

should be applied to financial services transactions with unaffiliated foreign persons by all parts of the consolidated U.S. enterprise combined that are financial services providers or intermediaries. Because the \$3,000,000 threshold applies separately to sales and purchases, the mandatory reporting requirement may apply only to sales, only to purchases, or to both.

(i) The determination of whether a U.S. financial services provider or intermediary is subject to this mandatory reporting requirement may be based on the judgement of knowledgeable persons in a company who can identify reportable transactions on a recall basis, with a reasonable degree of certainty, without conducting a detailed manual records search.

(ii) Reporters who file pursuant to this mandatory reporting requirement must provide data on total sales and/or purchases of each of the covered types of financial services transactions and must disaggregate the totals by country.

(2) Voluntary reporting. If during the fiscal year covered, sales of purchases of financial services by a firm that is a financial services provider or intermediary, or by a firm's subsidiaries, or parts, combined that are financial services providers or intermediaries, are \$3,000,000 or less, the U.S. person is requested to provide an estimate of the total for each type of service. Provision of this information is voluntary. Because the \$3,000,000 threshold applies separately to sales and purchases, this voluntary reporting option may apply only to sales, only to purchases, or to both.

(b) BE-80 definition of financial services provider. Except for Monetary Authorities (i.e., Central Banks), the definition of financial services provider used for this survey is identical in coverage to Sector 52—Finance and Insurance—of the North American Industry Classification System, United States, 1997. For example, companies and/or subsidiaries and other separable parts of companies in the following industries are defined as financial services providers: Depository credit intermediation and related activities (including commercial banking, holding companies, savings institutions, check cashing, and debit card issuing); nondepository credit intermediation (including credit card issuing, sales financing, and consumer lending); securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities (including security and commodity futures brokers, dealers, exchanges, traders, underwriters, investment bankers, and providers of securities custody services); insurance

carriers and related activities (including agents, brokers, and services providers); investment advisors and managers and funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles (including mutual funds, pension funds, real estate investment trusts, investors, stock quotation services, etc.).

(c) Covered types of services. The BE-80 survey covers the following types of financial services transactions (purchases and/or sales) between U.S. financial services providers and unaffiliated foreign persons: Brokerage, including foreign exchange brokerage services; underwriting and private placement services; financial management services; credit-related services, except credit card services; credit card services; financial advisory and custody services; securities lending services; electronic funds transfer services; and other financial services.

(d) What to file. (1) The BE-80 survey consists of Forms BE-80(A) and BE-80(B). Before completing a form BE-80(B), a consolidated U.S. enterprise (including the top U.S. parent and all of its subsidiaries and parts combined) must complete Form BE-80(A) to determine its reporting status. If the enterprise is subject to the mandatory reporting requirement, or if it is exempt from the mandatory reporting requirement but chooses to report data voluntarily, it should either

(i) File a separate Form BE-80(B) for each separately organized financial services subsidiary or part of a consolidated U.S. enterprise; or

(ii) File a single BE-80(B) representing the sum of all covered transactions by all financial services subsidiaries or parts of the enterprise combined.

(2) Reporters who receive the BE-80 survey from BEA but are not subject to the mandatory reporting requirements and choose not to report data voluntarily must complete and return to BEA the Exemption Claim.

[FR Doc. 99-17391 Filed 7-8-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-06-M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 23

Extension of Time; Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals and Pewter Industries

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Extension of time for filing public comments.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (the "Commission")

requested public comments on June 8, 1999, 64 FR 30448, on proposed revisions to the Guides for Jewelry, Precious Metals and Pewter Industries ("the Guides"), 16 CFR part 23. The Commission solicited comments until July 8, 1999. In response to a request from an industry group, the Commission grants an extension of the comment period.

DATES: Written comments will be accepted until August 31, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be directed to: Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Room H-159, 600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20580. Comments should be identified as "Guides for the Jewelry, Precious Metals and Pewter Industries—16 CFR Part 23—Comment."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Robin Rosen Spector, Attorney, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326-3740, <jewelry@ftc.gov>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: By letter dated June 23, 1999, the Appraisal Information Services' Gem and Jewelry Reference requested that the comment period be extended for forty-five days, until August 23, 1999.¹ The Commission has determined that an extension of the comment period as requested is appropriate. Therefore, to allow all interested persons the opportunity to supply the Commission with written data, views and arguments concerning the Commission's review of the Guides, the Commission grants an extension of the comment period to August 31, 1999.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 23

Advertising, Labeling, Trade practices, Watches and jewelry.

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 41-58.

By direction of the Commission.

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-17432 Filed 7-8-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750-01-M

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

16 CFR Parts 1213, 1500, and 1513

Bunk Beds; Request for Additional Comment

AGENCY: Consumer Product Safety Commission.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

¹ A copy of the letter has been placed on the public record of this proceeding.

SUMMARY: The Consumer Product Safety Commission ("CPSC" or "Commission") previously proposed a rule that would mandate bunk bed performance requirements to reduce the hazard of children being entrapped in the beds' structures or becoming wedged between a bed and a wall. 64 FR 10245 (March 3, 1999).

After the original proposal, discussions at meetings of a voluntary standards group (ASTM) indicated that requirements in addition to those proposed are needed to adequately address fatalities due to entrapment of children's necks in the end structures of bunk beds. Such requirements are proposed in this notice, and would be in addition to the requirements previously proposed. The Commission solicits written and oral comments from interested persons. Comments must be limited to issues raised by the additional requirements in this notice.

DATES: Written comments in response to this proposal must be received by the Commission by September 22, 1999. If requests for oral presentations of comments are received, the presentations will begin at 10 a.m., July 29, 1999, in Room 420 in the Commission's offices at 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Requests to present oral comments must be received by July 15, 1999. Persons requesting an oral presentation must file a written text of their presentations no later than July 22, 1999.

ADDRESSES: Written comments, and requests to make oral presentations of comments, should be mailed, preferably in five copies, to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207-0001, or delivered to the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland; telephone (301) 504-0800. Comments also may be filed by telefacsimile to (301) 504-0127 or by email to cpsc-os@cpsc.gov. Written comments should be captioned "NPR for Bunk Beds." Requests to make oral presentations and texts of presentations should be captioned "Oral Comment; NPR for Bunk Beds."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Concerning the substance of the proposed rule: John Preston, Project Manager, Directorate for Engineering Sciences, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, D.C. 20207-0001; telephone (301) 504-0494, ext. 1315; email jpreston@cpsc.gov.

Concerning requests and procedures for oral presentations of comments:

Rockelle Hammond, Docket Control and Communications Specialist, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Washington, DC 20207; telephone: (301) 504-0800 ext. 1232. Information about this rulemaking proceeding may also be found on the Commission's web site: www.cpsc.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

Without proper guardrails and safe dimensions for openings in the bed's structure, a bunk bed may allow a child to be entrapped, and thus strangle or suffocate. This can occur when the child becomes wedged between the wall and the bed, when the child slips his or her torso through an opening that is too small for its head to pass through, or when the child places its head in an opening, then moves to a narrower area of the opening where the head cannot pull out, and then falls or loses his/her footing.

There is a voluntary standard for bunk beds, ASTM F1427-96, that contains provisions to protect children from entrapment. The ASTM standard requires:

- That there be guardrails on both sides of the upper bunk, except for up to 15 inches at each end of the bed;
- That openings in the structure surrounding the upper bunk be small enough to prevent passage of a tapered block having a base measuring 3.5 inches by 6.2 inches (representing a child's torso) (See Fig. 1); and
- That openings in the end structures within 9 inches above the sleeping surface of the lower bunk mattress be either small enough to prevent passage of the 3.5 by 6.2 inch block or large enough to permit passage of a 9-inch diameter sphere (the space needed to withdraw a child's head).

Because of continued reports of deaths and other incidents associated with bunk beds, and because of indications there may not be adequate compliance with the voluntary ASTM standard, the CPSC published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking ("ANPR") to begin a rulemaking proceeding that could result in performance or other standards to address the risk of entrapment associated with bunk beds. 63 FR 3280 (January 22, 1998). After considering the comments received in response to the ANPR, the Commission voted 2-1 to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking ("NPR") to propose a new 16 CFR part 1213 under the Consumer Product Safety Act ("CPSA") and a new 16 CFR part 1513 under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act ("FHSA"). 64 FR 10245 (March 3, 1999).

The entrapment requirements in these proposed rules are identical to those in the ASTM standard, with the following exceptions.

1. Definition of a bunk bed: A bed in which the underside of any foundation is over 30 inches from the floor. In the ASTM standard, a bunk bed is defined as a bed in which the underside of the foundation is over 35 inches from the floor.

2. Guardrails: The Commission proposed that one guardrail shall be continuous between each of the bed's end structures. The other guardrail may terminate before reaching the bed's end structures, providing there is no more than 15 inches between either end of the guardrail and the nearest bed end structure. The current ASTM standard permits both guardrails to end 15 inches from the nearest bed end structure.

3. Lower bunk end structures: The Commission proposed that there shall be no openings in the end structures between the underside of the foundation of the upper bunk and the upper side of the foundation of the lower bunk that will permit the free passage of the wedge block shown in Fig. 1 of the NPR (representing a child's torso) unless the openings are also large enough to permit the free passage of a 9-inch diameter sphere (to ensure the head can also pass through). In the ASTM standard, these passage requirements apply only to that portion of the end structure that is between the level of the lower bunk foundation support system and 9.0 inches (230 mm) above the sleeping surface of the maximum thickness mattress and foundation combined as recommended by the manufacturer.

In the fatal incidents of entrapment in the end structures of bunk beds where sufficient information was available, three occurred on beds that met the entrapment requirements in the ASTM standard. Of these, two involved entrapment in the upper bunk. In those two incidents, an 18-month-old infant and a child who was almost 5 years old slipped through the space between the end of the guardrail and the bed end structure and became wedged between the bed and a wall. These deaths are addressed in the original proposal by the requirement that one guardrail extend continuously between the bed's end structures. In the third incident, a 22-month-old child became entrapped by the head in an opening between the underside of the upper bunk foundation support and a curved structural member in the bunk-bed end structure. The Commission intended to address this death in the previous proposal by requiring that the torso probe in Fig. 1 be applied to all areas of the end

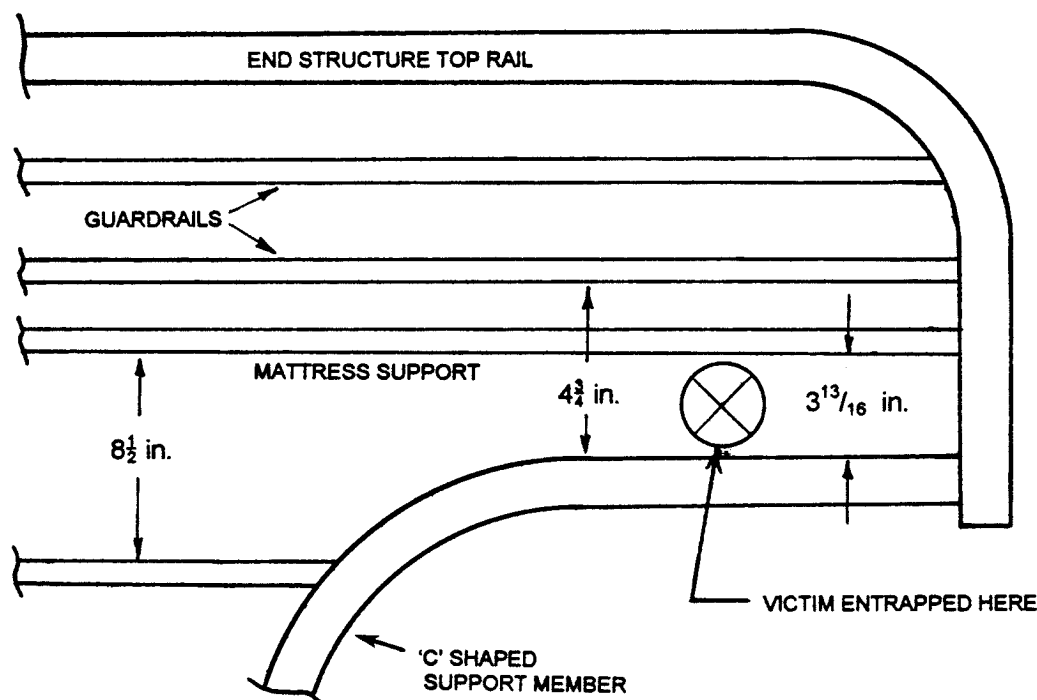
structure between the underside of the foundation of the upper bunk and the upper side of the foundation of the lower bunk. If the torso probe freely passes through an opening, the opening must also be large enough to permit the free passage of a 9-inch sphere, to allow head withdrawal.

After the original proposal, ASTM discussed whether to change the

requirement in the ASTM standard addressing entrapment in lower bunk end structures to make it the same as that in the Commission's proposed rule. When ASTM members and CPSC staff discussed the details of the entrapment death of a 22-month-old child in a lower bunk end structure, mentioned above, it appeared that the opening in the

structure of the metal bunk bed that was involved in the fatality could still present an entrapment hazard, even if it were modified to comply with the proposed requirement. The relevant portions of the bunk's end structure are shown in Figure A below.

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NOTE: Dimensions shown are the as-measured dimensions of the incident sample

Fig. A - End Structure of Bed Involved in Fatal Entrapment Incident Described in IDI #961126CWE5015

It is likely that this child placed his head through the wide portion of the opening then moved sideways until his neck was in the narrow portion of the opening. (A 22-month-old child's head is too large to go through the narrow portion of the opening.) After placing his neck into the narrow opening, his feet apparently slipped off the mattress

of the lower bunk, suspending him by his head, and he strangled. Thus, the incident was a head-first neck entrapment, rather than a torso-first neck entrapment that would be addressed by the probe in Fig. 1 of the proposed standard.

For this bed to conform to the originally proposed requirement, the vertical dimension of the wider portion

of the opening would have to be greater than 9 inches and the vertical dimension of the narrower portion would have to be less than 3 1/2 inches (see Figure B). However, since a 22-month-old child's neck is significantly less than 3 1/2 inches in diameter, the child could still become entrapped in the head-first manner described above.

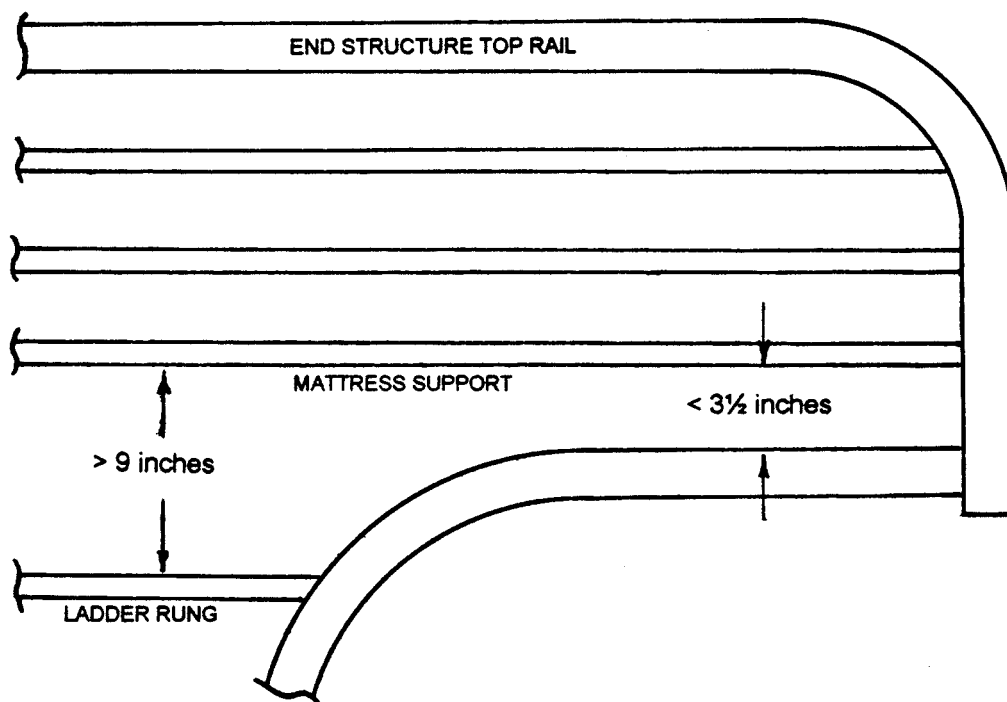


Fig. B - End Structure of Bed Modified to Comply With Entrapment Requirements in Rule Proposed in 3/3/99 Federal Register

There are two ways to modify the bed to prevent this type of entrapment. First, a vertical bar could be added to separate the wide and narrow portions of the opening (see Figure C). Second, the

vertical dimension of the narrow portion of the opening could be reduced to less than $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, which is considered sufficient to prevent entry of the neck of a 5th percentile 2 year-old,

accounting for tissue compression (see Figure D).

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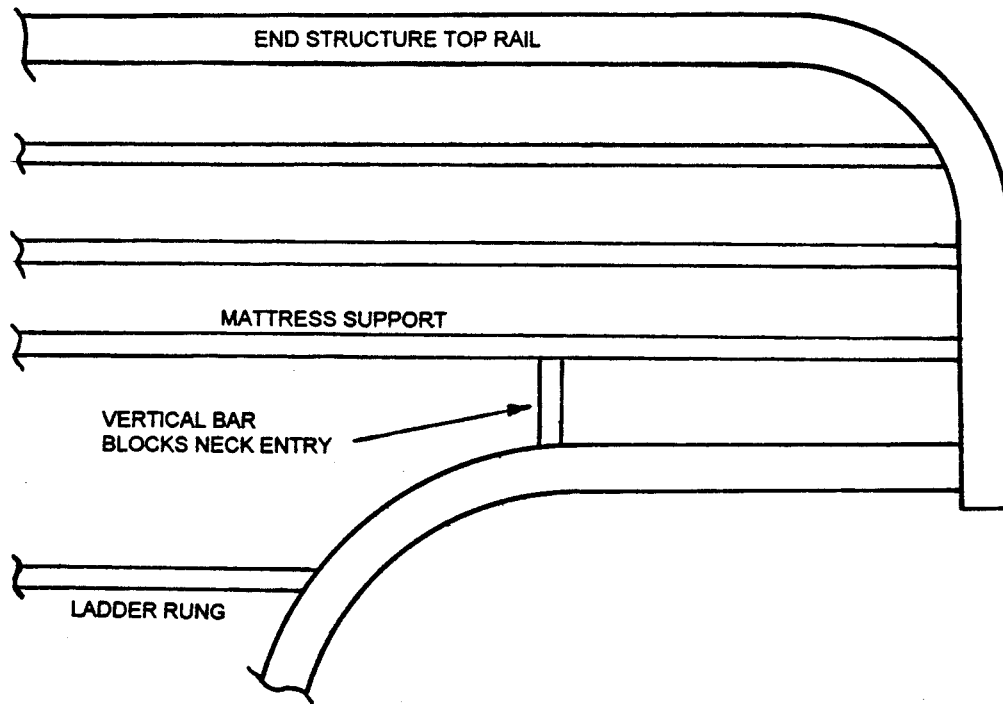


Fig. C – End Structure of Bed Modified to Add Vertical Bar
Preventing Neck Entry into Narrow Portion of Opening

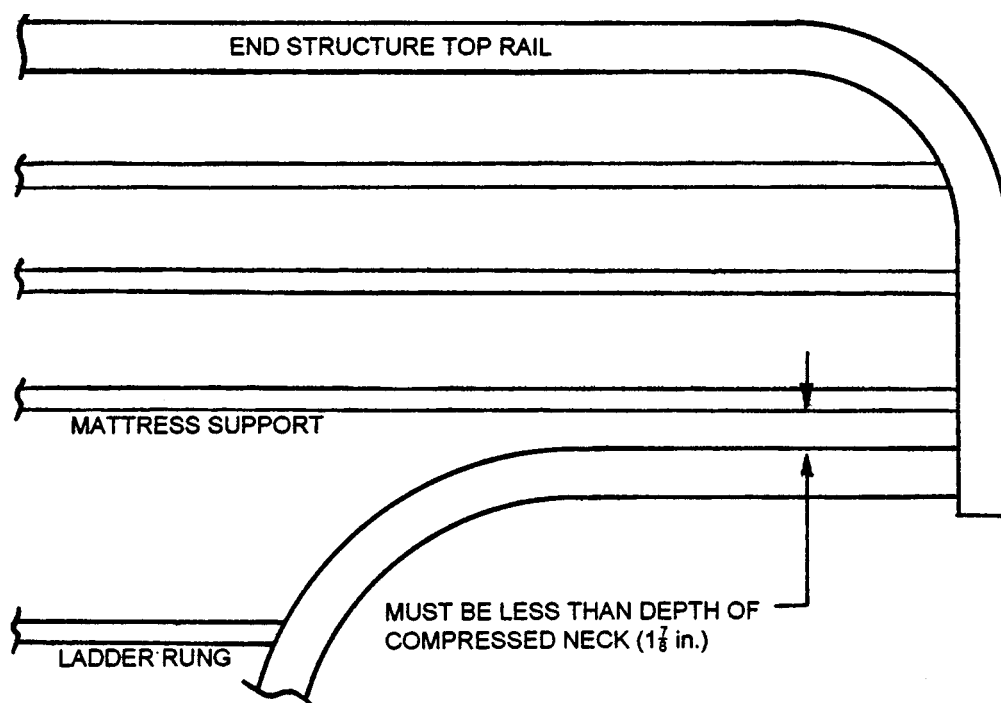


Fig. D – End Structure of Bed Modified to Reduce Vertical Dimension of Narrow Portion of Opening to Prevent Neck Entry

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B. The New Requirement

In order to protect against head-first entrapment in a bed's end structure, the Commission's staff developed a test procedure using the template shown in Fig. 2 to proposed Parts 1213 and 1513. This template and procedure are similar to those that were developed to address neck entrapment hazards in playground equipment structures and that are specified in ASTM F 1487-98, "Standard Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use." Any portion of an opening in the bed's end structure below the foundation of the upper bunk that is required to be probed by the wedge-block probe shown in Figure 1 to proposed parts 1213 and 1513, and that will allow free passage of a 9-inch diameter sphere, must satisfy the new neck entrapment provisions proposed in this notice.

The template of Figure 2 embodies the following principles. First, a child will not be able to insert his or her neck sideways into an opening of less than 1.88 inches. (This dimension represents the neck breadth of 2.5 inches for a 5th percentile 2-year-old child, minus an

allowance of 0.62 inches for tissue compression.)

Second, there is a minimal likelihood of entrapment when the boundaries of an opening converge on the neck at an included angle of greater than 75 degrees. See CPSC memorandum from Shelley Waters Deppa to John Preston, "Voluntary Standards for Gates and Enclosures," January 15, 1985. This angle was chosen to exclude the angles involved in neck entrapment accidents with baby gates and expandable enclosures.

In addition, in some boundary configurations, a child who slips while his/her head is in the opening will be removed from the opening by the force of gravity. In the proposed procedure, an opening that indicates a neck entrapment potential when tested with the template of Figure 2 is nevertheless allowed if its lower boundary slopes downward at 45 degrees or more for the whole distance from the narrowest part of the opening the neck can reach to the part of the opening that will freely pass a 9-inch diameter sphere.

The template is used to protect against head-first entrapment as follows. First, all portions of the boundary of the opening are probed with the "A"

section of the test template of Fig. 2. The template is inserted into the opening, with the plane of the template in the plane of the opening and with the "top" of the template perpendicular to the centerline of the portion of the boundary being probed. The template is then moved along the centerline of the portion of the boundary being probed until it is stopped by contact with the boundaries of the opening (see Fig. 3).

If there is simultaneous contact between the boundary of the opening and both sides of the "A" section of the template, the boundary is converging on a potential neck entrapment point at an angle of less than 75 degrees, and further investigation is required. (Contact with one or both upper corners of the template is not considered to be contact with a "side".)

To check further for the potential for neck entrapment, place the neck portion of the "B" section of the template into the opening, with the template's plane perpendicular to both the plane of the opening and the centerline of the opening (see Fig. 4). If the neck portion can completely enter the opening (pass 0.75 inch or more beyond the points where contact with the sides of the "A" section of the template occurred), the

opening may present a neck entrapment hazard. Such an opening is not allowed unless the lower boundary of the opening slopes downward at 45 degrees or more for the whole distance from the narrowest part of the opening the neck can reach to the larger (greater than 9-inch) part of the opening.

C. Preliminary Regulatory Analysis

The CPSA and FHSA require the Commission to publish a preliminary regulatory analysis of the proposed rule and its reasonable alternatives. This includes a discussion of the likely benefits and costs of the proposed rule and its reasonable alternatives. The Commission's preliminary regulatory analysis was published in the January 29, 1999, proposal. The additional requirement proposed in this notice does not significantly affect the results of that analysis. This new requirement would result in negligible additional costs to manufacturers, and its benefits would be small due to the small number of incidents.

D. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 ("RFA") requires the Commission to address and give particular attention to the economic effects of the proposed rule on small entities. The original proposal's preliminary regulatory flexibility analysis concluded that the rule proposed at that time would not have a significant adverse effect on a substantial number of small entities. Because the additional requirement being proposed in this notice will not significantly increase the cost to manufacturers, the Commission certifies that the rule will not, if promulgated, have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

E. Preliminary Environmental Assessment

The proposed rule is not expected to have a significant effect on the materials used in the production and packaging of bunk beds, or in the number of units discarded after the rule becomes effective. Therefore, no significant environmental effects would result from the proposed mandatory rule for bunk beds.

F. Opportunities for Comment

Written comments limited to the issues raised by the additional

requirement proposed in this notice may be submitted until September 22, 1999. There also will be an opportunity for interested parties to present oral comments on these issues on July 29, 1999. See the information under the headings **DATES** and **ADDRESSES** at the beginning of this notice. Any oral comments will be part of the rulemaking record.

Persons presenting oral comments should limit their presentations to approximately 10 minutes, exclusive of any periods of questioning by the Commissioners or the CPSC staff. The Commission reserves the right to further limit the time for any presentation and to impose restrictions to avoid excessive duplication of presentations.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Parts 1213, 1500, and 1513

Consumer protection, Infants and children.

Effective date. The Commission originally proposed that the rule become effective 180 days after publication of the final rule. The Commission believes that the additional requirement proposed in this notice will cause only minor changes to presently produced bunk beds. Accordingly, manufacturers should still be able to make any modification to their bunk beds within the 180-day delayed effective date originally proposed.

In the **Federal Register** of March 3, 1999, the Commission proposed to amend Title 16, Chapter II, Subchapters B and C, of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding parts 1213 and 1513 and amending part 1500. For the reasons set out in the preamble, the Commission proposes the following additions to that proposal, as set forth below.

PART 1213—[AMENDED]

1. The authority citation for part 1213 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 2056, 2058.

§ 1213.3 [Amended]

2. A new § 1213.3(b)(4) is added to read as follows:

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) All portions of the boundary of any opening required by §§ 1213.4(c)(1) and (2) to be probed by the wedge block of Fig. 1 this part, and that permits free

passage of a 9-inch diameter sphere, must conform to the neck entrapment requirements of § 1213.4(c)(3).

§ 1213.4 [Amended]

3. A new § 1213.4(c)(3) is added to read as follows:

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3) All portions of the boundary of any opening that is required to be probed by the wedge block of Fig. 1 of this part by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section, and that permits free passage of a 9-inch diameter sphere, must satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section addressing neck entrapment.

(i) Insert the "A" section of the test template shown in Fig. 2 of this part into the portion of the boundary of the opening to be tested, with the plane of the template in the plane of the opening and with the centerline of the top of the template (as shown in Fig. 2 of this part) aligned parallel to the centerline of the opening, until motion is stopped by contact between the test template and the boundaries of the opening (see Fig. 3 of this part). By visual inspection, determine if there is simultaneous contact between the boundary of the opening and both sides of the "A" section of the template. If simultaneous contact occurs, mark the contact points on the boundary of the opening and conduct the additional test described in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section.

(ii) To check the potential for neck entrapment, place the neck portion of the "B" section of the template into the opening, with its plane perpendicular to both the plane of the opening and the centerline of the opening (see Fig. 4 of this part). If the neck portion of the "B" section of the template completely enters the opening (passes 0.75 inch or more beyond the points previously contacted by the "A" section of the template), the opening is considered to present a neck entrapment hazard and fails the test, unless its lower boundary slopes downward at 45 degrees or more for the whole distance from the narrowest part of the opening the neck can reach to the part of the opening that will freely pass a 9-inch diameter sphere.

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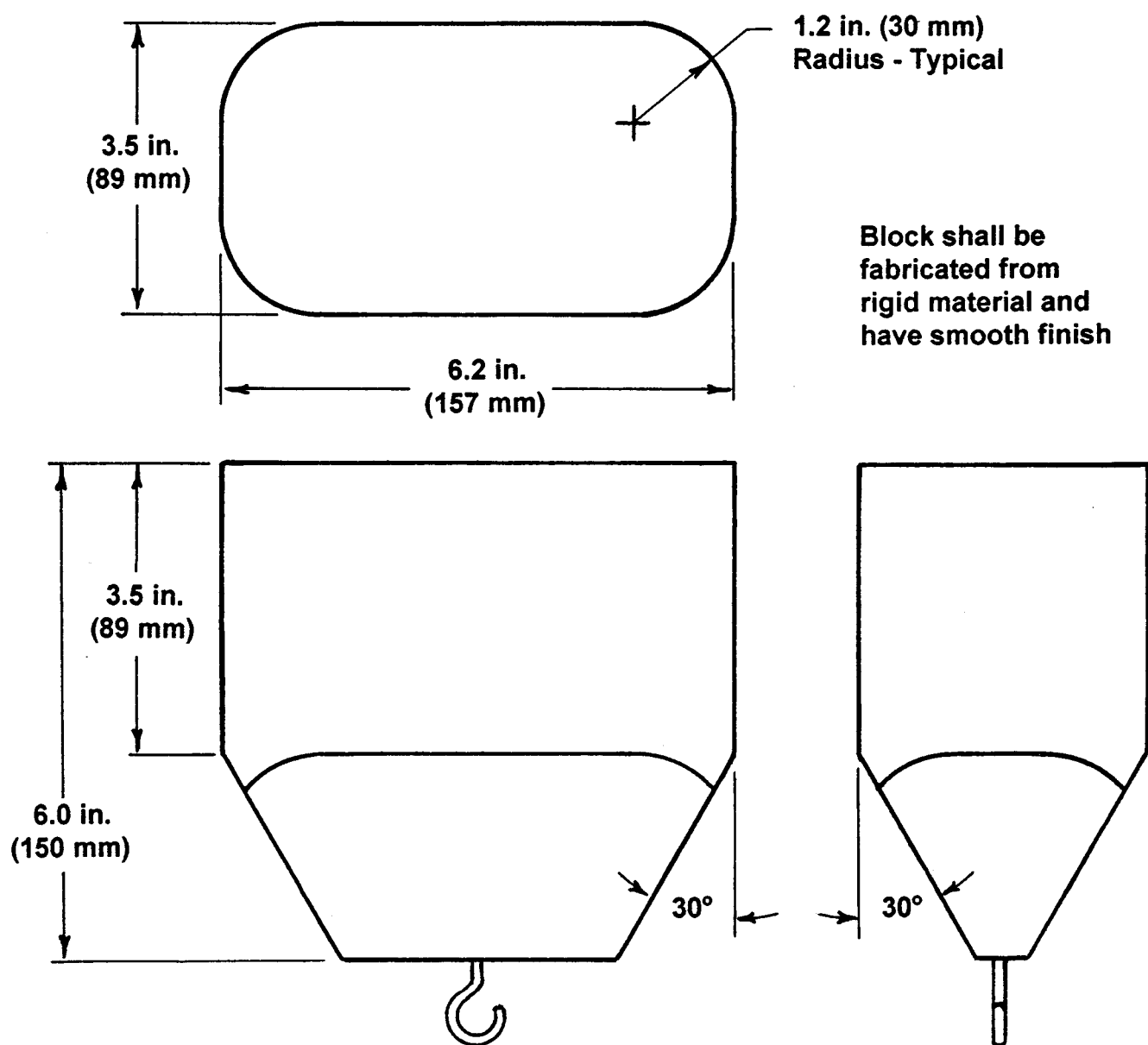
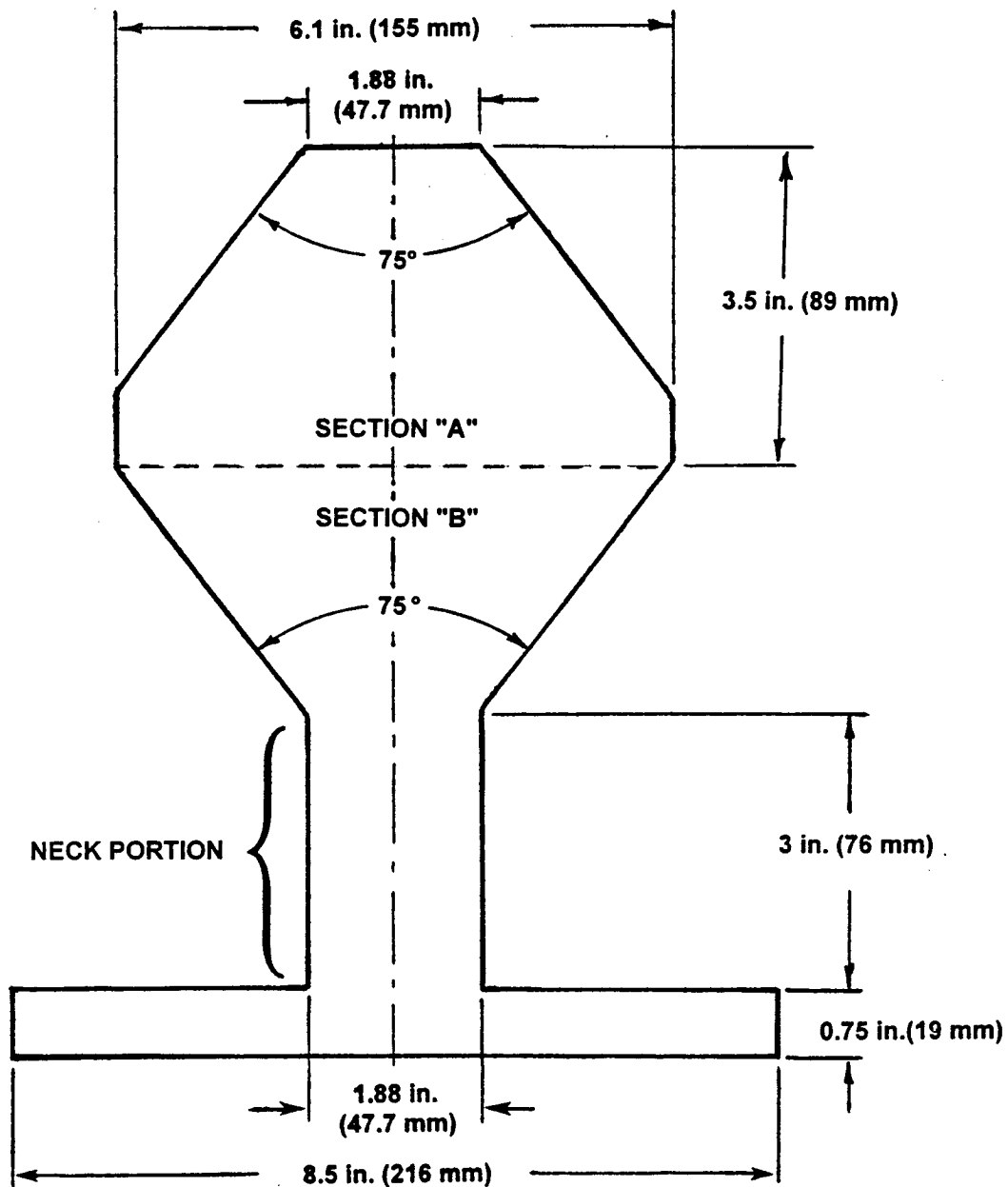


Figure 1 to Part 1213 - Wedge Block for Tests in § 1213.4(a), (b) and (c)



NOTE – Template to be constructed from any rigid material 0.75 in. (19 mm) thick

Fig. 2 – Test Template for Neck Entrapment

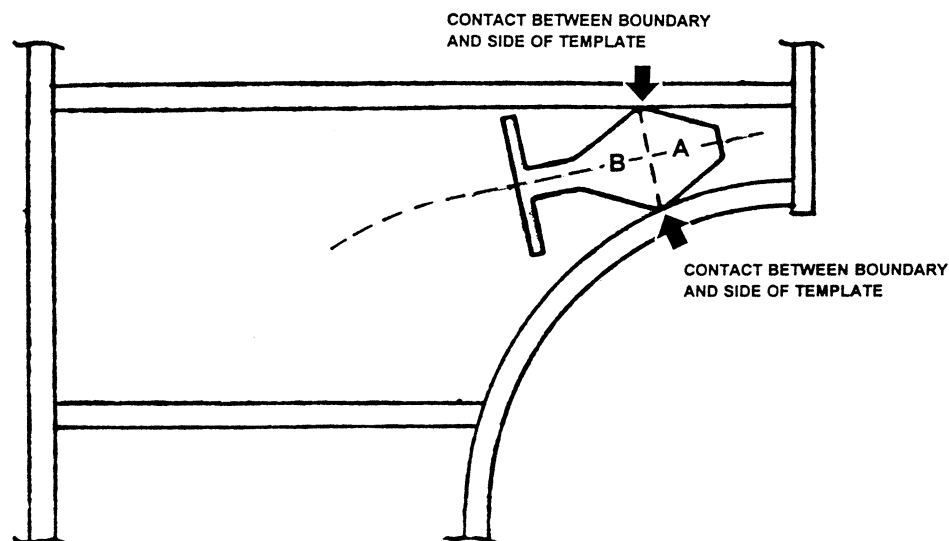


Fig. 3 - Motion of Test Template Arrested by Simultaneous Contact with Both Sides of "A" Section and Boundaries of Opening

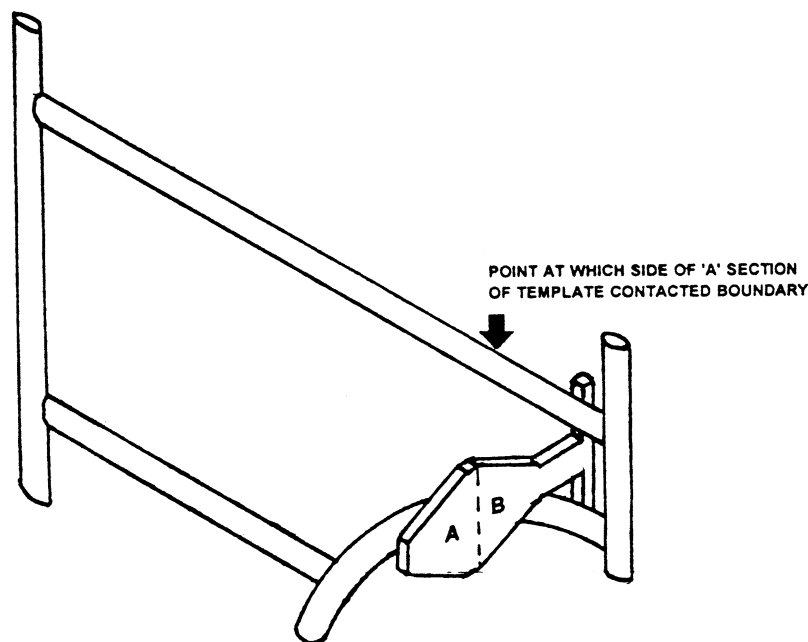


Fig. 4 – Neck Portion of "B" Section of Template Enters Completely into Opening

PART 1513—[AMENDED]

4. The authority citation for part 1513 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 15 U.S.C. 1261(f)(1)(D), 1261(5), 1262(e)(1), 1262(f)–(i).

§ 1513.3 [Amended]

5. A new § 1513.3(b)(4) is added to read as follows:

* * * * *

(b) * * *

(4) All portions of the boundary of any opening required by §§ 1513.4(c)(1) and (2) to be probed by the wedge block of Fig. 1 of this part, and that permits free passage of a 9-inch diameter sphere, must conform to the neck entrapment requirements of § 1513.4(c)(3).

§ 1513.4 [Amended]

6. A new § 1513.4(c)(3) is added to read as follows:

* * * * *

(c) * * *

(3) All portions of the boundary of any opening that is required to be probed by the wedge block of Fig. 1 of this part by paragraphs (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this section, and that permits free passage of a 9-inch diameter sphere, must satisfy the requirements of

paragraphs (c)(3)(i) and (c)(3)(ii) of this section addressing neck entrapment:

(i) Insert the "A" section of the test template shown in Fig. 2 of this part into the portion of the boundary to be tested, with the plane of the template in the plane of the opening and with the centerline of the top of the template (as shown in Fig. 2 of this part) aligned parallel to the centerline of the opening, until motion is stopped by contact between the test template and the boundaries of the opening (see Fig. 3 of this part). By visual inspection, determine if there is simultaneous contact between the boundary of the opening and both sides of the "A" section of the template. If simultaneous contact occurs, mark the contact points on the boundary of the opening and conduct the additional test described in paragraph (c)(3)(ii) of this section.

(ii) To check the potential for neck entrapment, place the neck portion of the "B" section of the template into the opening, with its plane perpendicular to both the plane of the opening and the centerline of the opening (see Fig. 4 of this part). If the neck portion of the "B" section of the template can completely enter the opening (passes 0.75 inch or more beyond the points previously contacted by the "A" section of the template), the opening is considered to present a neck entrapment hazard and fails the test, unless its lower boundary slopes downward at 45 degrees or more for the whole distance from the narrowest part of the opening the neck can reach to the part of the opening that will freely pass a 9-inch diameter sphere.

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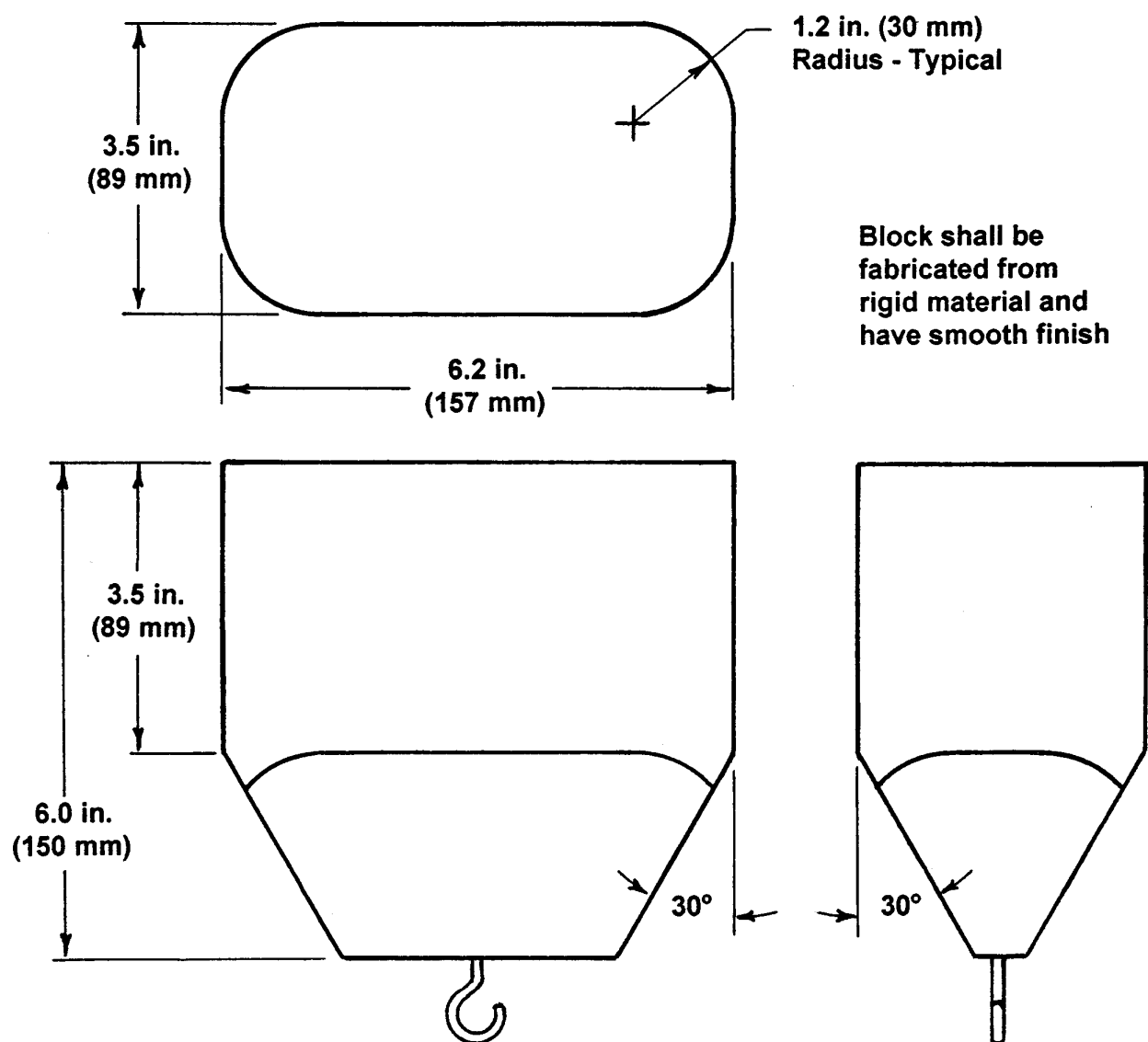
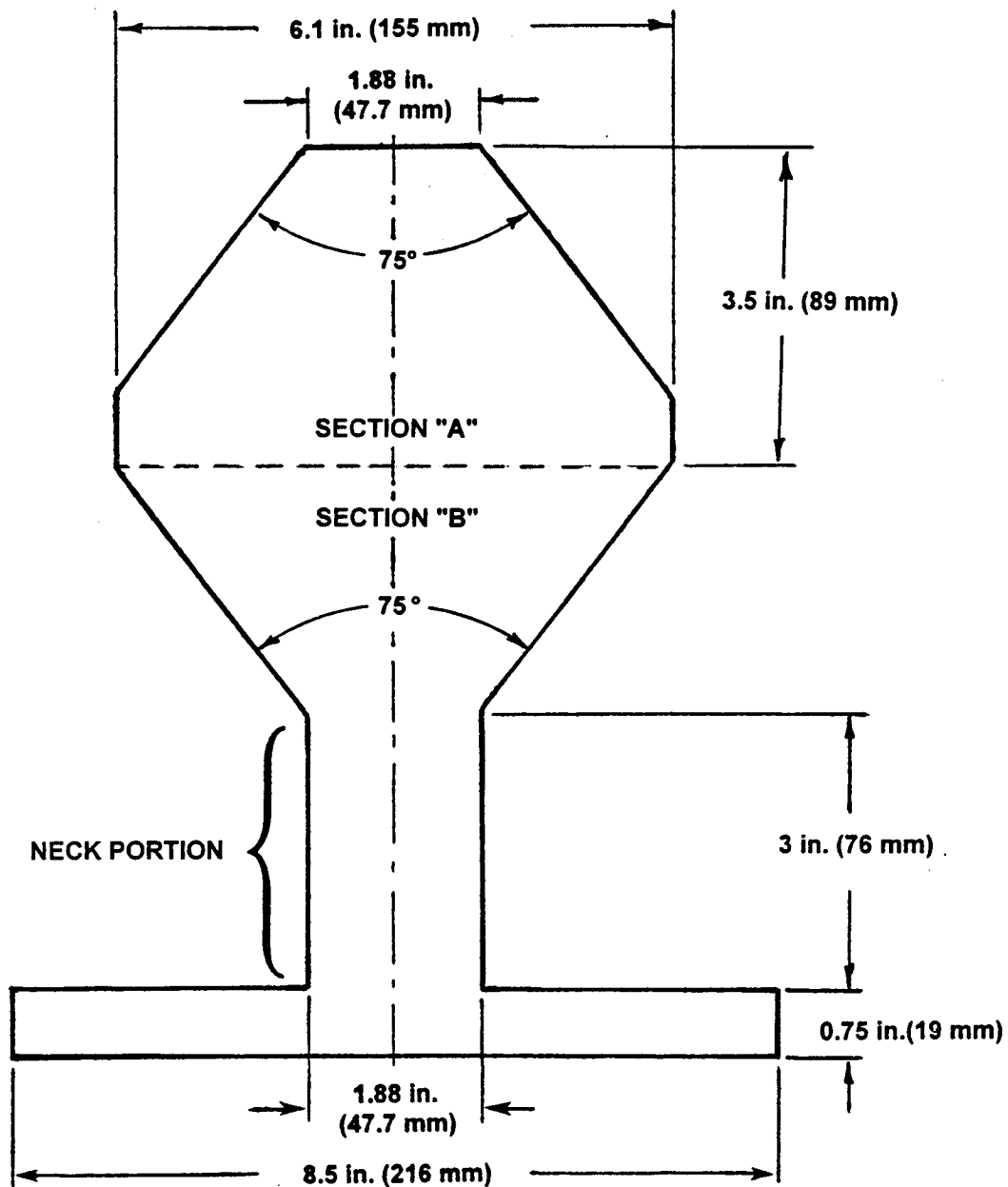


Figure 1 to Part 1213 - Wedge Block for Tests in § 1213.4(a), (b) and (c)



NOTE – Template to be constructed from any rigid material 0.75 in. (19 mm) thick

Fig. 2 – Test Template for Neck Entrapment

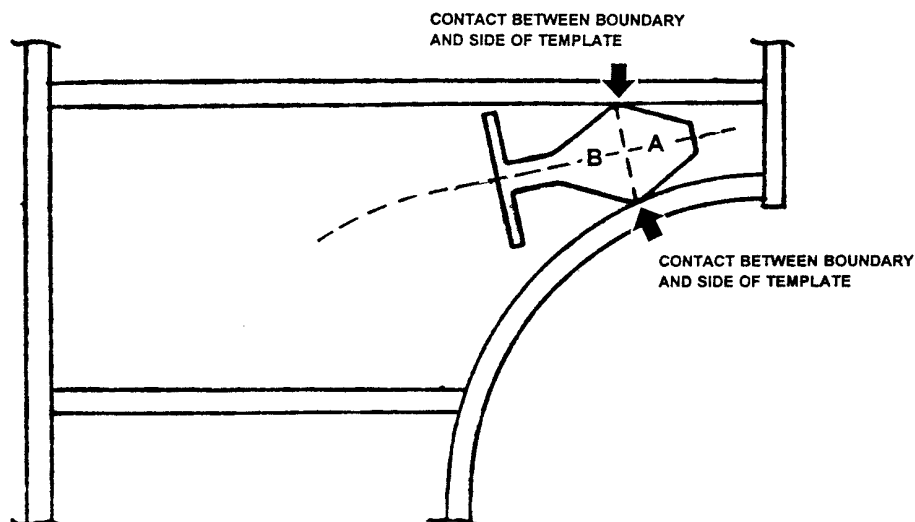


Fig. 3 - Motion of Test Template Arrested by Simultaneous Contact with Both Sides of "A" Section and Boundaries of Opening

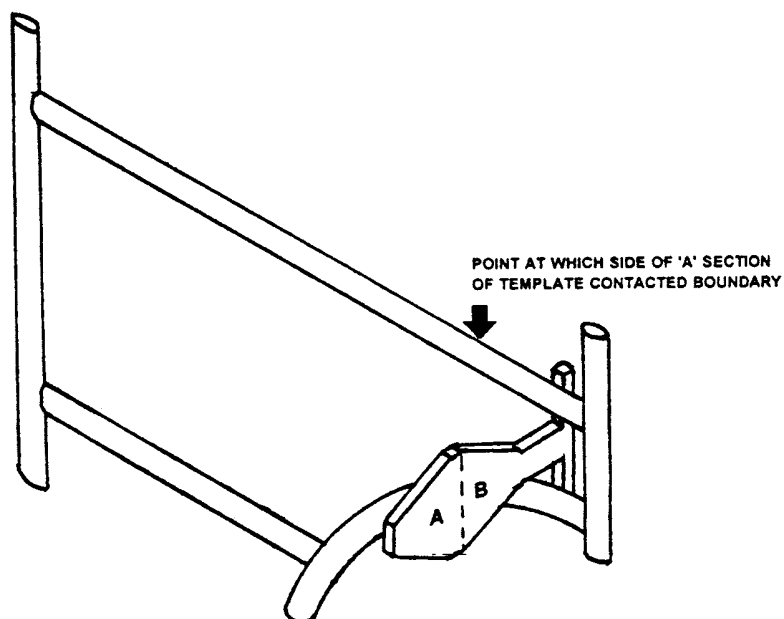


Fig. 4 - Neck Portion of "B" Section of Template Enters Completely into Opening

Dated: June 30, 1999.

Sadye E. Dunn,

*Secretary, Consumer Product Safety
Commission.*

[FR Doc. 99-17087 Filed 7-8-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6355-01-C