

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO STANDARD

COMPULSORY

GARMENTS AND TEXTILES– COMPULSORY REQUIREMENTS

PCTTCS 10:20XX

(Replaces TTS 76:Part 3:2007 and TTS 76:Part 7:2008)

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In accordance with the Standards Act, the Bureau shall promote and encourage the development and maintenance of standards and further shall establish standards for the following: to improve goods produced or used in Trinidad and Tobago; to ensure industrial efficiency and development; to promote public and industrial welfare, health and safety; and to protect the environment.

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NOTE In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, Trinidad and Tobago Standards are subject to periodic review. Suggestions for improvements are welcome.

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Foreword

These requirements were declared a Trinidad and Tobago Standard on _____ after the draft had been approved by the Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS).

This standard replaces the Trinidad and Tobago Standards TTS 76: Part 3: 2007, *Requirements for labelling-Part 3: Labelling of garments* and TTS 76: Part 7: 2008, *Textiles – Labelling and advertising – Requirements*. Both standards were merged into one standard to ensure harmonization and a consistent approach to assessing requirements for compliance.

This standard differs from the previous versions with respect to the following:

- a) Inclusion of a labelling requirement for flame retardant finishes where applicable;
- b) chemical composition of garments and textiles as it pertains to formaldehydes and azo dyes; and
- c) list of defects to classify textiles as 'seconds'.

This standard was revised in alignment with Good Regulatory Practices and to support best practices in the garments and textile industry.

TTBS has recommended that this standard be accorded compulsory status. This standard will become effective as a compulsory standard on a date to be notified by the Minister responsible for trade and industry in a Notice to be published in the Trinidad and Tobago Gazette, as required by the Standards Act to protect public health, welfare and safety, for the protection of the environment and to ensure acceptable quality in products.

This standard is intended for use by:

- a) Manufacturers, importers and distributors (wholesale and retail) of garments and textiles to assist in manufacturing or procuring garments and textiles which satisfy minimum requirements; and
- b) Regulatory agencies as a basis for assessing imported or locally manufactured garments and textiles within an established regulatory framework.

1 Scope

This standard establishes compulsory requirements for the labelling and chemical composition of garments and textiles.

1.1 Garments

This standard applies to the following types of garments:

- a) all types of garments, whether made of textile, plastics, plastics-coated fabric, suede, grain leather, furs or any combination of these materials, and this also includes the following
 - 1) school uniforms;
 - 2) hosiery;
 - 3) neckwear;
 - 4) headgear;
 - 5) fashion gloves, mittens and mitts;
 - 6) cloth diapers;
 - 7) swim wear;
 - 8) waterproof rain wear; and
 - 9) undergarments.

This standard does not apply to bespoke garments, personal protective wear and footwear.

1.2 Textiles

This standard applies to the following textiles:

- a) textiles with labels affixed to them, sold at retail or wholesale outlets;
- b) household textile articles;

EXAMPLE Draperies, floor coverings, furnishing, beddings, handkerchiefs, towels and pillow cases.

- c) textiles sold by length (including narrow fabrics and fents);
- d) threads; and
- e) any textile article sold with a clear indication that it is a remnant, irregular, second, reject, damaged or used;

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This standard does not apply to hair pieces, accessories, smart textiles, industrial textiles, ropes, fabric tapes, any piece of mosquito netting, cord yarn, ribbons or any other narrow width fabrics that are less than 15 cm in width.

1.3 Chemical composition

This standard applies to the chemical composition of garments and textiles as it pertains to formaldehydes and azo dyes.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable to the application of this document. For the undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists

AATCC TM 20, *Fibre Analysis: Qualitative*

AATCC TM 20A, *Fibre Analysis: Quantitative*

ASTM International

ASTM D5489, *Standard Guide for Care Symbols for Care Instructions on Textile Products*

International Organization for Standardization

ISO 3758, *Textiles: Care labelling code using symbols*

ISO 14184-1, *Textiles – Determination of formaldehyde - Part 1 : Free and hydrolysed formaldehyde (water extraction method)*

ISO 17234-1, *Leather - Chemical tests for the determination of certain azo colorants in dyed leathers - Part 1: Determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants*

ISO 14362-1, *Textiles - Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants - Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres*

European Committee for Standardization

EN 14362-1, *Textiles. Methods for determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants - Part 1: Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible with and without extracting the fibres*

EN 14362-2, *Textiles. Methods for the determination of certain aromatic amines derived from azo colorants. Detection of the use of certain azo colorants accessible by extracting the fibres*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

3.1

azo dye

water-insoluble dye which is formed on the fibre by coupling a water-soluble diazo compound with a water soluble coupling compound having affinity for cellulose

3.2

care instructions

series of directions that describe practices pertaining to the washing, bleaching, drying, ironing and dry cleaning of a garment or textile without causing adverse effects to the garment or textile

3.3

composite garment

garment composed of two or more sections, other than notions, that differ in textile fibre content

3.4

bespoke garments

clothing that is specifically made for individual customers

3.5

damaged

term used to describe a textile that has been exposed to any agent including water, fire, smoke, sunlight or chemical that compromises the original integrity of the textile

3.6

defect

fault that would reduce the expected performance of the fabric or, if it appeared in a prominent position in an article made from the fabric, would readily be seen and rejected by a prospective purchaser

3.7

fent

cloth or fabric which is between 0.9 m and 9.0 m in length

3.8

fibre content

the amount and type of fibre in a garment or textile

3.9

first quality

textiles which are free from defects or contain defects that total ≤ 40 points in alignment with the point system and list of defects outlined in Annex D

3.10

formaldehyde

chemical compound made of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon

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3.11

garments

articles designed to cover, protect or adorn the body

3.12

industrial textiles

textiles which are specifically designed and engineered to be capable of being used in products, processes or services utilized by industrial professionals in different types of high performance and heavy-duty applications from mostly non-textile industries

NOTE Industrial textiles are also known as technical textiles or high performance textiles.

3.13

label

any mark, symbol, device, imprint, stamp, brand, ticket or tag, applied to, placed on, accompanying, sold with, distributed with or referring to garments and textiles

3.14

mercerized

chemical process that is applied to fabrics to permanently impart a greater affinity for dyes and various chemical finishes

3.15

narrow fabric

woven or knitted construction intended for use as a trim, binding, edging, strapping or harness, and designed to be used in its full width

3.16

neckwear

articles of clothing worn about the neck

3.17

notions

any textile fibres, yarns or fabrics, or, any products made in whole or in part from a textile fibre, yarn or fabric that:

- a) have been added to a garment for a functional purpose other than filling, stuffing, or providing warmth, whether or not they also serve a decorative purpose;
- b) differ in textile fibre content from the garment to which they have been added; and
- c) do not constitute a part of the outer surface of the garment to which they have been added, unless they are incorporated at or along an edge.

EXAMPLE Binding, thread, hook and loop fasteners, waist bands and lining.

3.18

ornamentation

textile fibre, yarn or combination of both, that is present in a garment as an integral part for a decorative purpose other than the textile fibre or fibres from which the remainder of the garment is made

3.19

overall width

distance between the outermost edges of the sample measured perpendicular to the longitudinal edges

3.20

package

receptacle, container, wrapper, box, or confining band in which garments are sold, but does not include package liners, shipping containers or any other wrapping or box not customarily displayed to the purchaser at the point of retail sale

3.21

rejects

textiles which do not fulfil specified requirements and generally do not fulfil usage requirements

3.22

remnants

left over textile pieces from the textile construction process

3.23

seconds

irregular

slightly imperfect

textiles and garments which do not fully satisfy the specification or standard for the product and which lack something essential to the fitness for use of the product, resulting in a loss in utility and or durability and or aesthetics of the garment or textile.

3.24

textile

commodity that is woven, knitted or otherwise made primarily of fiber, yarn or fabric

3.25

used

second-hand, not new, having had a previous owner

4 Labelling requirements

4.1 Responsibility for labelling

Any person or organization that imports, manufactures, or distributes garments (retail and or bulk) in Trinidad and Tobago shall be responsible for ensuring that the content of labels comply with the requirements of this standard and the information is true, correct, and not misleading.

4.2 General requirements

4.2.1 Upon visual examination, labels shall be found to be securely attached to the garment.

4.2.2 All the required information on the labels pertaining to garments and textiles shall be in the English language, in legible form and grouped together and set apart from the graphic matter on the label(s).

4.2.3 The number of labels used to convey all the required information shall be kept to a minimum. Wherever possible, one label shall be used.

4.2.4 The terms "all X" or "pure X" or "100 percent X" where X is the generic name of a fibre shall only be used on a label or description if no other fibre is present in the garment or textile when tested in accordance with AATCC TM 20 and AATCC TM 20A within a tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ for fibre content.

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4.3 Labelling of garments

4.3.1 All garments which are displayed for sale or offered for sale shall each be labelled with the following information:

- a) the manufacturer's identification which shall be either the name and address of the local manufacturer or the registered trade mark or brand name, or the TTBS Registration Number, or, in the case of imported garments, the trade name or brand name registered in the country of origin, or an identification number of the foreign manufacturer registered in the country of origin or name of wholesaler, distributor or retailer;
- b) the fibre content in descending order of magnitude including the percentage fibre content by mass of each fibre present in the garment or section of the composite garment, where these fibres constitute more than 5 percent of the fibre content of the garment or section of the composite garment (see additional requirements for fibre content in Annex A);
- c) for non-textile garments, the types of plastics, furs, leather or other non-textile material of which the garment is made shall be specified;
- d) the country of origin;
- e) the garment size; and
- f) the care instructions.

NOTE 1 Care instructions for various types of fabrics are provided in Annex D of TTS 578:2019, *Guide to the selection of fabrics*.

NOTE 2 Swing tags or tickets should be used for display purposes only.

4.3.2 Where a garment consists of two or more separate units, each unit shall be labelled in accordance with the requirements of this standard.

EXAMPLE Both the jacket and trouser in a two-piece suit should have separate labels with all the information required by this standard.

4.3.3 If a garment can be neither safely washed nor dry-cleaned, the manufacturer, importer or distributor shall indicate how the garment can be safely cleaned in addition to the requirements outlined in 4.3.1.

4.3.4 Information indicating that a treatment is prohibited or that special care should be taken, shall be included on the label together with the relevant care instructions.

NOTE If a care procedure on one product could harm another product that is washed with it, the label should include a warning. For example, if an item is not colorfast, the label should say "Wash with like colors" or "Wash separately."

4.3.5 The care instructions shall incorporate the five operations of washing, bleaching, drying, ironing and dry cleaning as specified in accordance with ISO 3758 or ASTM D5489.

4.4 Position and attachment of labels on garments and packages

4.4.1 All labels bearing the required information shall be attached to the garment at such position(s) which are clearly visible or accessible for examination by the prospective purchaser.

NOTE 1 The recommended positions for the attachment of labels on garments are given in Annex B.

NOTE 2 The position(s) of attachment of labels on garments should be selected so that the label(s) will cause minimal discomfort to the wearer.

4.4.2 Where a garment is packaged, folded or displayed in such a way that it may be opened and reclosed with care and still be fit for display purposes, the labels of garments contained therein shall be accessible.

4.4.3 Where the opening and reclosing of the package may result in the garment or the package being unfit for display purposes, the labelling information required by this standard, on label(s) which are not visible, shall also be provided on the package.

NOTE The package that is referenced in this clause is the one which contains the garment.

4.4.4 For hosiery, diapers, handkerchiefs and other garments or articles where it is not practicable to attach the labels directly onto the items, all the required information in accordance with this standard shall be clearly and prominently displayed on the package.

4.5 Labelling of textiles

All textiles which are displayed or offered for sale shall conform to the following requirements.

4.5.1 All labels pertaining to the sale of textiles shall be legible and conspicuous and shall be stated in the International System of units (SI).

NOTE Imperial units may be used in brackets in addition to SI units.

4.5.2 Textiles shall be labelled with the following information:

a) fibre content shall be labelled as follows:

- 1) fibre content, given in percentage, in descending order of quantity;
- 2) fibre contents of less than five per cent shall be classified as "other fibres" except in the following cases:
 - i) all animal fibres shall always be disclosed by name and percentage weight, even if it is less than five percent of the textile; and

EXAMPLE Wool and silk.

- ii) the name and percentage of a fibre that is less than five percent of the textile shall be stated if the fibre has a definite functional significance at that amount.

EXAMPLE 96% acetate: 4% spandex

- 3) fibres used for lettering on labels woven in the selvedge, or for symbols or signs indicating brand or manufacturer shall not be included in the composition listing; and
- 4) if the fibres used for ornamentation are not the same as those used in the body of the cloth, then the words "exclusive of ornamentation" shall be included on the label.

b) name and address of the manufacturer, retailer, wholesaler, distributor or importer;

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- c) country of origin;
- d) overall width of textile in centimetres within a tolerance of -1 to +2 cm for woven fabrics and ± 2 cm for knitted fabrics;

NOTE1 Inches may be included in brackets in addition to centimetres.

NOTE 2 For lace fabrics used for bridal applications, the usable width should be provided in addition to the overall width.

- e) any finishing treatments;

NOTE The textile should be labelled "preshrunk" or "mercerized" as applicable.

- f) quality designation (other than first quality) where applicable;
- g) thread count, for fabric sold as bedding; and
- h) care instructions.

4.5.3 For purchases conducted via electronic platforms, the fibre content of textiles shall be made available to the consumer, prior to the purchase.

4.5.4 All information required by clauses 4.5.2 shall be clearly and prominently displayed and easily legible, in font of equal size and prominence grouped together and set apart from other graphic matter on the label.

4.5.5 Where the textile is sold by length from a bolt or roll the label shall conform to any of the following:

- a) be displayed to the purchaser on the end of any roll or bolt on which the textile is displayed for sale; or
- b) be woven or printed into the selvedge of each roll or bolt; or
- c) in the case of bolts of fabric, narrow fabrics and fents, be displayed as a sign on, or in the immediate vicinity of the textile.
- d) In the case of fents, the length shall be indicated to the customer in addition to 4.5.2.

NOTE It is recommended that all manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, distributors and importers of textiles make the following information available to the customer upon purchase of textiles including purchases conducted via electronic platforms:

- a) fibre content;
- b) width of textile; and
- c) care instructions.

4.5.5 Where the textile is pre-cut to length or prepackaged, the label shall be applied to each piece or attached to each package and shall be labelled according to 4.5.2.

4.5.6 If the finish is flame-retardant the textile shall be clearly and prominently labelled with precautionary care and treatment instructions to protect the textile from any harmful agent or treatment that may cause deterioration of the flame resistance.

4.5.7 The quality designation shall be assessed using the face of the textile only in accordance with Annex D.

4.5.8 Labels for textiles, simulating animal skin, hair, fur, wool or silk shall only use the relevant terms if the word “synthetic”, “faux”, or “imitation” is used in immediate proximity and printed in font of the same size, colour and design as the font used for the term “hair”, “fur”, “wool”, “skin” or “silk” or any other words of similar intent related to the body parts of animals.

4.5.9 Labels on threads shall contain the following information:

- a) the manufacturer’s identification which this shall be either the name and address of the local manufacturer or the registered trade mark or brand name, or the TTBS Registration Number, or, in the case of imported textiles, the trade name or brand name registered in the country of origin, or an identification number of the foreign manufacturer registered in the country of origin or name of wholesaler, distributor or retailer;
- b) fibre content;
- c) country of origin; and
- d) length.

4.5.10 Labels on bed sheets and towels shall conform to 4.5.2 and shall contain care instructions for washing, bleaching and drying.

4.6 Labelling exemptions

Garments and textiles shall be exempted from the labelling requirements mentioned in Table 1 but shall conform to all other labelling requirements for garments (clauses 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4) and textiles (clause 4.5) outlined in this standard.

Table 1 — Labelling exemptions for garments and textiles

Garment or Textile	Exempted labelling requirement
Handkerchiefs	Size and care instructions
Neckwear	Size
Headwear	Care instructions
Towels	Care instructions for ironing
Bedsheets	Care instructions for ironing
Hosiery products, including stockings, anklets, waist-high tights, panty hose and leg warmers (including sheer hosiery of 50 denier or less)	Care instructions are not required on the item but shall be placed on a hang tag or on the package of the item.

5 Chemical requirements

The chemical composition of garments and textiles shall conform to requirements for formaldehydes and azo dyes outlined in Annex C.

6 Verification of fibre content on label

6.1 The amount of any fibre in a textile or garment shall be determined in accordance with AATCC TM 20 and AATCC TM 20 A test methods and any other test method that is acceptable to TTBS.

6.2 The percentage of a fibre in a garment or textile shall be calculated on the total fibre content of the garment or textile, exclusive of ornamentation.

6.3 In a pile fabric where the backing is of a different textile to that of the surface covering, the percentage of each fibre in the covering shall be calculated separately from the percentage of each fibre in the backing.

6.4 In the case of a floor covering with a backing, the fibre content of the surface covering shall be calculated as the amount of surface covering present.

6.5 When a sample of a textile is tested, it shall be deemed to comply with the requirements for fibre content if:

- a) the percentage of each fibre found in the textile does not differ from the declared percentage by more than 5.0 %; and
- b) the descending order of fibre content is found to be the same as that declared on the label.

7 Used garments

All used garments that are displayed for sale or offered for sale shall each bear a conspicuous label with the word "USED" (or similar term as appropriate), clearly and legibly displayed and shall conform to the requirements outlined in clauses 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 5 of this standard.

8 Seconds, irregular and slightly imperfect

8.1 All textiles and garments which are seconds, irregular or slightly imperfect, (or which were sold in the country of origin as seconds, irregular or slightly imperfect), and which are displayed for sale or offered for sale shall each bear a conspicuous label with the word "Seconds", "Irregular", "Slightly imperfect", or words of similar intent as appropriate.

8.2 All textiles that are displayed for sale or offered for sale that contain defects that total more than 40 points when assessed using the point system outlined in Annex D shall each bear a conspicuous label with the word "seconds", "irregular" or "slightly imperfect" or words of similar intent as appropriate. They shall also conform to clauses 4.5 and 5.

9 Damaged, rejects and remnants

All textiles that are displayed for sale or offered for sale which are damaged, rejects and remnants shall each bear a conspicuous label with the word “Damaged”, “Rejects”, “Remnants” or words of similar intent as appropriate. They shall also conform to clauses 4.5 and 5.

10 Mechanisms to demonstrate compliance

10.1 Locally manufactured and imported garments and textiles shall comply with the requirements outlined in this standard.

10.2 TTBS may consider and accept information from other sources, such as third party testing, product certification and/or quality management system certification from an accredited body. If an accredited body is not available, the information can be provided by a body approved by TTBS, subject to the terms and conditions of TTBS in accordance with the Standards Act No. 18 of 1997, to provide objective evidence of compliance to the standard. The information may include test reports and other relevant information. Provision of this information does not exempt TTBS from conducting any further assessment activities deemed necessary to demonstrate compliance with the standard.

10.3 All documentation pertaining to the above clause shall be in the English language. Notwithstanding clause 9.2, the Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards reserves the right to sample and test for compliance to this standard at the expense of the local manufacturer, importer or distributor (including wholesalers or retailers).

NOTE The sampling plan is at the discretion of the TTBS in alignment with ISO 2859-1:1999, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes- Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by Acceptance Quality Limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*.

11 Measures related to non-compliance

11.1 Where imported or locally manufactured garments and textiles are found to be in breach of any of the requirements outlined in this standard, the Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards shall initiate any of the following actions:

- a) direct the importer, distributor or manufacturer to remove non-conforming products from use throughout Trinidad and Tobago within a specified timeframe;
- b) seize and detain non-conforming products within the legal framework specified under the Standards Act, Chapter 82:03 including any amendments and revisions;
- c) prohibit the sale and distribution of non-compliant products in Trinidad and Tobago;
- d) permit modifications necessary for compliance, where possible; or
- e) direct the manufacturer, importer or distributor to initiate a product recall.

11.2 Any breaches to this standard are subject to fines and penalties as outlined in the Standards Act, Chapter 82:03.

Annex A **(normative)**

Fibre content

A.1 Statement of fibre content

A.1.1 Where one or more fibres are present in a garment or textile, or in a section of a composite garment, in percentages of less than 5 %, they may be mentioned on labels as "other fibre(s)".

A.1.2 For a composite garment, the textile fibre content for each section of the garment shall be calculated as a percentage of the total fibre mass of that section named separately followed by fibre content.

EXAMPLE Men's jacket – outer layer 65 % polyester/35 % wool. Inner lining – 100 % polyester.

A.1.3 All information pertaining to fibre content shall appear in type or lettering of equal size and conspicuousness to the other information on the label.

A.1.4 Where the ornamentation on a garment is 5 % or less than the total fibre mass, the fibre content statement of the garment shall be shown exclusive of the ornamentation.

A.1.5 Where the ornamentation on a garment is greater than 5 percent of the total fibre mass, the fibre content of the ornamentation shall also be shown on the label(s) with a clear indication that it is the textile fibre content of the ornamentation that is being shown.

A.1.6 Where a garment contains trimming in an amount of 15 % or less of the total outer surface-area of the garment, the fibre content statement of the garment shall be shown exclusive of information about the trimming.

A.1.7 Where a garment contains trimming in an amount greater than 15 % of the total outer surface area of the garment, the fibre content of both the trimming and of the body of the garment shall be shown separately from and in close proximity to each other, with a clear indication of which is the textile fibre content of the trimming and the body of the garment respectively.

A.1.8 Where a garment contains any notions, the fibre content of the garment shall be shown exclusive of the notions. If the fibre content of the notions are provided, these shall be shown separately from all information required by this standard and with a clear indication that it is the fibre content of the notions that is being shown.

A.1.9 Where a garment is a foundation garment and two or more of the sections of which the garment is made differ in textile fibre content and contain rubber, spandex, anidex or any other elastomer, the amount in which each fibre is present in such elastic section shall not be required to be shown.

A.2 Mixtures containing fine animal hairs

A.2.1 Products containing a mixture of fibres from sheep's or lambs' fleeces and certain fine animal hairs shall either be described as 'wool' or the exact nature of such fine animal hairs shall be specified.

EXAMPLE Fine animals include alpaca, llama, camel, cashmere, mohair, angora, vicuna, yak, guanaco, beaver, otter etc.

A.2.2 The terms hair, fur, wool, or any other term relating to the hair, fur or wool of an animal shall only be used for garments made of textiles simulating such animal products but not containing such hair, fur or wool, if they are used with a word such as “synthetic”, “imitation” or “substitute” or words of similar intent. This statement shall be in immediate proximity, printed in type of the same size, colour and design as the type used for the term hair, fur or wool.

Public Comment

Annex B (informative)

Position of labels on garments

B.1 Tables B.1, B.2 and B.3 list the attachment positions on garments for labels that are considered to be accessible to the prospective purchaser. The alternative positions are given to allow the attachment of labels so that they do not cause discomfort to the wearer.

B.2 The designated positions of attachment for the labels refer to the positions on the garments from the perspective of the wearer of the garment, (not from the perspective of the viewer of the garment).

Table B.1 — Garments for women and girls

Garment	Recommended position of labels
Coats, jackets, suits	On the inside front facing or at the top centre back of the garment
Dresses	At the top back of the garment where design permits, or in a side seam adjacent to the hem
Blouses/tops	In a side seam adjacent to the hem or at the top centre back of the garment
Skirts	At the centre back of the waistband or in a side seam adjacent to the hem
Slacks, Ski pants and shorts	At the centre back of the waistband or on the inside of the garment on the outside of the pocket lining, or in the middle of a hip pocket or at the top of the centre back seam
Underwear	Upper or whole body – in a side seam near the bust line, at the top centre back of the garment or at the centre back of the hem. Lower body – in a side seam or waistband
Swimwear	One piece – in a side seam or centre back Two piece – as for underwear
Corsetry, bra	On one side of the back
Elastic girdles and panty girdles, corselets	At the top centre back of the garment or in a side seam
Non-elastic corselet suspender belt	At the bottom edge of the back

Table B.2 — Garments for men and boys

Garment	Recommended position of labels
Coats, suits, sports jackets	On the inside of a breast pocket, or on the front facing or lining, or at the top centre back of the garment
Overalls	At the top centre back of the garment
Bib and brace overalls	On the inside of the bib
Slacks, ski-pants and shorts	At the centre back of the waistband, or on the inside of the garment on the outside of the pocket lining, or in the middle of the top of a hip pocket or at the top of the centre back seam
Shirts/tops	At the top centre back of the garment or in a side seam adjacent to the hem
Underpants	At the centre back of the waistband or at a side seam
Vests	At the top centre back of the garment or at the centre back of the hem
Swimwear	At the centre back of the waist or at the top of a side seam
Ties	On the back or in the seam of the wide end or in the seam at the back of the narrow end

Table B.3 — Garments for men, women and children

Garment	Recommended position of labels
Pants/trousers	At the centre back of the waistband
Pullovers, cardigans, ski wear, knitted jackets, windbreakers, anoraks	At the centre back at the top of the garment or in a side seam adjacent to the hem
Sports wear	Same as above
Nightwear for women, men and children	Same as above
Dressing gowns	Same as above
House coats, bath robes	Same as above
Baby's layette	For garments with side seam – in one seam or at the centre back of the top of the garment. For garments without side seams – in the hem or in a shoulder seam
Scarves	In one corner of the hem

Annex C (normative)

Chemical requirements for formaldehydes and azo dyes

C.1 Requirements for formaldehydes

When tested in accordance with ISO 14184-1, the formaldehyde content of garments and textiles shall not exceed the limits outlined in Table C.1.

Table C.1 — Limits for formaldehyde in garments and textiles

Class	Maximum limit (mg/kg)
1 ^a	20
2 ^b	75
3 ^c	300
<p>^a Class 1: Products for babies – (up to 36 months of age), which includes products such as cloth diapers, underwear, gloves, socks, bibs, outerwear, hats, and bedding items.</p> <p>^b Class 2: Products with direct skin contact – including blouses, skirts, shorts, pyjamas, socks, brassieres, bed sheets, towels, hats and textile material sold for the manufacture of clothing</p> <p>^c Class 3: Products without direct skin contact – including some sweaters and overcoats, bed covers, curtains, filling material, textile wallpaper and padding cloth.</p>	

C.2 Azo dyes

When tested in accordance with any of the relevant standards ISO 14362-1, EN 14362-1, EN 14362-2 or ISO 17234-1, garments and textiles shall not contain azo dyes which release one or more of the following aromatic amines listed below in excess of 30 ppm:

- a) biphenyl-4-ylamine or 4-aminobiphenyl or xenylamine;
- b) benzidine
- c) 4-chloro-o-toluidine
- d) 2-naphthylamine

- e) o-aminoazotoluene or 4-amino-2',3-dimethylazobenzene or 4-o-tolylazo-o-toluidine
- f) 5-nitro-o-toluidine
- g) 4-chloroaniline
- h) 4-methoxy-m-phenylenediamine
- i) 4,4'-methylenedianiline or 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane
- j) 3,3'-dichlorobenzidine or 3,3'-dichlorobiphenyl-4,4'-ylenediamine
- k) 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine or o-dianisidine
- l) 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine or 4,4'-bi-o-toluidine
- m) 4,4'-methylenedi-o-toluidine
- n) 6-methoxy-m-toluidine or p-cresidine
- o) 4,4'-methylene-bis-(2-chloro-aniline) or 2,2'-dichloro-4,4'-methylene-dianiline
- p) 4,4'-oxydianiline
- q) 4,4'-thiodianiline
- r) o-toluidine or 2-aminotoluene
- s) 4-methyl-m-phenylenediamine
- t) 2,4,5-trimethylaniline
- u) o-anisidine or -methoxyaniline
- v) 4-amino azobenzene'

Annex D (normative)

List of defects and points system

D.1 Textiles that are visually inspected and found to contain defects outlined in Table D.2 that total more than 40 points using the point system outlined in Table D.1 and equation A.1 shall be classified as seconds, irregular or slightly imperfect when measured along 100 linear metres of textile.

D.2 Textiles that are visually inspected and found to contain no defects outlined in Table D.2 or defects that total ≤ 40 points using the point system outlined in Table D.1 and equation A.1 shall be considered as first quality textiles.

Table D.1 — Point system for defects

Length of defect (exclusive of holes and openings)	Points
≤ 75 mm	1
> 75 mm to ≤ 150 mm	2
> 150 mm to ≤ 230 mm	3
> 230 mm	4
Length of defect pertaining to holes and openings	
≤ 25 mm	2
> 25 mm	4

D.3 When the points outlined in Table D.1 are allocated to the defects outlined in Table D.2, equation (A.1) shall be used to tally the total points per 100 linear metres of textiles.

$$\text{Total Points} = 100 \times \frac{P}{L} \quad (\text{D.1})$$

where

P is the points assigned using the point system in Table D.1

L is the textile length (m) examined

Table D.2 — List of defects and definitions

Defects	Definition
Barre	Fault in weft-knitted fabric appearing as light or dark coursewise strip(s).
Blot or blotch	Area of uniform colour appearing incorrectly in a printed design
Bunching up	Visible knots that appear as beads and turn up irregularly in textile
Cockling	Irregular three-dimensional effect in a knitted fabric which prevents it from lying flat or Crimped, rippled, wavy or pebbled place in a woven textile showing distortion of the texture
Colour smear	Colour smudged out of the intended design area
Colour out	Colours missing from an area of design in a printed textile
Drop stitch	Accidental casting off of a knitted loop
Dye mark, dye spot or dye stain	Discreet area of different colour in a piece-dyed textile
Hole	Breakdown in the fabric where two or more adjacent yarns are severed
Missing end, broken end or end out	A warpways line where a warp yarn is absent for part or all of the pieces
Neppy textile	Excessive number of small tangles or knots of fibres appearing on the textile surface
Shading	Side to side change in colour across the width of the textile
Skew	Fabric condition in which the courses are not at right angles to the wales
Snag	Pulled thread course-wise in weft-knitting or wale-wise in warp knitting
Snarl	Short unbroken length of warp or weft yarn which is doubled- up in the textile
Stain	Discrete area of discolouration of a textile

Table D.2 — List of defects and definitions (continued)

Defects	Definition
Stripiness	Warp-ways bars several wales wide, appearing darker in colour than the normal knitted fabric
Tight selvedge	Selvedge that is shorter than the adjacent textile
Tucking, bird's eye or pin hole	Tuck loop or loops inadvertently produced in a knitted fabric
Upward ladder	Extended needle loop over two needles in a weft-knitted fabric
Water damage	Stain that has a sharply defined straight or wavy edge fading away rapidly to normal colour

Public Comment