at a rate greater than five percent more than the rate at which the slides were manufactured or imported during the base period.

(2) *Base period* means, at the option of the manufacturer or importer concerned, any period of 180 consecutive days beginning on or after January 2, 1974, and ending on or before December 31, 1974.

(3) *Rate of production (or importation)* means the total number of swimming pool slides manufactured (or imported) during a stated time period. In determining whether a slide was manufactured (or imported) during a stated time period, the later of the date on which the slide runway was manufactured (or imported) or the date on which the accompanying ladder and other support parts were manufactured (or imported) shall be used.

(b) *Prohibited acts.* Manufacturers and importers of swimming pool slides, as these products are defined in § 1207.3(a)(28) shall not manufacture or import slides that do not comply with the requirements of this part 1207 between January 19, 1976, and July 17, 1976, at a rate which is greater than the rate of production or importation during the base period plus five percent of that rate.

(c) Manufacturers and importers shall maintain appropriate documentation to be able to substantiate to the Commission that they are in compli-

## 16 CFR Ch. II (1-1-02 Edition)

ance with the provisions of this section.

[41 FR 2751, Jan. 19, 1976, as amended at 41 FR 15003, Apr. 9, 1976]

## PART 1209—INTERIM SAFETY STANDARD FOR CELLULOSE INSULATION

### Subpart A—The Standard

Sec.

- 1209.1 Scope and application.
- 1209.2 Definitions and measurements.
- 1209.3 General requirements.
- 1209.4 Test procedures for determining settled density.
- 1209.5 Test procedures for corrosiveness.
- 1209.6 Test procedures for critical radiant flux.
- 1209.7 Test procedures for smoldering combustion.
- 1209.8 Procedure for calibration of radiation instrumentation.
- 1209.9 Labeling requirement.
- 1209.10 Certification and enforcement.
- 1209.11 Effective date.

FIGURES 1-10

### Subpart B—Certification

- 1209.31 Purpose and applicability.
- 1209.32 Definitions.
- 1209.33 Reasonable testing program.
- 1209.34 Qualification testing.
- 1209.35 Product specification.
- 1209.36 Production testing.
- 1209.37 Corrective actions.
- 1209.38 Records.
- 1209.39 Certification of compliance.
- 1209.40 Certification responsibility, multiple parties.
- 1209.41 Effective date.

SOURCE: 44 FR 39966, July 6, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—The Standard

AUTHORITY: Sec. 35(c)(2), Pub. L. 95-319, 92 Stat. 388-389 (15 U.S.C. 2082).

#### § 1209.1 Scope and application.

(a) *Scope.* This part 1209, an interim consumer product safety standard, prescribes flame resistance and corrosiveness requirements for cellulose insulation that is a consumer product. These requirements are intended to reduce or eliminate an unreasonable risk of injury to consumers from flammable and corrosive cellulose insulation. The requirements are based upon the flame

## Consumer Product Safety Commission

## § 1209.4

resistance and corrosiveness requirements of General Services Administration Specification HH-I-515D.

(b) *Application.* This part 1209 shall apply to cellulose insulation that is a consumer product, that is, cellulose insulation produced or distributed for sale to, or for the personal use, consumption, or enjoyment of consumers in or around a permanent or temporary household or residence, a school, in recreation, or otherwise. The interim standard applies to cellulose insulation that is produced or distributed for sale to consumers for their direct installation or use, as well as cellulose insulation that is produced or distributed for installation by professionals. This part 1209 applies only to cellulose insulation manufactured after October 15, 1979.

### § 1209.2 Definitions and measurements.

(a) As used in this part 1209, *Cellulose insulation* means cellulosic fiber, loose fill, thermal insulation that is suitable for blowing or pouring applications.

(b) The definitions given in section 3 of the Consumer Product Safety Act are applicable to this part 1209.

(c) For the purposes of conformance with the technical requirements of this standard, the figures are given in the metric system of measurement. The inch-pound system approximations of these figures are provided in parentheses for convenience and information only. For numerical quantities for which no specific tolerances are given, the tolerance shall be one half of the unit value of the last significant digit given in the dimension. Where numerical quantities are given without tolerances in both the metric and inch-pound system of measurements, the tolerance shall be one half of the last significant digit of the metric equivalent of the numerical quantity.

(d) The specifications and dimensions in the test methods below are given in metric units, with the English equivalents in parentheses. For enforcement purposes the Commission will use metric units.

### § 1209.3 General requirements.

(a) All cellulose insulation to which this interim standard applies, as described in §1209.1, shall be noncorrosive

when tested in accordance with the test procedures at §1209.5 and evaluated using the criteria at §1209.5(c). This means that after the product is tested, the six metal coupons used in the test shall not have any perforations (excluding notches extending into the coupon 3 mm or less from any edge) when the coupons are observed over a 40-W appliance light bulb.

(b) All cellulose insulation to which this interim standard applies, as described in §1209.1, shall have a critical radiant flux equal to or greater than 0.12 W/cm<sup>2</sup> for each of the three specimens when tested in accordance with the test procedures at §1209.6.

(c) All cellulose insulation to which this interim standard applies, as described in §1209.1, shall have no evidence of flaming combustion and shall also have weight loss of 15 percent or less of the initial weight, for each of the three specimens, when tested in accordance with the test procedures at §1209.7.

(d) All containers of cellulose insulation to which this interim standard applies, as described in §1209.1, shall have a labeling statement in accordance with the labeling requirements at §1209.9.

### § 1209.4 Test procedures for determining settled density.

The settled density of loose fill insulation must be determined before the corrosiveness test (§1209.5) and the smoldering combustion test (§1209.7) can be performed. This section describes the procedure for determining the settled density of loose fill insulation.

(a) *Apparatus and materials.* (1) An insulation specimen container with a flat bottom and an inside diameter of 15.0±1 cm, straight sides [without a flared lip or spout, (Apparatus #1)]. The height of the beaker shall be such that the distance between the bottom of the cyclone and the top edge of the beaker is 8.5 cm±1.0 cm. (3.39 in±.39 in).

(2) A flat-rigid disc with a total weight of 75±5 g (2.65±0.18 oz) and of a suitable diameter to fit loosely into the specimen container. Weight may be added to the center of the disc to bring the total weight to the required 75±5 g (Apparatus #2).