

HYGIENIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CHILDREN'S TOYS AND CLOTHES

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Abstract: Sanitary control of toys is carried out in several stages. The quality of raw materials used in the production of toys, adherence to technical conditions during production, when various changes are made to new materials and technological processes, when it comes to children's institutions in order to carry out current sanitary control over the place and conditions of sale of toys.

Key words: wood, metal, cardboard, gauze should, wool, skin, childhood, toys, adherence, climate, varnish, enamel, glue

The correctness of the toys, their use and rules, and compliance with the storage conditions are checked. The following requirements should be taken into account during the hygienic assessment of toys. The materials used for making toys should not contain harmful or toxic substances, wood, metal, cardboard, gauze should be used only in new condition. The use of waste is not allowed. New synthetic materials are used to make toys only after they have been tested and approved by sanitary control organizations. Materials such as wool, skin, and hair are allowed to be disinfected and then used after approval by the veterinary service. Together with the samples of the toys, the technical conditions are sent for examination, adding the recipe of the used varnish, enamel, glue and other materials. Sanitary control of toys is carried out in several stages. The quality of raw materials used in the production of toys, adherence to technical conditions during production, when various changes are made to new materials and technological processes, when it comes to children's institutions in order to carry out current sanitary control over the place and conditions of sale of toys. The correctness of the toys, their use and rules, and compliance with the storage conditions are checked. The following requirements should be taken into account during the hygienic assessment of toys. The materials used for making toys should not contain harmful or toxic substances, wood, metal, cardboard, gauze should be used only in new condition. The use of waste is not allowed. New synthetic materials are used to make toys only after they have been tested and approved by sanitary control organizations. Materials such as wool, skin, and hair are allowed to be disinfected and then used after approval by the veterinary service. Together with the samples of the toys, the technical conditions are sent for examination, adding the recipe of the used varnish, enamel, glue and other materials. Laboratory control: Toys recommended for monitoring can be prepared according to technology and allowed for mass production no later than 10 days before and 30 days after production. At least 3 samples are required for

testing. Toys with a large size must be brought to the laboratory examination with specific details. Clothes protect the human body from adverse effects of the external environment and protect the skin surface from mechanical damage and pollution. With the help of clothes, a microclimate under clothes is created around the body, which is completely different from the climate of the outside environment. Its temperature fluctuates between 28°C and 34°C, relative humidity is 20-40%, the speed of air movement is very noticeable, the amount of carbon dioxide fluctuates around 0.006-0.097%. Creating a microclimate under clothes, clothes reduce the body's ability to lose heat, maintain a constant body temperature, facilitate the thermoregulatory activity of the skin, and ensure the process of gas exchange through the skin. These characteristics of clothes are necessary for children's body. These include: - during childhood, the heat control mechanism is not fully formed, overheating and cooling of the body can cause changes in the state of health; - children are characterized by high movement activity, which causes a 2-4 times increase in the level of heat consumption;

- children's skin is delicate and easily injured;

- compared to adults, skin breathing and metabolism in children's skin is of great importance.

Children's clothing should be suitable for the material structure and physico-chemical parameters, the age and anatomical-physiological characteristics of the body, the type of activity and meteorological conditions. Controlling the quality of children's clothes from a sanitary and hygienic point of view is the main activity of a child and adolescent hygienist.

Hygienic requirements for children's clothes

When evaluating children's clothes, the sanitary-hygienic expert recommends the material used to prepare the clothes, a package of fabrics of the size of 1 m² from its upper covering, a heat preservation layer and its inner covering, as well as ready-made clothes.

Hygienic requirements for the material

Children's clothes can be made of the following fabrics: natural fabric (cotton fiber, silk, silk, wool), artificial or synthetic. The yarns used to make fabrics can be spun and strong or soft and fluffy. Depending on the composition of the material, it can be woven or knitted. When one or another material is used for the production of children's clothes, the physical and hygienic parameters of the clothes: thickness, volumetric weight, porosity, air and vapor permeability, hygroscopicity, water permeability, hydro- and lipophilicity, as well as , it is necessary to pay attention to the property of thermal conductivity. Based on these properties, the structure of the fabric is determined by the number and size of air permeability.

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