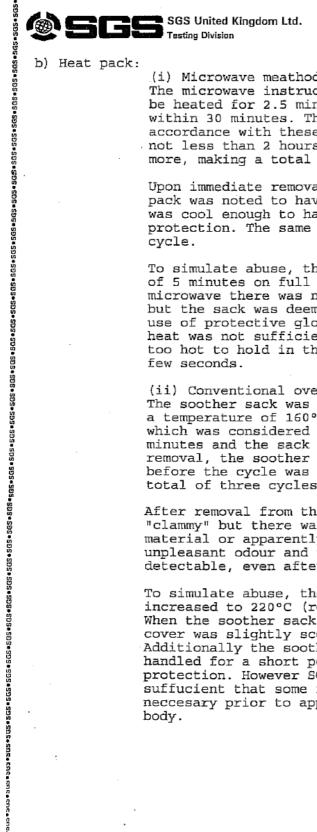
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b) Heat pack:

(i) Microwave meathod:

The microwave instructions indicated that the pack should be heated for 2.5 minutes on high power and not reheated within 30 minutes. The soother pack was heated in accordance with these instructions and allowed to cool for not less than 2 hours before the cycle was repeated twice more, making a total of three cycles.

Upon immediate removal from the microwave, the soother pack was noted to have a slightly "clammy" feel to it but was cool enough to handle without the need for any heat protection. The same effect was noted on each repeat cycle.

To simulate abuse, the soother sack was heated for a total of 5 minutes on full power. Upon removal from the microwave there was no apparent damage to the outer cover but the sack was deemed too hot to be handled without the use of protective gloves. SGS would note however that the heat was not sufficient to cause burns but made the sack too hot to hold in the unprotected hand for more than a few seconds.

(ii) Conventional oven method:

The soother sack was placed in an air-circulating oven at a temperature of 160°C (equivalent to roughly Gas Mark 3) which was considered to be a 'low-med' heat for 30 minutes and the sack was in a lidded container. After removal, the soother sack was allowed to cool for 2 hours before the cycle was repeated a further twice, making a total of three cycles in total.

After removal from the oven, the sack felt slightly "clammy" but there was no damage to either the cover material or apparently to the contents. There was no unpleasant odour and the original aroma was still detectable, even after the third cycle.

To simulate abuse, the temperature of the oven was increased to 220°C (roughly equivalent to Gas Mark 7). When the soother sack was removed after 30 minutes, the cover was slightly scorched although not charred. Additionally the soother sack was hot but could still be handled for a short period of time without the need for protection. However SGS would indicate that the heat was suffucient that some form of intermediate layer would be neccesary prior to application of the sack to the human body.

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Comments:

On the basis of the tests carried out by SGS, it is the opinion of SGS that the soother sack submitted does not present any hazard to the user when used in accordance with the instructions supplied.

It is also the opinion of SGS that overheating of the soother sack does not present a hazard except when carried out in an oven at temperatures above 200°C.

It is further the opinion of SGS that the duration of freezing may be irrelevant although SGS cannot comment on the effect of the soother sack being left in a sub-zero temperature for prolonged periods of time.

SGS would make the following comment in respect of the instructions provided for oven heating:

A description of 'llow-med' for the heat to be used may be inadequate and the user may not understand such a description. It would therefore be in Celoius and/or Fahrenheit as well as the equivalent Gas Mark value. Additionally, a warning not to exceed a temperature of 200°C/Gas Mark 5 would probably provide beneficial to the user as an indication of the maximum temperature to which the soother sack can safely be subjected without the user being exposed to a hazard.

Conclusions

It is the conclusion of SGS, based upon the tests carried out that the samplesoother sack submitted does not present a hazard to the user when used in accordance with the manifacturer's instructions.

Rowever, SGS would conclude that it is possible for a hazard to exist if the recommended oven temperature is exceeded and that a suitable warning should be-raffixed to the section sack.

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