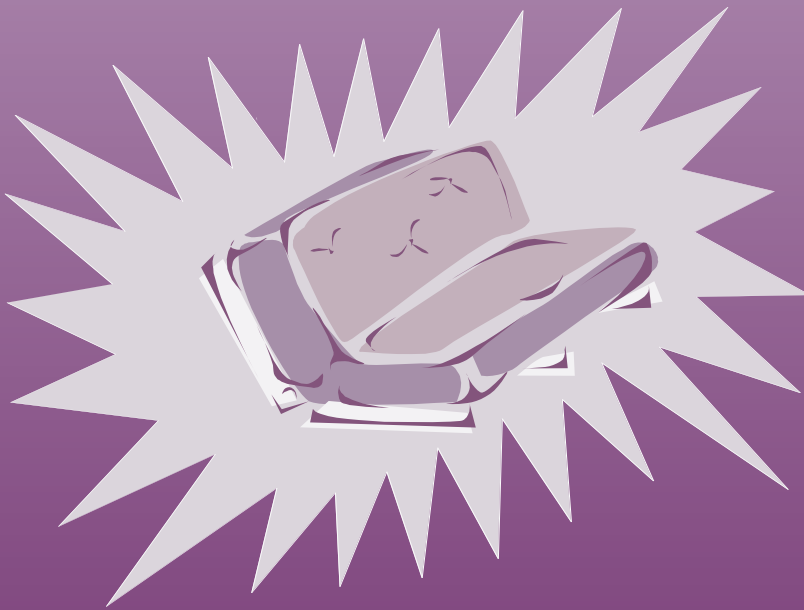




Health
Canada

Santé
Canada

Industry Guide to Futon Flammability Requirements in Canada



Canada

Our mission is to help the people of Canada
maintain and improve their health.

Health Canada

Published by authority of the
Minister of Health

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Preface

The intent of this document is to:

- provide information about the legislation in Canada that applies to hazardous or potentially hazardous products
- explain how this legislation applies to futon mattresses
- describe the test methods for futon mattresses
- discuss the influences of design, materials and construction methods on the flammability characteristics of futon mattresses
- discuss the importance of consumer education on fire safety
- outline the roles and responsibilities of industry and government

Legislation

Consumer Product Safety (CPS) of Health Canada's Product Safety Programme (PSP) works closely with partners and stakeholders to protect consumers and children from product-related hazards and to promote the safe use of products. CPS gets its regulatory authority from the *Hazardous Products Act (HPA)*, which covers the advertising, sale, and importation of a variety of hazardous or potentially hazardous products. The onus is on industry to comply with the legislation. Enforcement actions taken by Product Safety Officers on noncompliant products range from negotiation with industry for the voluntary removal of these products from the market to seizure and/or prosecution under the *HPA*. Any person or company that advertises, sells or imports noncompliant products that result in property damage, injury or death may also face civil penalties.

Mattresses are defined in Item 32 of Part II of Schedule I to the *HPA* as products intended, promoted or normally used for the purpose of being slept on that contain resilient material enclosed within a ticking, whether or not those products are commonly referred to as mattresses, other than

- (a) mattress pads;
- (b) sleeping bags;
- (c) box springs and other mattress foundations and supports;

- (d) parts of upholstered furniture that may be used for the purpose of being slept on that are not separate mattresses;
- (e) infant product pads and crib mattresses; and
- (f) one-of-a-kind prescription mattresses.

Futon mattresses fall under the jurisdiction of the *HPA* and must meet the minimum flammability requirements set out in the *Hazardous Products (Mattresses) Regulations* prior to being advertised, sold, or imported into Canada:

Not more than one futon mattress test specimen can exhibit melting or charring of its surface that extends more than 50 mm in any horizontal direction from the nearest point of the original location of the test cigarette, or exhibit continuing combustion in the futon assembly 10 minutes after the said cigarette has extinguished, when tested in accordance with Method 27.7-1979 of CAN 2-4.2 M77 of the Canadian Government Specifications Board (CGSB), published in July 1979.

Futon mattresses advertised, sold or imported into Canada must also meet federal labelling requirements set out in the *Textile Labelling Act* and the *Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations* administered and enforced by Industry Canada, as well as any applicable provincial requirements for labelling.

For more information on legislative requirements for futon mattresses, refer to Appendix C - Canadian Information Resources, on page 25 of this document.

Test Method

In accordance with CGSB CAN 2-4.2, Method 27.7-M77: *Combustion Resistance of Mattresses – Cigarette Test*, 10 specimens, each measuring 300 mm (height) x 300 mm (width) x 50 mm (depth), are cut from the surface of the product sample. Each specimen is mounted in an uncovered flame-resistant box measuring approximately 300 mm (height) x 300 mm (width) x 300 mm (depth) at a tension which is approximately that of the product sample at the point of sale. A lit cigarette is placed in a central position on the specimen, along the length of a crevice, tufting indentation or seam where possible. The test ends when charring or melting of the surface exceeds a distance of 50 mm in any horizontal direction from the lit cigarette, or 10 minutes after the cigarette has extinguished. The specimen fails if charring or melting of the surface extends beyond 50 mm in any horizontal direction from the lit cigarette, or if there is any continuing combustion anywhere in the specimen 10 minutes after the cigarette has extinguished.

A product sample complies with the flammability requirements if 0-1 specimens fail the test.

A product sample does not comply with the flammability requirements if 2-10 specimens fail the test.

For detailed information on this test, refer to the “Test Method for Evaluating Mattresses for Combustion Resistance by the Cigarette Smouldering Test – Method F-06” listed in Appendix C – Canadian Information Resources, on page 25 of this document.

Futon Flammability: The Impact of Futon Design, Materials and Construction Methods

The first futon mattresses to emerge in the Canadian market in the late 1960s and early 1970s were the traditional simple Japanese mattresses consisting of 100% cotton batting enclosed by a 100% cotton ticking, valued for their simplicity, hypoallergenic and therapeutic properties.

Traditional cotton futons do not meet flammability requirements for mattresses.

No futon is fireproof, but there are ways to make them resistant to a smouldering cigarette. Futons can also be made to resist intense burning after being exposed to an open flame.

• Treatment with Fire Retardants

Fabrics can be made more smoulder-resistant by applying a fire retardant in the resin backcoating applied to the finished fabric, or other topical means. Cotton battings, the traditional filling of choice in futons, are quite smoulder-resistant and

flame-resistant if an adequate level of boric acid (minimum 10-12% by weight) is distributed **evenly** throughout the batt. Or look for cotton batting that is certified by the U.S. National Cotton Batting Institute (NCBI) to be smoulder-resistant and flame-resistant.

- **Use of Smoulder-Resistant Fabrics and Filling Materials**

Synthetic fabrics, fibre battings and threads, as well as polyurethane foams are generally smoulder-resistant. However, they will melt and burn easily with an open flame unless a flame-retardant is added. A variety of flame-resistant filling materials are also available, such as cellular foams (e.g., melamine-loaded polyurethane, combustion modified high resiliency, neoprene, etc.) and new fibre battings specifically formulated to resist flaming and melting.

- **Use of Barrier Materials**

A variety of barrier materials, used below the outer fabric, offer varying levels of protection from open-flame ignition sources without sacrificing aesthetic and physical qualities, such as:

- fabrics with specific flame-resistant materials built into the fibre or with inherently flame-resistant fibres (e.g., fibreglass, neoprene, vinyl, other proprietary flame-resistant additives, etc.);
- fabrics with an applied flame-retardant backcoating; and

- cushioning materials available in thin configurations, such as boric-acid treated cotton pads.

Certain combinations of these may also work to reduce costs and increase flame resistance.

It has been noted that a cotton or cotton/polyester blend fabric over a flame-resistant barrier or interliner is not very likely to lead to a major flashover situation.

The choice and thickness of barrier should take into consideration information such as the size and design of the futon mattress (innerspring [Figure 1], foam core [Figure 2], cotton batting core [Figure 3], pillowtop, etc.), the type and level of flame resistance of the outer fabric, and the amount and order of layering of the filling materials.

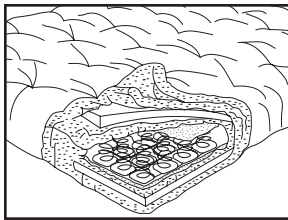


Figure 1

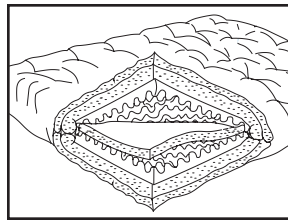


Figure 2

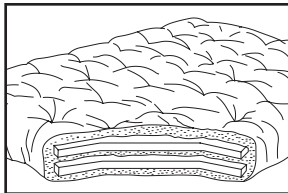


Figure 3

- **Structural Integrity**

Even if the best fire barrier material is used, fire can penetrate the barrier at seams made with non-flame retardant threads or fasteners. Use of flame-retardant tufting threads is also important in preventing flame penetration.

Thicker and heavier futon mattresses often have more stitching and tufting to maintain their shape and appearance. Stitching and tufting can dislocate or disturb the underlying material, and can push deeper layers closer to the surface. If these deeper layers are not smoulder-resistant, they will likely contribute to the product failing to meet the flammability requirements.

Consideration should also be given to the integrity of the crevice of a futon mattress formed when it is placed in the seat/back configuration. Research has shown that crevice areas of furniture are one of the most probable areas where a sustained fire may occur, especially a smouldering fire caused by a lit cigarette, which may easily roll into a crevice and go unnoticed.

Although the above approaches, alone or in combination, will increase the smoulder-resistance of your product, they are not a guarantee of compliance with the flammability requirements.

Compliance should always be confirmed by testing.

For further information, refer to the Futon Association International, the Sleep Products Safety Council, and the National Cotton Batting Institute listed in Appendix D – United States Information Resources, on page 26 of this document.

**SAFETY IS NOT AN AREA
WHERE YOU WANT TO
TAKE SHORTCUTS**

Educating Consumers on Fire Safety

The Sleep Products Safety Council (SPSC) is a non-profit service organization established by the International Sleep Products Association (ISPA). The SPSC's mission is to provide consumer safety information, support research and promote activities aimed at reducing hazards associated with mattresses and other sleep products. The SPSC, together with Health Canada and Fire Prevention Canada, have developed fire-safety messages for mattress consumers in Canada. These messages are available on SPSC mattress hangtags (see Appendix E on page 27 of this document).



- Keep matches and lighters in a secured drawer or cabinet, out of reach of children.
- Check under beds and in closets for burnt matches, evidence your child may be playing with fire.
- Keep lit candles away from bedding, curtains, sleepwear and anything else that can ignite easily; do not leave lit candles unattended; extinguish all candles when leaving a room or before going to sleep.
- Do not smoke in bed.
- Keep bedding, clothes, curtains and other flammable items at least 1 metre away from portable heaters.
- Do not store old mattresses in the home or garage; they are a fire hazard.
- Make sure everyone in your family knows at least two escape routes from their bedrooms, and practice these often.
- Install and maintain at least one working smoke alarm on each level of your home, preferably outside of each bedroom. Change the battery once a year.
- Teach children to “stop, drop and roll” if their clothing catches fire.

If you are not currently using the SPSC hangtag on your futons, you are encouraged to do so. Use of the hangtag will provide consumers with important safety information, and will identify your company as a safety-conscious futon producer concerned about improving fire safety and reducing residential fires. To purchase SPSC hangtags, or to find out about other SPSC activities and resources for the sleep products industry, refer to the Sleep Products Safety Council listed in Appendix D – United States Information Resources, on page 26 of this document.

Canadian Exports to the United States

Futon mattresses manufactured in Canada and shipped to the United States are subject to the federal mattress flammability standard for resistance to ignition by a lit cigarette issued and enforced by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). At the time of this publication, the CPSC was also in the process of developing a new federal standard to address the resistance of mattresses to ignition by an open flame. Futon mattresses shipped specifically to California must also meet the requirements of Technical Bulletin 603 for resistance to ignition by an open flame issued and enforced by the California Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation (BHFTI). For more information, refer to Appendix D – United States Information Resources, on page 26 of this document.

Although the current federal test criteria are similar in Canada and the United States, the test method mandated in the United States is more complex. The United States standards also specify requirements for labelling and record keeping.

Canadian companies exporting to the United States are advised to ensure compliance with the United States standards and have their goods tested prior to export.

For a partial list of laboratories which provide mattress testing services, refer to Appendix B – Canadian Mattress Testing Laboratories, on page 23 of this document.

Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of government and industry in ensuring the safety of futon mattresses include, but are not limited to, the following:

A) Health Canada

- develop and enforce the legislation
- educate and inform industry and consumers
- monitor the marketplace, including following up on industry and consumer complaints, recalls by industry and the United States CPSC, and referrals from other agencies or governments
- obtain samples for testing to determine compliance with the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses

For products that do not comply with the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses:

- take enforcement actions depending on the risk of the products to the consumer, including:
 - providing a verbal or written warning for corrective action to be taken by industry

- negotiating with industry to voluntarily discontinue the sale of these products through removal, disposal or recall at industry's expense
- seizing noncompliant products and/or prosecuting industry under the *HPA*
- inform the United States CPSC if the noncompliant product has been shipped to the United States
- issue a public warning or advisory (press release and/or information bulletin) if the risk to the public is determined to be serious

B) Futon Manufacturers

- ensure that your products meet the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses
- test your products regularly to ensure ongoing compliance with the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses
- co-operate in any removal, disposal or recall from the marketplace of your products found to be noncompliant

C) Futon Importers

- ensure that the products you are importing meet the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses
- before importing the products, get proof of compliance with the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses in the form of test results from a reputable laboratory or a signed written certificate of compliance (**note:** a product label indicating that a product complies with the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses is not sufficient); if this information is not available, do not import the products, or have the products tested yourself
- co-operate in any removal, disposal or recall from the marketplace of your products found to be noncompliant

D) Retailers/Buyers

- only carry products that meet the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses
- before purchasing the products, get proof of compliance with the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses in the form of test results from a reputable laboratory or a signed written certificate of compliance (**note:** a product label indicating that the product complies with the *HPA*

flammability requirements is not sufficient); if this information is not available, do not purchase the products, or have the products tested yourself

- if products are being purchased outside of Canada, ensure that they meet the *HPA* flammability requirements for mattresses prior to importation
- when notified of a removal, disposal or recall of a non-compliant product, immediately remove the affected product from sale and follow any other corrective actions

SAFETY IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

APPENDIX A

List of Health Canada Product Safety Offices

British Columbia and Yukon

Frog Hollow
Suite 210, 3625 Lougheed Highway
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5M 2A6

Tel: (604) 666-5003
Fax: (604) 666-5988
Bby_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Alberta and Northwest Territories

#1440 Sun Life Building
c/o Suite 730, Canada Place
9700 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 4C3

Tel: (780) 495-2626
Fax: (780) 495-2624
Edm_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Room 282, Harry Hays Building
220-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4X3

Tel: (403) 292-4677
Fax: (403) 292-4644
Cal_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

510 Lagimodiere Boulevard
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R2J 3Y1

Tel: (204) 983-5490
Fax: (204) 984-0461
Mb_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Room 412, Federal Building
101-22nd Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 0E1

Tel: (306) 975-4502
Fax: (306) 975-6040
Sk_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Ontario and Nunavut

2301 Midland Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M1P 4R7

Tel: (416) 973-4705
Fax: (416) 973-1746
Tor_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

55 Bay Street North
9th Floor
Hamilton, Ontario
L8R 3P7

Tel: (905) 572-2845
Fax: (905) 572-4581
Tor_Prodsafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

Quebec

1001 St-Laurent Street West
Longueuil, Quebec
J4K 1C7

Tel: (450) 646-1353
Fax: (450) 928-4066
Quebec_Prod@hc-sc.gc.ca

901 Cap Diamant, Local 266-1
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 4K1

Tel: (418) 648-4327
Fax: (418) 649-6536
Quebec_Prod@hc-sc.gc.ca

Atlantic

Suite 1625, 1505 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3Y6

Tel: (902) 426-8300
Fax: (902) 426-6676
Atlantic_ProdSafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

10 Highfield Street
1st Floor
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 9V5

Tel: (506) 851-6638
Fax: (506) 851-3197
Atlantic_ProdSafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

10 Barters Hill
John Cabot Building, 3rd Floor
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 6M1

Tel: (709) 772-4050
Fax: (709) 772-5945
Atlantic_ProdSafe@hc-sc.gc.ca

National

Consumer Product Safety Bureau
MacDonald Building, 4th Floor
123 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Tel: (613) 954-0104
Fax: (613) 952-1994
cps-spc@hc-sc.gc.ca

APPENDIX B

Canadian Mattress Testing Laboratories

NOTICE: *This listing of laboratories implies no certification or endorsement by Health Canada, nor is it necessarily a complete listing of all laboratories in Canada that provide mattress testing services.*

Alberta and Northwest Territories

Textile Analysis Service	Tel: (780) 492-3832
Department of Human Ecology	Fax: (780) 492-4111
B33 Human Ecology Building	lelia.lawson@ualberta.ca
University of Alberta	
Edmonton, Alberta	
T6G 2N1	

Manitoba and Saskatchewan

University of Manitoba	Tel: (204) 474-8509
Textile Testing Service	Fax: (204) 474-7593
Department of Clothing & Textiles	manness@Ms.UManitoba.CA
H501 Duff Roblin Building	
190 Dysart Road	
Winnipeg, Manitoba	
R3T 2N2	

Ontario and Nunavut

Bodycote Technology Centre
2395 Speakman Drive
Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 1B3

Tel: 1-866-Bodycote
sales@bodycote.ca

**for other locations in Canada,
visit www.na.bodycote-mt.com**

SGS Canada Inc.
6275 Northam Drive, Unit 2
Mississauga, Ontario
L4V 1Y8

Tel: (905) 676-9595
Fax: (905) 676-9362
info@sgsna.com

Quebec

Bodycote Materials Testing Canada Inc.
121 Hymus Boulevard
Pointe-Claire, Quebec
H9R 1E6

Tel: (514) 697-3273
Fax: (514) 697-2090
sales@bodycote.ca

National

Product Safety Laboratory
Health Canada
1800 Walkley Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel: (613) 952-0853
Fax: (613) 954-8515
PSL-LSP@hc-sc.gc.ca

APPENDIX C

Canadian Information Resources

NOTICE: For further information on futon mattresses, contact a Health Canada Product Safety Office (refer to Appendix A – List of Health Canada Product Safety Offices, on page 20 of this document) or visit the following:

- Product Safety Programme (PSP)
www.hc-sc.gc.ca/psp
- Hazardous Products Act and Hazardous Products (Mattresses) Regulations
<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/H-3/index.html>
- Health Canada, 2000. Test Method for Evaluating Mattresses for Combustion Resistance by the Cigarette Smouldering Test – Method F-06.
<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hecs-sesc/cps/methods.htm#flam>
- Industry Canada, 2000. Guide to the Textile Labelling Act and the Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations
<http://competition.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/incb-bc.nsf/en/cp01144e.html>

APPENDIX D

United States Information Resources

- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)
<http://www.cpsc.gov>
- CPSC 16 CFR Part 1632 – *Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads* (FF 4-72, amended)
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_04/16cfr1632_04.html
- California Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation (BHFTI)
<http://www.bhfti.ca.gov>
- Technical Bulletin 603
<http://www.bhfti.ca.gov/ab603.htm>
- Sleep Products Safety Council (SPSC)
<http://www.safesleep.org>
- Futon Association International (FAI)
<http://www.futon.org>
- National Cotton Batting Institute (NCBI)
<http://www.natbat.com>

APPENDIX E

Sleep Products Safety Council (SPSC) Safety Hangtag for Canada

(See next pages.)

The Hazardous Products (Mattresses)

Regulations require that all mattresses resist smouldering cigarette ignition. The manufacturer certifies compliance with that regulation, which substantially reduces the risk of a cigarette ignited fire, but does not make your mattress fireproof.

Fires can occur if the mattress, foundation or bedding comes into contact with an open flame, such as a match, lighter or candle. When ignited, some mattress filling materials can burn rapidly and emit hazardous gases.

Le Règlement sur les produits dangereux (matelas) stipule que tous les matelas doivent résister à l'inflammation par des cigarettes couvantes. Le fabricant certifie qu'il se conforme à cette norme. Ceci réduit, dans une large mesure, le risque d'incendie causé par des cigarettes mais ne rend pas votre matelas ignifuge.

Les incendies peuvent se produire si le matelas, la fondation ou les draps entrent en contact avec une flamme nue comme dans le cas d'une allumette, d'un briquet ou d'une chandelle. Si elles s'enflamment, certaines rembourrures de matelas pourront brûler rapidement et émettre des gaz dangereux.

These safety messages are brought to you by the Canadian mattress manufacturers and importers who support the SPSC, in cooperation with

• Health Canada

• Fire Prevention Canada

Health Canada and Fire Prevention Canada

encourage the safety messages on this

product. Nevertheless, **Health Canada does**

not approve or recommend this product and does not certify that this product meets the requirements of the Hazardous Products (Mattresses) Regulations.

The SPSC is a non-profit organization (supported in part by the manufacturer of this mattress) devoted to creating safer and healthier sleep environments.

Ces messages de sécurité vous sont présentés par les fabricants et les importateurs canadiens de matelas qui fournissent leur soutien au SPSC en collaboration avec :

• Santé Canada

• Prévention des incendies du Canada

Santé Canada et Prévention des incendies du Canada encouragent les messages de sécurité sur ce produit. Cependant,

Santé Canada n'approuve ni ne recommande ce produit, ni ne certifie qu'il est fabriqué conformément aux exigences du Règlement sur les produits dangereux (matelas).

Le SPSC est un organisme à but non lucratif (recevant le soutien en partie des fabricants de ce matelas) dédié à créer un environnement plus sécuritaire et plus sain pour dormir.

www.SafeSleep.org



TO PROTECT YOUR HOME AND FAMILY

IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGES FROM THE SLEEP PRODUCTS SAFETY COUNCIL



POUR PROTÉGER VOTRE MAISON ET VOTRE FAMILLE

VOICI DES MESSAGES DE SÉCURITÉ IMPORTANTS OFFERTS PAR LE SLEEP PRODUCTS SAFETY COUNCIL

To Protect Your Family From Fire...

- Keep matches and lighters in a secured drawer or cabinet, out of reach of children.
- Check under beds and in closets for burnt matches; evidence your child may be playing with fire.
- Keep lit candles away from bedding, curtains, sleepwear and anything else that can ignite easily.
- Don't smoke in bed.
- Keep bedding, clothes, curtains and other flammable items at least 1 metre away from portable heaters.
- Do not store old mattresses in the home or garage; they are a fire hazard.

- Make sure everyone in your family knows at least two escape routes from their bedrooms, and practice these often.
- Install and maintain at least one working smoke alarm on each level of your home, preferably outside of each bedroom. Change battery once a year.
- Teach children to "stop, drop and roll" if their clothing catches fire.

To Help Your Children Sleep Safe...

- Remove and discard plastic wrapping; a child can become entangled and suffocate.
- Never allow a child under 6 years on an upper bunk.

- Always use a crib sheet that fits securely on mattress and wraps around corners.
- Position your infant on his or her back during sleep, as recommended by the Canadian Paediatric Society.
- Place infants in cribs meeting current safety requirements; use a mattress that fits tightly.
- Never leave an infant on an adult-size mattress; infants can suffocate if trapped between the mattress and the wall, bed frame, footboard or headboard.
- Never sleep in the same bed as an infant; infants can suffocate if an adult rolls over on them.

Warning: Children playing with matches, lighters and candles is a leading cause of home fires.

Pour protéger votre famille contre les incendies...

- Gardez les allumettes et les briquets dans un tiroir ou une armoire sécuritaire, hors de la portée des enfants.
- Vérifiez sous les lits et dans les garde-robes pour vous assurer de ne pas y trouver des allumettes ayant été utilisées, ce qui pourrait indiquer que vos enfants jouent avec le feu.
- Gardez les chandelles allumées éloignées des draps de lit, des rideaux, des vêtements de nuit et de tout autre article pouvant prendre en feu facilement.
- Ne fumez pas au lit.
- Gardez les draps de lit, les vêtements, les rideaux et tout autre article inflammable à un mètre ou moins des chauffeuses portatives.

- N'entreposez pas de vieux matelas dans la maison ou dans le garage; ils représentent un risque d'incendie.
- Assurez-vous que tous les membres de votre famille connaissent au moins deux chemins d'évacuation à partir de leur chambre et qu'ils pratiquent souvent une sortie d'urgence.
- Installez et entretenez au moins un détecteur de fumée en bon état à chaque étage de la maison, de préférence à l'extérieur de chaque chambre à coucher. Remplacez la pile une fois par année.
- Enseignez aux enfants le procédé « s'arrêter, se laisser tomber et se rouler » si leurs vêtements prennent en feu.

Pour aider vos enfants à dormir en sécurité...

- Enlever et jeter les emballages en plastique; un enfant pourrait l'enrouler autour de lui et s'étouffer.

- Ne permettez jamais à un enfant de moins de 6 ans d'aller sur le lit supérieur d'un lit superposé.
- Utilisez toujours des draps de lit de bébé qui s'ajustent fermement sur le matelas et s'enveloppent autour des coins.
- Placez votre bébé sur le dos pendant son sommeil tel que le recommande la Société canadienne de pédiatrie.
- Utilisez un lit de bébé conforme aux normes de sécurité courantes; utilisez un matelas qui est de dimensions adéquates pour le lit.
- Ne laissez jamais un bébé sur un matelas pour adulte; un bébé pourrait s'étouffer s'il se trouve pris entre le matelas et le mur, le cadre, le pied ou la tête du lit.
- Ne dormez jamais dans le même lit qu'un bébé; un bébé pourrait s'étouffer si un adulte roule sur lui.

Avvertimento : Les enfants qui jouent avec des allumettes, des briquets et des chandelles sont une cause importante d'incendies à domicile