

KATE SPADE & COMPANY
LABELING MANUAL

Lab Test Report Requirements

Lab Test Report Requirements

The accuracy and integrity of the information provided on lab test results are critical for several reasons.

In terms of classification, lab test results will directly influence correct HTS number, duty and quota category (if applicable). It forms part of the entire basis by which we as the importer exercise our due diligence obligation.

In addition, US Customs requires that the importer maintain adequate documentation or information to support the process by which classification was determined. This documentation must comply with U.S. Customs compliance standards, and be maintained for a minimum of 5 years.

For the purposes of accurate classification, and to support our obligation under Customs Informed Compliance standards, the following information **MUST** appear on each lab test report:

- Sample Description
- Style Number(s)
- Design Number(s)
- Group Name
- Season
- Buyer/Division
- Manufacturer/Vendor
- Sample Received Date
- Test Date
- Test Results.

Restraint Levels

The first restraint that your garment meets will determine the quota category that should be secured for that style. If none of the restraints above apply, quota category 846, 847, etc. applies.

No.	Requirements
1.	<p>SUBJECT TO COTTON RESTRAINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The cotton component equals or exceeds 50% by weight of all the component fibers thereof; or 2. The cotton and any wool, fine animal hair or man-made fibers in the aggregate equals or exceeds 50% by weight of all component fibers thereof “AND” the cotton component equals or exceeds the weight of each of the wool (including fine animal hair) and man-made fiber components. <p>Example: 38% Silk,34% Cotton,28% Nylon In this example, the Cotton and Nylon combined exceed the 50% by weight of all components, therefore, subject to Cotton Restraints.</p> <p>SUBJECT TO WOOL RESTRAINTS:</p> <p>The wool (including fine animal hair) component exceeds 17% by weight of all the component fibers thereof.</p> <p>SUBJECT TO MAN-MADE FIBERS RESTRAINTS:</p> <p>The man-made fiber component, OR the man-made fibers AND any cotton, wool, or fine animal hair in the aggregate, equals or exceeds 50% by weight of all the component fibers thereof.</p> <p>Example: 38% Linen, 34% Rayon, 28% Cotton In this example, the Rayon and Cotton combined exceed the 50% by weight of all components, therefore, subject to Man-Made Fiber Restraints.</p>

****SPECIAL NOTE** - If the “**KNIT**” garment is *chief weight man-made fiber* & contains 23% or more by weight of wool, wool quota applies.

For “**WOVENS**”, if the garment is *chief weight man-made fiber*, the rule is: if the garment contains 36% or more by weight of wool, then wool quota applies.

Please do not hesitate to contact any member of the Classification Area if you have any further questions or problems.

Brand RN/CA #'s

Requirements The following RN and CA numbers must appear on the divisional care/content labels:

Division	Tape Colors	RN #	CA #
Kate Spade	Cream/Yellow	102760	57710
Jack Spade	White/Black	102760	57710

Please reference “Canada Health Care Labels” document in the Supplier Manual for additional information

Also reference “stuffing label guidelines for all destinations

Fur (Real Fur)

What determines if the article contains fur?

If the hair is attached to the hide, and it is something that a person would wear, the hair and hide is legally “fur,” and is therefore subject to the Fur Products Labeling Act. The rules and regulations set forth by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Fur Rules apply. Kate Spade has made a commitment to the People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) to being “fur free”. For Kate Spade’s purposes we accept Calf Hair (to be labeled as “Calf Fur”) and Lamb Shearling.

If the product is imported:

If the product is imported, there are two country-of-origin statements that are required:

- You must disclose the Fur origin
- You must disclose the origin of the finished product as required by Customs. These could be two different countries, such as below example:

Fur Origin: India

Made in China

Non-required information:

- Note that non-required information should not appear on the same side of the label as the fur information.
- Do not use the word Hair in reference to fur. The word Hair is non-required information.

Foreign origin disclosure:

- The foreign origin disclosure required by Customs should not appear on the same side of the label as the information required by the FTC Fur Rules.

Summary of Label information - Fur Rules Labeling Guide

Fur products must have a label disclosing:

- **The animal name**, according to a name guide contained in the rules.
- If the animal came from a particular country, the adjective form of the country name may precede the animal name (for example, “Russian Mink”), but isn’t required to.
- **The name or RN of the manufacturer, importer or other seller, marketer, or distributor.**
- In general, the [requirements for a company name](#), RN, and label substitution are the same as those for textile and wool products.
- **The country of origin for imported fur**, including country of origin for fur in imported fur products and furs made into fur products in the U.S. For example: “fur origin: Canada.”
- Domestic fur products may be labeled to show origin. They also may be labeled to show the state or part of the country they came from. A name that connotes a false geographic origin can’t be used, and domestic furs can’t be labeled or advertised in a way that implies they are imported.
- **If the fur is pointed, dyed, bleached or artificially colored.**
- If none of these treatments applies, the fur should be labeled “natural.”
- **if the fur product is composed in whole or substantial part** (more than 10% of surface area) of pieces, like paws, tails, bellies, gills, ears, throats, heads, scraps or waste fur.
- **If the fur is used or damaged.**
- **The textile or wool content of any part of the product.** For example: On a wool coat with fur trim, the label must disclose the wool content as required by the Wool Act and Rules. The content of a fur coat lining must be disclosed if the lining provides added warmth or if the marketer makes a claim about its fiber content.

Note: The Dog and Cat Protection Act of 2000⁵² prohibits importing, exporting, manufacturing, selling, trading, advertising, transporting or distributing any products made with dog or cat fur.

Faux Fur Labeling

Several states including New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Delaware, and New Jersey have regulations that state imitation fur products should contain a label that clearly states “faux fur” and provide the actual material content. NY State has signed into law an amendment to the General Business Law (399-aaa). The amendment requires that apparel sold in the state of New York which contains natural or imitation fur, must be labeled with the terms “Real Fur” or “Faux Fur.” This applies to garments of all values that contain any quantity of real or imitation fur.

Handbags, Slgs, and Tech items are not covered under the NY State Faux Fur Labeling requirement. However, with regard to the FTC textile act, it is our obligation to advise our consumers that they are purchasing a product that contains “faux fur”.

Definitions

“Faux Fur” means artificially manufactured fur which is made to resemble real fur but which is not derived from animals.

“Real Fur” means an animal skin or part thereof with hair, fleece, or fur fibers attached thereto, either in its raw or processed state.

How to Label

The law requires that “Faux Fur” or “Real Fur” be added to one of the following:

- 1) Permanent Label which is attached to the garment.
- 2) Temporary Tag used by the merchant to identify the merchandise, which must stay affixed to the merchandise until it reaches the ultimate consumer.
- 3) Sticker affixed in a conspicuous place, which must remain on the merchandise until it reaches ultimate consumer.

Below is an example of a properly labeled faux fur article:



General Labeling Requirements

Primary Requirements for Marking The Customs laws and regulations require that every article be marked with the country of origin, RN number, fiber content and care instructions. The primary rules of marking are as follows:

No.	Requirement
1	Permanence: The marking must be indelible and difficult to remove so that it cannot be separated from the article until it reaches the ultimate purchaser in the U.S.
2	Legibility: The lettering must be of a size and color in order to be readily seen at normal eye distance.
3	Conspicuousness: The label must be readily accessible to the purchaser. It cannot be hidden in any folds, sleeves, or elsewhere.
No.	Location in the Garment
1	All textile articles with a neck must have the country of origin label affixed to the inside center of the neck, midway between the shoulder seams.
2	Articles worn on the lower part of the body normally must be labeled on the waistband.
3	All other textile products must have the label affixed to a conspicuous spot on the inner side of the product or in a conspicuous place on the outside of the product.

Specific Garment Label Requirements

Labeling Products of Bamboo

In order for the garment to be labeled as a product of Bamboo it must have been manufactured with actual bamboo fibers. Lab tests reports must be supplied in support of your claim. If the Bamboo is simply being used as a source material to create rayon/viscose then it's mechanically processed bamboo. Garments made from mechanically processed bamboo cannot be labeled as "Bamboo"; instead it should be labeled and advertised using the proper generic name for the fiber. For example, "Rayon made from Bamboo" or "Viscose made from Bamboo".

Blazer and Jacket Labeling Exceptions

Garments with full-front openings, such as blazers and jackets, it is acceptable to place the care label stating the fiber content, RN number and care instructions in the side seam providing that the country of origin label remains in the neck area.

Reversible Jacket Labeling Requirements

Reversible jackets, it is required by U.S. Customs and the Federal Trade Commission to place a permanent care label inside the pocket stating the country of origin, fiber content, RN number and care instructions.

In addition, there must be a second care label stating the same information in the nape of the neck.

Reversible Tank Top Labeling Requirements

Reversible tank tops can be marked with a hangtag attached to the neck area, which contains the country of origin, RN number, fiber content and care instructions.

Sample Labeling Requirements

The Customs laws and the Federal Trade Commission regulations also apply to the samples that are made in the U.S.A. to be shipped to our overseas offices and agents.

Comply with the following sample labeling requirements:

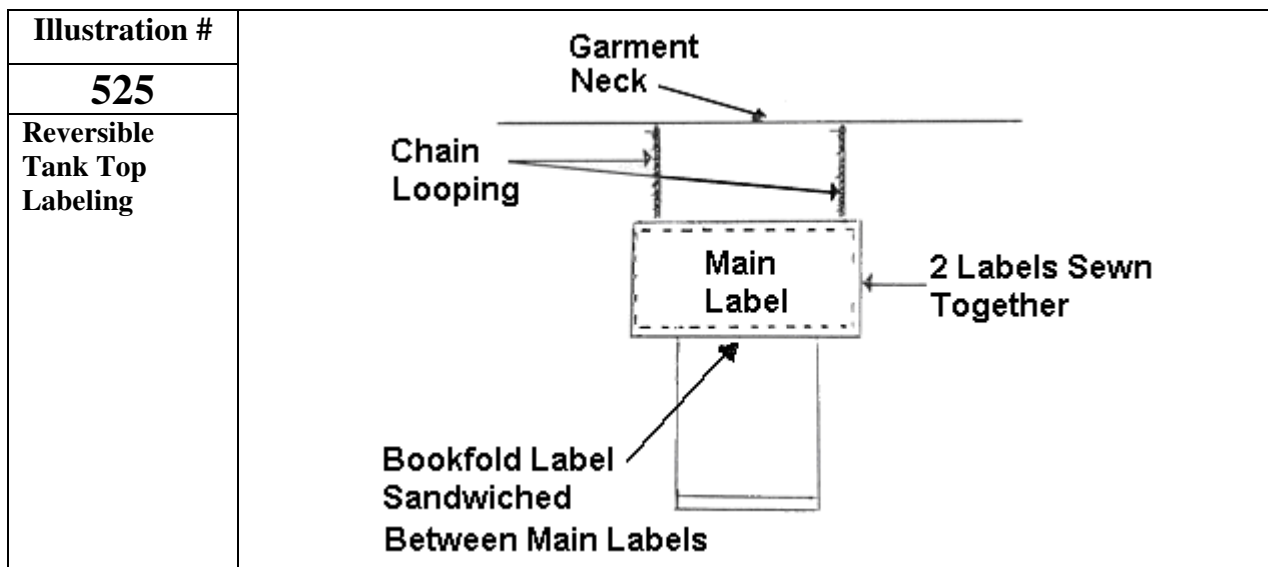
- All samples must be properly labeled in order to avoid any difficulties with Customs during transit.
- All samples that are made in the United States must be labeled "Made in U.S.A." and should state fiber content.
- Any sample that is manufactured overseas and shipped to the U.S.A. must also be labeled with the country of origin and fiber content.

Reversible Garment Labeling

Purpose Label attachment in reversible garments requires different procedures. The two most common types of reversible garments will be outlined in this section. If you have any other type of reversible garment, please confirm with the Kate Spade & Company Customs Department for all requirements, before starting production.

Reversible Jackets with Welt Type Pockets It is permissible to attach your main label and bookfold label inside the pocket opening. This should be inside the right pocket that is on the outside of the garment when hung for shipping. There should also be a disclaimer type hangtag, attached under the main hangtag, denoting that this is a reversible garment. In addition, there must be a hangtag attached at the center back neck containing the country of origin for custom's purposes.

Reversible Tank Top or Shell The requirements are to sew two main labels together, with the bookfold label set between the bottoms of these sandwiched labels. Two overlock chains (a.k.a. thread belt loop) should be hung from the top of the label. These chains should be set sandwiched between the two layers of fabric at the neckline. This will enable the label to be flipped to the inside of either fabric while wearing the garment.



Note: Custom's requires that Country of Origin be shown on a hangtag affixed to the main label at center back neck.

Convertible Garment Labeling

Requirements Comply with the following Convertible Garment labeling requirements:

No.	Requirements
1	Convertible Garments are those that can be worn front to back.
2	They require special labeling.
3	Please contact Kate Spade & Company Customs Department for details. •

Poncho Labeling

Poncho Labeling Requirements Comply with the following poncho labeling requirements for US, Canada, Mexico, and EUROPE:

No.	Requirements
1	Labeling on ponchos will be different from most other apparel products because there are no side seams.
2	A bookfold label should be attached to the right of the main label in the neck area.
3	Hangtags should be attached through the main label.
4	Poncho sizing is either: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One Size• One Size Fits Most.

Scarf Labeling

Requirements Comply with the following scarf labeling requirements:

No.	Requirement
1	<p>Labeling on scarves will be different from most other apparel products. You may either use one bookfold label with all required information such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Division• Country of origin• Contents• Care requirements• Symbols• RN #• CA #• Style #• Vendor code.
2	If you would prefer, you may use a separate main division label.
3	In either case, both of these labels should be set separately from the rolled hem or finished edge of the scarf. These labels must be permanently affixed until after the consumer purchases it. Scarf labels should be set with a large loose stitch. It should not be set any small than 6 stitches per inch. The consumer can easily remove this after purchase.
4	These labels should be set near the right corner of the scarf. Any hangtag that is to be attached should have the SWIFT TACH BARB attached through this bookfold label. This will eliminate any damage to these delicate fabrics.

Composite Good vs. Retail Set vs. Separates

U.S. CUSTOMS TERMINOLOGY & DEFINITIONS COMPOSITE GOODS /RETAIL SETS/SEPARATES SHIPPING TOGETHER

COMPOSITE GOODS:

Goods which must:

- 1) Consist of different components, that are attached to each other to form a practically inseparable whole ; or
- 2) Goods with separable components, provided they are adaptable one to the other, are mutually complementary & together form a whole, which would be difficult to sell separately.

***U.S. CUSTOMS APPLICATION:** Classification is based on the component that gives the goods its “essential character,” and all components are treated as one for duty rate purposes (that of the “essential character” component. Quota determinations (if any) are made based on the “Essential Character” component.

RETAIL SET:

Goods which must:

- 1) Consist of at least two different articles classifiable in two different headings/subheadings; and
- 2) Consist of articles put together to meet a particular need or activity; and
- 3) Be packaged together in a manner suitable for retail sale without re-packaging.

***U.S. CUSTOMS APPLICATION:** Classification is based on the component that gives the “retail set” its essential character. Only one duty rate applies, that of the essential character component. Quota determinations (if any) are made separately for each item in the set.

SEPARATES SHIPPING TOGETHER:

While items may be packaged, merchandised & sold at retail level as a “set”, if those do not qualify as a composite good or retail set as defined by U.S. Customs, all items are considered separately for duty rate purposes, and if applicable, Quota.

COMPOSITE GOODS vs. RETAIL SET vs. SEPARATES

ACCESSORY + ACCESSORY

(e.g. handbag + cell phone case)

	<u>COMPOSITE GOODS</u>	<u>RETAIL SET</u>	<u>ACCESSORIES IMPORTED SEPARATELY</u>
DEFINITION	Please refer to the "US Customs Terminology & Definitions" for an accurate description.		
<u>FIBER CONTENT LABELING REQUIREMENTS</u>	Each accessory item must be considered on a case-by-case basis. Textile scarves, handkerchiefs & certain other accessories must be labeled with fiber content. Textile handbags, luggage and many other accessories do not require a fiber content label, but please note it is Fifth & Pacific's policy to label all handbags & small leather goods with content. Articles of wool must be labeled with fiber content. Non-leather items made of a material that appears to be leather must be labeled with the actual content. Articles of one type leather (Ex. cowhide) simulated to appear as another type of leather (Ex. croco) must be so labeled (Ex. 100% embossed cowhide leather). If an exempted article is being labeled with fiber content, the label must be accurate.		
<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS</u>	If items are detachable, we recommend that each item be separately marked with country of origin.		Subject to individual country of origin marking requirements.
<u>SUBJECT TO DUTY?</u>	If multiple items qualify as a composite good (which is normally the case with two accessories), then the composite item will be subject to the duty rate of the essential character component.	An accessory plus accessory combination qualifying as a retail set is subject to the duty rate of the essential character component.	Subject to individual duty treatment.
<u>SHIPPING DOCUMENTS</u>	Each accessory must be identified separately on commercial invoice.	Each accessory must be separately identified on the commercial invoice.	
<u>CUSTOMS LINE REVIEW/CCS UNITED STATES</u>	Comments in line review/CCS must state, "Shipped w/.....(description & content of component here), classified as a composite good.	Comments to be entered as separate components in CCS. Component #1 Component #2.	Comments in line review/ to be entered as separate components in CCS. Component #1 Component #2
<u>CANADA & GREAT BRITAIN</u>	**Canada & GB do not require that "Composite Goods" or "Retail Set" be indicated in CCS.		

GARMENT + GARMENT COMBINATIONS
(e.g. Blouses shipping with Camisoles)

	<u>PERMANENTLY ATTACHED</u>	<u>NOT PERMANENTLY ATTACHED</u>
<u>DEFINITION</u>	Undergarment cannot be easily removed from the main garment with out damage (Typically requiring that the two components be sewn together along the same seams), & will be considered "lining".	Separates shipping together as a single unit. Consumer can easily separate the two components. Even if tacked/lightly sewn together.
<u>FIBER CONTENT LABELING REQUIREMENTS</u>	Company policy is to the Fiber Content of the main component & lining identified separately on the label.	All garments require fiber content to be stated on the label, for each component.
<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS</u>	Main component requires country of origin to be stated on the label.	All garments require country of origin to be stated on the label, for each component.
<u>SUBJECT TO DUTY?</u>	For US/CA/GB – The main garment is subject to duty only. The duty rate of the main component is applied to the entire garment.	For US/CA/GB – Each garment is subject to separate duty rate.
<u>SHIPPING DOCUMENTS</u>	For US/CA/GB – Only the fiber content of the main garment should be stated.	For US/CA/GB – Each garment must be broken out separately on the shipping documents.
<u>CUSTOMS LINE REVIEW/CCS FOR US/CA/GB</u>	Indicate the fiber content of the main component & "lining" component.	For US/CA/GB – To be entered in CCS as Component #1 Component #2

EXAMPLE A -

BLOUSE SHIPPING WITH CAMISOLE

If the camisole is permanently attached (sewn together within the shoulder seam) and cannot be removed without destroying the garment, this is considered a lining."

If the camisole is not attached at all or if it is only attached (sewn together within the shoulder seam) by lingerie loops or tacking that can be removed without destroying the garment (as in the case of a "two-for"), each component is treated as a separate garment and classified as "separates shipping together". Each garment is subject to separate duty rates.

EXAMPLE B -

DRESS SHIPPING WITH A SLIP

If the slip is permanently attached (sewn together within the shoulder seam) and Can not be removed without destroying the garment, this is considered a "lining".

If the slip is not attached at all or if it is only attached by lingerie loops or tacking that can be removed without destroying the garment, the dress and the slip are treated as separate garments & classified as "separates shipping together". Each garment is subject to separate duty rates.

****NOTE:**

For two layers garments qualifying for a single classification, the inner layer will be considered a lining. However, in exceptional circumstances, the inner layer may drive the classification and other related determinations.

COMPOSITE GOOD vs. RETAIL SET vs. SEPARATES

(GARMENT + BELT COMBINATIONS)

	COMPOSITE GOOD	RETAIL SET
<u>DEFINITION</u>	Textile garments shipped and sold with textile belts are normally considered "Composite Goods".	If the belt is a non-textile (leather, PVC) and is shipping with a textile garment, they are normally considered a "Retail Set".
<u>FIBER CONTENT LABELING REQUIREMENTS</u>	Textile belts sold with garments are generally exempted from fiber content labeling (providing that no affirmative statement is made with respect to their content). However, if any wool is present in the belt, the fiber content must be indicated.	Non-textile belts sold with garments are generally exempted from content labeling (providing no affirmative statement is made with respect to their content). However, if any wool is present in the belt, the fiber content must be labeled. Non-leather belts simulating a leather appearance must be labeled with actual content. Belts of one type of genuine leather that simulate a different type of leather (ex. embossed cowhide appearing to be croco) must be so labeled.
<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR US/CA/GB</u>	By definition, textile composite goods have only a single country of origin. Only the country of origin of the garment has to be identified on the garment label.	The belt requires a country of origin label. This is usually printed on the belt itself. In a case where printing on the belt is not possible, a secure label or hangtag is acceptable, providing they will remain intact until purchased by the consumer.
<u>SUBJECT TO DUTY?</u>	The garment and belt combination is subject to duty rate applicable to the garment only.	For US, CA, & GB – The garment and belt combination is subject to the duty rate applicable to the garment only.
<u>SHIPPING DOCUMENTS</u>	The garment and belt must be broken out separately on the shipping documents. Identified separately on commercial invoice.	The garment and belt must be broken out separately on the shipping documents. Identified separately on commercial invoice.
<u>CUSTOMS LINE REVIEW/CCS FOR UNITED STATES, CANADA & GREAT BRITAIN</u>	Comments in the line review/CCS must state "Shipped w/..... (description & content of component here), classified as a composite good.	Comments to be entered as separate components in CCS. Component #1 Component #2
	**Canada & GB do not require that "Composite Goods" or "Retail Set" be indicated in CCS.	
<u>QUOTA</u>	Textile garment w/textile belt combination is subject to the Quota category (if any) of the garment.	Garment and non-textile belt combinations qualifying as retail sets are each considered separately for quota (if any) purpose.

**COMPOSITE GOOD vs. RETAIL SET vs. SEPARATES
(GARMENT + ACCESSORIES OTHER THAN BELTS)**

	<u>COMPOSITE GOODS</u>	<u>RETAIL SET</u>	<u>SEPERATES IMPORTED TOGETHER</u>
<u>DEFINITION</u>	To be considered a "Composite Good", as a rule of thumb the garment + accessory combination must share a common fabric. Garment + accessory must also form a single concept.	To be considered a "Retail Set" articles must be put up together to serve a single purpose (e.g. raincoat and hat or jacket & mittens).	Note: Combination articles not qualifying as either "Composite Goods or "Retail Sets" will be treated separately for all purposes.
<u>FIBER CONTENT LABELING REQUIREMENTS</u>	Textile scarves, handkerchiefs & many other accessories must be labeled with fiber content. Non-leather items made of a material that appears to be leather must be labeled with the actual content or a statement indicating that it is not genuine leather. *Flower pins of fabric are exempt from labeling requirements.		
<u>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING REQUIREMENTS</u>	By definition, "Composite Goods" have only a single country of origin. Only the country of origin of the garment has to be identified on the garment label.	The garment & accessory must each be labeled with their own individual country of origin.	Subject to individual country of origin labeling requirements.
<u>SUBJECT TO DUTY?</u>	A garment & accessory combination qualifying as a "Composite Good" is subject to the duty rate of the garment only.	A garment & accessory combination qualifying as a "retail set" are subject to the duty rate of garment only.	Garment + accessory (for example: sweater with/imitation jewelry pin of base metal/glass/plastic) treated as Separates, are subject to individual duty rates.
<u>SHIPPING DOCUMENTS</u>	The garment + accessory must be identified separately on the commercial invoice.	The garment + accessory must be identified separately on the commercial invoice.	The garment + accessory must be identified separately on the commercial invoice. (# of units, unit price and total value for each
<u>CUSTOMS LINE REVIEW/CCS FOR UNITED STATES,CANADA & GREAT BRITAIN</u>	Comments in line review/CCS must state, "Shipped w/.....(description & content of component here), classified as a composite good.		Comments to be entered in CCS as Component #1 Component #2
	**Canada & GB do not require that "Composite Goods" or "Retails Set" be indicated on CCS.		
<u>QUOTA</u>	Multi – component composite goods are subject to the Quota requirements (if any) applicable to the essential character component.	The Quota status (if any) of each item is determined separately.	The Quota status (if any) of each item is determined separately.

Fiber Content and Country of Origin Labeling: Handbags & Slg's

	C.O.O.	RN #	FIBER CONTENT	LINING
US	✓	✓		
CANADA	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROPE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓
ASIA	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>
JAPAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEXICO	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓

NOTES:

✓	= REQUIREMENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	
USA	RN # is REQUIRED. FIBER CONTENT REQUIRED IF CONTAINING WOOL.
<input type="checkbox"/>	
EUROPE	FIBER CONTENT LABELING REQUIRED FOR 80% TEXTILE. ANIMAL ORIGIN IS REQUIRED FOR LEATHER. LINING REQUIRED FOR TEXTILE PRODUCT CONTAINING 2 OR MORE TEXTILES. LINING NOT REQUIRED WHEN MAINING LININGS REPRESENT LESS THAN 30% OF THE TEXTILE.
ASIA	FIBER CONTENT LABELING REQUIRED FOR 20% TEXTILE & OVER, LEATHER OVER 90%. LEATHERS CONTAINING COATINGS & SPLIT LEATHER MUST BE LABELED AS "WITH COATINGS". IF LEATHER IS UNDER 60% THICKNESS, "LEATHER" CANNOT BE USED. LINING NOT REQUIRED ON THE LABEL, REQUIRED ON THE HANGTAG
JAPAN	KJP PREFERENCE: THE COO, FACTORY #, MANUFACTURING MONTH, YEAR & STYLE # IN THE INNER TAG. COMPANY NAME & ADDRESS NEEDS TO BE ON THE HANGTAG (OUTER/PRICE TAG).

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SEE PAGE 20

Fiber Content and Country of Origin Labeling: Handbags & Slg's						
	US	CANADA	EUROPE	ASIA (CHINA)	JAPAN	MEXICO
Country of Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be marked in a permanent manner; by means of a sewn-in fabric label or ink stamping in a contrasting color Label may be sewn into the lining in a conspicuous location where it can be easily seen when the bag is opened Inside seam may be a sufficiently conspicuous place to attach the label Handbag marking rules apply for luggage items, and flat goods such as wallets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be marked with country of origin. Wallets do not require country of origin marking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country of origin label is not required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country of origin label is a requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No regulations for having country of origin reflected on the "inner tags". KJP preference to have the COO, Factory #, manufacturing month, year and style # in the inner tag (as they are currently receiving it). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must reflect "made in" or "elaborated in" using the Spanish version of the name of the country of origin
RN #	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products must be labeled to show the name or identifying number of a business responsible for marketing the products in the United States or the Manufacturer Company business name on the label can be used instead of an RN # 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CA numbers are not required on carrying items, such as Handbags, Slgs, or Tech items Leather products are exempt from CA numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A registered # is not a requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A registered # is not a requirement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A registered # is not a requirement. The company name and address needs to be on the hangtag (outer/price tag). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A registered # is not a requirement
Fiber Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content labeling rules do not apply to Handbags & Slg's If you do label, it must not be false, deceptive or misleading Handbags/Slgs are subject to the Wool Act Articles containing wool must be labeled to disclose the wool content Articles containing Faux Fur must be labeled, advising the content does not consist of actual "fur" Articles containing real Fur must comply with Fur Labeling guidelines (located within the supplier manual under "Fur Guidelines") Articles containing Embossed or processed leather, the kind and type of leather from which an industry product is made should be disclosed when all or part of the product has been embossed, dyed, or otherwise processed so as to simulate the appearance of a different kind or type of leather Lining content not required Stuffing labels required for stuffed articles in certain states (i.e. changing pads) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handbags & Slgs are exempt from labeling. (whether consisting of textile, non-textile etc.) If you do label a Handbag or Slg item, the label must not be false, deceptive or misleading. Exception would be if the product is packaged (in a box), then it is subject to Consumer Packaging Labeling Lining content not required Stuffing labels required for stuffed articles (i.e. changing pads, neoprene articles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All textile products containing at least 80% weight of textile fibers must be labeled or marked Any textile product containing 2 or more textile components that have different textile fiber contents shall be labeled or marked stating the textile fiber content of each component Separate labeling for components is not required when those components are not main linings and those components represent less than 30% of the total weight of the textile product Presence of non-textile parts of animal origin, the non-textile parts of animal origin is to be clearly labeled. Labeling or marking stating "Contains non-textile parts of animal origin" has to be placed on the product Information that is indicated on a voluntary basis must not be misleading for the consumer Labeling and marking shall be durable, legible, visible, accessible, & securely attached Lining content required for textile/non-textile product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles containing wool must be labeled to disclose the wool content. For textile articles, if the textile area is more than 20% of the article, the textile content would have to be listed on the label Articles containing over 90% leather shell "first layer" (except coated leather) required to be reflected as "Real Leather" Any leather containing coatings must be disclosed. Split leather must be disclosed (it should follow simplified Chinese name i/o of English) If leather thickness is under 60% of the total thickness, the term "Leather" cannot be used Lining not required on label; required on hangtag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content information is not required to be on any of the tags JP currently receive goods with material information on the inner tag 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Content information is required (Exterior composition (main composition of the goods) Lining content is required Composition of the good less than 5% can be declared as "Other Materials". More than 5% to be declared on the label
Novelty Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified labeling format may be used provided article does not conflict with above guidelines. Primary Exterior: _____ (content) Balance: Other Materials 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified labeling is not approved; the above labeling guidelines apply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified labeling is not approved; the above labeling guidelines apply 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified labeling is not approved; the above labeling guidelines apply
*Simplified labeling has been approved for US destination only. This chart is a reference guideline and does not represent all scenarios. Any questions should be directed to the Corporate Compliance Department.						

Size Requirements for U.S.

Requirements The following are the size requirements for U.S.A., Canada, Mexico & HKB labels:

Size When the sizes of the garments are in numeric format i.e. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14w, 16w, 18w, etc. or 1X, 2X, 3X, etc, no translation/version is required.
 When the sizes of the garments are in alpha format i.e. “S, M, L, XL”, or “Small”, “Medium”, “Large”, “Extra Large”, or any other alpha format, the alpha size scale must be translated into Spanish and French for MEXICO and CANADA
 The charts below will show the size translations for the above requirements.

English/French/Spanish Size Grid

English Size	English Size Code	French Size	French Size Code	Spanish Size	Spanish Size Code
Extra Small	XS	Très petit	TP	Extra Chico	ECH
Small	S	Petit	P	Chico	CH
Medium	M	Moyen	M	Mediano	M
Large	L	Grand	G	Grande	G
Extra Large	XL	Très Grand	TG	Extra Grande	EG
Extra Extra Large	2XL	Très très Grand	TTG	Extra Extra Grande	EEG
Extra Extra Extra Large	3XL	Très très très Grand	3TG	Extra Extra Extra Grande	3EG

For translation Information go to :

www.katespadeconnect.com

❖ Enter your username and password to access

Country of Origin

Introduction This section describes the country of origin label content, label locations, and mail order advertising.

Country of Origin Overview

Textile and Wool Act Products covered by the Textile and Wool Act must be labeled to show the country of origin:

- Imported products must identify the country where they were processed or manufactured
- Products made entirely in the U.S. of materials also made in the U.S. must be labeled
- “Made in U.S.A.” or with an equivalent phrase
- Products made in the U.S. of imported materials must be labeled to show the processing
- or manufacturing that takes place in the U.S., as well as the imported component.

FTC Rules and Customs Regulations The U.S. Customs Service has country of origin labeling requirements separate from those under the Textile and Wool Acts and rules.

For example, FTC rules do not require labeling until a textile product is in its finished state for sale to the consumer.

However, Customs may require that an unfinished product be marked with the country of origin. We must comply with both FTC and Customs regulations.

Imported Products made Entirely Abroad A textile product made entirely abroad must be labeled with the name of the country where it was processed or manufactured. For example:

- Made in Taiwan
- Product of Hong Kong
- Manufactured in Korea.

U.S. Customs Sweater Regulations Reference is made to knit sweaters that have components knit in one country and assembled in another country. Customs has specifically ruled that the country of assembly of a sweater maybe referenced on an origin label provided that is preceded by the words “Made in”, “Product of” or words of similar meaning.

It is Kate Spade & Company’s procedure to state the following: “Knit in China, assembled in Hong Kong”.

Country of Origin Labels

Purpose A Federal Register Notice was issued on August 20, 1997, which revised the country of origin marking requirements when other geographic locations are used.

Customs Regulation Amendment The new rules amend section 134.46 of the Customs regulations to require special marking of articles when other than the geographic location, which is the country of origin, is used. In instances where the “other” geographic locations may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the merchandise, the importer must comply with section 134.46 of Customs regulation.

For example, if a T-shirt were legally marked with the country of origin “Made in China” and a logo on the face of the garment itself said “New Orleans Jazz Festival”, the addition of the New Orleans reference would not mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser of the T-shirt as to the country of origin. Therefore, the special marking requirement that the name of the country of origin be placed in close proximity to, and in a size which is at least as large as the name of the locally, would not be required.

This decision was pending for almost 2 years with the U.S. Customs Service and at long last was finalized and became effective on and after September 19, 1997.

Unqualified “Made in U.S.A.” labels A label may say “Made in the U.S.A.” only if the product is made completely in the U.S. of materials that were made in the U.S.

If U.S. manufacturer uses imported greige goods that are dyed, printed, and finished in the U.S., for example, they may not be labeled “Made in the U.S.A.” without qualification.

Note: The origin of parts of the product exempt from content disclosure (trim, zippers, buttons, etc.) does not have to be considered in determining the product’s country of origin.

Products Made in the U.S.A. with Imported Materials

The label must indicate that the product contains imported materials. The label may identify the country of origin of the imported materials, but it does not have to. It can say simply “Made in U.S.A. of imported fabric” or “Knitted in U.S.A. of imported yarn”.

Please be aware that products – including sheets, towels, comforters, handkerchiefs, scarves, napkins, and other “flat” goods – U.S. Customs requires identification of the country where the fabric was made. To comply with Customs and FTC requirements for this group of products, the label must identify both the U.S. and the country of import of the fabric.

For example: “Made in U.S.A. of fabric made in China”.

Identification of Processing or Manufacturing

If processing or manufacturing takes place in the U.S. and another country, the label must identify both aspects of production. For example:

Example	Identification
1	Made in Sri Lanka Finished in U.S.A.
2	Comforter filled, sewn, and Finished in U.S.A. with shell Made in Malaysia
3	Assembled in U.S.A. of imported components

Country of Origin Geographic Locations

**Location of
Country of
Origin
Disclosure**

There are special requirements for placement of the country of origin information.

For clothing that has a neck, the country of origin must always appear on the front of a label that is attached to the inside of the neck, midway between the shoulder seams or very close to that point. This requirement also applies to reversible garments.

For clothing without a neck, the country of origin should appear on the front of a label in another very conspicuous and readily accessible location. (See the [Placement of Labels](#) section.)

Country Names

The name of the country of origin must appear in English. Abbreviations (such as U.S.A. or Gt. Britain) and other spellings close to the English version (Italia for Italy, or Brasil for Brazil) can be used if they clearly and unmistakably identify the country. Adjective forms of country name should not be used deceptively to refer to a kind or type of product, for example “Spanish lace” when the lace is Spanish in style, but not made in Spain.

Country of Origin in Mail Order Advertising

Description Product descriptions in these ads must include a statement that the product was made in the U.S.A., imported, or both:

Requirements:

- “Made in U.S.A. and Imported” should be used to indicate manufactured in the U.S.
- from imported materials, or part processing in the U.S. and part in a foreign country
- “Made in U.S.A. or Imported” should be used to reflect that some units of an item originate from a domestic source and others from a foreign source
- “Made in U.S.A.” may be used only if all units were made completely in the U.S.
- of materials also made in the U.S.

Note: The description must be consistent with the origin labeling on the advertised product.

Country of Origin Affidavit for Hides / Skins (PETA Commitment)

Terms and
Conditions

In May 2000, Kate Spade & Company made a commitment to the People for Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) to ban sourcing of hides for leather and suede product from India and China. PETA provided information detailing the horrific conditions animals had to endure in these countries before they were slaughtered. This commitment will not expire until significant improvements are made in each country and we are notified by PETA of those changes.

Our banks have been advised that the following affidavit will be a required document for each shipment of leather and suede product.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AFFIDAVIT FOR HIDES/SKINS

SUPPLIER _____ QUALITY NUMBER/NAME _____

KATE SPADE & COMPANY PURCHASE ORDER NO. _____

COMMON/SCIENTIFIC NAME OF ANIMAL _____

THE HIDES DELIVERED AGAINST THIS PURCHASE ORDER ORIGINATED FROM THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:

BY SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT IT IS CONFIRMED THAT ALL OF THE ABOVE ORIGINS ARE CORRECT. IT IS ALSO CONFIRMED THAT AN AFFIDAVIT FROM YOUR SUPPLIERS FOR EACH HIDE HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY YOU, FROM THEM AND AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

COMPANY: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

ADDRESS: _____ TITLE: _____

****FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY***

BELOW ARE THE FINISHED GARMENT STYLE NUMBERS WHICH WILL BE UTILIZING THE ABOVE MENTIONED HIDES. *(TO BE COMPLETED BY THE PRODUCTION DIVISION)*

A Guide to U.S. Regulations, U.S. Customs, and the Federal Trade Commission

(4) Continuing guaranty filed with the FTC (Textile, Wool, and Fur products)

A [continuing guaranty filed with the FTC](#) is a certified statement that all the textile (or wool or fur) products manufactured or marketed by the guarantor are labeled in compliance with the law and will not be falsely or deceptively advertised or invoiced. A business that has filed a continuing guaranty with the FTC can give notice of that fact by stating on invoices or other papers covering the handling or distribution of guaranteed products:

Continuing guaranty under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act [or Wool Products Labeling Act or Fur Products Labeling Act] filed with the Federal Trade Commission.

Any person or company in the U.S. that manufactures or otherwise handles covered textile, wool or fur products may file a continuing guaranty with the Commission. The filing of a continuing guaranty is not required by law. However, some buyers may refuse to purchase textile, wool or fur products from a seller that has not filed a continuing guaranty with the FTC. If you file a continuing guaranty with the Commission, you don't need to provide a separate guaranty to each customer or with each shipment of goods.

Foreign companies cannot file a continuing guaranty with the FTC. In addition, a guaranty received by a domestic firm from a foreign company will not serve as a legal defense if the FTC charges the importer with mislabeling products. An importer is legally responsible for the proper labeling of imported textile, wool and fur products. Importers should periodically test the fiber or fur content of imported goods to verify label accuracy. Importers also should be aware that Customs may test products for fiber content and impound mislabeled shipments or obtain liquidated damages.

The Commission announced an [enforcement policy statement](#) explaining that it will not bring enforcement actions against retailers that:

1. cannot legally obtain a guaranty under the applicable Act;
2. do not embellish or misrepresent claims provided by the manufacturer related to the Act or Rules **and**
3. do not market the products as private label products, unless they knew or should have known that the marketing or sale of the products would violate the Act or Rules.

Continuing guaranties filed with the FTC are effective until revoked. Guarantors should report any change in address or business status promptly. Continuing guaranties filed with the FTC are public records.

The FTC revised the form for filing continuing guaranties. You don't need to refile continuing guaranties that were filed using the old form. If you need to update your contact or business status information, use [FTC Form 31-A](#).

RECORD KEEPING⁵⁰

Manufacturers of textile products must keep records showing the required label information (fiber content, manufacturer or dealer identity or RN, and country of origin) for all textile products they produce. The records must show that the requirements of the statute and rules were met and establish a traceable line from the raw materials to the finished product.

Any business that substitutes a label on a textile product must keep records showing the information on the label that was removed and the name of the party from whom the product was received. These records must be kept for three years.

The same record-keeping requirements apply to manufacturers of wool products, plus one: their records must show the percentage weight of any non-fibrous filling material.

SUMMARY OF FTC LABELING REQUIREMENTS⁵¹

Label information

Fur products must have a label disclosing:

- **the animal name**, according to a name guide contained in the rules.
- If the animal came from a particular country, the adjective form of the country name may precede the animal name (for example, “Russian Mink”), but isn’t required to.
- **the name or RN of the manufacturer, importer or other seller, marketer, or distributor.**
- In general, the [requirements for a company name](#), RN, and label substitution are the same as those for textile and wool products.
- **the country of origin for imported fur**, including country of origin for fur in imported fur products and furs made into fur products in the U.S. For example: “fur origin: Canada.”
- Domestic fur products may be labeled to show origin. They also may be labeled to show the state or part of the country they came from. A name that connotes a false geographic origin can’t be used, and domestic furs can’t be labeled or advertised in a way that implies they are imported.
- **if the fur is pointed, dyed, bleached or artificially colored.**
- If none of these treatments applies, the fur should be labeled “natural.”
- **if the fur product is composed in whole or substantial part** (more than 10% of surface area) of pieces, like paws, tails, bellies, gills, ears, throats, heads, scraps or waste fur.
- **if the fur is used or damaged.**
- **the textile or wool content of any part of the product.** For example: On a wool coat with fur trim, the label must disclose the wool content as required by the Wool Act and Rules. The content of a fur coat lining must be disclosed if the lining provides added warmth or if the marketer makes a claim about its fiber content.

Note: The Dog and Cat Protection Act of 2000⁵² prohibits importing, exporting, manufacturing, selling, trading, advertising, transporting or distributing any products made with dog or cat fur.

Mechanics of labeling

Durability

The label must be conspicuous and durable enough to remain on the fur until it is delivered to the consumer.

Lettering

All required information must be clearly legible, conspicuous, readily accessible to the prospective purchaser and in letters of equal size and conspicuousness. All of the required information must appear on one side of the label.

Invoices and advertising

- The required information must appear on invoices and in advertising for fur products.
- Ads for a group of furs with various countries of origin may use the following statement, instead of separately listing the countries: "Fur products labeled to show country of origin of imported furs." This doesn't apply to catalog or internet advertising where the customer won't have the chance to examine the product and its label before purchase.
- Advertising of a general or institutional nature that's not intended to promote the sale of any particular product(s) doesn't need to include the required information. But, if the ad makes any reference to a color, and the color is due to artificial coloring, that fact must be disclosed.

Exemption

Note: Congress passed the Truth in Fur Labeling Act in December 2010. The Commission's exemption to the Fur Products Labeling Act for fur products with a component value of \$150 has not been in effect since March 18, 2011.

The Truth in Fur Labeling Act also creates an exemption for furs sold by trappers and hunters in certain face-to-face transactions from home or at temporary locations like craft fairs, provided the sales are not the person's primary source of income. [Read the statute for specifics.](#)

The Commission's [amended Fur Rules](#) took effect November 19, 2014.

Record keeping: Continuing and separate guaranties

These provisions are basically the same as those for textile and wool products.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE TEXTILE, WOOL, AND FUR RULES

A violation of the Textile, Wool and Fur Acts, or the Commission's Rules under those Acts, is considered an unfair method of competition and an unfair and deceptive act or practice under the Federal Trade Commission Act.⁵³

The FTC Act provides various remedies for these violations, including issuing an administrative order prohibiting the act or practice that violates the FTC Act. Violators of an administrative order are subject to monetary civil penalties of up to \$16,000 per violation. Each instance of mislabeling under the Textile, Wool and Fur Acts is considered a separate violation.

Businesses not subject to a previous administrative order also can be subject to monetary civil penalties,⁵⁴ an injunction and other remedies, including consumer redress, in a federal district court action. The Commission can bring a civil penalty case against a company that knowingly engages in practices like mislabeling of textile products that the Commission has determined to be unfair or deceptive in prior cases. In this kind of case, "knowledge" refers to knowledge of the law. Because copies of the statutes, rules, and prior decisions in the textile, wool and fur areas have been distributed widely by the Commission, many manufacturers and sellers know the labeling requirements.

Improperly labeled imported items can be held up by Customs and possibly subject to liquidated damages.

Fiber Content Labeling

Labeling Requirements The Textile Fiber Products Identification Act requires that all textile fiber products be labeled with the following information:

No.	Requirement
1	The registration trademark or name of the importer, such as “ Liz Claiborne , Claiborne, etc.” and the identification number (RN number) issued and registered by the Federal Trade Commission.
2	The name of the country of origin where the article was processed or manufactured.
3	The correct fiber content stating generic names by weight should be stated in order of predominance. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% wool • 20% acrylic • 10% nylon. • (Note : only use the % symbol – never use decimals) • NOTE: Fiber content can be listed on top or bottom of bookfold label but not split. • All contents should be on same side.
4	Complete care instructions advising on the care and upkeep of the garment with respect to washing, bleaching, drying, ironing, and/or dry cleaning.

Fiber Content Requirements The following fiber content requirements should be followed when stating percentages of the constituent fibers:

Requirement	
Any fibers present at less than 5 % must be designated as “other fibers”. For example:	
Actual Content	Should be Stated:
75% Cotton 21% Polyester 4% Silk	75% Cotton 21% Polyester 4% other fiber
If the fiber content contains more than one fiber that is less than 5%, they should be stated as “other fibers”.	
52% rayon 37% polyester 4% nylon 3% acetate	52% rayon 37% polyester 11% other fibers
The only exception to the rule is if the fibers are wool or spandex, which must always be stated by their generic names.	
According to the Wool Products Labeling Act, it is required to specify the following types of wool on the fiber content label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cashmere • Alpaca • Mohair • Virgin wool • Camel hair • Rabbit angora. 	

Generic Names of Textile Fibers

Introduction Included in this section is a revised listing of generic and trademark names of fibers for labeling purposes as amended by the FTC 3/16/98. The list is issued by the FTC and represents the generic name of fibers to be used for labeling of textile fiber products.

Note: Only generic names must be stated on fiber content labels, not trademark names.

Purpose The FTC amended its regulations to incorporate by reference the generic names, and definitions, for manufactured fibers contained in International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Standard 2076, 1998, “Textile-and-Made-Fiber-Generic Names”.

Description Accordingly the following fiber names, and the distinguishing attributes of each generic fiber, are included in ISO 2076, and these generic names will be acceptable to the FTC effective March 16, 1998:

Generic Names		
Acetate	Chlorofiber	Glass
Acrylic	Cupro	Metal fiber
Alginate	Elastane	Modacrylic
Aramid	Elastodiene	Modal
Carbon	Fluorofiber	Nylon

Trim Responsibility Often, our design sketches or composites will state fiber contents listing the incorrect generic names. It is the Trim person’s responsibility to check that the appropriate generic name is stated on our labels.

Trademarks Listed are some common trademark names which appear on our sketches:

Incorrect Trademark Name	Correct Generic Name
Lurex	Metallic Fiber
Lycra	Spandex
Supplex	Nylon

Tencel A cellulose fiber that certain divisions are now using to produce garments.

- Incorrect Labeling: 65% Tencel/35% Cotton
- Correct Labeling: 65% Lyocell/35% Cotton.

F.T.C. Approved Generic Names

Generic Terms The following is a list of the current FTC approved generic terms:

No.	Term
1	Acetate
2	Acrylic
3	Alginate
4	Anidex
5	Aramid
6	Azlon
7	Bamboo (must be confirmed by Custom dept.)
8	Carbon
9	Chlorofibre
10	Cupro
11	Elastane
12	Elastodiene
13	Elastoester
14	Flax
15	Fluorofibre
16	Glass
17	Lastrile
18	Lyocell
19	Metal Fibre
20	Metallic
21	Modacrylic
22	Modal
23	Novoloid
24	Nylon
25	Nytril
26	Olefin
27	PBI
28	Polyamide
29	Polyethylene
30	Polyester
31	Polypropylene
32	Rayon
33	Rubber
34	Saran
35	Soy
36	Spandex
37	Sulfar
38	Triacetate
39	Vinal
40	Vinyon
41	Viscose

Fiber Trade Names and Generic Terms Table

Trade Names and Generic Terms The following is a list of fiber trade names along with their representative generic term that should be displayed on content labels:

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
A-Tell	Polyester	Alistran	Metallic
Abestron	Asbestos	Alkathene	Olefin
Absorbit*	Rayon	Alkvalon	Nylon
ACE	Nylon	Alon	Rayon
Acelba	Rayon	Alton	Acetate
Acele	Rayon	American Bemberg	Rayon
Acele	Acetate	American*	Olefin
Aceta	Acetate	Amilan	Nylon
Acetat IPS	Acetate	Amplum	Rayon
Acetovis	Rayon	Anavor	Polyester
Acribel	Acrylic	Anid	Nylon
Acrilan*	Acrylic	Anil	Nylon
Acrolon	Acrylic	Anilana*	Acrylic
Acrybel	Acrylic	Anim/8	Anidex
Acrylast	Acrylic	Anso*	Nylon
Actionwear*	Nylon	Anthella	Rayon
Aeress	Modacrylic	Antherta	Rayon
Aerocor	Glass	Antron*	Nylon
AeroRove	Glass	Anywear	Acrylic
Agilon*	Nylon	Arazole	PBI
Agno	Rayon	Ardil	Azlon
Agro	Rayon	Arenka	Aramid
Agrolam	Rayon	Argentea	Rayon
Airco Vinal	Vinal	Ariloft*	Acetate
Akryl	Acrylic	Aristocrat	Rayon
Akulene	Polyester	Arma Flisca	Rayon
Akulon	Nylon	Arma Lamo	Rayon
Alane	Olefin	Armon	Rayon
Alastra	Rayon	Arnel*	Triacetate
Albene	Acetate	Artilana	Rayon
Albula	Rayon	Asahi*	Rayon
Algil	Modacrylic	Astralene-C	Polyester
Alginate	Azlon	Astralon-C	Polyester

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Astralon-C	Nylon	Beslon*	Acrylic
Astroloft	Nylon	Beta*	Glass
Astrolon	Nylon	Bexan	Vinyon
Astrolure	Nylon	Bi-Loft	Acrylic
Astro Turf*	Nylon	Bifil	Nylon
Autotwine	Olefin	Bijohai	Rayon
Avicolor	Acetate	Biokryl*	Acrylic
Avicolor	Rayon	Blackbird	Rayon
Avicron	Rayon	Blanc de Blancs	Nylon
Avila	Rayon	Blue C	Nylon
Aviloc	Rayon	Blue C	Spandex
Avisco Super L	Rayon	Blue C	Polyester
Avisco	Vinyon	Bobina-Perlone	Nylon
Avisco	Acetate	Bobina	Rayon
Avisco XL	Rayon	Bodana	Rayon
Avisco	Rayon	Bodanita	Rayon
Aviscose	Acetate	Bodannella	Rayon
Avisun	Olefin	Bodanyl	Nylon
Avlin*	Polyester	Bolta*	Saran
Avlin*	Rayon	Boltaflex	Saran
Avril*	Rayon	Boltathene	Olefin
Avron*	Rayon	Bonnel	Acrylic
AVXL	Rayon	Borsten	Vinyon
Ayrlyn	Nylon	Breda	Rayon
Bale-lok	Olefin	Bredanese	Rayon
BAR	Rayon	Brenka	Rayon
Beaukmit	Nylon	Brenkona	Rayon
Beaukmit	Rayon	Briglo	Rayon
Beaukmit	Polyester	Bristand*	Vinyon
Belastaw*	Rayon	Britbem	Rayon
Belimat	Rayon	Britenka	Rayon
Bembella*	Rayon	BX	Saran
Bemberg*	Rayon	C-cumuloft nylon	Nylon
Bensilkie	Rayon	C-nylon	Nylon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
C-chemstrand nylon	Nylon	Celaramdom	Acetate
C-cadon nylon	Nylon	Celaspun*	Acetate
C-polyester	Polyester	Celastraw	Acetate
C.I.L.	Nylon	Celatow	Acetate
C.S. Yarn	Rayon	Celatress	Acetate
Cadon*	Nylon	Celaweb*	Acetate
Calyx	Rayon	Celcos	Acetate
Camalon*	Nylon	Celebrate*	Acetate
Cantona	Rayon	Celechrome	Acetate
Cantrece*	Nylon	Celecloud	Acetate
Capilene	Polyester	Cellestron	Acetate
Caprolan*	Nylon	Celltate	Acetate
Caraloft*	Acrylic	Celon	Nylon
Carawisp	Acrylic	Celta	Rayon
Cargan	Azlon	Cetea	Rayon
Cargau	Azlon	Chadolene	Olefin
Carolan*	Acetate	Chadolon	Nylon
Casein	Azlon	Chalkelle	Rayon
Casenska	Azlon	Chardonize	Rayon
Cashmilon*	Acrylic	Chemfit	Nylon
Caslen	Azlon	Chemline	Nylon
Casolana	Azlon	Chemlux	Nylon
Celacloud*	Acetate	Chemstrand*	Polyester
Celacrimp	Acetate	Chemstrand*	Nylon
Celafiber	Acetate	Chemstrand*	Acrylic
Celafil*	Acetate	Cheviot	Rayon
Celaire	Acetate	Chevisol	Rayon
Celafil*	Acetate	Chinlon	Nylon
Celaire	Acetate	Chinsang	Rayon
Celaloft*	Acetate	Chlorin	Vinyon
Celanese*	Acetate	Chlorin	Saran
Celanese*	Nylon	Chromeflex	Metallix
Celaperm	Acetate	Chrospun*	Acetate
Celara	Acetate	Cisalfa	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Civona*	Rayon	Cova	Rayon
Cleerspan*	Spandex	Covington*	Rayon
Clorene	Saran	Cremona	Vinal
Colacril	Acrylic	Crepeset*	Nylon
Colcessa	Rayon	Crepesly	Rayon
Colcord	Rayon	Crepesoft*	Polyester
Colnova	Rayon	Creslan*	Acrylic
Colomat	Rayon	Crimplene	Polyester
Coloray	Rayon	Crinex	Nylon
Colorsealed	Rayon	Crinofil	Rayon
Colorspun	Rayon	Crinol	Rayon
Colva	Rayon	Crinovyl	Vinyon
Colvadur	Rayon	Crispella	Rayon
Covalon	Rayon	Cronelka	Rayon
Comiso	Rayon	Crylor	Acrylic
Comymex	Rayon	Crystalon	Rayon
Conex	Aramid	Cumuloft	Nylon
Conomet	Metallic	Cupersil	Rayon
Contro	Rubber	Cupioni	Rayon
Conyma	Rayon	Cupracolor	Rayon
Coosa Pines	Rayon	Cupralan	Rayon
Cordamey	Rayon	Cuprama	Rayon
Cordenka*	Rayon	Cuprama TX	Rayon
Cordulla	Rayon	Cuprel	Rayon
Cordura*	Nylon	Cupresa	Rayon
Cordura*	Rayon	Cuprifil	Rayon
Corval	Rayon	Cupro	Rayon
Corvala	Rayon	Cuprussah	Rayon
Corvinair	Rayon	Curel	Spandex
Cour Pleta	Acetate	Cusio	Rayon
Courlene-Duracol	Olefin	Cycloset	Acetate
Courlene	Acetate	Dacron*	Polyester
Courlene-PY	Olefin	Daifuki	Rayon
Courtelle*	Acrylic	Daiwabo	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Danufil*	Rayon	Dul-fast	Rayon
Danulon	Nylon	Dulesco	Rayon
Daplan	Olefin	Dulkona	Rayon
Daran*	Saran	Duon*	Olefin
Darleen*	Rubber	Dura-Stran	Metallic
Darlspan	Spandex	Duracel	Nylon
Darvan*	Nytril	Duracol*	Rayon
Dayan	Nylon	Durafil*	Rayon
Decora	Rayon	Duraflox	Rayon
Dederon	Nylon	Duraglass*	Glass
Deeglass	Glass	Duraspan	Spandex
Delfion	Nylon	Durel	Olefin
Delovisca	Rayon	Dureta	Rayon
Delray*	Rayon	Dy-lok	Rayon
Deltatovis	Rayon	Dylan	Olefin
Delustra	Rayon	Dynacor	Rayon
Diafil	Rayon	Dynel	Modacrylic
Dicel*	Acetate	Eastern	Rayon
Dien	Nylon	Eastman	Olefin
Diolen*	Polyester	Eastman 50	Acetate
Diorid	Modacrylic	Eastman 75	Acetate
DLP	Olefin	EcoSpun	Polyester
Dolan*	Acrylic	Eftrelon	Nylon
Dorex	Rayon	Efylon	Nylon
Dorix*	Nylon	Ektafil	Polyester
Dorlon	Nylon	Elana*	Polyester
Draka	Saran	Elbama	Rayon
Dralon*	Acrylic	Elma	Rayon
Drapespun	Rayon	Eloma	Rayon
Drawinella	Acetate	Elstrama	Rayon
Dream Slub	Rayon	Elura	Spandex
Drylene	Olefin	Elura	Modacrylic
Ducilo	Nylon	Embiron	Vinyon
Dul-tone	Rayon	Emera	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Emmembrucke	Nylon	Exlan*	Acrylic
Enant	Nylon	Extrema	Rayon
Enbiron	Vinyon	Eybrell	Rayon
Encel	Rayon	Fabelmat	Rayon
Encron	Polyester	Fabelta	Nylon
Englo	Rayon	Fabelta	Rayon
Enka*	Rayon	Fair Haven*	Rayon
Enka*	Nylon	Fairtex	Metallic
Enkadrain*	Nylon	Famco	Glass
Enkafort	Glass	Featheray	Rayon
Enkaire*	Rayon	Fefassea	Nylon
Enkalene	Nylon	Feneshield*	Glass
Enkaloft*	Nylon	Fenilon	Aramid
Enkalon*	Nylon	Fi-lana*	Acrylic
Enkalure*	Nylon	Fiber E	Rayon
Enkamat*	Nylon	Fiber 32	Spandex
Enkasa	Azlon	Fiber 24	Rayon
Enkasheer	Nylon	Fiber 40	Rayon
Enkasonic*	Nylon	Fiber 700*	Rayon
Enkatron	Nylon	Fiber HM	Rayon
Enkaturf	Nylon	Fiber 500	Rayon
Enkeloft*	Nylon	Fiber B	Olefin
Enkona	Rayon	Fiber C	Acetate
Enkrome*	Rayon	Fiber T	Modacrylic
Endron	Rayon	Fiber Glass	Glass
Envilon*	Vinyon	Fiber SM-27	Rayon
Erilan	Azlon	Fiber 45	Vinyon
Essera*	Olefin	Fiber D	Acrylic
Estera	Acetate	Fiber 700*	Rayon
Esterweld*	Polyester	Fiber K*	Spandex
Estra	Acetate	Fiberfill	Polyester
Estron*	Acetate	Fiberfrax	Glass
Etylon	Olefin	Fiberglas*	Glass
Euroacryl*	Acrylic	Fibramine	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Fibrana	Rayon	Furon	Rayon
Fibranda	Rayon	Furon	Nylon
Fibranne	Rayon	Garan	Glass
Fibravyl	Vinyon	Garanized	Glass
Fibrelta	Rayon	Garanmat	Glass
Fibrenka	Rayon	Garon	Glass
Fibri-cord	Olefin	Gecesa	Rayon
Fibri-knit	Olefin	Geilon	Nylon
Fibrilawn	Olefin	Gerfil	Olefin
Fibrilon*	Olefin	Geril	Olefin
Fibro*	Rayon	Gevetex	Glass
Fibroceta	Acetate	Gisolan	Azlon
Fibrolane	Azlon	Gizolan	Rayon
Fil de Lyon	Rayon	Glantzstoff	Rayon
Filatex*	Rubber	Glanzstoff	Rayon
Fiocco	Rayon	Glanzstoff	Nylon
Firestone	Nylon	Glas Floss	Glass
Firestone	Saran	Glauchauer	Rayon
Firestone	Olefin	Glillon	Nylon
Flaikona	Rayon	Glitter	Rayon
Flake Slub	Rayon	Glospan*	Spandex
Flatesa	Rayon	Goldcress	Olefin
Flattsea	Rayon	Golden Glow*	Polyester
Flimba	Rayon	Golden Touch	Polyester
Flisca	Rayon	Golden Caprolan	Nylon
Flock	Rayon	Graflon	Modacrylic
Flox	Rayon	Grillon	Nylon
Floxalon	Rayon	Grilon*	Nylon
Forlion	Nylon	Grip	Polyester
Fortisan	Nylon	Hamlon	Olefin
Fortisan	Rayon	Hana	Rayon
Fortrel*	Polyester	Harlon	Saran
Frilon	Nylon	Hartford	Rayon
Furlon	Rayon	Heatherdine	Nylon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Heatherloft	Acetate	Kanebo*	Rayon
Helion	Nylon	Kanekalon*	Acrylic
Hemlon	Nylon	Kanekalon*	Modacrylic
Herculon*	Olefin	Kanekalon	Vinyon
Hi-Narco	Rayon	Kanelight	Olefin
High 10	Rayon	Kanelion	Rayon
Hiralon	Olefin	Kapron	Nylon
Hisilon	Nylon	Kasema	Rayon
Hizek	Olefin	Kashimilan	Acrylic
HMA	Aramid	Kasilga	Rayon
HMO-50	Aramid	Kasymilon*	Acrylic
Hol-O-Fil	Rayon	Kelheim	Rayon
Hollofil*	Polyester	Kelheimer	Rayon
Hostalen	Olefin	Kelheun H	Rayon
Hudstat	Metallic	Kermel*	Aramid
Hydrofil*	Nylon	Kevlar*	Aramid
Hygram*	Rayon	Kikansei	Rayon
Hystron*	Polyester	Kirklon Superbulk	Nylon
IGG	Saran	Kirksyl	Rayon
Ice berg*	Glass	Kodel*	Polyester
Iriden	Rayon	Kodofill*	Polyester
Iridex	Rayon	Kodosoff	Polyester
Iridye	Rayon	Kohorn	Rayon
Isovyll	Vinyon	Kojin	Rayon
IT	Rayon	Kolorbon*	Rayon
Ivorex	Rayon	Konex	Aramid
Jackson	Olefin	Koplon	Rayon
Jedmat	Rayon	Koseiseide	Azlon
Jedpak	Rayon	Krispglo	Rayon
Jetspun	Nylon	Kuralon*	Vinal
Jetspun	Rayon	Kurare	Rayon
K.R.P.	Rayon	Kurehabo	Rayon
Kanabian	Vinal	Kurehalon	Saran
Kanebian	Vinal	Kuremona	Vinal

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Kuseta	Rayon	Loktite	Olefin
Kutasa	Rayon	Lonbell	Rayon
Kynar	Polyester	Lonzona	Acetate
Kynol	Novoloid	Lowland	Rayon
Lacisana	Rayon	Lucisa	Rayon
Lactofil	Azlon	Luftura	Acetate
Lactron	Rubber	Lurex*	Metallic
Lambeta	Rayon	Lus-trus	Polyester
Lambeth	Olefin	Lus-trus	Olefin
Lame	Metallic	Lus-trus	Nylon
Lamita	Rayon	Lus-trus	Saran
Lamo	Rayon	Lusterloft	Nylon
Lanacryl	Acrylic	Lustrafil	Rayon
Lanalpha	Rayon	Lycra*	Spandex
Lanese*	Acetate	Madam Butterfly	Rayon
Lanital	Azlon	Makrofil	Rayon
Lanon	Polyester	Makrolan*	Acrylic
Lansil	Acetate	Malora	Metallic
Lanusa	Rayon	Manyro	Vinal
Laselon	Polyester	Marena	Azion
Lastex	Rubber	Marenka	Azion
Lastex S	Spandex	Marimusume	Rayon
Laton	Rubber	Marispun	Acetate
Lavscan	Polyester	Marvess*	Olefin
Leacril*	Acrylic	Matankanese	Rayon
Lektroset	Rayon	Matapoint	Rayon
Lenzella	Rayon	Matenka	Rayon
Lenzesa	Rayon	Matenkona	Rayon
Lilion*	Nylon	Matesa	Rayon
Lirelle	Rayon	Matte Touch	Polyester
Lo-pic	Olefin	Mattesco	Rayon
Loft-set	Nylon	Mawus-M	Polyester
Loftgard	Polyester	Mawus-R	Polyester
Loftura*	Acetate	Measle Yarn	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Melkwol	Azlon	MX108	Nylon
Meraklon*	Olefin	MX6020	Polyester
Merinova	Azlon	Mylar	Metallic
Merkalon	Olefin	N fiber	Rayon
Meryl*	Rayon	Nailon	Nylon
Metlon*	Metallic	Narco	Rayon
Meubalese	Acetate	Narcon	Rayon
Mewlon*	Vinal	Narene	Rayon
Micromattique*	Polyester	Narene	Polyester
MicroSpun	Polyester	National	Saran
MicroSupreme	Polyester	National	Olefin
Miharahyo	Rayon	National	Nylon
Mikron	Vinal	Nef-perlon	Nylon
Minalon	Acetate	Nefalon	Nylon
Minerva	Rayon	Nega-Stat	Polyester
Minifil	Nylon	Neochrome*	Rayon
Minifil	Rayon	Neoplex	Rayon
Mirlon	Nylon	Nerane	Acetate
Misrnylon*	Nylon	New color	Rayon
Misrylon	Nylon	Newbray	Rayon
Mitsubishi*	Vinal	Newdull	Rayon
Modal*	Rayon	Newlow	Rayon
Modanyl	Nylon	Nichibo	Rayon
Modiglass*	Glass	Nichire	Rayon
Monofil 77	Rayon	Niplon	Nylon
Monosheer*	Nylon	Nirlon	Nylon
Montrel	Olefin	Nishikalon	Vinyon
Moplen*	Olefin	Nitiray	Nylon
Movil	Vinyon	Nitlon	Acrylic
Movilret	Vinyon	Nitrilon	Acrylic
Moynel	Rayon	Nitron	Acrylic
Multi-cupioni	Rayon	Nittobo*	Rayon
Multi-strata	Rayon	NM1000	Nylon
Multisheer	Nylon	NM1103	Nylon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
NM1200	Nylon	Oceane	Acetate
NM1400	Nylon	Ohmi	Rayon
NM1500	Nylon	Olane	Olefin
Nobricella	Rayon	Oletex	Olefin
Nomelle*	Acrylic	Omni saran	Saran
Nomex*	Nylon	Onanth	Nylon
Nomex*	Aramid	Ondelette	Rayon
Nopalon	Acetate	Ondule	Rayon
Novamat	Rayon	Opaceta	Acetate
Novatex*	Rayon	Oplexmatt	Rayon
Nublite	Rayon	Oriented	Saran
Numa	Spandex	Orion*	Acrylic
Nupron	Rayon	Ortalion*	Nylon
Nupronium	Rayon	Ovignose	Vinyon
Nycel*	Nylon	P-23	Polyester
Nylco*	Metallic	Pa-Qel*	Acrylic
Nylenka	Nylon	Pan	Acrylic
Nylex*	Nylon	Pannakril	Acrylic
Nylfil	Metallic	Paramafil	Rayon
Nylfrance	Nylon	Paramount*	Rayon
Nyloft	Nylon	Parapro	Olefin
Nylsuisse*	Nylon	Parfe	Rayon
Nyma	Rayon	Patlon*	Olefin
Nymarilon	Acrylic	PCU	Vinyon
Nymata	Rayon	Pe ce	Vinyon
Nymatco	Ayon	PE	Polyester
Nymcel	Rayon	PE3100	Polyester
Nymcord	Rayon	Perfil	Vinyon
Nymcrylon	Acrylic	Perfilon	Nylon
Nymella	Rayon	Perlapoint	Rayon
Nypel*	Nylon	Perlargon	Nylon
Nypel	Polyester	Perlglo	Rayon
Nypel Polypro	Olefin	Perlofil	Nylon
Nytelle	Nylon	Perlon*	Nylon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Perlon-Hoechst	Nylon	Polyextra*	Polyester
Perlon-U	Spandex	Polyloom*	Olefin
Permalon*	Saran	Polymers	Olefin
Petromat*	Olefin	Polymers	Nylon
Pex*	Olefin	Polynosic	Rayon
Phenylon	Aramid	Polypro	Olefin
Phillips 66 nylon*	Nylon	Polyprop-omni	Olefin
Phrilon	Nylon	Polypropylene	Olefin
Phrix	Rayon	Polywrap	Olefin
Phrix perlon	Nylon	Pontova	Rayon
Pil-Trol*	Acrylic	PPG*	Glass
Pilray	Rayon	Prelana	Acrylic
Pittsburgh	Glass	Premier*	Rayon
Plavia	Rayon	Prenylon	Nylon
Ply-mat	Glass	Prezenta*	Rayon
Plyloc	Nylon	Primaloft*	Polyester
Plymouth	Olefin	Pro-tuft	Olefin
Polan	Nylon	Prolene*	Olefin
Polana*	Nylon	Proloft	Olefin
Polargard	Polyester	Propylon	Olefin
PolarGuard	Polyester	Prostran	Olefin
Polartec*	Polyester	Puff Stuff	Polyester
Polathene	Olefin	Purilon	Rayon
Poliafil	Nylon	Pylen	Olefin
Poliafil	Olefin	Q-957	Saran
Politen-omni	Olefin	Qiana*	Nylon
Polyamide	Nylon	Quilticel	Acetate
Polyarns	Nylon	Quintess	Polyester
Polyarns	Vinyon	Railan	Rayon
Polyarns	Olefin	Rainbow	Rayon
Polyathylen-Draht	Olefin	Ramelon	Vinyon
Polybolta	Olefin	Random-set	Nylon
Polycrest	Olefin	Random-tone	Nylon
Polyethylene	Olefin	Ratujal	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Raybrite MF	Metallic	Roylon	Nylon
Raybrite MM	Metallic	Ruvea	Nylon
Rayflex	Rayon	Ryton*	Sulfar
Rayolanda	Rayon	S-3*	Nylon
RD-100	Rayon	Samson	Nylon
Redon	Acrylic	Sanderit	Nylon
Reemay*	Polyester	Saniro	Modacrylic
Reevon*	Olefin	Sanivq	Modacrylic
Relon	Nylon	Sarelon	Azlon
Remember*	Acrylic	Sarfa	Rayon
Rene 41	Metallic	Sarlon*	Saran
Resistat*	Nylon	Sastiga	Rayon
Retractyl	Vinyon	Sava	Rayon
Revere	Rubber	Sayelle*	Acrylic
Reymet	Metallic	Scaldura	Rayon
Reynolds*	Metallic	Scaldyna	Rayon
Rhodiaceta	Nylon	Schwarza	Rayon
Rhodiafil	Rayon	Schwarza-polyamid-p	Nylon
Rhodialin	Acetate	Sculptured estron	Acetate
Rhodianil	Nylon	Sculptured chromspun	Acetate
Rhofibre	Vinyon	Sedura	Rayon
Rhofil	Vinyon	SEF*	Modacrylic
Rhovyl T	Vinyon	Semi-dul	Rayon
Rhovyl*	Vinyon	Semmum	Rayon
Rhovyl 55	Vinyon	Seraceta	Acetate
Ribbon straw	Acetate	Seratelle	Acetate
Richmond	Saran	Setilmat	Acetate
Rilsan*	Nylon	Setilose	Acetate
Rilson	Nylon	Setina	Acetate
Rolan*	Acrylic	Shanton	Polyester
Rotwyla	Rayon	Shareen*	Nylon
Rovana	Saran	Shimmereen*	Nylon
Rovicella	Rayon	Shinko	Rayon
Royalene	Olefin	Shiro diafil	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Shoeflex	Nylon	Spark-1-lite	Saran
Shurti	Olefin	Sparkalure	Olefin
Silene*	Acetate	Sparkling	Nylon
Silenka*	Glass	Speckelon	Nylon
Silione	Glass	Spectra*	Olefin
Silkon*	Azlon	Spectran*	Acrylic
Silkwool	Azlon	Spectran*	Polyester
Silky Touch*	Nylon	Spontex*	Rayon
Silky Touch	Polyester	Spun-lo	Rayon
Silon*	Nylon	Spun-black	Rayon
Silon	Rayon	Spunenka	Rayon
Silpalon*	Acrylic	Spungo	Rayon
Sinitex	Saran	Spunlo	Rayon
Sinsen	Acrylic	Spunloc	Polyester
Sirius	Rayon	Stabilenka*	Nylon
Skapalon	Nylon	Stainmaster*	Nylon
Skenandoa	Rayon	Standard	Rayon
Skendo	Rayon	Starbrite	Nylon
Skybloom	Rayon	Staticgard	Nylon
Skyloft	Rayon	Steelon	Nylon
Slovina	Rayon	Stilon	Nylon
SLR*	Acetate	Strata	Rayon
SM-27	Rayon	Strata-slub	Rayon
Sniol	Vinyon	Statella	Rayon
So-lara*	Acrylic	Stratifil	Glass
Soalon*	Triacetate	Stratimat	Glass
Softalon	Nylon	Strawn	Rayon
Softglo	Rayon	Stretch ever*	Spandex
Softglow*	Nylon	Strialine*	polyester
Soluna*	Polyester	Strong Fibro	Rayon
Sooflex*	Nylon	Stryton	Nylon
Soviden	Saran	Stylon	Nylon
Spandelle	Spandex	Suda	Rayon
Spanzelle	Spandex	Sudalon	Nylon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Suede-skin	Rayon	Tactesse*	Nylon
Suiko	Rayon	Tamashima	Rayon
Suleine	Rayon	Tango	Nylon
Summum	Rayon	TB-tex	Glass
Sunshine	Olefin	Teca	Acetate
Sunspun*	Rayon	Technora*	Aramid
Supac*	Olefin	Tecron	Nylon
Super tenax	Rayon	Teijin*	Acetate
Super Tuff	Olefin	Teijin*	Rayon
Super Microft	Polyester	Teijn-tetoron*	Polyester
Super-L	Rayon	Tejido	Saran
Super-cordura	Rayon	Telusa	Rayon
Super white	Rayon	Tempra	Rayon
Super breda	Rayon	Tenasco	Rayon
Super-narco	Rayon	Tenax	Rayon
Super-suprenka	Rayon	Tencel*	Lyocell
Super-rayflex	Rayon	Tendan	Rayon
Superarnum	Rayon	Tenkyo	Rayon
Superflex*	Rayon	Tergal*	Polyester
Superseas	Rayon	Teriber	Polyester
Superwhite*	Acetate	Terital	Polyester
Superwind	Rayon	Terlenka*	Polyester
Supplex*	Nylon	Ternel	Vinyon
Supral	Rayon	Teron	Polyester
Supralon	Rayon	Terylen	Polyester
Supraska	Rayon	Terylene*	Polyester
Suprema	Rayon	Tetoron*	Polyester
Suprenka	Rayon	Tetlon	Polyester
Supron	Nylon	Tetoron*	Polyester
Swina	Rayon	Tetrolene	Polyester
Synflex-N	Nylon	Tetron	Polyester
Synthofil	Vinal	Teviron*	Vinyon
Tacryl	Acrylic	Textilion	Nylon
Tactel*	Nylon	Textra*	Rayon

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Textura*	Polyester	Trilan	Acetate
Thermolite*	Polyester	Trinova	Rayon
Thermoloft*	Polyester	Trital	Rayon
Thermovyl*	Vinyon	Tropic	Rayon
Thick and thin	Rayon	Trvira	Polyester
Thiolan	Azlon	Tubastra	Rayon
Thiozell	Azlon	Tubize	Rayon
Thiozell	Rayon	Tudenza	Rayon
Tiaralon	Rayon	Tufcel*	Rayon
Tilan	Azlon	Tufflite profax	Olefin
Timbrelle*	Nylon	Tufton*	Olefin
Tinselfil	Rayon	Tufton	Rayon
Tinselon	Rayon	Tusson	Rayon
Tolalan	Rayon	TW 6208	Olefin
Topel*	Rayon	Twaron*	Aramid
Toramomen	Rayon	Twisloc	Nylon
Toray-tetoron	Polyester	Ty EZ*	Olefin
Toray*	Nylon	Tygan	Saran
Toraylon*	Acrylic	Tynex	Nylon
Toris	Rayon	Type F*	Acetate
Totarn	Rayon	Type C	Acetate
Tovis*	Rayon	Type L	Acetate
Toyobo*	Rayon	Type K*	Acetate
Toyotenax	Rayon	Tyrenka	Rayon
TR-draht	Polyester	Tyrex	Rayon
Travema	Rayon	Tyron	Rayon
Travis	Rayon	Tytite*	Olefin
Travis	Nytril	Tyvek*	Olefin
Trelon	Nylon	Tyweld	Rayon
Trevira microness	Polyester	Ultra-touch*	Polyester
Trevira*	Polyester	Ultra-bright	Nylon
Trialbene	Acetate	Ultramid*	Nylon
Trianti	Glass	Ultrastrand	Glass
Tricel*	Acetate	Ultravat	Metallic

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term	Trade Name	Generic Term
Ultrenka	Rayon	Vicara	Azlon
Ultrima	Rayon	Vincel	Rayon
Ultron*	Nylon	Vinylan	Vinal
Unel	Spandex	Vinylon	Vinal
Unicomb	Glass	Virion	Rayon
Unifab*	Glass	Viscalon 66	Rayon
Unifil	Olefin	Viscocord	Rayon
Uniformat	Glass	Viscol	Rayon
Uniglass*	Glass	Viscor	Rayon
Unirove*	Glass	Vistra XTH	Rayon
Unistrand	Glass	Vistra	Rayon
United	Saran	Vistralon	Rayon
Unitope	Glass	Vistron	Rayon
Urylon	Spandex	Vitata	Rayon
US Royale	Olefin	Vitel	Polyester
Vairin	Spandex	Vitro-fibras*	Glass
Vanilon	Nylon	Vitro-Flex	Glass
Vanylon*	Nylon	Vitro-Strand	Glass
Variline	Nylon	Vitron*	Glass
Vectra	Olefin	Vituf	Polyester
Velicren*	Modacrylic	Vivana*	Nylon
Velon LP	Olefin	Vive la crepe	Nylon
Velon	Saran	Vogt	Olefin
Venus	Rayon	Vonnel*	Acrylic
Verel*	Modacrylic	Voplex	Olefin
Veri-dull	Rayon	Voplex	Vinyon
Verranne	Glass	Vybran*	Acrylic
Vestan	Saran	Vycron	Polyester
Vestolen A	Olefin	Vydran	Acrylic
Vetroflex	Glass	Vylor*	Nylon
Vetrotessile	Glass	Nynylal	Vinal
Vetrotex RMP	Glass	Vyrene	Spandex
Vetrotex*	Glass	WearDated*	Acrylic
Vibren	Rayon	Wellene*	Polyester

Trade Names and Generic Terms (continued)

Trade Name	Generic Term
Wellon*	Nylon
Wellstrand	Polyester
Wellstrand*	Nylon
Wetrelon	Nylon
WeveBac	Olefin
Wikilana	Rayon
Wink	Metallic
Wipolan	Vinal
Wipolan	Azlon
Wirelene	Olefin
Wolcrylon	Acrylic
Woolon	Vinal
Worry Free*	Nylon
WSF PP	Olefin
WSF PE	Olefin
Wynene	Olefin
X-static*	Nylon
Xena	Rayon
XL	Rayon
XTRA-tuff	Polyester
XTRA-dul	Rayon
Yuva	Nylon
Z-54	Rayon
Zantrel*	Rayon
Zefkrome*	Acrylic
Zefran*	Nylon
Zefran	Acrylic
Zefron	Polyester
Zeftron*	Nylon
Zehla	Rayon
Zehlasordin	Rayon
Zellvag	Rayon
Zetek	Nytril
Zycon	azlon

Exclusive of Decoration

NOT Required Exclusive of Decoration is NOT required for the following:

- Woven coin pocket labels
- Woven flag tags
- Faux Leather, real leather or rubber logo labels (such as labels used on the back waistband of jeans)
- Non-textile decorations (such as beads, sequins, glitter, rhinestones, metal rivets, or any parts that are not made from fiber, yarn, or fabric)

Required Exclusive of Decoration is required for the following:

- Any textile decorations applied by appliques, overlay, embroidery or attachment if it **does not exceed 15%** of the surface area of the garment
- Decorative textile patterns or designs that are an integral part of fabric if it **does not exceed 15%** of the surface area of the garment
- Example—An embroidered logo on a pullover. The threads used for the embroidery are a different fiber content than the pullover. Exclusive OF Decoration would be required.
- If decorative textile trims or embroidery exceeds 15% of the surface area of the garment and are made of different fiber content than that of the base fabric, **the fiber content of the decoration must be disclosed.**
-
- Example—Trim: 100 Rayon

Trim

- The following are excluded from labeling requirements—collars, cuff, braiding, waist or wristbands, tape
- Faux suede/leather trims that are functional do not have to be disclosed on the label

Linings All lining contents must be stated on the label of the garment even if it is a self lining

Trimmings and Ornamentation Requirements

Introduction This section describes the FTC and U.S. Customs Services requirements for trimmings and ornamentation.

Trimmings Requirements

Labeling Requirement Exclusions The following items are excluded from labeling requirements:

- Various forms of trim incorporated into clothing and other textiles are excluded from the labeling requirements. Trim includes: collars, cuffs, braiding, waist or wristbands, rick-rack, tape, belting, binding, labels, leg bands, gussets, gores, welts, findings and superimposed hosiery garters.
- Decorative trim applied by embroidery, overlay, appliqué or attachment
- Decorative patterns or designs that are an integral part of the fabric.

Types of findings Findings include:

- Elastic materials and threads added to a garment in minor proportion for structural purposes
-
- Elastic material that is part of the basic fabric from which a product is made if the elastic does not exceed 20 percent of the surface area. In this case, the statement “exclusive of elastic” should follow the required fiber content information.
-

For Exclusion Rule to be Applicable The decoration must not exceed 15 percent of the surface area of the item. If no representation is made about the fiber content of the decoration, the statement “exclusive of decoration” should follow the fiber content disclosure.

If...	And...	Then...
Decorative trim does not exceed 15% of the surface area.	No representation is made about the content of the decoration.	The statement “exclusive of decoration” should follow the fiber content disclosure.
Decorative trim does not exceed 15% of the surface area.	Information about its contents is referenced somewhere.	The fiber of the decoration also must appear on the label.
Decorative trim or designs exceed 15% of the surface area of the product	Are made of a different fiber from the base fabric.	The fiber of the decoration must be disclosed on the label as a sectional disclosure.

Example 1: You are selling a cotton T-shirt with decorative silk trim piping and embroidery that covers 10 percent of the shirt. No other information about the fiber of the decoration has been given. The label may say one of the following:

- All Cotton Exclusive of Decoration
- One hundred percent Cotton Exclusive of Decoration.

Example 2: The same cotton T-shirt is being sold, described in advertising and on signs as a “Silk Trim T”. The label must disclose the trim content. The label must list: Body – 100% Cotton, Decoration – 100% Silk.

Example 3: The same cotton T-shirt with decorative silk trim piping and embroidery that covers 20 percent of the shirt. The label must disclose the content of both the body of the shirt and the trim: Body – 100% Cotton, Decoration - 100% Silk.

Ornamentation Requirements

Definition Ornamentation refers to “any fibers or yarns imparting a visibly discernible pattern or design to a yarn or fabric.

Requirements Ornamentation is exempt from fiber content disclosure when it does not exceed five percent of the product’s fiber weight. The other fibers in the product would be disclosed without regard to the ornamentation, and include the statement “exclusive of ornamentation”.

When the ornamentation exceeds five percent of the fiber weigh, its fiber must be disclosed as a separate section.

For example:

If ornamentation...	Then...
Is less than five percent of the fiber weight.	60% Cotton 40% Rayon Exclusive of Ornamentation
Exceeds fiver percent of the fiber weight.	Body: 100% Viscose Ornamentation: 100% Silk

Trimming and Ornamentation Overlap There is some overlap between the definitions of “ornamentation” and “trimmings”.

If the ornamentation...	Then...
Exceeds 15 percent of the surface area of the product AND five percent of the fiber weight of the fabric.	Its fiber content has to be disclosed.
Is less than 15 percent of the surface area of the product OR less than five percent of the fiber weight.	Its content does not have to be disclosed. The label must say “exclusive of decoration” OR “exclusive of ornamentation”.

Linings and Interlinings

If non-visible linings, interlinings, fillings, or padding are...	Then...
Used for structural purposes.	You do not have to disclose their fiber content; unless the supplier voluntarily says or implies anything about their fiber content then the requirements of the statutes and rules apply.
Incorporated for warmth (including metallic-coated textile linings and linings or fillings than contain any amount of wool).	<p>The fiber content must be disclosed as a sectional disclosure. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shell: 100% Nylon • Lining: 100% Polyester • Covering: 100% Rayon • Filling: 100% Cotton. • <p>The outer fabric and the lining or interlining is made of the same material; the fiber content should be disclosed separately. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shell: 100% Polyester • Interlining: 100% Polyester.
The only textile portion of the product (with the outer part made of a non-textile material such as rubber, vinyl, fur, or leather)	The fiber content of the lining, interlining, filling, or padding must be disclosed if it is incorporated into the product for warmth.

Sectional Disclosure of Fiber Content

Purpose The purpose of this section is to ensure the proper labeling of garments consisting of more than one fabric.

Requirement According to the FTC, any garment that consists of more than one fabric must have a sectional disclosure on the fiber content label.

In addition, any other lining material must also be stated on the label.

Note: This does not apply to garments consisting of trim materials, which consist of fewer than 15% of the total outer coverage of the garment. In this case, the phrase “Exclusive of Decoration” must be stated on the fiber content label.

Example: A woven vest consisting of a silk front and acetate back must be stated as follows:

- “Front” – 100% Silk
- “Back” – 100% Acetate.

Inquiries and/or additional guidance required must be directed to the Kate Spade & Company Corporate Compliance Department