
Status: Point in time view as at 06/01/2007.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2006 No. 3297

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006

<i>Made</i>	- - - -	<i>13th December 2006</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		<i>13th December 2006</i>
<i>Coming into force</i>	- -	<i>6th January 2007</i>

The Secretary of State, in exercise of his powers under section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 ^{M1}, makes the following Regulations.

The Secretary of State is a Minister designated ^{M2} for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 in relation to measures concerning the composition, labelling, marketing, classification or description of textiles and products incorporating textiles.

Marginal Citations

M1 [1972 c.68.](#)

M2 [S.I. 1993/2661.](#)

Citation and commencement **U.K.**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 and shall come into force on 6th January 2007.

Amendment of the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 **U.K.**

2.—(1) The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 ^{M3} are amended as follows.

(2) In regulation 4(1) in the definition of “textile fibre” for “17 to 39” there is substituted “ 19 to 41 ”.

(3) For Schedule 2 there is substituted the new schedule contained in Schedule 1.

(4) For Schedule 3 there is substituted the new schedule contained in Schedule 2.

Status: Point in time view as at 06/01/2007.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the *The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 (revoked)*. (See end of Document for details)

Marginal Citations

M3 [S.I. 1986/26](#), as amended by [S.I. 1988/1350](#), [S.I. 1994/450](#), [S.I. 1998/1169](#) and [S.I. 2005/1401](#).

Revocations **U.K.**

3.—(1) Regulation 2(b) and (c) of the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment) Regulations 1988^{M4} are revoked.

(2) The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment) Regulations 1998^{M5} and the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment) Regulations 2005^{M6} are revoked.

Marginal Citations

M4 [S.I. 1988/1350](#).

M5 [S.I. 1998/1169](#).

M6 [S.I. 2005/1401](#).

Department of Trade and Industry
13th December 2006

Ian McCartney
Minister for Trade, Investment and Foreign
Affairs

SCHEDULE 1 U.K.

Regulation 2(3)

U.K.

The following Schedule 2 is inserted into the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 in substitution for the existing Schedule 2.

“SCHEDULE 2 U.K.

PART I

TEXTILE FIBRES

<i>Nos</i>	<i>Column 1 Name</i>	<i>Column 2 Fibre Description</i>
1	Wool	fibre from sheep's or lambs' fleeces (<i>Ovis aries</i>) or a mixture of such fibre and the hair of any animal mentioned under 2
2	Alpaca, llama, camel, cashmere, mohair, angora, vicuna, yak, guanaco, cashgora, beaver, otter, followed or not by the name “wool” or “hair”	hair of the following animals: alpaca, llama, camel, cashmere goat, angora goat, angora rabbit, vicuna, yak, guanaco, cashgora goat (a cross between the kashmir goat and the angora goat), beaver, otter
3	Animal or horse hair, with or without an indication of the kind of animal (e.g. cattle hair, common goat hair, horsehair)	hair of the various animals not mentioned under 1 or 2
4	Silk	fibre obtained exclusively from silk-secreting insects
5	Cotton	fibre obtained from the bolls of the cotton plant (<i>Gossypium</i>)
6	Kapok	fibre obtained from the inside of the kapok fruit (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>)
7	Flax or linen	fibre obtained from the bast of the flax plant (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)
8	Hemp	fibre obtained from the bast of hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)
9	Jute	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> , <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> , <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> , <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> , <i>Abutilon avicennae</i> , <i>Urena lobata</i> , <i>Urena sinuata</i>
10	Abaca	fibre obtained from the sheathing leaf of <i>Musa textiles</i>
11	Alfa	fibre obtained from the leaves of <i>Stipa tenacissima</i>
12	Coir	fibre contained from the fruit of <i>Cocos nucifera</i>

Status: Point in time view as at 06/01/2007.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

13	Broom	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> and/or <i>Spartium Junceum</i>
14	Ramie	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> and <i>Boehmeria tenacissima</i>
15	Sisal	fibre obtained from the leaves of <i>agave sisalana</i>
16	Sunn	fibre from the bast of <i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
17	Henequen	fibre from the bast of <i>Agave Fourcroydes</i>
18	Maguey	fibre from the bast of <i>Agave Cantala</i>
19	Acetate	cellulose acetate fibre wherein less than 92% but at least 74% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
20	Alginate	fibre obtained from metallic salts of alginic acid
21	Cupro	regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by the cuprammonium process
22	Modal	a regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by a modified viscose process having a high breaking force and high wet modulus. The breaking force (B_c) in the conditioned state and the forced (B_m) required to produce an elongation of 5% in the wet state are: $B_c \text{ (CN)} \geq 1.3T \sqrt{T} + 2 T$ $B_m \text{ (CN)} \geq 0.5 \sqrt{T}$ Where T is the mean linear density in decitex
23	Protein	fibre obtained from natural protein substances regenerated and stabilised through the action of chemical agents
24	Triacetate	cellulose acetate fibre wherein at least 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
25	Viscose	regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by the viscose process for filament and discontinuous fibre
26	Acrylic	fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85% (by mass) in the chain of the acrylonitrilic pattern
27	Chlorofibre	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in their chain more than 50% (by mass) of chlorinated vinyl or chlorinated vinylidene monomeric units
28	Fluorofibre	fibre formed of linear macromolecules made from fluorocarbon aliphatic monomers
29	Modacrylic	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50% and

		less than 85% (by mass) of the acrylonitrilic pattern
30	Polyamide or nylon	fibre formed from synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring amide linkages of which at least 85% are joined to aliphatic or cycloaliphatic units
31	Aramid	fibre formed from synthetic linear macromolecules made up of aromatic groups joined by amide or imide linkages, of which at least 85% are joined directly to two aromatic rings and with the number of imide linkages, if the latter are present, not exceeding the number of amide linkages
32	Polyimide	fibre formed from synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring imide units
33	Lyocell	a regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by dissolution, and an organic solvent spinning process, without formation of derivatives. For this purpose organic solvent means essentially a mixture of organic chemicals and water
33a	Poly lactide	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% (by mass) of lactic acid ester units derived from naturally occurring sugars, and which has a melting temperature of at least 135 °C
34	Polyester	fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85% (by mass) in the chain of an ester of a diol and terephthalic acid
35	Polyethylene	fibre formed of un-substituted aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon linear macromolecules
36	Polypropylene	fibre formed of an aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon linear macromolecule where one carbon atom in two carries a methyl side chain in an isotactic disposition and without further substitution
37	Polycarbamide	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain the recurring ureylene (NH-CO-NH) functional group
38	Polyurethane	fibre formed of linear macromolecules composed of chains with the recurring urethane functional group

Status: Point in time view as at 06/01/2007.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the *The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 (revoked)*. (See end of Document for details)

39	Vinylal	fibre formed of linear macromolecules whose chain is constituted by polyvinyl alcohol with differing levels of acetalisation
40	Trivinyll	fibre formed of acrylonitrile terpolymer, a chlorinated vinyl monomer and a third vinyl monomer, none of which represents as much as 50% of the total mass
41	Elastodiene	elastofibre composed of natural or synthetic polyisoprene, or composed of one or more dienes polymerised with or without one or more vinyl monomers, and which, when stretched to three times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
42	Elastane	elastofibre composed of at least 85% (by mass) of a segmented polyurethane, and which, when stretched to three times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
43	Glass fibre	fibre made of glass
44	Name corresponding to the material of which the fibres are composed, e.g. metal (metallic, metallised), asbestos, paper, followed or not by the word "yarn" or "fibre"	fibres obtained from miscellaneous or new materials not listed above
45	Elastomultiester	fibre formed by interaction of two or more chemically distinct linear macro-molecules in two or more distinct phases (of which none exceeds 85% by mass) which contains ester groups as dominant functional unit (at least 85%) and which, after suitable treatment when stretched to one and half times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length

PART II U.K.

A name in column 1 of item 2 of Part I shall not be used in relation to a mixture of the fibre of sheep's and lambs' fleeces and the hair of any of the animals specified in column 2 of that item unless the indication of fibre content of the mixture complies with paragraph 5 of Schedule 1."

SCHEDULE 2 **U.K.**

Regulation 2(4)

U.K.

The following Schedule 3 is inserted into the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 in substitution for the existing Schedule 3.

“SCHEDULE 3 **U.K.**

AGREED ALLOWANCES TO BE APPLIED IN DETERMINING
THE FIBRE PERCENTAGES OF A TEXTILE PRODUCT

<i>Fibre No. in Schedule 2</i>	<i>Fibres</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
1 and 2	Wool and animal hair:	
	combed fibres	18.25
	carded fibres	17.00 (the agreed allowances of 17.00% shall also be applied where it is impossible to ascertain whether the textile product containing wool and/or animal hair is combed or carded)
3	Animal hair:	
	combed fibres	18.25
	carded fibres	17.00 (the agreed allowances of 17.00% shall also be applied where it is impossible to ascertain whether the textile product containing wool and/or animal hair is combed or carded)
	horsehair:	
	combed fibres	16.00
	carded fibres	15.00
4	Silk	11.00
5	Cotton:	
	normal fibres	8.50
	mercerised fibres	10.50
6	Kapok	10.90
7	Flax or linen	12.00
8	Hemp	12.00
9	Jute	17.00
10	Abaca	14.00
11	Alfa	14.00
12	Coir	13.00

Status: Point in time view as at 06/01/2007.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 (revoked). (See end of Document for details)

13	Broom	14.00
14	Ramie (bleached fibre)	8.50
15	Sisal	14.00
16	Sunn	12.00
17	Henequen	14.00
18	Maguey	14.00
19	Acetate	9.00
20	Alginate	20.00
21	Cupro	13.00
22	Modal	13.00
23	Protein	17.00
24	Triacetate	7.00
25	Viscose	13.00
26	Acrylic	2.00
27	Chlorofibre	2.00
28	Fluorofibre	0.00
29	Modacrylic	2.00
30	Polyamide or nylon:	
	discontinuous fibre	6.25
	Filament	5.75
31	Aramid	8.00
32	Polyimide	3.50
33	Lyocell	13.00
33a	Poly lactide	1.50
34	Polyester:	
	discontinuous fibre	1.50
	Filament	1.50
35	Polyethylene	1.50
36	Polypropylene	2.00
37	Polycarbamide	2.00
38	Polyurethane:	
	discontinuous fibre	3.50
	Filament	3.00
39	Vinylal	5.00
40	Trivinyal	3.00

Status: Point in time view as at 06/01/2007.**Changes to legislation:** There are currently no known outstanding effects for the *The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 (revoked)*. (See end of Document for details)

41	Elastodiene	1.00
42	Elastane	1.50
43	Glass fibre:	
	with an average diameter of over 5 microns	2.00
	with an average diameter of 5 microns or less	3.00
44	Metal fibre	2.00
	metallised fibre	2.00
	Asbestos	2.00
	paper yarn	13.75
45	Elastomultiester	1.50”

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Regulations)

These Regulations set out a list of names to be used for different types of textile fibres and fibre descriptions. They also set out the percentage allowances to apply to the anhydrous mass of each fibre when determining composition of mixtures by weight.

These Regulations amend the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 (“the principal Regulations”). They consolidate Schedules 2 and 3 to the principal Regulations and incorporate amendments made previously in the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment) Regulations 1988, the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment) Regulations 1998 and the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment) Regulations 2005. They also add a new entry (elastomultiester) to the list in Schedule 2 to the principal Regulations, and amend Schedule 3 by adding the agreed tolerance for elastomultiester. The numbering of textiles in Schedules 2 and 3 of the principal Regulations has been changed to reflect the numbering of Directive [96/74/EC](#), as amended. Minor corrections have also been made to correct typographical errors.

These Regulations implement Commission Directive [2006/3/EC](#) amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annexes I and II to Directive [96/74/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on textile names (O.J. No. L5, 10.1.2006, p.14). The principal Regulations implement Council Directive [96/74/EC](#).

A regulatory impact assessment of the effect that these Regulations will have on the costs to business (together with a transposition note) is available from the Consumer and Competition Policy Directorate, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. It is also annexed to the Explanatory Memorandum which is available alongside the instrument on the OPSI website. Copies of the regulatory impact assessment and the transposition note have also been placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament.

Status:

Point in time view as at 06/01/2007.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) (Amendment and Consolidation of Schedules of Textile Names and Allowances) Regulations 2006 (revoked).