

SILK REGULATION

- ❖ The activities of Federal Trade Commission are designed to protect not only the ultimate consumer but also compulsory segments of the textile industry itself.
- ❖ It is the responsibility of FTC to prevent unfair or deceptive trade practices, for example marketing of Rayon / Polyester blend crushed in such a way to suggest that it was made of flax.
- ❖ The first four laws and regulation deals with “Truth in fabrics” aspect for these, to the beneficial the consumer must have knowledge about the fibers and fabrics.

1. SILK REGULATION 1932

- ❑ The first FTC of ruling on weighing of silk was established in 1938.
- ❑ It specified that **no silk product containing more than 10% weighing except those that are colored black may carry a label that they are silk or pure dyed silk.**

2. WOOL PRODUCT LABELLING ACT 1939 (amended in 1986)

- ❑ It was designed to protect consumer as well as producer , manufacturer as well as distributors from the unreal presence of substitutes and mixtures and to inform the consumer of the source of wool fiber .
- ❑ This Act implies to any textile product containing wool which include carpets, rugs , mats and upholstery. The law requires the labels must give the fiber content percentage and the source of fiber .
- ❑ The name or the registered identification number of the manufacturer must be there on the label. The registered number is designated WPL or RN where WPL refers to Wool Product Label and RN (Registered Number) and the next several digits are the actual number.
- ❑ The Act requires that the name of the country where the product was manufactured or be processed must be listed on the label. These labels must be sewn in the item . Their location is designated in the Act.
- The terms that appear on the labels of wool items are defined by the FTC as follows:
 - a. WOOL – New wool or wool fibers reclaimed from knit straps , broken thread.
 - b. RECYCLED WOOL – Straps of new woven or felted fabrics that are shredded back to the fibrous state and used again in the manufacture of woollens.
 - c. VIRGIN WOOL – Wool that has never been processed in any way.

3. FUR PRODUCTS LABELLING ACT 1952 (amended in 1980)

- This Act applies to Furs, those items of animals origin with the hair/fibers attached .
- The Act requires that the true English language name of the animal to be used on the labels for wearing apparel and that dyed furs be so labeled . The country of origin must also be identified.
- The Act has been amended to identify animal by name and has expanded the list of modifications to the natural fur to include tip dyeing , pointing (coloring the tips of guard's hair) and other means of artificially altering the color and appearance of the fur.
- This law does not provide for a quality designation. Poor quality fur is available in the market .
- The law protects the consumer from buying furs sold under name resembling expensive furs.
- The label must disclose if the fur is waste fur or has been used, damaged, dyed, bleached or otherwise treated to artificially change the color.
- This act is commonly called the Fur Act in the industry.

TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION ACT

1960, amended in 1986 (TFPIA)

- The TFPIA covers all the fibers except those already covered by the Wool Product Labeling Act with certain other exceptions. TFPIA became law and went into effect on March 3, 1960.
- ✓ The **purpose** of the law is **“to protect” consumers and producers against miss branding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber.**
- ✓ TFPIA doesn't require the label to be sewn into the item but that the information be available at Point of Sale. Handbags or printed packing material may list the fiber content.
- ✓ **To comply with TFPIA, the manufacturers are required to give the following information:**
 1. The **fiber or the combination of fiber used in the item.** Fiber must be designated with equal prominence whether natural or manufactured fibers.
 2. The **%age of each fiber present by weight in the total fiber content** must be given.
 3. The **tag, label or stamp must carry the name or other identification of the manufacturer** of the product.
 4. If the item is important, **the name of the country where the product was made** must appear on the label.

PERMANENT CARE LABELING REGULATION 1972 OR CARE LABELING RULE

- ✓ The amended versions of this regulation became effective in 1984.
- ✓ It requires “A label or Tag permanently affixed or attached to the finished apparel or article which clearly discloses instructions for the regular care and maintenance of such articles”. Hence, the regulation is often referred to as Permanent Care Labeling Rule.
- ✓ The regulation specifies the location of the label by the product type.