

HOUSE OF FRASER

HOUSE OF FRASER

HOME DEPARTMENT

TESTING MANUAL

HISTORY: UPDATED COLOURFASTNESS TO LIGHT TEST STANDARD AND UPDATED FOOD STORAGE CRACKER TEST, UPDATED TESTS FOR CHILDREN'S BEDS AND COTS AND ADDITIONAL PAH's RESTRICTIONS IN RUBBER AND PLASTICS IN CONTACT WITH SKIN.
UPDATED TOWEL DIMSNSIONAL STABILITY REQUIREMENTS AND PRODUCT TEST REQUIREMENTS.
GUIDANCE ON PLASTIC KITCHENWARE FROM CHINA & HONG KONG
THIS HOME DEPARTMENT TESTING MANUAL REPLACES THE MARCH 2013 AND ALL PREVIOUS REVISIONS OF THE HOUSE OF FRASER TEST MANUALS DETAILING TESTS ON HOME DEPARTMENT PRODUCTS.

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1. Introduction

Testing ensures that all products sold within House of Fraser meet the consumers' demand for safety and expectations of quality and value.

It is the supplier's responsibility to ensure that all products are:

1. fit for purpose
2. of a satisfactory quality
3. safe for intended and foreseeable use, when used in a reasonable manner
4. conformant to all relevant legal requirements
5. All products and packaging shall comply with the REACH Regulations (all SVHC's / hazardous chemicals, phthalates, azodyes, DMF, etc) shall be less than 0.1% in weight. Suppliers are responsible for registration of substances, preparations and articles with the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) and for the provision of REACH registration documentation and Safety Data Sheets and submission of copies to the Technologist.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) Restrictions (from October 2013 with a 2 year transition): All rubber and plastic products or products containing rubber or plastic components that come into direct, prolonged or short term repetitive contact with the skin or oral cavity, under normal or reasonably foreseeable use, shall not have PAH's of more than 1 mg/kg (0.0001% by weight). **House of Fraser requires compliance with PAH's by December 2014 to Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006**

Toys including, activity toys and childcare articles shall not be placed on the market if any of their rubber or plastic components that come into direct as well as prolonged or short term repetitive contact with human skin or the oral cavity under normal or reasonably foreseeable use containing more than 0.5mg/kg (0.00005% by weight) of PAH's.

House of Fraser requires compliance with PAH's by December 2014 to Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

6. All products shall comply with the CLP (Classification, Labelling & Packaging) Regulations as necessary.
7. All products shall comply with The Biocidal Products Regulations as necessary.
8. All Fragrances shall comply with IFRA, REACH and CLP Regulations.
9. All products with child appeal and/or play value must comply with The Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011, the Toys (Safety) Directive 2009/48/EC and The General Product Safety Regulation
10. All products not covered by specific Standards, Regulations or Directives, shall comply with The General Product Safety Regulations, be safe for use under normal and foreseeable use and comply with the standards listed in this Regulation or the most appropriate standard applicable to the product and its intended and foreseeable use.
11. All wooden products and parts shall be sourced from legal and sustainable sources. Suppliers shall provide evidence of compliance with FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010 for compliance, to ensure products arriving into and placed on the UK/EU market comply on and from 3 March 2013. Suppliers need to review timescales to ensure shipping times do not delay compliance.

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Suppliers are responsible for conducting risk assessments on all products to ensure that all risks are covered by applicable standards and identify risks not covered by standards that need testing under The General Product Safety Regulation and to retain full technical files for all products.

The results of the tests must comply with all applicable British and International Standards (BS and ISO), UK and EU Regulations and laws and any additional specifications requested by House of Fraser.

Toy testing shall be in accordance with the Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC and note the timescale for changes to EN71 part 3 testing as stated in the Toys, Games & Stationery HOF 25.

All tests are to be carried out by accredited laboratories; an approved laboratory list is available in section 6 of this manual, unless otherwise approved by the Technologist. The supplier is liable for all costs associated with testing.

Compliance with the Hazardous Substances, Biocidal Products Regulation and the Reach Regulation (Including Azodyes, DMF, Phthalates, Formaldehyde, Biocides, PAH's) may be conducted by completing the House of Fraser Reach Declaration, providing the supplier ensures the source of the product materials has documentation to confirm compliance, otherwise testing is required.

Biocidal Products Regulations and Directive 98/8/EC include drinking water disinfectants, wood preservatives, Products used for the prevention or control of slime growth on materials, equipment and structures, used in industrial processes, e.g. on wood and paper pulp.

See the Directive 98/8/EC for product scope.

The Toys Safety Directive 2009/48/EC shall **apply to products designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children under 14 years of age** and requires manufacturers to draw up an EC Declaration of Conformity for each toy placed on the EU market. Technical files shall be retained for at least 10yrs. Revised chemical migration requirements are effective as from 20 July 2013. **See HOF HM 25.**

The RoHS Directive 2011/65/EC is effective from 2nd January 2013 and revised the scope as any electrical or electronic equipment needing electrical current or electromagnetic fields to fulfil at least one of its intended functions. The previous exemptions under secondary function are revoked.

RoHS Requirements:

- A maximum concentration value of up to 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, PBB and PBDE and of up to 0.01% by weight in homogenous materials for cadmium will be permitted in EEE.
- The product and/or its packaging to be CE marked along with a product Identification mark (type, batch or serial number), EU name and address of the manufacturer (or own label owner).
- The manufacturer / supplier will draw up an EU Declaration of Conformity for each EEE placed on the EU market and retain technical files for 10 years.
- Manufacturers to have procedures in place for series product to remain in conformity and to ensure changes in production, design and changes in standards are considered when assuring conformity.

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House of Fraser reserves the right to test or check any order or to request proof that any order conforms to current legislation and Regulations. Proof of conformance may be requested at any stage of production, delivery, sale, or after sale.

Should any party be uncertain of the information detailed in this Testing Manual they should contact The Technologist.

2. Textile Testing Guidelines

A. Textiles

It is essential that enough fabric and trims are submitted for the tests. A general guideline is:-

- a. Physical tests - 2 metres for full width fabrics and 2.5 metres for narrow width fabrics
- b. Colour Fastness - 0.5 metres for full width fabrics and 1 metre for narrow width fabric-per colour way (including colour blocked products)
- c. Where textile products are intended to be washed, fabric test pieces should be pre washed as the proposed chemical and mechanical recipe as required, before sending to the laboratory. Please consult the test laboratory for clarification if necessary.
- d. For assessment of Appearance after Cleaning, 2 garments/ swatches containing all components or textile accessory items should be submitted. These must be as close as possible to bulk specification and must have the proposed care label instructions attached.

B. Non-Textiles

For speed and accuracy you are advised to contact your nominated laboratory to check how many samples are required for testing, as this will vary according to the product type.

C. Test Request Sheet

Most accredited laboratories will provide you with test request sheets on request; you may also use the House of Fraser sheet available in section 3 of this manual.

The test request sheet must be correctly completed and sent to the chosen laboratory with sufficient fabric/garments/items to carry out the required tests. Failure to complete all the necessary details will result in delays to testing and may delay critical path dates.

Note: Section 4 explains the process used by the Technologist to communicate test requirements for specific products.

D. Test Report Submission

The supplier is required to submit valid test reports by e-mail to the departmental Technologist for approval. The test reports must be no more than 12 months old and relate to the new products to be supplied. It is unacceptable to submit an incomplete or failed test report. Where tests fail to meet our requirements you are expected to suggest alternative solutions for the failure and arrange retest immediately.

The testing of upholstery/cushion filling and mattress/mattress topper flammability testing shall be conducted, depending on volume of production/batch, in accordance with the frequency tables stated in BS5852 and BS7177 respectively, ideally every batch/6 months.

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EG:

Furniture testing frequency – common examples	
Furniture item or material	Frequency of testing
Fabric or covers	1 test per 700 metres of fabric 1 test per 2500 metres of fabric
Foam fillings	1 test per factory batch 14 tests per month 1 test per 2500 units of furniture 1 test per 6 months
Complete items – mattresses and bed bases	1 test per 2400 items
Complete items – upholstery - examples	1 test per 2400 seat units
Interliners (Schedule 3)	1 test per batch or delivery to factory

Frequency of repeat tests specified in BS 7177:2008	
Number of units produced per month	Number of units tested
More than 2400	1 per month
Between 400 and 2400	1 per 2400 units
Less than 400	1 every 6 months
Note: Full compliance with BS 7177:2008 at all levels involves labelling and repeat testing at set intervals during production	

Test report approvals and rejections will be e-mailed to the supplier by the Technologist.

E. Repeat Orders (Except Upholstery, Filled Cushions, mattresses, mattress toppers etc)

Where a full test has been carried out within the last 12 months, you will not be required to submit a new test report unless new colours have been booked or design or manufacturing source has changed. In this instance colour fastness tests for the new colour must be submitted for approval.

If however, the fabric for the repeat order is being supplied by a new mill or product is supplied from a different factory or product is recalled, a full new test report is required.

- **For volume bed linen and towel orders of 3000 pieces or more per design, laboratory test reports are required every 6 months (by season).**
- **For sale buys, then laboratory test reports are required per Sale Buy (Jan Sale, April Sale). Test report required for each design.**
- **Supplier to provide in-house test reports for each production run.**

Exceptions to the above are only permitted on written agreement from the Buyer and/or Technologist.

F. Factory/Mill Reports

Where testing by an accredited laboratory on small volumes is too expensive then, on agreement with the House of Fraser Technologist, Factory or Mill reports may be accepted. These must relate to the items supplied.

The content and quality of factory/mill reports vary considerably. Therefore, only the following exemptions will apply:-

- For trial orders and orders under 300 units.
- Where the testing methods are similar to those listed in the Testing Manual.
- The test report must relate to the product supplied and renewed if more than one year old.
- The test report is validated and approved by the House of Fraser Technologist.

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Note: Fibre composition must be verified by an independent laboratory unless the mill spins its own yarn.

G. Textile Fibre Composition

It is a mandatory requirement for all textile products, where textile is at least 80% of the weight of the product, to comply with EU Regulation 1007/2011 on Textile fibre names and labelling and marking of the fibre composition as amended). The supplier/manufacturer is required to apply an accurate fibre composition within the permissible tolerance of +/-3%. Only fibre names listed in this Regulation can be used. Branded yarns such as Lycra® and Lurex® must be used in conjunction with the appropriate permissible name.

EU Regulation 1007/2011 includes requirements for trims, adornments, embroidery and materials of animal origin to be included in the fibre composition labelling.

- Embroidery – if the embroidery covers 10% or more of the surface area then this must be declared as part of the fibre composition.
- Material of animal origin – where product contains materials of animal origin (fur, leather, pearl, shell, bone, feather) then this must be declared as “Contains non-textile parts of animal origin”.

Example – “Filling contains non-textile parts of animal origin – 100% feathers.”
(Feathers must be ethically sourced and not be from live animals and be hygienically clean tested - British Pharmacopeia).

This new EU Regulation 1007/2011 takes effect on products arriving into UK/EU as from and including 8th May 2012. Products already on the market before 8th May 2012, and which complied with The Textiles Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations, can continue to be sold until 9 November 2014.

All orders (including trials) must have a fibre composition test carried out unless the fabric is a repeat. (See section 2E above, for additional information on repeat orders).

Suppliers are responsible for providing documents to confirm the use of any registered trademark fabrics or yarns (eg: such as Lurex® and Supima).

3. Test Requests

Suppliers are responsible for costing in the cost of all testing in their product quotations to House of Fraser in accordance with this HOF Home Testing Manual. Suppliers shall contact the House of Fraser Technologist to clarify / agree tests if necessary.

Suppliers shall contact an appropriate ILAC accredited test laboratory and complete their test request form stating the relevant tests in accordance with the requirements of the relevant HOF HM documents in this HOF Home Testing Manual.

Please see section 6 for list of recommended test laboratories.

Supplier shall confirm the testing arranged with the Testing Laboratory with the House of Fraser Technologist and Buyer and advise the timescales.

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4. Testing Standards and Performance Requirements

- A. This section details test standards and performance requirements for all products sold by House of Fraser.
- B. The Technologist will inform the supplier of which tests are required for each order or groups of orders for each seasonal period. All **Home** suppliers of House of Fraser Private Label and House Brands will receive a **Product Appraisal Sheet**. This information will be communicated to suppliers by the initial (Red Seal) sampling stage. Suppliers shall cross reference this with the Home Testing Manual to ensure all appropriate testing is conducted.
- C. Brand Suppliers are responsible for the safety and compliance of their products supplied to House of Fraser and provide a Declaration of Conformity stating the Regulations, Directives and UK/EU Standards applied to their products. This to be supplied for each seasonal period or sale buy period to the relevant Buyer.
- D. All Suppliers are responsible for carrying our risk assessments on their products and shall retain technical files for at least 10 years.
- E. REACH – Suppliers are responsible for ensuring all products, materials, fragrances and packaging comply with the REACH Regulations and House of Fraser's Restricted Substances Policy as detailed in the Supplier Manual and the Home Supplier Quality Assurance Procedure Manual and completing the House of Fraser Reach Declaration.
- F. Suppliers are responsible for assessing the ingredients, components, fragrances, chemicals and substances sourced and used in supplying products to House of Fraser by season.

Suppliers shall carry out assessments of their manufacturing supply chain to establish which ingredients, chemicals, fragrances, substances are already REACH registered, obtaining copies of the REACH registration documents and Safety Data Sheets, or arrange REACH registration as necessary, using a REACH Only Representative if the supplier is not based within Europe.

The supplier will then complete a House of Fraser Home REACH Declaration of Compliance and provide copies of Safety Data Sheets to the House of Fraser Technologist.

For fragrance candles and pot pourri product from factories outside Europe, then suppliers shall email copies of the REACH Registration documents and Safety data Sheets or REACH test reports along with the House of Fraser Home REACH declaration to the House of Fraser Technologist.

- G. Suppliers are responsible for advising House of Fraser Buyer and Technologist of any item failing testing and details of proposed corrective actions or if item is unsafe then to advise the Take Off Sale and returns procedure to follow and provide the Customer Take Off Sale notice for display in stores.

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CHILDREN'S NIGHTWEAR & LOUNGEWEAR HOF HM11

(Cross reference with the Childrenswear Supplier Manual - Quality Assurance if necessary)

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement		Test Method
All Children's nightwear, loungewear and bathrobes	Mandatory Compliance	The Nightwear (Safety) Regulations 1985
Construction & Safety of Childrenswear & Security of attachments	Compliance	BS EN 14682:2007 Safety of children's clothing. Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing. Specifications. BS 7907:2007 Code of practice for the design and manufacture of children's clothing to promote mechanical safety.
Flammability – Legal requirement (All component parts to be listed)	Compliance with BS5722:1984	BS5722:1984 BS5438:1976 BS EN 14878 : 2007 Textiles. Burning behaviour of children's nightwear. Specification - with cross reference with The Nightwear (Safety) Regulations 1985.
Fibre composition	+/- 3%	IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 1007/2011 FOR TEXTILE NAMES & FIBRE COMPOSITION LABELLING
Seam strength	13kg	BS EN ISO 13935-2:1999
Pill box abrasion resistance Spun Polyester, Acrylic, Cellulosic & blends only	11000 revs 4	BS EN ISO 12945-1:2001
Tear strength Woven	1000g	BS EN ISO 13937-1:2000
Colour fastness to washing	CC 4 S 4	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010
Colour fastness to water	CC 4 S 4	BS EN ISO 105-E01:2010
Colour fastness to light	3-4	BS EN ISO 105-BO2:2013
Colour fastness to rubbing – dry	4	BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to rubbing - wet	3-4	BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to perspiration Silk only	CC 4 S 4	BS EN ISO 105-E04:2009
Colour fastness to dry cleaning - <i>Silk only</i>	4	BS EN ISO 105-D01:2010
Dimensional stability to washing	5A-LD +/-5% Knitted +/-5% Interlock +/- 3% Woven	BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Dimensional stability to washing Towelling/Pile fabrics	5A-TD +/- 5% Knitted +/- 3% Woven	BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Dimensional stability to simulated hand wash	LD +/- 5% Knitted +/- 3% Woven	BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Dimensional stability to dry cleaning - Silk only	+/- 5% Knitted +/- 3% Woven	BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Appearance after washing/dry cleaning	Visual assessment	IHTM A
Residual extension Up to 10% Elastane Over 10% Elastane	After 1 minute 10% residual 5% residual	BS EN 14704 : 2007 Relevant parts as applicable
Accelerator pile loss Velour, Velvets & Cords	15% Max wt loss 5mins @ 2000rpm	AATCC 93-1994
Banned Azo colourants - - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 – Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.
Chromium VI (REACH)	Less than 3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007
All Products and Packaging	SVHC's < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (0,0001%),	REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF, Chromium VI, PAH's and Amines.

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Night Dresses, Dressing Gowns Bath Robes (not cotton terry towelling) and similar garments		
Category Of Intended Wearer	UK Performance Requirements	Labelling Text
Birth up to 3 months	None	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE
Over 3 months and up to height 68cm (6 months)	Meet UK regulations, BS 5722:1984 when tested to BS 5438 • 300mm trip thread severed in not less than 25s and • 600mm trip thread severed in not less than 50s	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE LOW FLAMMABILITY TO BS 5722
Over 68cm (6 months) and up to height Girls 176cm (14 years) Boys 182cm (14 years)	Meet UK regulations, BS 5722: 1984 when tested to BS 5438 • 300mm trip thread severed in not less than 25s and • 600mm trip thread severed in not less than 50s	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE LOW FLAMMABILITY TO BS 5722

The following remain unchanged and should be as defined in the UK Nightwear (Safety) Regulations 1985:

- Position of label in the garment
- Font, size and colour of print
- Label durability
- Permanency of labelling of garment

Applied Flame Retardants

Toxicology

Where applied flame retardant finishes are used, only those approved by the EU Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks (SCHER) should be used.

If there is an absence of such approved finishes by SCHER (which is the case at the time of writing this note), another means of toxicological assessment of the flame retardant, which includes toxicity and eco-toxicity, could be adopted, for example:

- during manufacture of the finish and its application, including any other chemicals used during application;
- for the user, considering the user may be a baby who might suck and ingest the finish, or will have more sensitive skin which may be sensitised;
- for disposal of garment at the end of its life via land fill or incineration.

Durability

Finishes must be durable for the lifetime of the product when washed by the recommended methods.

At a minimum, textile products with these finishes should be durable to 12 repeat washes according to BS 5651:1978 Specification for cleansing and wetting procedures for use in the assessment of the effect of cleansing wetting on the flammability of textile fabric and fabric assemblies, and meet the flammability performance requirements of BS EN 14878 or the UK Regulations as appropriate.

Labelling

All textile products with an applied flame retardant finish should be labelled as currently required by the UK Regulations, i.e. **"DO NOT WASH AT MORE THAN 50 °C. CHECK SUITABILITY OF WASHING AGENT"** This text, in black letters should be placed below the fire warning text.

Note: suitable washing agents or laundry detergents carry information on the packet labels.

NB: See HOF HM36 for Bathrobes.

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SEQUINS, BEADS , EMBROIDERY, PRINTS & TRIMS (GARMENT AND PRODUCT ENHANCEMENT) HOF HM14

PHYSICAL & COLOUR FASTNESS TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement			Test Method
Appearance after washing to the care label instructions of the garment			IHTM A Visual assessment Satisfactory No colour loss or detachment
Appearance after dry cleaning to the care label instructions of the garment			IHTM A Visual assessment Satisfactory No colour loss or detachment
Toxicity <i>Children's wear only</i>			BSEN 71-3:1995 (Refer to new Directive 2009/48/EC for new chemical test requirements as from 20 July 2013).
Trim security <i>Children's wear only</i>			BS EN 71-1:2011
Embroidery, Appliqué & Prints			
Requirement			Test Method
Appearance after washing to the care label instructions	Visual assessment		IHTM A
Colour fastness to washing	CC 4	S 4	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010
Colour fastness to water	CC 4	S 4	BS EN ISO 105-E01:2010
Colour fastness to rubbing - dry	4		BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to rubbing - wet	3-4		BSENISO105-X12:2002
Appearance after dry cleaning to the care label instructions	Visual assessment		IHTM A
Colour fastness to dry cleaning	4		BS EN ISO 105-D01:2010
Colour fastness to light	4		BS EN ISO 105-BO2:2013
Banned Azo colourants - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm		EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.
Chromium VI (REACH)	Less than 3mg/kg		BS EN ISO 17075:2007
REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF, PAH's and Amines.	SVHC's < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (0,0001%), (toys <0.5 mg/kg, 0.00005%)		All Products and Packaging

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SLIPPERS & UNSTRUCTURED FOOTWEAR HOF HM20

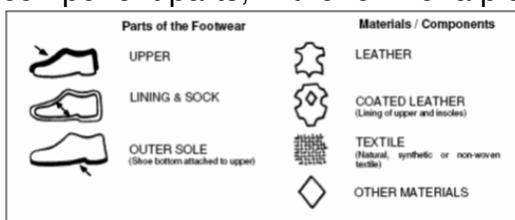
MINIMUM PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirements	Compliance	Test Method
Material Content Labelling	Must Comply	BS5833:1988 & BS 4981:1984
Slip resistance - Adult heel & forepart (children's - flat contact): Clay tile - dry & wet Varnished wood - dry & wet Vinyl tile - dry & wet Carpet - dry	Soling Minimum 0.3	SATRA TM144:1992 Coefficient of friction material or equivalent.
Sole bond peel strength	4.0N/mm for Men's / Children's 3.0N/mm for Ladies 2.0 N/mm for wrap around soles minimum	BS5131: 5.4:1978
Adhesion of stuck on and moulded on soles.	200N	BS 5131-5.1:1990
EVA Soles Method for determination of abrasion resistance of fabrics.	Dry: No worse than moderate wear after 128,000 revs Wet: No worse than moderate wear after 6,400 revs.	BS EN ISO 12947:1998
Colour fastness to water <i>Textiles</i> <i>Leather</i>	Textile: C: 4; S: 4 Leather: C: 3; S: 3	BS EN ISO 105 - E01:2010
Colour fastness to rubbing (wet & dry)	Textile: Wet: 4 Dry: 4 Leather: Wet: 2-3 Dry: 3	BSENISO105-X12:2002
Strength of decorative trim Child appealing designs	>6mm 90N 6mm or less 50N	BS EN 71-1:2011
Novelty Shoes		BS EN 71 – 1 ; 2011 BS EN 71 – 2 : 2011 BS EN 71- 3 : 1995 (Refer to new Directive 2009/48/EC for new chemical test requirements as from 20 July 2013).
Banned Azo colourants - - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.
Chromium VI (REACH)	Less than 3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007
REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF and Amines.	SVHC's < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (0.0001%), toys <0.5 mg/kg (0.00005%)	All Products and Packaging.

Labelling:

The Footwear (Indication of Composition) Labelling Regulations 1995

Footwear offered for sale to consumers must display a composition label relating to component parts, in the form of a pictogram or in a written format, as shown below.



The label must indicate the material: 'leather', 'coated leather', 'textile' or 'other materials', which constitute at least 80% of each of the three component parts: upper, lining and sock; outer sole.

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TOYS, GAMES & STATIONERY HOF HM25

ALL TOYS MUST BE CE MARKED AND HAVE MANUFACTURER'S NAME & ADDRESS & PRODUCER'S / IMPORTER'S NAME & ADDRESS DETAILS

ALL TOYS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC's, AZODYES, DMF, AMINES, PAH'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

ALL TOYS MUST BE CLEANABLE AND STATE THE CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Test Requirements	BS EN 71-1:2011	BS EN 71-2:2011	● BS EN 71-3:2013	BS EN 71-4:2009	BS EN 71-5:1993 +A2 2009	BS EN 71-7:2002	BS EN 71-8 :2003 + A4 2009	BS EN 71-9:2005 + A1 2007	BS EN 71-10:2005	BS EN 71-11:2005	BS EN 71-12: 2012 (<3 Yrs)	BS EN 71-13: 2012	BS EN 71-14:2012	AZO DYE 2002/61/EC AND REGULATION 126/2013/EU	BS EN 62115 : 2005/A11 :2012	BATTERIES & ACCU,U;TOR DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC	EMC – BS EN 55014-1 & BS EN 55014-2	BS EN 61558-2-7:2007	R&TTE – RADIO CONTROL	+RoHS & WEEE	BS EN 60825 -1:1994 (LEDS's)	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010 - WASHING GRADE 4	DRY RUB – 4 / WET RUB – 3/4	CADMIUM – PLASTICS ONLY	BRITISH PHARMA COPE1A	FOOD IMITATION REGULATIONS 1989 SI 1291	REACH Annex XVII - NICKEL	REACH PAH'S – Annex XVII	BS EN ISO 17075:2007 - Chromium VI in leather BS7272 -1:2008 & BS7272-2:2008		
Plush Toys	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y				Y								Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	
Battery Operated Toys with Sound, Music, Light etc.	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y			Y	Y			Y					Y	Y	
Toys (Plastic, rubber, balloons, foam, etc)	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y													Y				Y	Y		
Toys with Marbles / Magnets	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y														Y				Y	Y		
Olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y		Y												Y				Y	Y		
Trampolines	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y			Y											Y				Y	Y		
Radio Control Toys	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y			Y				Y	Y		
Chemistry Sets	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y														Y				Y	Y		
Chemical Toys (except Chemistry Sets)	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y														Y				Y	Y		
Finger Paints	Y	Y	Y			Y		Y	Y	Y	Y													Y				Y			
Activity Toys for Domestic Use – Swimming pools, indoor & outdoor sports equipment	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													Y				Y	Y		
Mains/Transformer Powered Toys (Scalextric / Train Sets)	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y								Y	Y		Y	Y			Y				Y	Y		
Liquid Filled Toys	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y														Y		*Y		Y	Y		
Toys with Imitation food	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y														Y			Y	Y			
Metal Toys / Metal Puzzles	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y														Y			Y	Y			
Wooden Toys – sustainable source	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y														Y				Y	Y		
Ball Point Pens								Y	Y	Y														Y				Y		Y	
Seasonal Plush & Child Appealing Decorations	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y				Y										Y				Y	Y		

* BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA - TOTAL BACTERIA COUNT (PER g) <10 CFUS MOULDS AND YEASTS COUNT (PER g) <10 CFUS
+ RoHS DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EC IS EFFECTIVE AS FROM 2nd JANUARY 2013.

• SEE BELOW FOR DETAILS ON EN71 PART 3 MIGRATION LIMIT CHANGES AS FROM 20 JULY 2013.

HOUSE OF FRASER

- As from 1st June 2013 and for all AW13 HOF products, Toy safety testing to BS EN 71 part 3 for migration of certain elements shall comply with the new 19 elements and the lower limits as stated in the Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC and amendments for all products shipped to House of Fraser. This is to allow for the shipping period so that products arriving in the UK will meet the compliance deadline of 20 July 2013. All toys require a Declaration of Conformity, along with the test reports, in accordance with Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC. Please see below for new requirements. Please check with the test laboratory as these limits may change.

EN71 PART 3 HEAVY METAL RELEASE LIMITS – TSD 2009/48/EC & amendments 2012/7/EU
(Cadmium limits revised) - effective from 20 July 2013 for products arriving into UK/EU.

Element	OLD	NEW		
	mg/kg	mg/kg in dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material	mg/kg in liquid or sticky toy material	mg/kg in scraped-off toy material
Aluminium		5,625	1,406	70,000
Antimony	60	45	11.3	560
Arsenic	25	3.8	0.9	47
Barium	1000	1500	375	18750
Boron		1,200	300	15,000
Cadmium	75	1.3	0.3	17
Chromium (III)	60	37.5	9.4	460
Chromium (VI)		0.02	0.005	0.2
Cobalt		10.5	2.6	130
Copper		622.5	156	7,700
Lead	90	13.5	3.4	160
Manganese		1,200	300	15,000
Mercury	60	7.5	1.9	94
Nickel		75	18.8	930
Selenium	500	37.5	9.4	460
Strontium		4,500	1,125	56,000
Tin		15,000	3,750	180,000
Organic tin		0.9	0.2	12
Zinc		3,750	938	46,000

Appendix A substances and their permitted uses in accordance with points 4, 5 and 6 of Part III

Substance	Classification	Permitted use
Nickel	CMR 2	In stainless steel

Always check with the Toy Safety Directive 2009/48 and amendments and/or with the testing laboratory to ensure the above limits have not changed.

HOUSE OF FRASER

GOLD, GOLD PLATED, SILVER & SILVER PLATED, PLATINUM & PLATINUM PLATED CHRISTENING GIFTS & HOME PRODUCTS HOF HM26		
PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS		
Requirement		Test Method
Gold, Silver & Platinum products & plated products	Compliance	Hallmarking Act 1973
Specification Silver table & decorative hollowware	Compliance	BSENISO8442-8: 2001
Specification Silver plated table & decorative hollowware	Compliance	BSENISO8442-3: 1998
Specification Silver plated cutlery	Compliance	BSENISO8442-2: 1998
Specification Table cutlery made of silver, other precious metals & their alloys	Compliance	BSENISO8442-7: 2001
Specification Gold Plated Cutlery	Compliance	BSENISO8442-4: 1998
Specification Lightly plated silver table hollowware	Compliance	BSENISO8442-6: 2001
Hand wash test	Compliance	CONSULT PRODUCT TECHNOLOGIST BEFORE TESTING
Stability 10° Slope - Free Standing Products	Compliance	CONSULT PRODUCT TECHNOLOGIST BEFORE TESTING
Scratching test - Free Standing Products	Compliance	CONSULT PRODUCT TECHNOLOGIST BEFORE TESTING
Metal release Ceramics & Glass	Compliance	BS6748:1986*
Corrosion resistance Metallic products	Compliance	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F
Dishwasher Resistance	Compliance	BS EN 12875-1:2005 / Minimum 20 dishwashing cycles.
Environmental Protection (Controls on Injurious Substances) (No 2) Regulations 1993 SI No 1643 (Cadmium) - Certain plastics	Compliance	BSEN1122:2001
Safety of Toys Child appealing designs	Compliance	BS EN 71-1:2011 BSEN71-2:2011 BSEN71-3:1995 BS EN 71-9:2005+A1:2007 As applicable

* BS6748 – New EU Directive 84/500 EEC sets limits for items that can be filled as - Cadmium 5µg/kg / 0.005mg/l (was 0.3mg/l)
- Lead 10µg/kg / 0.01mg/kg (was 4mg/l)

HOUSE OF FRASER

KITCHENWARE HOF HM27

Including Food Preparation, Cookware, Food Storage, Table Ware, Ceramics, Glass & Cutlery

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC'S, DMF, AMINES, PAH'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

Test Requirements	Materials & Articles in contact with Food Regulations	Plastic Materials & Articles in contact with Food Directive EC/1935/2004	EU Regulation 10/2011 food simulants & EU/1183/2012	* Polyamide and Melamine Plastic Kitchenware Regulation 284/ 2011 / EU amines < 0.01 mg/kg and Melamine kitchenware Formaldehyde <15 mg/kg and with 2002/72/EC	Ceramic Articles in contact with Food Regulations	BS 6748 :1986+A1:2011 - lead & Cadmium release	BS EN 12983-1:2000+ A1:2004 Domestic cookware for use on top of a stove, cooker or hob.	BSEN12983-1: 2000+A1:2004 Thermal hazards Handles- Metal – 55°C Plastics – 70°C Wood – 89°C Ceramics – 66°C	BS EN 13834: 2007 +A1 : 2009 Cookware. Ovenware for use in Domestic ovens	BS EN 12875-1: 2005 - parts for Mechanical dishwashing resistance or Minimum 20 Dishwasher Cycles.	BS EN 15284-2007: Test method for the resistance to microwave heating or IHTM L	BS EN ISO 7459:2004 Glass containers. Thermal shock resistance endurance.	BS EN 1186 relevant parts for migration of food stimulants – Olive Oil, Distilled Water, Ethanol and Acetic Acid.	BS EN 1183:1997 – Thermal Shock	IHTM M Freezer safe test	10 Day Cracker storage test - Dried food storage containers	BSENISO8442:-All Parts as necessary - Table Cutlery, Stainless Steel & Slier plated Cutlery	BS 5577 : 1999 Specification for table cutlery with non-metallic handles	BS EN ISO 8442-7:2001 - Requirements for silver &, other precious metals and their alloy table cutlery	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F – Corrosion Resistance	Moisture Content – Between 8 & 12	Accuracy - +/- 1%	BS EN 1104:2005 & DD CEN/TS 14234:2002 & BS EN 646 2006	BS EN 646 :2006 Colourfastness to Dry rub (4) and Wet Rub (3-4)	REACH PAH'S – Annex XVII	
Metal / Cast Iron Cookware (pans, saucepans, frypans)	Y					Y	Y	Y		Y		Y								Y					Y	
Metal Bakeware	Y					Y		Y	Y	Y		Y								Y					Y	
Ceramic Ware; Oven to Table Ware & Table Ware	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y											Y	
Glass Ware & Glass Lids	Y					Y		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y											Y	
Metal Utensils / cork screw	Y					Y		Y		Y										Y					Y	
* Plastic / Melamine Tools & Utensils		Y	Y	Y*				Y		Y			Y	Y											Y	
Plastic / Melamine Storage		Y	Y	Y*				Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y									Y	
Ceramic / Glass Storage	Y				Y	Y		Y		Y				Y	Y	Y									Y	
Cutlery / Knives	Y					Y		Y		Y							Y	Y		Y					Y	
Silver, Gold & Precious Metal Cutlery	Y					Y		Y		Y								Y	Y						Y	
Wooden Chopping Boards / Bread Boxes / etc.	Y					Y										Y					Y				Y	
Wooden products must be from legal and sustainable source - FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010																										
Ceramic Storage	Y				Y	Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	Y											Y
Condiments - Salt & Pepper Pots	Y					Y														Y						Y
Mechanical Weighing Scales (tray)	Y					Y				(Y)													Y			Y
Thermometers																							Y			
Paper Napkins / Paper plates	Y																							Y	Y	

* Plastic / Melamine Kitchenware & Utensils can only be imported through a port designated as a First Point of Introduction. Suppliers must complete a Plastic Declaration Document (PDD) and register this on the UK port website <https://www.philis.co.uk/live/> and copy the Technologist and Allport. Please see Appendix 4.

HOUSE OF FRASER

INSULATED FOOD CONTAINERS – HOF HM28

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

PHYSICAL TESTS

Test Requirements	Material & Articles in contact with Food Regulations 2012 (Includes plastics and ceramics)	The Plastic Kitchenware (Conditions on Imports from China) England Regulations 2011	EU Regulation 10/2011 food simulants & EU/1183/2012	Polyamide and Melamine Plastic Kitchenware Regulation 284/ 2011 / EU amines < 0.01 mg/kg and Melamine kitchenware Formaldehyde <15 mg/kg and with 2002/72/EC	BS EN 12546-1:2000 Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs. Insulated containers for domestic use. Specification for Vacuum ware, insulated flasks and jugs	BS EN 12546-2 : 2000 Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs. Insulated containers for domestic use. Specification for insulated bags and boxes	BS EN 12546-3:2000 Materials and articles in contact with foodstuffs. Insulated containers for domestic use. Specification for thermal packs	BS 6748:1986+A1:2011 Limits of metal release from ceramic ware, glassware, glass ceramic ware and Vitreous enamel ware	BS EN 13130:2005 - DD CEN/TS13130:2005 – Plastic Material Relevant parts as applicable Specific Migration of Certain Substances	BS EN 1122: 2001 – Total Cadmium – Plastic Parts	ASTM D-3241 – Phthalates <0.1%	British Pharmacopoeia TOTAL BACTERIA COUNT (PER g) <10 CFUS MOULDS AND YEASTS COUNT (PER g) <10 CFUS	BS EN 71-1: 2011	BS EN 71-2:2011	*BS EN 71-3: 1995 & Amendments	BS EN 71-9 & Amendments – Organic Chemicals	Dishwasher Test – If applicable	REACH - SVHC's, Phthalates, DMF - < 0.1%	BS EN ISO 17075:2007 – Chromium VI in Leather – (3mg/kg)	REACH PAH'S – Annex XVII	
Plastic Vacuum Ware, insulated flasks, jugs, carafes, cups & barrels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													Y	Y	Y	Y
Insulated bags, boxes & chests	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y												Y	Y	Y	Y
Thermal Packs	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y												Y	Y	Y
Metal Items and parts	Y							Y										Y	Y	Y	Y
Plastic Food Use items	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y							Y	Y	Y	Y
Child Appealing Products	Y	Y	Y	Y									Y	Y	*Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y
Liquid Filled Products	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y	Y	Y							Y	Y	Y
Polyamide and Melamine Insulated containers / products	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y							Y	Y	Y	Y

NB: *Please refer to HOF HM 25 for details on changes to EN71-3 as from 1st June 2013 for HOF products that are child appealing or can be used in play by children.

HOUSE OF FRASER

ELECTRICAL LUMINAIRES HOF HM29

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement	Test Method	Compliance
Luminaires – General Requirements All Lighting products	BSEN60598-1:2008 + A11 2009	Compliance
Luminaires - Requirements Fixed Luminaires	BSEN60598-2-1:1989	Compliance
Luminaires - Requirements Recessed Luminaires	BSEN60598-2-2:2012 IEC 60598-2-2:1996	Compliance
Luminaires - Requirements Portable Luminaires	BSEN60598-2-4:1998	Compliance
Luminaires incorporating transformers or converters inside their casing	BSEN60598-2-6:1995 IEC 60598-2-6:1994	Compliance
Luminaires - Requirements Garden Light	BSEN60598-2-7:1997	Compliance
Luminaires - Requirements Hand lamp	BSEN60598-2-8:1997	Compliance
Luminaires - Requirements Portable luminaires designed for children	BSEN60598-2-10:2003	Compliance
Luminaires - Requirements Light chain - Indoor - Outdoor	BSEN60598-2-20:2010 (Standalone light chain) BSEN60598-2-20:2010 & BSEN60598-2-4: 1998 (Light chain mounted on frame for indoor or outdoor use) BSEN60598-2-20:2010 & BSEN60598-2-7:1997 (Light chain mounted on frame for garden use)	Compliance
Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems (Including LED luminaires)	BSEN62471: 2008	Compliance
Safety of Laser Products Lasers & LEDs	EN60825-1: 2007	Class 1 Compliance
EMC Emissions, Immunity & compatibility Electrical Lighting	BS EN 55015:2006+A2:2009 (emissions) BSEN61547:1996 (immunity) BS EN 61000-3-2:2006+A2:2009 BS EN 61000-3-3:2008	Compliance
Safety specifications for lamp bulbs	BSEN60432-1:2000 (Filament lamp) BSEN60432-2:2000 (Halogen lamp) BSEN60968:2000 (CFL)	Compliance
Lamp bulbs	Ecodesign Requirements for Non-directional Household Lamps Regulation (EC) No 244/2009	Compliance
Electric Toy Safety Safety of battery operated luminaires	BS EN 62115:2005 +A11:2012 (Relevant parts only)	Compliance
Batteries included with luminaires	Batteries and Accumulators Directive 2006/66/EC	Compliance
All Electrical Luminaires & Lighting using electrical or battery power	+ RoHS & WEEE Regulations	Compliance
Wooden products or parts	Wooden products must be from legal and sustainable source - FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
Chromium VI (REACH)	BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Less than 3mg/kg
REACH Regulations – All Products & Packaging	REACH includes phthalates, AzoDyes, SVHC's and restricted substances	< 0.1%

NB: Labelling of electrical lamps and luminaires shall comply with EU Regulation 874/2012/EU.
+ RoHS DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EC IS EFFECTIVE AS FROM 2nd JANUARY 2013.

HOUSE OF FRASER

HARD TABLE MATS, COASTERS & NAPKIN RINGS HOF HM30

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Product	Requirement	Test Method	Compliance
All Table Mats & Coasters	Heat Resistance	IHTM – Using higher of 75 °C or 10 °C above the claimed rating	No scorching, warpage or other damage
Plastic Mats & Coasters	Plastic Materials & Articles in contact with Food Regulations – Specific Migration of Certain Substances	BS EN 1186 (overall migration) and BS EN 13130 / DD CEN/TS 13130 (specific migration) Relevant parts as applicable	Compliance
	Dishwasher Resistance or Hand Wash	BS EN 12875 - relevant parts for Mechanical dishwashing resistance or Minimum 20 cycles Dishwasher Test. Or	Compliance
Glass Mats & Coasters	Materials & articles in contact with Food Regulations	BS 6748:1986+A1:2011	Compliance
	Dishwasher Resistance	BS EN 12875 - relevant parts for Mechanical dishwashing resistance or Minimum 20 cycles Dishwasher Test.	Compliance
Wooden Mats & Coasters	Moisture Content	Between 8 and 12 %	Compliance / inhouse test
	Mould count - Wooden Products	Maximum 500 colonies/pack	Compliance / inhouse test
Wooden products or parts	Wooden products must be from legal and sustainable source	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
Metal Napkin Rings	REACH Annex XVII - Nickel release	BS EN 1811: 2011 Reference test method for release of nickel from all post assemblies which are inserted into pierced parts of the human body and articles intended to come into direct and prolonged contact with the skin. BS EN 12472:2005 +A1:2009 Method for the simulation of wear and corrosion for the detection of nickel release from coated items	Compliance
	Corrosion Resistance	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F	Compliance
	Dishwasher Resistance	BS EN 12875 - relevant parts for Mechanical dishwashing resistance or Minimum 20 cycles Dishwasher Test.	Compliance
Plastic Napkin Rings	Total Cadmium	BSEN1122:2001	Compliance
	Total phthalates PYC food use items	ASTM D-3241	Less than 0.1%
	Dishwasher Resistance	BS EN 12875 - relevant parts for Mechanical dishwashing resistance or Minimum 20 cycles Dishwasher Test.	Compliance
Chromium VI (REACH)		BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Less than 3mg/kg
REACH Regulations – All Products & Packaging		REACH includes Phthalates, AzoDyes, SVHC's and restricted substances	< 0.1%
		REACH PAH'S – Annex XVII	< 1 mg/kg (0.0001%) Toys < 0.5 mg/kg (0.00005%)

HOUSE OF FRASER

HOME ACCESSORIES HOF HM31

Including Vases & Wire/Cast Accessories, Planters, Artificial Flowers, Table/Desk Accessories, Figurines, Photo & Picture Frames, Racks, Boxes, Cabinets, Holders, Waste Bins, Non-Food

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Product	Requirement	Test Method	Compliance
Glass Vases	Glass Annealing & Thickness Assessment	PAS 54: 2003 or Glass Annealing & Thickness Assessment – *GTS test method	Compliance
	Thermal Shock	PAS 54: 2003 - BS EN 1183:1997 Test Method A or B	In house test compliance or test laboratory
LANTERNS (GLASS/ OTHER)	Candle holder test with candle	IHTM-N	In house test compliance or test laboratory
	Surface temperature rise test		
Glass Shelves and glass in furniture	General Product Safety - Physical tests / Visual assessment	FRQG G001 2012 with reference to BS 7479 and BS EN 14749:2005	Compliance
Plastic Planters / Items	REACH Annex XVII - Total cadmium (plastics and coatings)	BSEN1122:2001	Compliance
	Stability	Stable on a 10° slope	In house test compliance
	General Product Safety – Visual	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	In house test compliance
Metal Planters / Waste Bins / Metal Items	Corrosion Resistance Metals	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F	Compliance
	Stability	Stable on a 10° slope	In house test compliance
	General Product Safety – Visual	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	In house test compliance
Outdoor Ceramic Items	Specification frost resistance Outdoor ceramic items	BS EN ISO 10545-12:1997	Compliance
	Stability	Stable on a 10° slope	In house test compliance
	General Product Safety – Visual	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	In house test compliance
Liquid Filled Items	Toxicological assessment Liquid filled items	BSEN71-3:1995 BSEN 71-9 2005+A1:2007 British Pharmacopoeia Toxicology Test TOTAL BACTERIA COUNT <10 CFUs MOULDS & YEASTS COUNT <10 CFUs	Compliance
	Drop Test	BSEN 71-1:2011	Compliance
Child Appealing Items	Toy Safety Regulation - As applicable	BS EN 71-1:2011 BSEN71-2:2011 BSEN71-3:1995* See HOF HM25. BS EN 71-9:2005+A1:2007	Compliance
Measuring Scales	Accuracy	Accuracy +/- 1%	Compliance
	Contact with food on measuring bowl / container - Materials & Articles in contact with food	Metal - BS6748 lead & Cadmium Plastic Materials & Articles using olive oil and acidic acid food simulants test at 40°C for 2hrs	Compliance
All Battery Operated Items	Electrical safety	BS EN 62115:2005+A2:2011	Compliance
	EMC - Without a microprocessor	BS EN 55014-1: 2006 + A1:2009 BS EN 55014-2:1997 + A2:2008	Compliance
	EMC - With a microprocessor	BS EN 55022:2006+A1:2007 BS EN 55024:1998+A2:2003	Compliance
	WEEE & RoHS - RoHS DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EC IS EFFECTIVE AS FROM 02/01/2013.		Compliance
	Battery operated products and batteries included	Batteries and Accumulators Directive 2006/66/EC	Compliance
Artificial Flowers	General Product Safety	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	Compliance
Pot Pourri / Fragrance	General Product Safety & IFRA	IFRA fragrance approval, CLP & REACH	Compliance
Storage Furniture/ Cabinets / Boxes	Strength & Stability	BS EN 14749:2005 Safety and BS 4875-7: 2006 Strength and stability	Compliance
Domestic Storage containing glass	Safety requirements	BS EN 14749:2005 & BS 7449: 1991 or FRQG:G0001:2012	Compliance
Handle	Handle Strength – 90N	CONSULT TECHNOLOGIST	In house test compliance
Stability	Free standing items	Stable on a 10° slope	In house test compliance
Food contact Items	Materials & Articles in Contact with Food & Plastic Materials & Articles in Contact with Food Regulations or BS6748 – Ceramics & glass products in contact with food.		Compliance
Cushions / Covers	For Cushions and Cushion Covers – please see HOF 40		Compliance
All Wooden Products, frames, mirror frames, wooden parts.	Wooden frames / parts – Mould & Moisture	Maximum 500 colonies/pack Moisture content between 8-12 %	In house test compliance
	Wooden frames / parts – Wood/Timber sustainability	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
	Fumigation – All wooden items	Fumigation Certificate	Compliance
Storage boxes / Containers	Handle Strength	Test to specified max. weight – no failure	In house test compliance
	Lid closure	Risk assessment of weight of lid closure to prevent finger injury	In house test compliance

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Wicker / Bamboo Storage baskets, bins and similar items.	Handle Strength	Test to specified max. weight – no failure	In house test compliance
	Outer Coating Durability	Wet & Dry Rub tests – Dry:4; Wet:3-4	In house test compliance
Chromium VI (REACH)	Leather articles and leather parts	BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Less than 3mg/kg
All Products & Packaging	REACH Regulations – Declaration of Compliance.	REACH includes phthalates, AzoDyes, DMF, SVHC's, PAH's and restricted substances	< 0.1%

Glass Vases - *GTS test method – Glass Technology Services, 9 Churchill Way, Chapeltown, Sheffield, S35 2PY. Tel: +44 (0)114 290 1801

HOUSE OF FRASER

PICTURES, MIRRORS & FRAMES HOF HM32

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006:SVHC'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Product	Requirement	Test Method	Compliance
Pictures & Picture Frames / Wall Art	General Product Safety	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	FRQG G0001 2012 & In House test compliance (glass shall be at least adhesive backed)
	Wooden framed - Mould & Moisture Content	Maximum 500 colonies/pack Moisture between 8 - 12	
	Wooden framed - Wood/Timber sustainability	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
Glass Wall Mounted Mirrors	Physical tests (glass minimum requirement - adhesive backed minimum if not tempered glass)	FRQG G001 2012 with reference to BS 7479 and BS EN 14749:2005	Compliance, unless otherwise agreed by Technologist
Hand Mirrors / Shaving Mirrors on stands.	Physical tests – glass mirror must be fully supported round its circumference	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	In house test compliance
Liquid Filled Items	Toxicological assessment Liquid filled items	BSEN71-3:1995 BSEN 71-9:2005+A1:2007 British Pharmacopoeia Toxicology Test TOTAL BACTERIA COUNT <10 CFUs MOULDS & YEASTS COUNT <10 CFUs	Compliance
	Drop Test	BSEN 71-1:2011	Compliance
* Child Appealing Items (items having play value to children and/or are of bright colours)	Toy Safety Regulation - As applicable – Refer to Appendix 1 for Examples.	BS EN 71-1:2011 BSEN71-2:2011 BSEN71-3:1995 BS EN 71-9:2005+A1:2007	Compliance
Plastic Items	REACH Annex XVII - Total cadmium (plastics and coatings)	BSEN1122: 2001	Compliance
<i>Domestic Storage Units containing glass</i>	Safety requirements	BSEN14749:2005 and FRQG G001 2012 with reference to BS 7479.	Compliance
Metal Items / parts	Corrosion resistance	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F	Compliance
Free Standing Items	Stability	Stable on a 10° slope	In house test compliance
	Scratching	CONSULT TECHNOLOGIST BEFORE TESTING	In house test compliance
Metal Photo / Picture frames, Ornaments / Figurines / Accessories	Corrosion Resistance Metals	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F	Compliance
	General Product Safety – Visual	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	In house test compliance
Silver or Gold Plated Photo / Picture frames	Silver & Gold Hallmarking as necessary		Compliance
	Corrosion Resistance Metals	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F	Compliance
	General Product Safety – Visual	Visual – No sharp points/ edges	In house test compliance
Wooden products / parts	Mould & Moisture Content	Maximum 500 colonies/pack Moisture to be between 8%-12 %	Compliance
	Wood Timber sustainability	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
Chromium VI (REACH)	Leather articles and leather parts	BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Less than 3mg/kg
All Products & Packaging	REACH Regulations – Declaration of Compliance.	REACH includes phthalates, AzoDyes, DMF, PAH's, SVHC's and restricted substances	< 0.1%

* REFER TO THE TOY HOF HM25 AND APPENDIX 1 FOR TEST DETAILS FOR CHILD APPEALING PRODUCTS.

HOUSE OF FRASER

CANDLES & OIL BURNERS HOF HM33

Including Candles, Votives, Candle Holders, Tea Light Holders, Oil Burners, Outdoor Candles, Incense Sticks, Lanterns

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC's & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Product	Requirements	Test Method	Compliance
Candles	HOF Candle Testing Protocol	IHTM N & glass annealing assessment / thermal test BS EN 15493: 2007 BS EN 15426: 2007 BS EN 15494: 2007	Compliance
	Stable on a 10° slope	IHTM N	Compliance
	Temperature Assessment	IHTM N	Compliance
Hurricane Lamps	HOF Candle Testing Protocol	IHTM N & glass annealing assessment / thermal test – glass hurricane lamps With reference to - BS EN 15493: 2007 BS EN 15426: 2007 BS EN 15494: 2007	Compliance
	Stable on a 10° slope	IHTM N	Compliance
	Temperature Assessment	IHTM N	Compliance
Outdoor Candles	HOF Candle Testing Protocol	IHTM N & glass annealing assessment / thermal test With reference to - BS EN 15493: 2007 BS EN 15426: 2007 BS EN 15494: 2007	Compliance
	Stable on a 10° slope	IHTM N	Compliance
	Temperature Assessment	IHTM N	Compliance
Candle Holders (Glass, Metal, Ceramic) / Tea light Holders, Lanterns	HOF Candle Testing Protocol	BS EN 15493: 2007 BS EN 15426: 2007 BS EN 15494: 2007 Intertek ITS-01002-EU Candle Accessories protocol or similar IHTM N & glass annealing assessment / thermal test	Compliance
	Stable on a 10° slope	IHTM N	Compliance
	Temperature Assessment	IHTM N	Compliance
Wooden Candle Sticks	Stable on a 10° slope	IHTM N	Compliance
	Temperature Assessment	IHTM N	Compliance
	Mould & Moisture Content	Maximum 500 colonies/pack Moisture between 8 - 12	Compliance
	Wood/Timber sustainability	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
	Stable on a 10° slope	IHTM N	Compliance
Metal Candle Sticks	Temperature Assessment	IHTM N	Compliance
	Corrosion resistance	BS EN ISO 9227:2012 or BS EN ISO 16151:2008	Compliance
	Stable on a 10° slope	IHTM N	Compliance
Incense Sticks / Diffusers	General Product Safety & IFRA	IFRA fragrance approval, CLP & REACH & MSDS Sheets	Compliance
Oil Burners & Oil Lamps	Safety	BS EN 14059 : 2002 and BS 2049:1985 (paraffin lamps)	Compliance
Free Standing Items	Scratching	CONSULT TECHNOLOGIST BEFORE TESTING	
Child Appealing Designs	NOT PERMITTED		
Chromium VI (REACH)	Leather articles and leather parts	BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Less than 3mg/kg
All Products & Packaging	REACH Regulations – Declaration of Compliance.	REACH includes phthalates, AzoDyes, SVHC's, DMF, PAH's and restricted substances	< 0.1%

ALL CANDLES & CANDLE HOLDERS TO HAVE INSTRUCTION FOR USE/WARNING LABELLING ON PRODUCT & OR PACKAGING IN ACCORDANCE WITH EN 15454, CLP REGULATIONS & IFRA FRAGRANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

HOUSE OF FRASER

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS & INDOOR FIREWORKS HOF HM34

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement		Test Method
<i>Indoor Fireworks (e.g. party poppers, cracker snaps, Xmas Crackers)</i>	Compliance	FOR UK AND EIRE: BS 7114 / BS EN 15947: 2010 Relevant parts as applicable to firework type The Pyrotechnic Articles (Safety) Regulations 2010 and with reference to the superseded The Fireworks (Safety) Regulations 1997 for Category 1 Fireworks.
All Wooden products, parts	Mould & Moisture Content	Maximum 500 colonies/ pack. Moisture Content between 8-12
	Wood / Timber Sustainability	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010
Safety of Toys Christmas Decorations <i>Child appealing designs</i>	Compliance	BS EN 71-1:2011 BSEN71-2:2011 BSEN71-3:1995 BS EN 71-9:2005+ A1:2007 As applicable
N.B SEE PRODUCT APPRAISAL SHEET FOR MORE DETAILED CRACKER REQUIREMENTS AND SEE APPENDIX 1 FOR TOY AND NON-TOY GUIDANCE		
Chromium VI (REACH) Leather articles and leather parts	BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Less than 3mg/kg
REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF and Amines and PAH's	SVHC's < 0.1%	All Products
	PAH's < 1 mg/kg / 0,0001 % (toys < 0.5 mg/kg / 0.00005%)	Rubber and plastic components

NB: All Child appealing products, seasonal products with designs and/or movement appealing to children shall be risk assessed for compliance with relevant parts of the Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC. Please see Toy HOF HM25 and Appendix 1 for guidance.

HOUSE OF FRASER

TOWELS & BATH ROBES HOF HM36

CHILDREN'S BATHROBES MUST COMPLY WITH THE NIGHTWEAR (SAFETY) REGULATIONS 1985 AND BS EN 14878

ADULT BATHROBES MUST COMPLY WITH THE NIGHTWEAR (SAFETY) REGULATIONS 1985

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement		Test Method
Fibre composition	+/-3%	IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 1007/2011 FOR TEXTILE NAMES
Fabric Weight (GSM) - Towels	+/- 5%	BS EN 12127: 1998
Colour fastness to washing	CC 4 S 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010 Excludes white
Dimensional stability to washing	+/-3% Robes +/-5 Towels	BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Appearance after washing	Visual assessment	IHTM A
Colour fastness to water	CC 4 S 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-E01:2010 - Excludes white
Colour fastness to light	4	BS EN ISO 105-BO2:2013
Colour fastness to rubbing - Dry	4	BSENISO105-X12:2002 - Excludes white
Colour fastness to rubbing - Wet	3-4	BSENISO105-X12:2002 - Excludes white
Colour fastness to chlorinated water 25ppm <i>Beach towels only</i>	CC 4 S 4	BS EN ISO 105-E03:2010
Colour fastness to perspiration	CC 4 S 4	BS EN ISO 105-E04:2009 Excludes white
Colour fastness to salt water <i>Beach towels only</i>	CC 4 S 4	BSENISO105-E02:1996
Tear strength - <i>Woven</i>	1600g	BSENISO13937-1:2000
Seam slippage - <i>Woven</i>	10kg	BSENISO13936-1:2004 BSENISO13936-2:2004
Pile loss <i>Cut pile & chenille material</i>	Max 5%	IHTM G
Formaldehyde <i>Printed or coated items</i>	Free 20mg Released 100mg	FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011 RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011
Flammability <i>Childrenswear (Children's Robes)</i>	Compliance	Comply with the Nightwear Safety Regulations 1995 BS5722:1991 & 1984 & BS EN 14878:2007
Construction & Safety of Childrenswear & Security of attachments	Compliance	BS EN 14682:2007 Safety of children's clothing. Cords and drawstrings on children's clothing. Specifications. BS 7907 Code of practice for the design and manufacture of children's clothing to promote mechanical safety.
Absorbency		BS EN 14697:2005 Annex B - absorbency test (<30 seconds).
Print durability	3-4	IHTM B - Twin tub method 15 minutes at care label instructions
Banned Azo colourants - - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.
Leather articles - Chromium VI (REACH) - Dimethyl Fumarate (DMF)	Less than 3mg/kg < 0.1 mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007 Directive 2001/95/EC / REACH

HOUSE OF FRASER

All Products & Packaging	SVHC's < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF and Amines and PAH's (rubber & plastics)
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Refer to HOF 37 – BATHROOM TEXTILES

Night Dresses, Dressing Gowns Bath Robes (not cotton terry towelling) and similar garments		
Category Of Intended Wearer	UK Performance Requirements	Labelling Text
Birth up to 3 months	None	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE
Over 3 months and up to height 68cm (6 months)	Meet UK regulations, BS 5722:1984 when tested to BS 5438 • 300mm trip thread severed in not less than 25s and • 600mm trip thread severed in not less than 50s	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE LOW FLAMMABILITY TO BS 5722
Over 68cm (6 months) and up to height Girls 176cm (14 years) Boys 182cm (14 years)	Meet UK regulations, BS 5722: 1984 when tested to BS 5438 • 300mm trip thread severed in not less than 25s and • 600mm trip thread severed in not less than 50s	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE LOW FLAMMABILITY TO BS 5722

Bath Robes made of cotton terry towelling only		
Category Of Intended Wearer	UK Performance Requirements	Labelling Text
Birth up to 3 months	None	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	None	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE
Over 68cm (6 months) and up to height Girls 176cm (14 years) Boys 182cm (14 years)	Meet BS EN 14878 Class A When tested to BS EN 1103 • no surface flash flame • 520mm trip thread severed in not less than 15s	KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE

The following remain unchanged and should be as defined in the UK Nightwear (Safety) Regulations 1985:

- Position of label in the garment
- Font, size and colour of print
- Label durability
- Permanency of labelling of garment

Applied Flame Retardants

Toxicology

Where applied flame retardant finishes are used, only those approved by the EU Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks (SCHER) should be used.

If there is an absence of such approved finishes by SCHER (which is the case at the time of writing this note), another means of toxicological assessment of the flame retardant, which includes toxicity and eco-toxicity, could be adopted, for example:

- during manufacture of the finish and its application, including any other chemicals used during application;
- for the user, considering the user may be a baby who might suck and ingest the finish, or will have more sensitive skin which may be sensitised;
- for disposal of garment at the end of its life via land fill or incineration.

HOUSE OF FRASER

Durability

Finishes must be durable for the lifetime of the product when washed by the recommended methods.

At a minimum, textile products with these finishes should be durable to 12 repeat washes according to BS 5651:1978 Specification for cleansing and wetting procedures for use in the assessment of the effect of cleansing wetting on the flammability of textile fabric and fabric assemblies, and meet the flammability performance requirements of BS EN 14878 or the UK Regulations as appropriate.

Labelling

All textile products with an applied flame retardant finish should be labelled as currently required by the UK Regulations, i.e. "**DO NOT WASH AT MORE THAN 50°C. CHECK SUITABILITY OF WASHING AGENT**" This text, in black letters should be placed below the fire warning text.

Note: suitable washing agents or laundry detergents carry information on the packet labels.

HOUSE OF FRASER

BATHROOM TEXTILES HOF HM37

Including Bath Mats, Shower Curtains, Laundry Basket Liners, Laundry Bags, Hot Water Bottle Covers & Wash/Sponge Bags

ALL COMPONENTS MUST PERFORM TO THE SAME STANDARD AS THE MAIN BODY OF THE PRODUCT. THEY MUST LAST THE LIFE OF THE PRODUCT AND ANY CLEANSING PROCESS DURING IT.

**ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006
PHTHALATES, AZODYES ,0.1%**

SVHC's,

Test Requirements	Requirements	Shower curtain	Bath mat - Textile	Bath mat with suckers / foam / bath pillows	Sponge Bags / Toilet Bags	Laundry Basket Fabric Liner	Hot Water Bottle Cover
Fibre Composition in accordance with EU Regulation 1007/2011 for Textile Names & Fibre Composition	+/- 3%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colour fastness to washing EN ISO 105 C08:2010	Change – 4; Staining – 4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colour fastness to Water EN ISO 105 E01:2010	Change – 4; Staining – 4	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Colour fastness to Water for foam bath mats	Change – 4; Staining – 4			Y			
BS8442 : 2012 Bath and shower mats. Testing. Assessment of slip resistance properties	Compliance			Y			
Colour fastness to Rubbing EN ISO 105 X12:2002	Dry – 4 Wet – 3-4	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colour fastness to light EN ISO 105 B02:1999	4 Shower curtain: 3-4 Beach towel: 5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dimensional stability to washing (As per care label) EN ISO 6330:2012	+/- 3%	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Appearance after Washing (As per care label) EN ISO 6330: 2012	No noticeable change	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Absorbency BS ISO 9073-12:2002 Non-woven cloth, Cloth, Fabric testing, Textile testing, Textiles, Textile products, Absorption, Water-absorption tests			Y	Y			
BS EN 24920: 1992 / ISO 4920:1981 Resistance to surface wetting Shower curtains – coated fabrics	4	Y					
Banned Azo colourants - REACH Annex XVII EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.	Less than 30ppm	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Formaldehyde Printed or coated fabrics	Free 20 mg Released 100 mg FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011 RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
BS 5066:1974 Method of test for the resistance of fabrics to an artificial shower	Less than 30% absorption with nil penetration pre & post washing/dry cleaning or Less than 5 drops in 30 minutes	Y					
BS EN ISO 17075:2007 - Chromium VI in leather parts	Less than 3mg/kg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
REACH Regulation 1907/2006 – Product & Packaging PAH's in rubber and plastics.	SVHC's < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

All wash care labels / instructions will include **KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE** – to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.

HOUSE OF FRASER

BATHROOM HARD GOODS & ACCESSORIES

Test Requirements	Requirements	Shower curtain rings & curtain rod	Wooden Duckboard	Metal accessories	Metal / Glass / Ceramic accessories & tumbler	Plastic tumbler	Wooden accessories	Sandstone / Soap stone / Marble accessories (e.g. tumbler)	Laundry Baskets	Bamboo / Wooden Bathroom Child stool	Storage furniture	Storage Box	Metal Bin / Bin with metal parts	Bath / Shower Racks / Rails	BS EN ISO 17075:2007
Corrosion Resistance of metal fittings / metal Fabric shower curtains	BS EN ISO 16151:2008	Y													
Corrosion resistance of metal parts	BS EN ISO 16151:2008			Y	Y						Y	Y	Y	Y	
Plastic Materials and Articles in Contact with Food Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 & 1183/2012						Y									
Lead & Cadmium release for Ceramic ware, enamelware, glassware (including metal parts) BS 6748:1986 (Tumbler only)					Y			Y							
Dishwasher Safe Test Dishwasher proof items only	BSEN12875: 2005 Relevant parts as applicable				Y	Y									
BS EN 71 Part 1:2011 Construction - sharp edges/ points & load test to 90Kgs	No hazards that may cause injury									Y		Y	Y		
BS EN 71 Part 1:2011 – toy box closure (finger entrapment)												Y			
Toxic elements on surface coating as per BS EN 71 part 3:2013			Y				Y		Y	Y					
BS EN 14749:2005 Safety of Domestic and kitchen storage units and worktops	Level 3 As per standard										Y				
Wood / Timber Sustainability Verification	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010		Y				Y		Y		Y	Y			
External Coating Durability to BS EN ISO 105-x12:2002	Dry Rub: 4 Wet Rub: 3-4								Y						
Laundry Basket lining – Colourfastness to BS EN ISO 105	Washing – CC:4; S:4-5 Water 4 Appearance after washing : No difference								Y						
Moisture Content – Wooden parts	Between 8 -12.		Y				Y		Y		Y	Y			
Leather articles or leather parts	Chromium VI < 3mg/kg														Y
Declaration of compliance with REACH Regulation 1907/2006 for All Products & Packaging Incl. Formaldehyde, Azodyes, DMF and PAH's	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	

All wash care labels / instructions will include **KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE** - to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.

HOT WATER BOTTLES HOF HM38

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement	Test Method	Comments
Composition	RUBBER	Only rubber may be used. Other material s such as polypropylene & PYC are not permitted
Physical requirements for hot water bottles	Compliance BS1970:2012	All products must meet the requirements of BS 1970:2012 & any subsequent amendments
REACH Regulation 1907/2006	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg) REACH includes phthalates, Azo Dyes, SVHC's and restricted substances	All products and packaging must comply

All wash care labels / instructions will include **KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE** - to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.

HOUSE OF FRASER

BEDLINEN, BEDSPREADS, BLANKETS & THROWS HOF HM39

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement		Test Method
Fibre composition	+/-3%	IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 1007/2011 FOR TEXTILE NAMES
Thread Count	Compliance	BS EN 1049-2
Colour fastness to washing	CC 4 S 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010
Colour fastness to water	CC 4 S 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-E01:2010
Dimensional Stability to Washing	+/- 3% Woven +/- 5% Knitted	BSEN ISO 6330:2012
Colourfastness to dry cleaning (instead of Washing)	4	BS EN ISO 105-D01:2010
Colour fastness to light	Bed Linen 4 Bed Spreads 5	BS EN ISO 105-BO2:2013
Colour fastness to rubbing- Dry	4	BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to rubbing- Wet	3-4	BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to dry cleaning	4	BS EN ISO 105-D01:2010
Colour fastness to perspiration	CC 4 S 4	BS EN ISO 105-E04:2009
Dimensional stability to dry cleaning Single layer or padded/wadded	+/-3% Woven +/-5%Knitted	Commercial Method
Appearance after washing/dry cleaning	Visual assessment	IHTM A
Tear Strength Woven	1000 g	BSENISO13937-1:2000
Seam Slippage Cut & sew & fitted sheets & woven bed linen	10 kg	BSENISO13936-1:2004 BSENISO13936-2:2004
Tensile Strength Woven	25 kg	BSENISO13934-2:1999
Formaldehyde Printed or coated fabrics	Free 20mg Released 100mg	FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011; RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011
Swiss Pilling Sheets only	18000 revs 4	BS EN ISO 12945-1:2001
Shedding of long pile fibres (Fur pile)	3	IHTM D
Abrasion resistance & shade change Bed Linen	sc 4 @ 5000 revs. No breakdown or removal of coating: 15000 revs.	BSENISO12947 1-4:1998
Print durability - Printed or coated fabrics	4	IHTM B - Twin tub method 15 minutes at care label instructions
Banned Azo colourants - - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.
Throws MUST carry a warning label stating: Warning: Throws should not be used to replace the cover of your upholstery. The font size to be a minimum of 14 and no larger than 20.		
Leather articles and leather parts	Chromium VI <3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007
All Products & Packaging	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg	REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF, Amines and PAH's..

All wash care labels / instructions will include **KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE** - to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.

HOUSE OF FRASER

PILLOWS, CUSHIONS & DUVET INNERS, MATTRESS PROTECTORS/TOPPERS/ENHANCERS, SEAT PADS, CUSHION COVERS, PLAY SLEEP BAGS & ADULT BEAN BAGS HOF HM40

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement		Test Method
Fibre composition	+/-3%	IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 1007/2011 FOR TEXTILE NAMES
Thread Count	Compliance	BS EN 1049-2; 1994
Method for the determination of permeability of fabrics to air	Compliance	BS EN ISO 9237:1995
Colour fastness to washing	cc 4 s 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010
Colour fastness to water	cc 4 s 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-E01:2010
Dimensional stability to washing	+/-3% Woven +/-5% Knitted	BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Dimensional stability to dry cleaning Single layer or padded/wadded	+/-3% Woven +/-5% Knitted	Commercial Method
Colour fastness to light Covers, bean bags & sleeping bags	4	BS EN ISO 105-BO2:2013
Colour fastness to rubbing – dry	4	BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to rubbing - wet Leather & Suede	3-4 4	BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to dry cleaning Covers, bean bags & sleeping bags	4	BS EN ISO 105-D01:2010
Appearance after washing/dry cleaning	Visual assessment	IHTM A
Banned Azo colourants – REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.
Flammability – Mattress Pads/Toppers, Cushion Fillings, Scatter Cushions greater than 60cm x 60cm, Bean bags	Compliance	Furniture & Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 (plus subsequent amendments) BS5852-1: 1979 & BS5852-2: 1982 (Filled products & Upholstery) BS 7177:2008+A1:2011 & BSEN1725:1998 (Mattresses)
MATTRESS PROTECTORS ARE EXEMPT FROM FLAMMABILITY TESTING – IF THESE HAVE LESS THAN 1/2INCH OF FILLING MATERIAL		
All wash care labels / instructions will include KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE - to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.		
Tear Strength - Woven	1600g	BSENISO13937-1:2000
Seam Slippage - Woven	10kg	BSENISO13936-1:2004 BSENISO13936-2:2004
Tensile Strength - Woven	25kg	BSENISO13934-2:1999
Tog Rating Part 1- Synthetic Tog Rating Part 2 – Natural	As claimed +3 Tog	BS 5335-1:1991+A2:2010 BS5335-2:2006 (BS13186:2004)
Filling power index (Feathers & Down)	As standard	BSEN12130:1998
Formaldehyde Printed or coated fabrics	Free 20mg Released 100mg	FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011 RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011
Pilling	18,000 revs 3-4	BSENISO12945-1:2001
Snagging Resistance	No more than 6 Filaments after 5,000 rubs	ICI Pill box
Shedding of long pile fibres - Fur pile	3	IHTM D
Accelerator pile loss Velour, Velvets & Cords	12% Max wt loss 5mins @ 2000rpm	AATCC 93-1994
Bursting - Knitted	750kpa	BSENISO13938-1:1999

HOUSE OF FRASER

Cleanliness of filling - Natural fillings	As standard	BSEN12935:2001(Natural) BS1425-1:1991 (Synthetic) BS1425-2:1991 (Natural)
Fibre percolation Synthetic fibres	Max 10 fibres	CONSULT PRODUCT TECHNOLOGIST BEFORE TESTING
Zip performance - Excl. YKK & Opti	Pass	BS3084:2006
Bean bags	Compliance	ASTM F 1912-98
Leather articles and leather parts	Chromium VI <3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007
All Products & Packaging	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF, Amines and PAH's.

HOUSE OF FRASER

CURTAINS, TIE BACKS, DRAPES & BLINDS HOF HM41

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement		Test Method
Fibre composition	+/-3%	IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 1007/2011 FOR TEXTILE NAMES
Colour fastness to washing	cc 4 s 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010
Dimensional stability to washing	+/-3% LD or TD	BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Dimensional stability to dry cleaning	+/-3% Woven +/-5% Knitted	Commercial Method
Appearance after washing / dry cleaning	Visual assessment	IHTM A
Colour fastness to dry cleaning	6	BS EN ISO 105-D01:2010
Colour fastness to rubbing - dry	4	BS EN ISO 105-X12:2002
Colourfastness to rubbing - wet	3-4	BS EN ISO 105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to light	5	BS EN ISO 105-B02:1999
Print durability Printed or coated fabrics	3-4	IHTM B Twin tub method 15 minutes at care label instructions
Tear Strength Woven	1,600 g	BSENISO13937-1:2000
Seam Slippage Woven	10 kg	BSENISO13936-1:2004 BSENISO13936-2:2004
Flammability	Compliance	BS EN 1102:1996 - Burning behaviour. Curtains and drapes. Detailed procedure to determine the flame spread of Vertically oriented specimens
Formaldehyde Printed or coated fabrics	Free 20mg Released 100mg	FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011 RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011
Specification for fabrics for curtains & drapes	Compliance	BS5867-1:2004
Corrosion resistance of metal fittings	None	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F
All Wooden product, wooden parts (FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010)	Mould	Maximum 500 colonies / pack.
	Moisture Content	Moisture Content between 8-12
All wash care labels / instructions will include KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE - to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.		
Banned Azo colourants - - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.
Leather articles and leather parts	Chromium VI <3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007
REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF, Amines and PAH's.	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	All Products and Packaging.

HOUSE OF FRASER

KITCHEN TEXTILES HOF HM42

Including Table Linens, Oven Gloves, Ironing Board Covers & Soft Table Mats

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement			Test Method
Fibre composition	+/-3%		IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 1007/2011 FOR TEXTILE NAMES
Colour fastness to washing	cc 4	s 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-C06:2010
Colour fastness to water	cc 4	s 4-5	BS EN ISO 105-E01:2010
Dimensional stability to washing	+/-3% Woven +/-5% Knitted +/-5% Towels		BS EN ISO 6330:2012
Appearance after washing/dry cleaning	Visual assessment		IHTM A
Colourfastness to dry cleaning (instead of washing)	4		BS EN ISO 105-D01:2010
Dimensional stability to dry cleaning	+/-3% Woven +/-5% Knitted		Commercial Method
Colour fastness to rubbing - dry	4		BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to rubbing - wet	3-4		BSENISO105-X12:2002
Colour fastness to light	4		BS EN ISO 105-BO2:2013
Colour fastness to bleach spotting	4-5		IHTM H
Tear Strength Woven	700 g		BSENISO13937-1:2000
Seam Slippage Woven	10 kg		BSENISO13936-1:2004 BSENISO13936-2:2004
Tensile Strength Woven	15 kg		BSENISO13934-2:1999
Abrasion resistance & shade change	sc 4 @ 5,000 revs. No breakdown or removal of coating : 15000 revs		BSENISO12947 1 to 4:1998
Formaldehyde Printed or coated fabrics	Free 20 mg Released 100mg		FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011; RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011
Maximum safe ironing temperature Ironing board covers	Compliance		BS7305:1990
Corrosion resistance of metal parts	None		BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F
Performance of oven gloves Oven gloves shall be permanently marked with the following information: • the number and date of this British Standard, i.e. BS 6526:1998 • the name, trademark or other means of identification of the manufacturer or supplier • instructions or any precautions concerning care; including appropriate care labelling symbols in accordance with BS EN 23758 Note: There is no need to apply a CE mark if item is marked as stated above.	As standard		BS6526:1998
All wash care labels / instructions will include KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE - to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.			

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<p>Banned Azo colourants - - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII</p>	<p>Less than 30ppm</p>	<p>EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.</p>
<p>Leather articles and leather parts</p>	<p>Chromium VI <3mg/kg</p>	<p>BS EN ISO 17075:2007</p>
<p>All Products and Packaging</p>	<p>SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)</p>	<p>REACH Regulation 1907/2006, Includes Azo Dyes, Phthalates, DMF, Amines and PAH's</p>

HOUSE OF FRASER

FURNITURE HOF HM43

ALL PRODUCTS MUST COMPLY WITH REACH REGULATION 1907/2006 : SVHC'S & PHTHALATES < 0.1%

ALL PRODUCTS SHALL BE DMF FREE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 2009/251/EC - less than 0.1mg/kg.

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Product	Requirement	Test Method	Compliance
Upholstered Furniture & Furnishings	Furniture & Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 as amended Reference FIRA Flammability Guide 2011	BS5852:2006 (Filled products & upholstery) Includes scatter cushion fillings. BS 7177:2008 + A1 2011(Mattresses) FIRA/FRQG F0001: 2011 - Best Practice Guide for ignition testing regarding the UK Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988 amended 1989, 1993 and 2010	Legal Compliance
Timber based materials	Performance requirements (or equivalent) for surface finish & adhesion of surfacing & edging materials for domestic & contract furniture	FIRA Standard 6250: 1999	Compliance
Fibre composition analysis Upholstered Furniture	+/-3%	IN ACCORDANCE WITH EU REGULATION 1007/2011 FOR TEXTILE NAMES	Compliance
Domestic Seating	Strength, durability and safety. Requirements for domestic seating	BS EN 12520:2010 BS EN 1728:2012 BS EN 1022:2005	Compliance
Domestic Furniture: Seating	Test method for the determination of the durability of reclining and/or tilting mechanisms and operating mechanisms for convertible sofa beds	DD ENV 13759:2001	Compliance
Office Seating	Strength stability & structural safety	BS5459-2:2000 +A2:2008 – Pedestal Seating BS EN 13761:2002 -Office furniture. Visitors chairs	Compliance
Domestic Tables	Strength & Stability	BS EN 12521:2009 BS EN1730:2012	Compliance
	Specification for the inclusion of glass in the construction of tables or trolleys	BS EN 12521:2009 FIRA/FRQG G0001: 2012 reference to BS 7376:2009	Compliance
Domestic Storage Furniture & Worktops	Strength & Stability	BSEN14749:2005 BS 4875-7:2006	Compliance
	Specification for inclusion of glass in the construction of furniture, other than tables or trolleys, including cabinets, shelving systems and wall hung or free standing mirrors	BS EN 14749:2005 FIRA/FRQG G0001: 2012 reference to BS 7449:2001	Compliance
Beds & Mattresses	Test methods for the determination of functional furniture Beds & mattresses	BSEN1957:2000	Compliance
	Beds and mattresses. Safety requirements and test methods	BSEN1725:1998 BSEN1334:1996	Compliance
Fold Away Beds	Safety requirements & testing Fold away beds	BS EN 1129-1:1995 BS EN 1129-2:1995	Compliance
Children's Beds – Domestic	Safety Requirements	BS 8509:2008 + A1:2011	Compliance
Children's Cots / folding cots	Safety Requirements	BS EN 716- 1:2008+A1:2013	Compliance
Bunk Beds	Entrapment	Bunk Bed (Entrapment Hazard) (Safety) Regulations 1987	Legal Compliance
	Safety Requirements	BS EN 747-1:2012 BS EN 747-2:2012	Compliance
Mattresses – includes mattress toppers and mattress protectors having filling more than ½ inch thick.	Specification for resistance to ignition of mattresses, mattress pads, divans and bed bases	BS 7177:2008+A1:2011	Compliance
	Specification for mattress ticking Mattresses	BSEN14976:2005	Compliance
Stretch covers for upholstered furniture. Specification		BS4723:2002	Compliance
Upholstery fabrics for end use applications Fabric Upholstery		BS2543: 2004 BSEN14465:2003	Compliance

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Leather Upholstery	Upholstery leather characteristics	BSEN13336: 2004 DMF Free- less than 0.1mg/kg.	Compliance
Specification for flexible polyurethane cellular materials for load bearing applications. Foam		BS 3379:2005+A1:2011	Compliance
Outdoor Furniture	Refer to Requirements for Upholstered Furniture & Furnishings for Flammability		Compliance
	Seating and tables for camping, domestic and contract use. General safety requirements	BS EN 581-1:2006	Compliance
	Mechanical safety requirements and test methods for tables	BS EN 581-3:2007	Compliance
	Mechanical safety requirements Seating, Benches, Swing Seat, Hammocks	BS EN 581-2:2009	Compliance
Formaldehyde	Free 500ppm Released 300ppm	FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011; RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011	Compliance
All Wooden product, wooden parts	Mould & Moisture Content	Maximum 500 colonies / pack. Moisture Content between 8-12	Compliance
	Sustainability	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
Child appealing designs	Safety of Toys	BS EN 71-1:2011 BSEN71-2:2011 BSEN71-3:1995 BS EN 71-9:2005+A1:2007	Compliance
Banned Azo colourants - REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 – Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.	Compliance
Leather articles and leather parts	Chromium VI <3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Compliance
All Products & Packaging (PAH – rubber and plastic parts)	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	REACH includes phthalates, Azo Dyes, SVHC's, DMF, Amines, PAH's and restricted substances.	Compliance

HOUSE OF FRASER

LUGGAGE HOF HM44

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement		Test Method	Compliance
Wheel Endurance / Durability	5 km minimum	Simulated Rolling road test	Compliance
Handle Strength	20 kg minimum load (handle extended fully)		Compliance
Maximum Weight load test	No physical damage	Load the luggage to simulate maximum weight and hand lift and set down – repeat 5 times minimum	Compliance
Zip Function	100 cycles minimum		Compliance
Lock function	100 cycles opening & closing.		Compliance
Strap Strength	Straps durability and tensile tension for intended use.		Compliance
Corrosion resistance of metal fittings	None	BS EN ISO 16151:2008 / IHTM F	Compliance
Drop test	No physical damage or broken parts	BS EN 71-1:2011	Compliance
Formaldehyde Printed or coated fabrics	Free 20 mg Released 100 mg	FREE: BS EN ISO 14184-1:2011 RELEASED: BS EN ISO 14184-2:2011	Compliance
Wood / Timber	Moisture Content	Between 8 and 12 %	Compliance
	Mould count - Wooden Products	Maximum 500 colonies/pack	Compliance
	All wooden products or wooden parts	FLEGT, CITES, FSC, PEFC or Certificate of sustainability and EU Illegal Logging Directive EU/995/2010	Compliance
Colour fastness to rubbing - dry - wet	4 3-4	BS EN ISO 105-X12:2002	Compliance
Colour fastness to light	5	BS EN ISO 105-B02:1999	Compliance
Print durability Printed or coated fabrics	3-4	IHTM B Twin tub method 15 minutes at care label instructions	Compliance
Leather	DMF Free	BS EN 13336: 2012 Leather – Upholstery Leather Characteristics – Guide for the Selection of Leather for Furniture DMF < 0.1 mg/kg)	Compliance
Banned Azo colourants -- REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 – Annex XVII	Less than 30ppm	EN 14362-1:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres. EN 14362-3:2012 Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants, which may release 4-aminoazobenzene. EN ISO 17234-1:2010 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. EN ISO 17234-2:2011 Leather. Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers. Determination of 4-aminoazobenzene.	Compliance
Leather articles and leather parts	Chromium VI <3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007	Compliance
REACH Regulation 1907/2006 – Product & Packaging	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	REACH includes phthalates, Azo dyes, SVHCs, DMF, Aminces, PAH's and restricted substances	Compliance

All wash care labels / instructions will include **KEEP AWAY FROM FIRE** – to be in 032C Red bold 10pt DIN font.

HOUSE OF FRASER

COSMETICS HOF HM45

PHYSICAL TEST REQUIREMENTS

Requirement	Test Method	Compliance
The Cosmetic Products (Safety) Regulations 2008 as amended by The Cosmetic Products (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and 2012 with reference to Commission Directive 2008/88/EC, Commission Directive 2009/36/EC, Commission Directive 2009/159 and as amended by EC Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009 from 11 July 2013.	Toxicology Safety Assessment & Product Information Pack	Every product on the EU market on 11 July 2013 must be assessed according to the requirements of the new Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009. Compliance
Environmental Protection (Controls on injurious substances) (No 2) Regulations 1993 SI No 1643 (Cadmium)		Compliance
Children's Cosmetics – The Cosmetic Products (Safety) Regulations 2008 as amended by Commission Directive 2008/88/EC, Commission Directive 2009/36/EC, Commission Directive 2009/159 & Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC.	Toxicology Safety Assessment EN71 Part 7 2002 EN71 Part 1 2011 EN71 Part 2 2011 EN71 Part 3 1995 (as amended by TSD 2009/48/EC) Organic Chemical Compounds – EN71-9	Compliance
Finger Paints	EN71 Part 7 : 2002	Compliance (See HM HOF 25)
Food Imitation Safety Regulations 1989		Compliance (as applicable)
Glass products / containers	BS EN 14749:2005 / PAS 54	Compliance
Metal Products	BS EN ISO 9227:2012	Compliance
Liquid gel / filled products	BS EN 71-3: 1995 & British Pharmacopoeia Toxicology	Total Bacteria Count (Per g) < 10 CFUS Moulds and Yeasts Count (Per g) < 10 CFUS
Textile Products	See HOF HM36 Towels & Bath Robes	Compliance (as applicable)
AzoDyes	EN 14362-1:2012 EN 14362-3:2012	Compliance
Plastics – Phthalates	<0.1%	Compliance
Leather articles and leather parts	Chromium VI <3mg/kg	BS EN ISO 17075:2007 Compliance
REACH Regulation 1907/2006 – Product & Packaging	SVHC'S < 0.1% PAH's < 1 mg/kg (toys <0.5 mg/kg)	REACH includes phthalates, Azo dyes, SVHCs, DMF, Amines, PAH's and restricted substances Compliance

SUPPLIER'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

Product Safety Assessment:

Every product on the EU market on and from 11 July 2013 must be safety assessed to ensure human safety in according to the requirements of Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009 by a duly qualified professional before it is placed on the market. This must be provided to the House of Fraser Technologist for all cosmetic products supplied.

The safety assessor must be one of the following: a pharmacist, a medical practitioner, a Chartered Biologist or a Chartered Chemist.

No other person is authorised to carry out or take responsibility for safety assessments of cosmetic products. They will take into account all support information such as the toxicology of the ingredients used, the level of exposure of each ingredient, the areas of the body to which the cosmetic product will be applied and the persons for whom the cosmetic product is intended. A specific safety assessment must be carried out for cosmetic products intended for use on children under the age of three and for products exclusively used for external intimate hygiene.

HOUSE OF FRASER

Product Information File (PIF) - (Manufacturer / Supplier Responsibility)

Every cosmetic must legally have its own "Product Information File" which holds all the required information relating to the cosmetic in paper or electronic format. The PIF is open to inspection by the competent authorities and must include:

- The product description - a description which enables the product information file to be clearly attributed to the cosmetic product.
- The Cosmetic Product Safety Report carried out by a qualified safety assessor.
- Details of methods of manufacture to include a summary of the manufacturing, storage and filling processes, the manufacturing site.
- Compliance with Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) by having procedures in place to ensure that products are prepared in a clean environment without contamination.
- Proof of effect for the product, the technical data necessary for substantiating the claimed effect(s).
- Data on any animal testing performed after 11 September 2004 by the manufacturer, his agents or suppliers, relating to the development or safety assessment of the cosmetic product or its ingredients.

Detailed guidance is available from Cosmetics Europe, the European personal care association, in a download entitled http://www.cosmeticingredients.co.uk/PIF_requirement.

Notification:

There is a new online notification system, [The Cosmetic Product Notification Portal \(CPNP\)](#), created for the new Cosmetics Regulation. By July 2013 all products which are on the market in Europe at that time, both new and existing, must have been notified to the EU authorities.

Responsible persons and, under certain circumstances, the distributors of cosmetic products, must submit information about the products on the European market through the CPNP system which will be made available in the UK electronically to Trading Standards and to Poison Centres. Any cosmetic containing a nanomaterial which is on the market before 11 January 2013 will have to be notified to the authorities between 11 January and 11 July 2013.

For any cosmetic planned for launch after 11 January 2013, then the authorities must be notified six months before the product is marketed.

Ingredient Restrictions:

There are some restrictions on the substances that may, or may not, be included in cosmetic products: Prohibited substances that are not allowed to be used in cosmetic products are listed in Annex II of the EC Cosmetics Regulation or Schedule 3 of the UK Regulations.

Restricted substances are listed in Annex III of the EC Cosmetics Regulation or Schedule 4 to the UK Regulations.

Permitted colours, preservatives and UV filters that can be used are listed on 3 Positive Lists:

- Approved Colours are listed in Annex IV of the EC Cosmetics Regulation or Schedule 5 of the UK Regulations
- Preservatives in Annex V of the EC Cosmetics Regulation or Schedule 6 of the UK Regulations
- UV filters in Annex VI of the EC Cosmetics Regulation or Schedule 7 of the UK Regulations

Ingredient Labelling:

The labels on all cosmetic and personal care products must contain a list of ingredients used. If there is an outer package (e.g. a carton) the labelling will be on the carton, if not then the labelling will be on the container. The list must be preceded by the term "Ingredients".

For products that are small and difficult to label, there are special exceptions. The ingredient listing may be on a leaflet, indicated by the use of a hand pointing to an open book logo on the outer packaging (symbol 1 of Annex VII - see above) or the ingredient listing can be displayed near to where the product is offered for sale.

The nomenclature for use in the ingredient declaration is set out in the International Nomenclature for Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI) list which can be viewed on the **Cosing website** <http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/cosmetics/osing/>

Ingredients must be listed in descending order of weight unless they are in concentrations of less than 1% in which case they can be listed in any order after those in concentrations of more than 1%. There are some special requirements:

- Water is listed as "Aqua", perfume as "Parfum" and flavour as "Aroma". Colours are listed using their Colour Index (CI) number, e.g. CI42053.
- All ingredients present in the form of nanomaterials have to be clearly indicated in the list of ingredients and the names must be followed by the word "nano" in brackets e.g. Titanium dioxide (nano).

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Pack Labelling:

Cosmetics must be labelled with specific information which includes:

- A contact address within the European Union
- A declaration of ingredients (see "Ingredient labelling")
- An indication of how long the product remains usable
 - If the minimum durability of the cosmetic is more than 30 months then there must be an indication of the period of time after opening for which the product is safe and can be used without any harm to the consumer (indicated by symbol 2 in Annex VII (below) followed by the time in months and/or years.
 - If the minimum durability of the cosmetic is less than 30 months then there must be an indication of the period of time after opening for which the product is safe and can be used without any harm to the consumer (indicated by the words: "best used before the end of" or by symbol 3 of Annex VII (below) followed by the date).



Symbol 1



Symbol 2



Symbol 3

- The nominal contents at the time of packaging
 - This can be by weight or by volume, except in the case of packaging containing less than 5g or 5ml, free samples and single-application packs
- Any particular precautions to be observed in use
- The batch number of manufacture or the reference for identification
- The function of the cosmetic product, unless it is clear from its presentation

HOUSE OF FRASER

5. In House Test Methods (IHTM)

This section details the House of Fraser In House Test Methods (IHTM); these are product specific and should be used in conjunction with British and International, UK and EU Regulations and laws where applicable.

Should any party be uncertain about the necessity to use an IHTM they should contact a member of the QA Department.

Contents - IHTM

- A Appearance Assessment
- B Print Durability – For Garments (for reference).
- D Fibre Shedding
- E Easy Iron/Non Iron
- F Salt Water Corrosion Resistance
- G Assessment of Pile Loss
- H Colour Fastness to Non-Chlorine Bleach (Spot Test)
- L Microwave Suitability
- M Freezer Suitability
- N Candle Assessment

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APPEARANCE ASSESSMENT IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD A

Test Specimen should be compared to an un-laundered specimen (product) and assessed where relevant to the parameters below: -

	ASSESSMENT	SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY
A	Colour change/loss using Grey Scale Assessment (BS EN 20105-A02:1995)	4 or better	Less than 4
B	Cross staining i.e. colour transfer onto Component parts (BS EN 20105-A03:1995).	4-5 or better	Less than 4-5
C	Fraying of fabrics and trims.	Not frayed	Frayed
D	Detachment of fastening and trims.	Not detached	Detached
E	Spirality/twisting of seams. Calculate Spirality using In-house test method C	5% or less	More than 5%
F	Grinning/opening of seams. Measure seam opening	4mm or better	Less than 4mm
G	Pilling or fuzzing of surface fibres. Assess degree of pilling/fuzzing using BSEN ISO 12945 -1:2001 Grades	4 or better	Less than 4
H	Pile loss or flattening of pile. Assess using Grey scales.	4 or better	Less than 4
I	Corrosion/damage to trim(s) (including Chipping/scratching of coatings).	No corrosion/damage	Some corrosion/damage Noted
J	Delamination of fused components.	No delamination	Some delamination noted.
K	Free running of zip fastening. Assess free running in both directions. Open and close. Open-ended zip fasteners.	Runs freely in both directions.	Does not run freely in both directions.
L	Differential shrinkage of components/parts. Assess for distorting, wrinkling or twisting of components and/or puckering of seams.	No change(s) Observed.	Change(s) observed.
M	Un-ravelling/breaks in stitching.	No un-ravelling/breaks observed.	Un-ravelling/breaks observed.
N	Wadding has moved within casing (outer and lining) and/or migrated through casing.	No movement or migration observed.	Movement/migration Observed.
O	Other change(s) observed.	No change(s) Observed.	Change(s) observed (quote).

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PRINT DURABILITY IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD B

1	PURPOSE: To assess the long term durability and appearance of printed fabrics and products in respect of colour retention.
2	APPARATUS:
2.1	Hoover Twin Tub Washing Machine or similar.
2.2	Polyester Make - weights.
2.3	Drying Racks.
3	SPECIMEN PROPERTIES:
3.1	Fabric – ensure that all colours within the print are represented within the specimen chosen. All raw edges must be over-locked to prevent fraying prior to testing.
3.2	Products – where possible a whole product should be examined. Where insufficient sample is available a specimen representing all colours should be taken.
3.3	Reference sample – an example containing all colours MUST be retained as a reference point for grading.
4	PROCEDURE:
4.1	Weigh the test specimen and make up to 1kg wash load make-up.
4.2	Fill in the Hoover twin tub machine with water at the temperature indicated for the test (either by written instruction or as per the care label). Add 160g of ECE & 40g of perborate in pre-dissolved liquor to the wash tub, and run machine for 30 seconds. Switch Off.
4.3	Place the load in the machine, switch on, & run for 15 minutes.
4.4	Rinse twice in the spin/rinse cycle & final spin for 2 minutes.
4.5	Examine the specimens whilst still damp and note any significant changes in appearance.
4.6	Place the specimens on drying racks and allow to dry.
4.7	Assess any appearance change (see In-house method A) and shade change of the printed areas when dry and record as required by the performance requirements.

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FIBRE SHEDDING OF 'LONG PILE' FABRICS IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD D

1	PURPOSE: To assess the amount of fibre removed under specific conditions of test.
2	PRINCIPLE: Applicable to fabric with pile fibre longer than 3mm where loose fibre is removed using pressure sensitive tape.
3	APPARATUS: a) Pressure Sensitive Tape, Ref 3M.853 25mm wide. b) Analytical Balance. c) 1kg Weight.
4	TEST SPECIMENS: Three specimens 80mm x 130mm with the longer length parallel to the lay of the pile.
5	CONDITIONING: Test specimens are conditioned for a minimum of 4 (four) hours at 65% +/- 2% Relative Humidity and 20°C +/- 2°C Temperature.
6	METHOD:
6.1	Cut the three specimens and carefully remove loose fibre/tufts from the cut edges.
6.2	Place the specimen onto a smooth card surface with the pile uppermost and attach to the card at each end.
6.3	Cut a 150mm strip of Pressure Sensitive Tape and weigh to three decimal places (A).
6.4	Apply the tape to the pile surface centrally along the specimen and leave for one minute Under a load of 1 kg.
6.5	After one minute remove the weight and pull the tape off <u>against</u> the lay of the pile.
6.6	Weigh the tape plus fibre and record as "B".
6.7	Mount the tape onto white or black card according to the colour of the pile and assess for amounts of fibre stuck to the tape. (Dark colour use white card and Vice-Versa).
7	REPORT:
7.1	The weight of fibre removed (B-A).
7.2	The level of pile shedding: a) None Grade 5 b) Slight Grade 4 c) Moderate Grade 3 d) Severe Grade 2

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IRONABILITY OF KNITTED & FLAT WOVEN FABRICS IN HOUSE TEST METHOD E

1	<p>SCOPE: To assess the ability of a fabric to lose creases after washing by ironing under specific conditions.</p>												
2	<p>PRINCIPLE: A fabric sample is washed, dried, and ironed under controlled conditions and the smoothness appearance assessed against a set of plastic replicas.</p>												
3	<p>APPARATUS: Wascator washing machine Domestic tumble dryer Chemical balance Polyester make-weight AATCC Smoothness appearance replica – SA Viewing board within curtained off area.</p>												
4	<p>WOVEN TEST SPECIMENS: 3 (Three) Specimens measuring 380mm x 380mm square. (See Note 1). All edges to be over-locked to prevent fraying.</p>												
5	<p>KNITTED TEST SPECIMENS 3 (Three) Specimens measuring 380mm x 380mm square. (See Note 1). Fold the fabric double with the fold parallel to the wales. Form into a bag by over-locking together on the two sides parallel to the wales and then one of the remaining sides. Overlock around the remaining edge in a single thickness.</p>												
6	<p>TEST PROCEDURE:</p> <p>6.1 Wash the test specimen and make up the wash load with make-weights, to a total of 2kg.</p> <p>Set the Wascator to the appropriate wash programme.</p> <p>6.2 Tumble Dry for 90 minutes - Hot Setting.</p> <p>6.3 For Woven fabrics, cut off the over-locked edges.</p> <p>6.4 For Knitted Fabrics, cut off the over-locked edges, which will separate the two pieces Discard one of these pieces from each test specimen.</p> <p>6.5 Iron on the Rotary Iron using the following settings:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>100% Cotton</td> <td>-</td> <td>3-dot setting</td> <td>200 °C ± 10 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polyester/Cotton</td> <td>-</td> <td>2-dot setting</td> <td>150 °C ± 10 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>-</td> <td>1-dot setting</td> <td>130 °C ± 10 °C</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ensure the Ironer has reached a constant set temperature before ironing. Check this using a thermocouple.</p> <p>Specimens should be ironed <u>once</u> in each direction (width ways then lengthways). With the face side of the fabric in contact with the heated surface.</p> <p>6.6 After ironing carefully lay the specimens singly on a flat (not mesh) surface to relax for a minimum of 4 (four) hours, and a maximum of 24 (twenty-four) hours.</p>	100% Cotton	-	3-dot setting	200 °C ± 10 °C	Polyester/Cotton	-	2-dot setting	150 °C ± 10 °C	Other	-	1-dot setting	130 °C ± 10 °C
100% Cotton	-	3-dot setting	200 °C ± 10 °C										
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7	<p>ASSESSMENT: Set up the Viewing area as follows (See Note 2):</p> <p>7.1 a) Overhead strip lighting projecting downwards at an angle of 5° across the surface of a Vertically suspended sample.</p> <p>b) Width of the hanging area large enough to hand the specimens alongside the plastic</p>												

HOUSE OF FRASER

	replicas.
7.2	Place a specimen in the length direction on the Viewing board.
7.3	Place a plastic replica alongside the specimen which is nearest to its appearance.
7.4	Stand away from the area at a distance of 1.5 m and assess to the nearest ½-grade the central area of the test specimen.
8	REPORTING THE RESULTS: Report the SA grading to the nearest ½-grade from the two assessments made.
	NOTE 1: Use the American template. NOTE 2: The lighting conditions are critical and must be constant. Dimensions and lighting can be obtained from AATCC 124.2011 For quality control work, a correlation check should be carried out between the factory and independent test house.

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SALT WATER CORROSION RESISTANCE IN HOUSE TEST METHOD F

1	PURPOSE: To assess the corrosive potential and plating quality of metal and metal-plated components.
2	APPARATUS:
2.1	Sealable polythene bags
2.2	De-sized, bleached cotton lawn without finish
2.3	Reagent – 30g/l solution of sodium chloride (NaCl).
3	PREPERATION OF TEST SPECIMENS: Samples should be cut to a size that will fit the polythene bags. The sample should represent the part that has the least resistance to corrosion, that is to say where the coating is thinnest. The cut edges should then be sealed with an epoxy resin (for example, araldite) which should be allowed to harden for 24hours.
4	TEST PROCEDURE:
4.1	Cut enough cotton lawn so as to enclose the sample completely
4.2	Saturate the cotton lawn in the sodium chloride solution at room temperature
4.3	Wrap the test specimen in the wet cotton lawn, ensuring maximum contact with the metal surface.
4.4	Place the assembly in a polythene bag and seal such that it is slightly inflated.
4.5	Leave for 24 hours at room temperature
4.6	After 24 hours, separate the specimen and cotton lawn and rinse lightly in running tap water. Allow both the test sample and cotton lawn to dry and inspect for corrosion.
5	ASSESSMENT/REPORTING OF RESULTS: Assess sample for appearance, using the following terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None• Slight• Marked• Considerable

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ASSESSMENT OF PILE LOSS IN- HOUSE TEST METHOD G

1	PURPOSE: To assess the potential pile loss from chenille products.
2	PRINCIPLE: A test sample garment is washed and dried in a specified manner and the loss weight measured as a percentage loss.
3	APPARATUS:
3.1	Automatic washing machine – WASCATOR FOM
3.2	Domestic tumble dryer
3.3	Balance capable of weighing to two decimal places.
3.4	100% Polyester makeweights
3.5	Drying trays – plastic mesh
3.6	ECE Detergent and Perborate
4	CONDITIONING: The specimens should be conditioned for at least four hours in an atmosphere of 65% +/- 2% relative humidity at a temperature of 20°C +/- 2°C. The test must be carried out in this atmosphere.
5	TEST PROCEDURE:
5.1	Condition product for a minimum of 16 (sixteen) hours
5.2	Weigh product and record as 'weight before wash' (A)
5.3	Wash product using 5A 40°C Programme (HLCC\40/ with a total 2kg load (see note (i))
5.4	Flat dry
5.5	Condition for a minimum of 16 (sixteen) hours (see note (ii))
5.6	Weigh product and record as 'weight after flat drying' (B)
5.7	Wet out product and tumble dry for 90 minutes (hot) (see notes(iii))
5.8	Condition for a minimum of 16 (sixteen) hours
5.9	Weigh product and record as 'weight after tumble drying' (C)
	Note;
	(i) Only one product is washed and dried
	(ii) Product must be completely dry before conditioning
	(iii) Periodically examine filters and remove fluff
9	ASSESSMENT/REPORTING:
9.1	Report the three weights A, B and C
9.2	Calculate weight loss; $\frac{A - C}{A} \times 100 = \% \text{ Pile loss}$ Visually assess the product after wash and tumble

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COLOUR FASTNESS TO NON-CHLORINE BLEACH (SPOT TEST) IN- HOUSE TEST METHOD H

1	PURPOSE: To determine the colour fastness of all washable and colour fast fabrics including linen, nylon, polyester, rayon, and spandex to the effects of non-chlorine bleach. It can also be used on acetate, light and white coloured nylon, silk or washable wool.
2	PRINCIPLE:
2.1	A drop of non-chlorine bleach solution is introduced to the fabric specimen, the change in colour of the sample is assessed with the corresponding grey scale.
2.2	The test is conducted on the specimen in the 'as received'
3	APPARATUS:
3.1	Petri Dish
3.2	Dropping Pipette
3.3	Filter Paper
3.4	Clorox 2 (see Note 1)
3.5	Clorox 2, Vivid
3.6	AATCC grey scale for colour change and colour staining
3.7	Colour matching cabinet
	Note; Constituents of Clorox – Power form, sodium perborate base with ingredients of soil remover/water softener (soda ash), stain remover (protease) non-ionic surfactant, fabric whitener, and perfume. Clorox 2 – sodium perborate solid
4	PREPARATION OF TEST SPECIMENS: The test specimen should be 100mm x 100mm in size. Make sure the specimen contains one full pattern.
5	PREPARATION OF TEST SOLUTIONS:
5.1	Powder- Dilute 10 gms of sodium perborate (Clorox 2) in 150ml of water at 37 °C - 55°C. Shake Vigorously
5.2	Liquid –Use 100% strength sodium peroxide.
6	TEST PROCEDURE:
6.1	Place the test specimen in the Petri dish
6.2	Apply one (1) drop of solution to the specimen and allow to saturate the fabric
6.3	Blot if necessary to ensure saturation
6.4	Leave to stand for 1 minute
6.5	Visually inspect the specimen for colour change
7	ASSESSMENT/REPORTING OF RESULTS: Assess and report the colour change of the fabric using grey scales

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MICROWAVE SUITABILITY IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD L

1	PURPOSE: All products to be labelled as "Microwave Safe" must be tested to determine if microwave use will cause any damage to the item or the microwave oven, or any injury to persons.
2	APPARATUS:
2.1	All measuring and weighing equipment must be calibrated and maintained in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025:2005.
2.2	Microwave - 800 Watt minimum with revolving plate. Wattage must be calibrated annually.
2.3	Organic dye stain and tank
2.4	Heat resistant gloves or a heat resistant handling instrument
2.5	Thermometer with surface temperature probe (calibrated in degrees centigrade)
2.6	Two measured microwave safe water Vessels (min 125ml)
2.7	Rubber gloves
2.8	Waterproof marker
3	SAMPLING: Two items chosen at random must be supplied for testing. One item to be tested and one to be retained as a control.
4	PRE TEST ASSESSMENT:
4.1	Prepare dye bath with organic dye stain.
4.2	Fully immerse the samples in the dye bath for a minimum of 1 minute.
4.3	Remove, rinse and dry samples and inspect for any damage revealed by dye. If damage is detected, select another test sample and repeat process. Testing must not be carried out on damaged product. Any damage to the control sample must be recorded.

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5	TEST PROCEDURE:																
5.1	Fully immerse the article to be tested in water at 40°C for 15 minutes.																
5.2	Remove and wipe dry.																
5.3	Equally split 250 ml of water into the two measured Vessels and place towards the back of the microwave avoiding contact with the glass turntable																
5.4	Place the product on the centre line of the revolving glass plate, corresponding with the centre line of the product.																
5.5	Run microwave oven at 800W for 3 minutes. Take temperature readings immediately after the 3 minutes with an electrical probe. Readings must be taken at the points detailed in Table 1 and at the most onerous positions e.g. top, centre and bottom of sidewalls and handles and base of item.																
5.6	Visually check the item for any sign of physical failure or damage e.g. crazing or cracking.																
5.7	Repeat steps 5 to 7 until a total cumulative heating time of 18 minutes has elapsed or catastrophic failure has occurred.																
5.8	If any of the temperatures detailed in Table 1 are exceeded during the first 2 heating cycles record a non-compliance.																
5.9	Once the test piece has cooled, fully immerse the sample in the dye bath and leave for approximately 5 minutes. Remove the piece, wipe clean and Visually check for damage or aesthetic changes, comparing to the control sample.																
6	TEMPERATURE LIMITS:																
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7	REPORT:																
6.1	Wattage of microwave used.																
6.2	Any damage to the control sample.																
6.3	Temperature readings in degrees centigrade																
6.4	Maximum temperature reading and part/area of the product tested.																
6.5	Amount of water loss																
6.6	Time when product becomes damaged and state the type of damage i.e. crazing, cracking or complete destruction etc.																
6.7	Include photograph of original sample and photographs of any damage																

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FREEZER SUITABILITY IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD M

1	PURPOSE: All products to be labelled as "Freezer Safe" must be tested to determine if freezing and thawing cause any damage or Visual changes to the product.
2	APPARATUS:
2.1	Freezer capable of reaching at least -23°C
2.2	Organic dye stain and tank
2.3	Sponges of Varying size and shape.
3	SAMPLING: Two items chosen at random must be supplied for testing. One item to be tested and one to be retained as a control.
4	PRE TEST ASSESSMENT:
4.1	Prepare dye bath with Visible ink dye.
4.2	Fully immerse the samples in the dye bath for a minimum of 1 minute.
4.3	Remove, rinse and dry samples and inspect for any damage revealed by dye. If damage is detected, select another test sample and repeat process. Testing must not be carried out on damaged product. Any damage to the control sample must be recorded.
5	TEST PROCEDURE:
5.1	Place a number of wet sponges in the test sample filling to approximately 75% of internal Volume. Add additional water to fully cover the sponges.
5.2	Place in freezer for minimum 16 hours, maximum 24 hours at between -15°C and -23°C.
5.3	Remove from freezer and leave to stabilize (thaw) to ambient room temperature on draining surface.
5.4	Fully immerse the tested sample in the dye bath and leave for approximately 5 minutes. Remove the piece, wipe clean and Visually check for damage or aesthetic changes, comparing to the control sample.
6	REPORT:
6.1	Length of time left in freezer.
6.2	Any damage to the control sample.
6.3	The type of damage i.e. crazing, cracking or complete destruction etc.
6.4	Include photograph of original sample and photographs of any damage

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CANDLE ASSESSMENT IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD N

All candle testing is to be carried out by an independent laboratory as nominated by the relevant technologist.

Candle Information

The following information shall be recorded and included in the final test report:

Candle Data	Requirements	Comments
Dimensions	Height mm Diameter mm	Any comments to be added by test house
Mass (g)	Gross (Total) Net (excluding container)	Any comments to be added by test house
Description of appearance	Brief description of appearance and shape	Colour photograph to be provided
Colour	Description	Any comments to be added by test house
Scented/Unscented	Description	Any comments to be added by test house
Number or wicks	Description	Any comments to be added by test house
Centrality of wicks	Description	Any comments to be added by test house
Surface defects Visible to the naked eye	Description	Appearance of bubbles and/or Voids on candle surface should be noted
Specification of wick if known	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material • Core • Cross section 	Any comments to be added by test house
Specification of wax if known	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type (mineral, animal, Vegetable) • Melting point • Flash point 	Any comments to be added by test house
Candle Holders	Requirements	Comments
Type and description of holder	Description	Any comments to be added by test house
Dimensions of holder	Height - mm Diameter - mm Mass - g	Any comments to be added by test house

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CANDLE ASSESSMENT IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD N (Continued)

Candle Burning Characteristics & Properties

The following information shall be recorded and included in the final test report:

Test Property	Requirements	Comments
Stability	Shall not tip over when placed on 15° incline	The candle/candleholder shall not overturn in any direction when tilted through an angle up to 15°
Burn Performance	A minimum of 70% of the candle must be burnt	$[\text{Weight of wax before burning} - (\text{weight of wax after burning} - \text{dripping mass}) / \text{Weight of wax before burning}] \times 100$
Burn Time		Average burn time observed
Spillage	Less than 10%	$[\text{Dripping mass/weight before burning}] \times 100$
Flame Height	Small candles/Tea lights – Max: 25mm Others – Max: 40mm	Maximum/minimum flame height
Wick Position	Should be central	Any comments to be added by test house
Carbon Deposits on Wick	No excessive carbon deposits on the wick	Any carbon deposits on the wick
Visual Smoke	Smoke to be analyzed hourly	To be graded as Slight, Noticeable, Significant and Severe
Overflow	Wax shall not escape from the candle	Any comments to be added by test house
Afterglow	Afterglow of tip shall extinguish within 15 sec	Any comments to be added by test house
Re-ignition		Candle shall not re-ignite after it is extinguished
Secondary Ignition	Shall not ignite other material other than wick	Any comments to be added by test house
Burning Characteristics	Should not collapse, wax should not be flammable, no Visual excessive build up of residue on container wall.	Any secondary flame/flare up, ignition of the surface coating and any other abnormal characteristics it is noted as a fail. If candle self extinguishes more than 3 times then it is noted as a failure
Abnormalities	Reports any abnormalities during burn	Any comments to be added by test house

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CANDLE ASSESSMENT IN-HOUSE TEST METHOD N Continued)

1	PURPOSE: To determine the burn characteristics and safety of candles and candle holders														
2	PRINCIPLE:														
2.1	Determine the maximum temperature rise of the container using a fine wire thermocouple														
3	APPARATUS:														
3.1	Vented chamber														
3.2	Pipe lighter - suitable for lighting the candles.														
3.3	A drip pan capable of retaining wax spillage.														
3.4	Smoke snuffer.														
3.5	Timer calibrated in hrs and min														
3.6	Thermocouple calibrated in °C														
3.7	Container of minimum dimension of 300mm length x 300mm depth x 150mm height for floating candles														
3.8	Adjustable tilt block with angle adjustable from horizontal (0°) to 20°														
3.9	Weighing scales calibrated in grams														
4.0	Callipers and tape measure calibrated in mm														
4.1	Kiln calibrated in °C														
4.2	Water bath of minimum 10 litre capacity for the thermal shock test.														
4	SAMPLING														
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SAMPLE SIZE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All Candles</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tea Lights</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candles with Holder</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Candle Holders</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tea light lamps & tea light holders</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aromatherapy Burners</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SAMPLE SIZE	All Candles	8	Tea Lights	12	Candles with Holder	8	Candle Holders	4	Tea light lamps & tea light holders	4	Aromatherapy Burners	4
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Candle Holders	4														
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6	TEST PROCEDURE:
A	Stability - candles and candle holders
A.1	Set up the adjustable tilt block on a flat wooden non-slip surface and position the candle/candleholders on it
A.2	Start to tilt the block until the candle/candleholder overbalances or until the maximum angle of 15° is attained, whichever occurs first
B	Normal burning performance - candles
B.1	Candles must be conditioned for 7 hours at ambient room temperature prior to test.
B.2	Position candles in the Vent chamber, at least 25cm apart. Floating candles must be in a suitable size container for the number of candles supplied.
B.3	Light the candle with the pipe lighter and start the timer. Close the door of the Vented chambers.
B.4	Measure the initial flame height of tested candles after first 5 minutes.
B.5	Record the following at 1 hour intervals: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Flame heightb. Any dripping wax or smokec. Wax melt pool temperatured. Any abnormal characteristics e.g. ignition of the surface coating, secondary flame / flare-up, clubbinge. Take photos of any noticeable defect.
B.6	Each candle shall be lit for 8 hours per cycle unless otherwise specified. Extinguish the flame the smoke snuffer only. Do not blow out the candles, as it will affect the next burn cycle.
B.7	Do not trim the wick between each test cycle.
B.8	The test is considered to be complete when the following is observed; <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The whole candle is consumedb. The candle self extinguishes and will not re-ignite.c. The candle coating / trim / inclusions ignite.
B.9	Record the total burn time
C	Abnormal burning performance - candles and candle holders The normal burning performance test method (above) should be followed, but with the following conditions: 1. Wick abuse Knock the carbon deposits formed around the wick into the wax pool every hour for the full duration of the candle(s) burn.

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2. Deliberate flare-up

Add 2 extra wicks to tea lights, night lights, decorative and coated candles. If candles are supplied with holders the test must be performed with the candle in the holder, with the exception of tea and night lights which must be tested in holder and separately. Light all wicks and allow the candle to burn for 30 minutes. Record whether flare up occurs

Assess the thickness of glass and carry out annealing and thermal shock tests.

D

Thermal shock - candle holders

D.1

Pre-heat the kiln to temperature of 80°C.

D.2

Place the candle container in the kiln for 20 minutes.

D.3

Plunge into water bath at 4°C for 1 minute.

D.4

Repeat steps 2 and 3 on the same container so that a total of 8 cycles are performed.

E

Container temperature - candle holders

E.1

Determine the maximum temperature rise of the container using a fine wire thermocouple, at the positions shown in table below.

Temperature Assessment		The maximum temperature reading must be within the limits
Metal	Parts intended to be held	Less than or equal to 55°C
	Parts likely to be touched	Less than or equal to 105°C
	Base	Less than or equal to 110°C
Ceramic/ Glass	Parts intended to be held	Less than or equal to 65°C
	Parts likely to be touched	Less than or equal to 120°C
	Base	Less than or equal to 125°C
Plastic	Parts intended to be held	Less than or equal to 75°C
	Parts likely to be touched	Less than or equal to 125°C
	Base	Less than or equal to 135°C

E.2

If any of the above temperatures are exceeded record non-compliance.

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F	<p>HURRICANE LAMPS (6 samples may be required) :-:</p> <p>Hurricane lamps shall be tested in accordance with the following test method</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Parameter</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Test Method Requirement</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Workmanship</td> <td>The sample must not exhibit sharp points or edges, marring, coating peel off that could cause damage to its surface.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thickness</td> <td>Measure glass thickness at Various places, e.g. upper sidewall, lower sidewall & flat base section and record. Thickness shall be ≥ 0.7 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stability (for candle holders and hurricane lamps)</td> <td>Place the container with candle of claimed size on an incline plane at 10° to horizontal and rotate the plane 360°. During the test, the sample shall not tip over. Note: The candle need be submitted by the applicant.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annealing Test (by Polari meter)</td> <td>Determine the residual stress according to ASTM C148 Method B. The real temper number shall be not higher than the expected level of residual stress.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scratch Test</td> <td>If the sample doesn't pass the annealing test or the annealing test is not available, conduct the scratch test according to ASTM F2179 Clause 5 on the tested sample. After the test, the sample shall not show any fractures.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thermal Shock</td> <td>The sample shall not crack or break when tested at a thermal shock temperature differential of 90 Fahrenheit degrees (50°C) during continuous production in accordance with ASTM C 149.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Surface Temperature</td> <td>Record maximum surface temperature during entire process of candle burning by using thermocouple. The temperature shall not excess 150° Fahrenheit degrees (65°C). Note: The candle needs be submitted by the applicant. Please see HOF IHTM-N section E.1.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Test Method Requirement	Workmanship	The sample must not exhibit sharp points or edges, marring, coating peel off that could cause damage to its surface.	Thickness	Measure glass thickness at Various places, e.g. upper sidewall, lower sidewall & flat base section and record. Thickness shall be ≥ 0.7 mm	Stability (for candle holders and hurricane lamps)	Place the container with candle of claimed size on an incline plane at 10° to horizontal and rotate the plane 360° . During the test, the sample shall not tip over. Note: The candle need be submitted by the applicant.	Annealing Test (by Polari meter)	Determine the residual stress according to ASTM C148 Method B. The real temper number shall be not higher than the expected level of residual stress.	Scratch Test	If the sample doesn't pass the annealing test or the annealing test is not available, conduct the scratch test according to ASTM F2179 Clause 5 on the tested sample. After the test, the sample shall not show any fractures.	Thermal Shock	The sample shall not crack or break when tested at a thermal shock temperature differential of 90 Fahrenheit degrees (50°C) during continuous production in accordance with ASTM C 149.	External Surface Temperature	Record maximum surface temperature during entire process of candle burning by using thermocouple. The temperature shall not excess 150° Fahrenheit degrees (65°C). Note: The candle needs be submitted by the applicant. Please see HOF IHTM-N section E.1.
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7	<p>REPORT:</p> <p>a. Percentage of wax burnt $[\text{Weight before Burning} - (\text{weight after burning} - \text{dripping mass}) / \text{Weight before burning}] \times 100$</p> <p>b. The percentage of wax spillage $[\text{Dripping mass} / \text{Weight before burning}] \times 100$</p> <p>c. The minimum and maximum flame height.</p> <p>d. Any secondary flame/flare-up, ignition of the surface coating and any other abnormal characteristics.</p> <p>e. Any carbon deposits on the wick (clubbing)</p> <p>f. The smokiness of the flames</p> <p>g. Wax melt pool temperature</p> <p>h. Temperature of container (as detailed in Table 3)</p> <p>i. Stability - angle at which the candle /candle holder overturned or the maximum test angle reached of 10°.</p> <p>j. Burn time</p> <p>k. Report to include photograph of original sample(s) and photographs of any abnormal burning</p>																
8	<p>PASS/FAIL CRITERIA:</p> <p>8.1 The candle/candleholder shall not overturn in any direction when tilted through an angle up to 15°</p> <p>8.2 A minimum of 70% of the candle must be burnt</p> <p>8.3 Percentage of spillage; Novelty candles $< 20\%$ All other candles $< 10\%$</p> <p>8.4 Flame height should not exceed 20 - 40mm</p> <p>8.5 No excessive carbon deposits on the wick</p> <p>8.6 The maximum temperature reading must be within the limits detailed in temperature assessment table.</p>																

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6. Recommended Laboratories - UK

The following preferred test laboratories offer up to 45% discount on standard test costs whether testing is conducted in UK, Hong Kong, China, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore and Turkey:-

Intertek Consumer Goods – 30% discount for all countries -
Robert Hinchcliffe - robert.hinchcliffe@intertek.com
ITS Testing Services (UK) Limited
Centre Court, Meridian Business Park
Leicester LE3 2WR
Tel: 0116263 0330 Fax: 01162 630311/2
<http://www.intertek.com/contact/>

Physical
Chemical / Cosmetics
Colour fastness
Toy Safety
Electrical
Hard Lines
Candles

SGS - 15% discount UK & India, 20% discount Korea, 30% others above -
Bea Couzens - Bea.Couzens@sgs.com
SGS United Kingdom – Consumer Testing
Rossmore Business Park
Ellesmere Port, Cheshire CH65 3EN, UK.
Tel: 0151 350 6666
<http://www.sgs.com/en/Office-Directory.aspx>

Physical
Chemical / Cosmetics
Textiles
Colour fastness
Toy Safety
Electrical
Hard Lines
Candles

Eurofins Laboratories – 25% discount in UK, up to 45% discount in China -
Derek Hepburn - derekhepburn@eurofins.com
Eurofins Laboratories Product Testing
D3 Broadoak Business Park
Ashburton Road West, Trafford Park
Manchester M17 1RW
Tel: 0161 868 7600 Fax: 0161 868 7699
<http://www.eurofins.com/en.aspx>

Physical
Chemical / Cosmetics
Colour fastness
Toy Safety
Electrical
Hard Lines
Food / Microbiology
Candles
Migration testing

UL VS United Kingdom Ltd – 30% discount in Asia, 20% India,
15% in UK.

Guy Asch - Guy.Asch@ul.com
10 Portman Road
Reading
Berkshire, RG30 1EA
Tel : 0118 939 8700
Fax: 0118 939 8701

Toy Safety
Physical
Colour fastness
Textiles
Electrical
Candles
Migration testing
Food Contact Material
Microbiology

Suppliers have to advise they are supplying House of Fraser to obtain the test discount. The above Laboratories offices in other countries (Poland, Italy etc) may be able to offer discounts. Please contact their UK office.

Other test laboratories that have UKAS, HKAS, CNAS or similar ILAC accreditation are also acceptable but test discounts are not guaranteed:-

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<p>*FIRA FIRA International Ltd, Maxwell Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, SG1 2EW, United Kingdom Tel: : +44 (0) 1438 777 700</p>	<p>Furniture testing *House of Fraser use FIRA for Own Label Furniture product reviews.</p>
<p>SATRA Technology Centre, Wyndham Way, Telford Way, Kettering, Northamptonshire, NN16 8SD United Kingdom TEL: +44 (0)1536 410000 http://www.satra.co.uk/portal/index.php</p>	<p>Furniture Physical Chemical Colour fastness Footwear</p>
<p>GTS - Glass Technology Services 9 Churchill Way, Chapelton, Sheffield, S35 2PY Tel: +44 (0)114 290 1801 Fax: +44 (0)114 290 1851 www.glass-ts.com</p>	<p>Glass Ware Assessments – Hurricane Lamps / Vases etc.</p>
<p>Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services 31 Kingsland Grange, Woolston WARRINGTON WA1 4RW Tel:: 01925 854360 Fax Number: 01925 851654 www.bureauveritas.co.uk/</p>	<p>Physical Chemical Colour fastness Electricals Toy Safety Hard Lines Microbiology</p>
<p>Ceram Research. Queens Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent Staffordshire, ST4 7LQ UK customers 0845 026 0902 Fax +44(0)1782 412331 http://www.ceram.com/</p>	<p>Ceramic ware testing</p>
<p>Northern Testhouse (HSTTS) Unit 1 Scraftoft Business Center Leicester LE7 9TD Tel:0116 241 8811 Fax:0116 241 8070 http://nthleicester.com/index.html</p>	<p>Fireworks Toy Safety, Arts & Craft Child care articles Cosmetics Food Contact Materials</p>
<p>High Street Textile Testing Services Ltd (HSTTS) 118 Lupton Avenue Leeds LS9 6ED Tel: 0113 248 8830 www.hstts.co.uk</p>	<p>Physical Chemical Colour fastness Footwear Hard Lines Upholstery Flammability</p>
<p>THE ASSAY OFFICE - SHEFFIELD Sheffield Assay Office, Guardians' Hall 137 Portobello Street, Sheffield, S1 4DS Tel: 0114 275 5111 Fax: 0114 275 6473 http://www.theassayoffice.co.uk/</p>	<p>Precious Metal Hallmarking (Gold / Silver) Analytical</p>
<p>THE ASSAY OFFICE - BIRMINGHAM PO Box 151 The Assay Office, Newhall Street, Birmingham, B3 1SB Tel: 0121 236 6951 www.theassayoffice.co.uk</p>	<p>Precious Metal Hallmarking (Gold Silver) Analytical Diamond Analysis Nickel Release Jewellery – Lead & Nickel release Plastics – Cadmium release / Phthalates Toys & Child Articles - EN71 Part 3 Element Migration test - Flammability - EN71 Part 2 Textiles & Leather – Fibre Content, Colourfastness and chemical</p>

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<p>CATRA Henry Street, Sheffield, S3 7EQ, Telephone: +44 (0)114 276 9736 Fax: +44 (0)114 272 2151 http://www.catra.org/</p>	<p>cutlery, ceramicware, silverware, knives, blades, razors, cookware, hand tools, kitchen gadgets</p>
<p>TUV SUD GROUP Octagon House, Concorde Way, Segensworth North, Fareham, Hampshire, PO15 5RL http://www.tuv-sud.co.uk/uk-en</p>	<p>Furniture, Tools, Electrical Safety, Lamps & Luminaires, Hard lines, Soft lines, Toy Safety, Footwear & PPE</p>
<p>TUV Rheinland UK Limited Sergey Putintsev Business Development Manager Mobile: +44 (0) 7889 939860 Direct: +44 (0) 1784 453086 Office: +44 (0) 121 767 1399 Website: www.uk.tuv.com Corporate website: http://www.tuv.com/en/corporate/home.jsp</p>	<p>Softlines (textile, garments, footwear, etc.) China (HK, SZ and SH), Bangladesh, India, Thailand, Taiwan, Germany, Netherlands, Turkey. Hardlines (furniture, home products (non- electrical), etc.) China (HK, SZ and SH), Thailand, Germany, France, Netherlands, Turkey Toys China (HK, SZ and SH), India, Germany, Turkey. Electrical products (household, luminaires, etc.) China (HK, SZ and SH), UK, Germany, France, India, Netherlands, Hungary, Turkey Products in contact with food China (HK, SZ and SH), Thailand, Germany, Poland, India, Turkey</p>
<p>BLC Leather Technology Centre Ltd Kings Park Road, Moulton Park Northampton NN3 6JD http://www.blcleathertech.com/</p>	<p>Leather Testing, Footwear, Chemical, Azodyes, DMF</p>

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Appendix 1

Christmas Decorations, Novelty Products & Child Appeal Technical Compliance Guide:

General:

The Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC states the definition of a toy as

Products designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children under 14 years of age are classed as toys.

The Toy Safety Directive Guidance document gives examples of toys and examples of products that are toys due to their appeal and/or play Value to children.

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/toys/files/tsd-guidance/tsd_reY_1-4_explanatory_guidance_document_en.pdf?bcsi_scan_92007CF18D4A254E=0&bcsi_scan_filename=tsd_reY_1-4_explanatory_guidance_document_en.pdf

Further guidance, especially concerning specific type of products (toys for children under 3yrs) can be found on the Commission's website http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/toys/index_en.htm

Christmas Decorations and Novelty items are exempt from the Toys Safety Directive but must comply with the General Product Safety Regulations which states that items must be safe and refer to the most applicable safety standards, which could be EN71.

However, there are exceptions to the above rule, as stated within the Toy Safety Directive and the EU Commission Guidance documents, in that plush items that can be hugged, any decoration item that has play Value and can be used by a child in play (eg: Key ring with plush attachment). Child appealing decorations are classed as toys and therefore must comply with the Toy Safety Directive and all the relevant parts of EN71, be CE marked and state the necessary warnings, cleaning instructions, manufacturer's name & address and please retain this information for future reference.

If a novelty item has small components which detach at forces below those detailed in the standard (EN71), and fit inside the small parts cylinder (shown below), they must carry a warning statement such as **"WARNING: Not to be given to a child under 36 months - small parts choking hazard"**

For example, key-ring with a teddy bear attached to it, a sleeping bag in the shape of a soft filled toy, novelty / character door decorations, animal shaped cushions, and animal shaped hot water bottle covers are considered as a toys.

Any Christmas novelty item that has small parts, such as buttons, bead etc, which could easily detach are not suitable for children and should be kept out of reach.

Manufactures of Christmas novelties are only required to label novelties items which contain small parts, as opposed to making them physically safe.

Eg: **WARNING: This is a Christmas decoration item, not a toy. Keep out of reach of children under 36 months due to small parts.**

1. Examples of items that are **classed as toys** due to play Value, child appeal, whether or not exclusively designed or intended for play by children, and require testing and marking as toys - (this list is not exhaustive).



Xmas Tree teddy bear



Teddy Key Ring



Stuffed Xmas Hanging Decorations

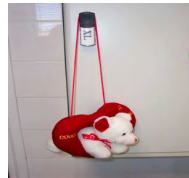


Stuffed Tree

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Xmas Door Stopper



Door decoration



**Animal shaped cushions
(Also requires BS5852 Flammability)**



***Xmas Tree Novelty Snow Globes**



Novelty Advent Calendar



***Character Musical Snow Globe**

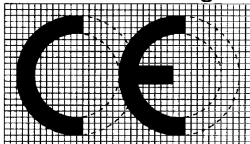
Marking Requirements Example:

Warning! Not suitable for children under 36 months due to small parts – Choking hazard!
Use under the direct supervision of an adult.
Manufacturer's name & address
Cleaning instructions
Batch number
CE mark.
Please retain this information for future reference.

*For Glass Snow Globes and Glass items with play Value/child appeal -

Warning! Not suitable for children under 36 months due to small parts – Choking hazard!
Warning! Contains glass. Dispose safely away from children if broken.
Use under the direct supervision of an adult.
Manufacturer's name & address
Cleaning instructions
Batch number
CE mark.
Please retain this information for future reference.

The CE marking shall consist of the initials 'CE' taking the following form:



If the CE marking is reduced or enlarged, the proportions given in the graduated drawing shall be respected. **The CE marking shall be at least 5 mm high.**

2. Examples of Christmas Decorations that are not toys (no play Value or child appeal), General Product Safety Regulations apply – products must be safe, free from sharp edges, sharp points and any other obvious hazards.



Marking Requirements Example:

This is a Christmas decoration, not a toy.
Keep away from children under 36 months. Contains small parts.

NB: These are examples and all child appealing products require a risk assessment to determine the required safety testing applicable.

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Appendix 2

Plastic Materials in contact with Food Testing Guide:

From 1 January 2013 overall migration tests of plastic for food contact must be conducted using the simulants described in Regulation 10/2011/EC. Plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. Global migration tests are provided for all simulants and under a broad range of test conditions, pending on the intended use of the food contact materials.

The Union List of substances that may be intentionally used in the manufacture of plastic layers in plastic materials and articles has been amended by Regulation (EU) No 1183/2012.

Specific Migration:

Plastic materials and articles shall not transfer their constituents to foods in quantities exceeding the specific migration limits (SML) set out in Annex I. Those specific migration limits (SML) are expressed in mg of substance per kg of food (mg/kg).

For substances for which no specific migration limit or other restrictions are provided in Annex I, a generic specific migration limit of 60 mg/kg shall apply.

Overall Migration:

Plastic materials and articles shall not transfer their constituents to food simulants in quantities exceeding 10 milligrams of total constituents released per dm² of food contact surface (mg/dm²).

Plastic materials and articles intended to be brought into contact with food intended for infants and young children, as defined by Commission Directives 2006/141/EC and 2006/125/EC, shall not transfer their constituents to food simulants in quantities exceeding 60 milligrams of total of constituents released per kg of food simulant.

EU 10/2011 - Plastic materials and articles shall not release the following substances in quantities exceeding the specific migration limits below:

- Barium = 1 mg/kg food or food simulant.
- Cobalt = 0.05 mg/kg food or food simulant.
- Copper = 5 mg/kg food or food simulant.
- Iron = 48 mg/kg food or food simulant.
- Lithium = 0.6 mg/kg food or food simulant.
- Manganese = 0.6 mg/kg food or food simulant.
- Zinc = 25 mg/kg food or food simulant.

Plastic materials and articles shall not release primary aromatic amines (PAA's), excluding those appearing in Table 1 of Annex I, in a detectable quantity into food or food simulant. The detection limit is 0.01 mg of substance per kg of food or food simulant. The detection limit applies to the sum of primary aromatic amines released.

List of food stimulants

Food Simulant	Abbreviation
Ethanol 10 % (Y/Y)	Food simulant A
Acetic acid 3 % (w/Y)	Food simulant B
Ethanol 20 % (Y/Y)	Food simulant C
Ethanol 50 % (Y/Y)	Food simulant D1
Vegetable oil (*)	Food simulant D2
poly(2,6-diphENVI-p-phENVlene oxide), particle size 60-80 mesh, pore size 200 nm	Food simulant E

(*) This may be any Vegetable oil with a fatty acid distribution of

No of carbon atoms in fatty acid chain: No of unsaturation	6-12	14	16	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3
Range of fatty acid composition expressed % (w/w) of methyl esters by Gas chromatography	< 1	< 1	1,5-20	< 7	15-85	5-70	< 1,5

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Tests will be conducted with reference to Tables below depending on the actual use of the item and its intended and foreseeable period of time in contact with foodstuff.

Table 1
Contact time

Contact time in worst foreseeable use	Test time
$t \leq 5 \text{ min}$	5 min
$5 \text{ min} < t \leq 0,5 \text{ hour}$	0,5 hour
$0,5 \text{ hours} < t \leq 1 \text{ hour}$	1 hour
$1 \text{ hour} < t \leq 2 \text{ hours}$	2 hours
$2 \text{ hours} < t \leq 6 \text{ hours}$	6 hours
$6 \text{ hours} < t \leq 24 \text{ hours}$	24 hours
$1 \text{ day} < t \leq 3 \text{ days}$	3 days
$3 \text{ days} < t \leq 30 \text{ days}$	10 days
Above 30 days	See specific conditions

Table 2
Contact temperature

Conditions of contact in worst foreseeable use	Test conditions
Contact temperature	Test temperature
$T \leq 5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	5 °C
$5 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T \leq 20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	20 °C
$20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T \leq 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	40 °C
$40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T \leq 70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	70 °C
$70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T \leq 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	100 °C or reflux temperature
$100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T \leq 121 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	121 °C (*)
$121 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T \leq 130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	130 °C (*)
$130 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T \leq 150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	150 °C (*)
$150 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T < 175 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	175 °C (*)
$T > 175 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Adjust the temperature to the real temperature at the interface with the food (*)

(*) This temperature shall be used only for food simulants D2 and E. For applications heated under pressure migration testing under pressure at the relevant temperature may be performed. For food simulants A, B, C or D1 the test may be replaced by a test at 100 °C or at reflux temperature for duration of four times the time selected according to the conditions in Table 1.

Examples

Product	Simulants	Time period	Test Temperature
Plastic Kitchen Utensils (Melamine, Silicone, Rubber) eg; Soup Ladle, Spatula, Fish Slicer, Turner, Tongs	B, C, D1, D2 & E (minimum)	1hr	100 °C
Plastic / Melamine / Silicone / Rubber Kitchen Storage container or parts (Room Storage)	B, C & D1, D2 & E	10 Days	40 °C
Plastic / Melamine / Silicone / Rubber Freezer Storage container or parts (Freezer Storage)	B, C & D1, D2 & E	10 Days	5 °C & 60 °C
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testing for 10 days at 20 °C shall cover all storage times at frozen condition. Testing for 10 days at 40 °C shall cover all storage times at refrigerated and frozen conditions including heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or heating up to 100 °C for up to 15 minutes. Testing for 10 days at 50 °C shall cover all storage time at refrigerated and frozen conditions including heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or heating up to 100 °C for up to 15 minutes and storage times of up to 6 months at room temperature. Testing for 10 days at 60 °C shall cover long term storage above 6 months at room temperature and below including heating up to 70 °C for up to 2 hours, or heating up to 100 °C for up to 15 minutes. 			

Please refer to EU 10/2011 Regulation for stimulants and test times.

Please refer to EU 284/2011 Regulation for Polyamide and Melamine Kitchen Utensils.

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Appendix 3

EU 1183/2012 LIST OF FOOD CONTACT PLASTICS:

Union List Changes

FCM No	Ref No	CAS No	Substance	Uses	Union List Change
257	13550 16660 51760	110-98-5 25265-71-8	Dipropyleneglycol	Monomer, polymerisation initiator and plasticiser	Reinstatement of the CAS No for the commercially available mixture of isomers, in addition to that for the pure substance
449	49840	2500-88-1	Dioctadecyl disulphide	Polypropylene and polypropylene copolymers - antioxidant	Reduction of specific migration limit to 0.05 mg/kg (from 3 mg/kg)
180	17160	97-53-0	Eugenol	End-capper used with siloxane modified polycarbonate (see FCM No 874)	Specific migration limit remains not detected and now grouped with siloxane modified polycarbonate (see FCM No 874)
807	93485	-	Titanium nitride, nanoparticles	Polyethylene terephthalate bottles and thermoformed sheets/films	Editorial change only
865	40619	25322-99-0	Butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate copolymer	Copolymer used with poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC) and polylactic acid (PLA)	Permitted in polylactic acid (PLA), maximum level of 5 % w/w
868	53245	9010-88-2	(Ethyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate) copolymer	Copolymer used with poly (vinyl chloride) (PVC), polylactic acid (PLA) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET)	Permitted in polylactic acid (PLA) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), both at a maximum level of 5 % w/w
858	38565	90498-90-1	3,9-bis[2-(3-(3- tert-butyl-4- hydroxy-5-methylphenyl) propionyloxy)-1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro [5,5]undecane	Polyolefins (e.g. polypropylene, polyethylene etc) – stabiliser	New Union List entry Specific migration limit (SML) of 0.05 mg/kg is expressed as the sum of the substance and its oxidation product 3-[(3-(3-tert-butyl-4- hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)prop-2-enoyloxy)- 1,1-dimethylethyl]-9-[(3- (3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy- 5-methylphenyl) propionyloxy)- 1,1-dimethylethyl]-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5,5]-undecane in equilibrium with its para quinone methid tautomer
874	16265	156065-00-8	α-dimethyl-3-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxyphenyl)propylsilyloxy, ω-3- dimethyl-3-(4'-hydroxy-3'-methoxyphenyl) propylsilyl polydimethylsiloxane	Comonomer in polydimethyl siloxane co-polycarbonate polymer (siloxane modified polycarbonate)	New Union List entry Only to be used as comonomer in siloxane modified polycarbonate. The oligomeric mixture shall be characterised by the formula $C_{24}H_{38}Si_2O_5(SiOC_2H_5)_n$ ($50 > n \geq 26$) Specific migration limit is 0.05 mg/kg (see FCM 180 Eugenol).
902	-	128-44-9	Saccharin, sodium salt (1,2-benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one 1,1- dioxide, sodium salt)	Polyesters – nucleating agent	New Union List entry Shall meet the food additives purity criteria in the Food Additives Regulation (EU) No 231/2012
979	79987	-	(Polyethylene terephthalate, hydroxylated polybutadiene, pyromellitic anhydride) copolymer	Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) – oxygen scavenger, used with a cobalt stearate catalyst	New Union List entry Permitted in polyethylene terephthalate (PET), maximum level of 5 % w/w

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Appendix 4 **Import of Plastic Kitchenware from China & Hong Kong. REGULATION (EU) No 284/2011 - Import of polyamide and melamine plastic kitchenware originating in or consigned from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China.**

As from 1st July 2011, Plastic Kitchenware originating from China or Hong Kong and made from polyamide as well as melamine can only be imported into the European Union (EU) with a declaration certifying their compliance with EU limits on primary aromatic amines (PAAs) and formaldehyde as follows –

1. Polyamide kitchenware does not release PAAs in a detectable quantity where the detection limit of PAAs is set as 0.01 mg/kg.
2. Melamine kitchenware does not release formaldehyde in a quantity exceeding 15 mg/kg.

Suppliers shall arrange the necessary testing in accordance with the EU Regulation 284/2011 and notify the Port Authority of the details of the consignment at time of shipping and at least 2 weeks before it arrives at UK/EU port by completing a Plastic Declaration Document (PDD) on the Port Authority website <https://www.philis.co.uk/live/> and email a copy of this PDD to the HOF Technologist and Allport.

Plastic Declaration Document (PDD) completion guidance

1. Certificate number – automatically generated on submission of the PDD.

2. Declared Point of Entry - select the relevant point of entry. Electronic prenotification from PHILIS can only be done for arrivals at the Ports in the drop down list. A full list of designated ports who can receive Chinese / Hong Kong kitchenware is maintained by the Food Standards Agency.

3. Name And Full address of natural or legal person issuing the Declaration –

The legal requirement is for the importer to complete the Declaration form. This section should contain details of an individual from the organisation who is authorised to sign such documents on behalf of their company. The details in this section should match the details in signatory section.

4. Name and address of business operator which manufactures the plastic

kitchenware - enter the details of the manufacturer(s) in China / Hong Kong of the plastic kitchenware. This organisation is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of plastic regulations are met during the manufacturing process for products to be placed on the EU market.

Multiple entries can be made, to enter details click Add then additional operators can be added by repeating the process.

5. Name and address of the business operator responsible for the first introduction in the union of the consignment – enter the details of the organisation

responsible for importing the goods into the EU. This organisation is responsible for ensuring the plastic kitchenware it imports into the EU complies with the regulations on food contact materials. This may or may not be the same organisation as the importer.

(This will be House of Fraser Stores (Ltd),

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Identification code of the consignment:

6. CN code – a link to the code covered is provided at the side of the box, click on this to enter this code into the box. Our Declarations will only deal with the 8 figure CN code despite the new 10 figure customs commodity heading (3924 10 00 11) for consignments which are covered.

7. Country of Origin - Select China or Hong Kong from the links at the side to denote the country of origin of the plastic kitchenware or where it has been consigned from

8. Container(s) - Enter details (container number/seal details) of the container(s) within the consignment covered by this Declaration

9. Type and number of articles in the consignment:

- **Type** - Enter details of the plastic products covered by this Declaration e.g. Children's melamine sets, Nylon kitchen utensils – serving spoons, pasta servers, fish slices. Details of each product covered by the declaration must be entered.
- **Quantity** – enter the total number of cartons / packages of product covered by this Declaration

10. Declaration on type of kitchenware in consignment – select the correct material of the products entered in the **Type** section. This can be either polyamide **or** melamine.

- **Polyamide** - enter the limit of detection for the analysis method used (this information should be available on the analytical test documentation). Copies of the Analytical test/s and commercial documentation (copy bill of lading, invoice & packing list) should be submitted to the Authority with the Declaration. The analytical test documents should give details of the results of test/s carried out and a description of the method of analysis.
- **Melamine** - Copies of the Analytical test/s and commercial documentation (copy bill of lading, invoice & packing list) should be submitted to the Authority with the Declaration. The analytical test documents should give details of the results of test/s carried out and a description of the method of analysis.

11. List of Documents annexed – provide details of the analytical test document/s included with the declaration.

- Select analytical report from the drop down box for document types; enter the reference number for the document and its date of issue.
- Multiple entries can be made - click **Add** then additional documents can be added by repeating the process.
- It is not necessary to include details of commercial paperwork (bill of lading, invoice, packing list) submitted with the Declaration in this section.

12. Signatory Section – enter details of:-

- the place (town / city) where the signatory has completed / signed the Declaration,
- the date the Declaration was completed,
- the name of the person signing the Declaration and their full address / contact details.

13. Competent Authority Declaration – leave blank – this is for completion by the verifying Authority on completion of the checks.