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THE LABELLING AND MARKING OF TEXTILES AND HOUSEHOLD TEXTILE ARTICLES

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B.P.: 14966 Yaoundé – CAMEROUN – Tél: 6992 257 777 /Fax.: (237) 222 22 64 96

E-mail : enquetepublique@anor.cm – www.anor.cm/enquetes-publiques

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The labelling and marking of textiles and household textile articles



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ARSO Central Secretariat
International House 3rd Floor
P. O. Box 57363 — 00200 City Square
NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel. +254-20-2224561, +254-20-3311641, +254-20-3311608

E-mail: arso@arso-aran.org

Web: www.arso-aran.org

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ARSO Central Secretariat
International House 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 57363 — 00200 City Square
NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel: +254-20-2224561, +254-20-3311641, +254-20-3311608

E-mail: arso@arso-oran.org
Web: www.arso-oran.org

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Introduction

This standard makes recommendations for direct marking on textile piece-goods of information that facilitates their correct invoicing and use subsequent to their manufacture. Includes recommendations for the labelling of each piece of textile fabric and for the marking of bulk containers in order to facilitate identification, inspection, invoicing, stock control, and any further process control during the subsequent manufacture of textile articles, for example control during the cut, make and trim of apparel. Also makes recommendations for the labelling and marking of household textile articles.

ENQUÊTE PUBLIQUE N° 19

The labelling and marking of textiles and household textile articles

1 Scope

This standard specifies direct marking for textile piece-goods on information that facilitates their correct invoicing and use subsequent to their manufacture, methods for designation of the fibre content in textiles and textile products.

2 Normative references

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

AATCC test method 20, *Fiber analysis: Qualitative*

ARS 1551, *Textiles and textile merchandise — Terms and definitions*

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

ISO 1833 (all parts), *Textiles — Quantitative chemical analysis*

ISO 2076, *Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names*

ISO 5088, *Textiles — Ternary fibre mixtures — Quantitative analysis*

ISO 6938, *Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions*

ISO/TR 11827, *Textiles — Composition testing — Identification of fibres*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ARS 1551 and the following apply.

3.1

elastic band

narrow fabric incorporating elastomeric yarns

NOTE Elastic band is often found round the waist of underwear and skirts.

3.2

support fabric

any form of fabric added, at specific and limited points, to a textile product to enhance properties such as stiffness, thickness and strength

3.2.1

base fabric

fabric added to enhance stability and strength

3.2.2

stiffening

fabric added to enhance stiffness

3.2.3

underlying fabric

fabric added to enhance stability

3.3

textile product

raw, semi-worked, worked, semi-manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up product that is so composed as to contain textile fibres of mass fraction at least 80 %, regardless of the mixing or assembly process employed

4 Direct markings on woven and knitted piece-goods

4.1 Truth marks

After measuring the gross length or the gross mass of the piece (as relevant), the producer should place, on each end of each piece and of each cut within a piece, a suitable indelible marking that will enable unauthorized cutting of the fabric during subsequent handling to be detected.

4.2 Indication of face side

The side of the fabric that the manufacturer intends to be taken as the face side should be indicated by the manufacturer by placing an appropriate indelible marking, on this side of the fabric, at least one end of each piece and of each cut within a piece. The wording used should be "FACE SIDE".

NOTE This marking could also be used for the truth marks.

5 Labelling of piece-goods and marking of bulk containers

5.1 Piece labels

5.1.1 Attachment of piece labels

After the final inspection of each piece of fabric, the producer should securely attach a label to one end of the piece, either by means of a string or by stapling it onto a narrow strip of the fabric made by tearing the end of the fabric about three-quarters along the width of the piece.

If the fabric is to be wrapped, the string attaching the label to the piece should be long enough to permit the label to be read from outside the wrapping.

If the fabric is to be rolled, the label should be attached to the inner end of the roll.

5.1.2 Quality of piece labels

Where labels are used, they should be of such a quality that they are able to withstand all normal subsequent handling of the piece, and should be large enough to permit the legible presentation of all information relevant to the piece.

5.2 Information to appear on piece labels and bulk containers of woven piece-goods

5.2.1 Piece labels

5.2.1.1 General

When woven piece-goods are offered for sale to the end consumer, the manufacturer should ensure that the information listed in 5.2.1.2 appears in legible and indelible marking on each piece label.

When the woven piece-goods are passed between processors and are not offered for sale to the end consumer, the information may be in the form of a note on, or contained in, the commercial documents that accompany the goods, such as the invoice, receipt, brochure or pamphlet relating to the piece-goods.

5.2.1.2 Information on piece labels

The following information should appear on each piece label:

- a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark or both;

- b) fibre composition of the product
- c) the relevant fabric reference;
- d) the piece number;
- e) the width.
- f) the care instructions in accordance with ISO 3758

NOTE 1 To avoid subsequent misunderstanding between the manufacturer and the purchaser, the marked width should be the minimum usable width of the piece, as measured overall, or between lists or selvages, or between conspicuous stenter pin holes, or between the tuck-back in fabrics woven on shuttleless looms, as appropriate to the type of end-use of the fabric.

NOTE 2 When the usable width is not defined by a national standard, it is advisable that agreement on its definition be reached between the manufacturer and the purchaser and be included in each order or contract.

- g) the length, in metres;
- h) the grade, i.e. the grade against which the fabric is offered for inspection;

5.2.2 Bulk containers

Only pieces of the same type of fabric, colour, weave, finish, design, width and standard of quality or grade should be packed together in a bulk container.

The manufacturer should ensure that the following information appears in legible and indelible marking on, or on a label securely attached to, the outside of each bulk container:

- a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark or both;
- b) a description of the contents, including the fibre composition (see 5.2.1.2 (e));
- c) the relevant fabric reference;

NOTE If the fabric falls within the scope of a South African national standard, only manufacturers who hold a permit to apply a certification mark to fabrics that comply with that standard may refer to the standard on the piece label.

- d) the nominal width, in centimetres;

NOTE If the usable width of the pieces is less than that specified or agreed upon (see 5.2.1.2 (d)), this should be clearly indicated, for example by the words "narrow width", together with the actual minimum usable width.

- f) the total length, in metres;
- g) the number of pieces;
- h) the grade, i.e. the grade against which the fabric is offered for inspection;
- i) the order and package numbers, when and as relevant;

5.3 Information to appear on piece labels and bulk containers of knitted piece-goods

5.3.1 Piece labels

5.3.1.1 General

When knitted piece-goods are offered for sale to the end consumer, the manufacturer should ensure that the information listed in 5.3.1.2 appears in legible and indelible marking on each piece label.

When knitted piece-goods are passed between processors and are not offered for sale to the end consumer, the information may be in the form of a note on, or contained in, the commercial documents that accompany the goods, such as the invoice, receipt, brochure or pamphlet relating to the piece-goods.

5.3.1.2 Information on piece labels

The following information should appear on each piece label:

- a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark or both;
- b) the relevant fabric reference, including the structure, for example "standard eyelet fabric", "plain interlock fabric", "rib jacquard fabric", "Swiss double pique";
- c) the piece number;
- d) the width, in centimetres;

NOTE 1 In the case of a knitted fabric supplied cut and rolled, the marked width should be the minimum usable width of the piece as measured between conspicuous stenter pin holes or other markings along the edges.

NOTE 2 In the case of a knitted fabric supplied in tubular form, the marked width should be the overall width, measured with the fabric laid flat on a plane surface, and the nominal machine diameter on which the fabric was knitted should be indicated.

- e) the fibre composition, in terms of the national regulations and statutory requirements on the labelling of textiles;
- h) the length, in metres, or the gross mass, in kilograms, as relevant;
- j) when relevant, that the piece contains a join or splice;
- k) the grade, i.e. the grade against which the fabric is offered for inspection;

NOTE This is applicable when agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser has been reached to accept the fabric although inspection shows that the number of defects exceeds that in the contract.

- m) care instructions in accordance with ISO 3758, in terms of the national regulations and statutory requirements on the labelling of textiles (see foreword);
- n) the order number, when relevant;

5.3.2 Bulk containers

Only pieces of the same type of fabric, colour, structure, width and standard of quality or grade should be packed together in a bulk container.

The manufacturer should ensure that the following information appears in legible and indelible marking on, or on a label securely attached to, the outside of each bulk container:

- a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark or both;
- b) a description of the contents, including the fibre composition (see 5.3.1.2 (e));
- c) the relevant fabric reference;

NOTE If the fabric falls within the scope of a South African national standard, only manufacturers who hold a permit to apply a certification mark to fabrics that comply with that standard may refer to the standard on the piece label.

- d) the nominal width, in centimetres;

NOTE If the usable width of the pieces is less than that specified or agreed upon (see 5.3.1.2 (d)), this should be clearly indicated, for example by the words "narrow width", together with the actual minimum usable width.

- f) the total length, in metres, or the total net mass, in kilograms, as relevant;
- g) the number of pieces;
- h) the grade, i.e. the grade against which the fabric is offered for inspection;
- j) the order and package numbers, when and as relevant;

6 Labelling and marking of household textile articles

6.1 Labels

6.1.1 Label materials

The material used for labels should be one of the following types:

- a) **woven fabric** that has fast selvages or sealed edges, that is capable of withstanding normal handling or cleaning (or both) of the article(s) and, if intended for printed labels, that has a surface that permits clearly legible marking; or

NOTE ARS 1570 covers printed fabric labels suitable for informative labelling of textile articles and garments.

- b) **paper** with an adhesive backing that provides a secure attachment to the article(s).

6.1.2 Attachment and type of label

6.1.2.1 Sheets, pillow-cases, bedspreads, table cloths, table napkins, kitchen cloths, huckaback towels, terry towels, terry bath sheets, terry napkins and terry face cloths

A woven type label should be so securely sewn into the hem or the over-edge stitching of the article, as relevant, that all markings are clearly legible.

Except in the case of terry face cloths, an adhesive type label should be securely attached to each article.

6.1.2.2 Blankets

A woven type label should be securely stitched to one corner of the blanket in such a way that all markings are clearly legible.

An adhesive type label should be securely attached to each blanket.

6.1.2.3 Dusters, dish cloths and floor cloths

An adhesive type label should be securely attached to each article.

6.2 Information to appear on article labels and bulk containers

6.2.1 Woven type article labels

The manufacturer should ensure that the following information appears in legible and indelible marking on a woven type label attached to an article:

- a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark or both;
- b) the relevant fabric reference;
- c) the fibre composition, in accordance with ISO 1833;

- d) except in the case of kitchen cloths, huckaback towels, terry napkins and terry face cloths, care instructions in accordance with ISO 3758, in terms of the national regulations and statutory requirements on the labelling of textiles (see foreword); and

6.2.2 Adhesive type article labels

The manufacturer should ensure that the following information appears in legible and indelible marking on an adhesive type label attached to an article:

- a) the fabric reference (dusters, dish cloths and floor cloths only); and
- b) the dimensions, in centimetres.

6.2.3 Bulk containers

Only articles of the same dimensions, type, colour, and style (where applicable), should be packed together in a bulk container. Where sets of articles have been ordered (for example, one table cloth and six napkins), only sets of the same kind should be packed together in a bulk container.

The manufacturer should ensure that the following information appears in legible and indelible marking on, or on a label securely attached to, the outside of each bulk container:

- a) the manufacturer's name or trade mark or both;
- b) a description of the contents, including the fibre composition (see 6.2.1 (c)) and, when relevant, the style (for example "housewife style" pillow-case);
- c) the dimensions of the articles, in centimetres;
- d) the fabric reference;
- f) the number of articles;
- g) the order and package numbers, when and as relevant; and

7 Fibre-content labelling

7.1 General

7.1.1 Textiles and textile products

Each textile or textile product shall be of one of the classes given in 7.2 to 7.11 (inclusive), and shall be marked accordingly.

NOTE Textile products that are exempt from fibre-content labelling are listed in Annex A.

7.1.2 Designation of fibre types

The fibre type designation(s) to be marked on a textile or on a textile product shall be the generic name(s) as defined in ISO 2076 or ISO 6938, as relevant. The trade name may accompany the generic name.

7.1.3 Percentage sign

When a textile or a textile product is marked, the percentage sign (%) or the words "per cent" shall be used, unless otherwise stated in this standard.

7.2 Single fibre type

7.2.1 Class

A textile or a textile product that is composed exclusively of one fibre type shall be classified as a single fibre type product if it is so composed as to contain

- a) up to 2 % of other fibres classed as inadvertent impurities or up to 5 % of other fibres in the case of a product that has been subjected to a carding process, or
- b) up to 7 % of other fibres intended to produce a decorative effect that is clearly visible, or
- c) up to 2 % of other fibres incorporated to obtain an antistatic effect.

7.2.2 Marking

The textile or the textile product shall be marked as "100 per cent" or "100 %" or "pure" or "all", for example "all cotton".

7.3 Blended fibre type

7.3.1 Class

A textile or a textile product that is composed of two or more fibre types shall be classed as a mixed fibre type product.

7.3.2 Marking

7.3.2.1 Before a textile or a textile product is marked, it shall be ensured that the stated fibre content of each constituent fibre type is within a mass fraction of ± 3 % of that determined in accordance with Clause 8.

7.3.2.2 Products in which the fibres are listed, in descending order of dominance, by mass, of the generic name of each fibre type.

7.3.2.3 When no single fibre type accounts for a mass fraction of as much as 85 %, the product shall be marked with the names and percentages of the two main fibres, followed by the names of other constituent fibre types in descending order of proportion, with or without an indication of the percentages.

7.3.2.4 In addition to the markings of the main fibre components in accordance with 7.3.2.1, 7.3.2.2 and 7.3.2.3, when a product is composed of two or more fibre types each of which accounts for 10 % or less of the total mass of the product, these fibre types may be collectively marked under one heading "other fibres", followed by their total combined percentage.

If one fibre type that accounts for 10 % or less is specified, all components shall be shown with their individual percentages.

7.4 Foundation garments

7.4.1 Class

Brassieres, corsets, corselets and other items of corsetry shall be classed as foundation garments.

7.4.2 Marking

Foundation garments shall be marked by the listing, in descending order of dominance, by mass, of the generic names

- a) of each fibre/predominant fibre type with or without an indication of the percentages in respect of the whole product or,
- b) if preferred, of separate components as follows:
 - 1) **brassieres:** the fibre content of the fabric used for the outside and inside of the cups and for the back;
 - 2) **corsets:** the fibre content of the fabric used in the front, rear and side stiffening panels;
 - 3) **corselets:** the fibre content of the fabric used for the outside and inside of the cups and in the front, rear and side stiffening panels; and
 - 4) **other items of corsetry:** the fibre content of any component that accounts for more than a mass fraction of 10 % of the product.

7.5 Marking of etch-printed and embroidered fabrics

7.5.1 In etch-printed and embroidered fabrics, the individual fibre type content shall be separately indicated by the marking of the name of the base fabric and of the etched parts or of the embroidery yarns by the listing, in descending order of dominance, by mass, of the generic name of each fibre type with or without an indication of the percentages.

7.5.2 In fabrics where the embroidered parts do not exceed 10 % of the surface area of the fabric, the fibre content of the embroidery yarns need not be indicated.

7.6 Marking of velvet and plush fabrics

If the backing of any velvet or plush fabric is distinct from, and does not have the same fibre content as, the use-surface, the fibre content shall be indicated by the name of each component being marked by the listing, in descending order of dominance, by mass, of the generic name of each fibre type with or without an indication of the percentages.

7.7 Marking of textile floor coverings

If the backing of textile floor coverings is different from that of the use-surface, the material of the use-surface and the backing shall be indicated.

7.8 Marking of core-spun yarns on packages

If a yarn has a core and cover of different fibre content, the fibre content shall be marked separately, for example "polyester core", "cotton outer" or "cotton-covered polyester".

7.9 Main linings

7.9.1 Class

Any lining, such as the linings of curtains, jackets, upholstery, skirts and coats, can be classed as a main lining.

7.9.2 Marking

7.9.2.1 The marking on a textile product shall indicate the fibre content of any main lining and shall state which fibre type applies to which part, for example "all cotton; lining: acrylic".

7.9.2.2 The fibre content of linings of undergarments, nightwear, hats, ties, trousers and slacks, and that of sleeve linings of jackets and coats (if different from the main lining) need not be marked.

7.9.2.3 Non-textile material linings of coats, jackets and other garments need not be marked, but the fibre content of linings or waddings of, for example, gloves, footwear and padded jackets shall be

marked if these linings or waddings are described as having, or if it is implied that they have, warming properties.

7.9.2.4 An indication of the fibre content of interlinings is not required.

7.10 Textile products of unspecified fibre content

7.10.1 Class

In the case of any product or part of any product whose fibre content would be impractical to determine for technical reasons, or when information on the fibre content cannot be obtained from the previous supplier and it would be demonstrably impractical for technical reasons to determine the actual fibre content, the product can be classed as a textile product of unknown or unspecified fibre content or as a textile product of mixed fibres.

7.10.2 Marking

7.10.2.1 When it is possible to determine the predominant fibre type(s), the generic name(s) of the fibre type(s) shall be marked, by being listed in descending order of dominance, by mass, with or without an indication of their percentages.

EXAMPLE 1

A regenerated fibre-fabric or a blended fabric that contains 40 % acrylic, 35 % polyester and 25 % blended fabric is marked as

- a) "40 % acrylic, 35 % polyester, 25 % blended fabric"

EXAMPLE 2

A fabric that contains 45 % cotton and 55 % blended fabric is marked as

- a) "55 % blended fabric, 45 % cotton"

7.10.2.2 When it is impractical to determine the constituting fibre types, the product shall be marked "exact fibre content unknown", or "unspecified fibre content" or "mixed fibres".

7.11 Textile products composed of two or more units or textile components (excluding foundation garments)

A textile product composed of two or more units or textile components that have different fibre contents – for example a two-piece suit whose jacket and trousers are of different fabrics, or a dress whose bodice and skirt components are of different fabrics (but excluding foundation garments as given in 7.4) – shall be so marked as to state the fibre content of each unit or component. Such labelling applies to units or components that represent 30 % or more of the total mass of the product, where the mass is taken as excluding the main lining and other relevant accessories (see 8.1).

8 Determination of actual fibre content

8.1 Preparation of laboratory sample

Remove the following from the laboratory sample, as appropriate:

- a) non-textile parts, selvages, labels, badges, edgings and trimmings that are not an integral part of the product;
- b) buttons, buckles, accessories, decorations, non-elastic ribbons, elastic threads and elastic bands that are added at specific and limited points of the product;
- c) in the case of textile floor coverings, all components other than the use-surface;

- d) in the case of textile products other than those referred to in (c) above, base fabrics or underlying fabrics that do not serve as a backing for the use-surface; stiffenings, interlinings and canvas backings, stitching and assembly threads that do not replace the warp or weft of the fabric; fillings that do not have an insulating function; and linings other than main linings; and
- e) fatty substances, binders, weightings, sizings and dressings, impregnating products, additional dyeing and printing products, and other textile processing products.

8.2 Procedure

Determine the actual fibre content of a textile or of a textile product in accordance with AATCC test method 20 or the relevant part(s) of ISO 1833, as appropriate.

8.3 Calculation

Calculate the fibre percentage(s) by applying, to the anhydrous mass of each fibre, the appropriate conventional moisture-regain value as given in Annex B.

9 Labelling and marking

9.1 General

9.1.1 The labelling or marking indicating the fibre content of a textile or of a textile product shall be clearly visible, and no part of this information shall be obscured.

9.1.2 The trade name or trademark of an undertaking may immediately precede or immediately follow the indication of fibre content. Trade names etc. need not be of the same size lettering as the generic name.

9.1.3 The supplier shall be responsible for ensuring that the textile or the textile product is appropriately labelled or marked (see 9.3) and that the required information is easily accessible to the prospective purchaser when the textile or the textile product is offered or displayed for sale or is sold.

NOTE Textile products that are exempt from fibre-content labelling are listed in Annex A.

9.2 Labels

9.2.1 When a label is to be permanently attached to a textile or to a textile product, the appropriate fibre-content information shall either be woven into or be printed onto a label of suitable size and material such that the information is clearly legible, and the label material and the information on the label are capable of withstanding the appropriate cleaning treatment throughout the useful life of the textile or textile product.

NOTE 1 It is recommended that for quality control purposes, the fibre-content marking on the label have a grey scale rating for change in colour of not less than 4-5 after five cleaning treatments carried out in accordance with the care-labelling instructions for the textile or textile product.

9.2.2 When a label is to be permanently attached to an item of clothing in such a way that the label will be in direct contact with the wearer's body, the label shall be manufactured and attached so as to prevent discomfort through irritation to the skin, for example scratching.

9.3 Application of labels or marking

The appropriate fibre-content information shall be labelled or marked in one (or more) of the following ways:

- a) directly on the fabric, i.e. printed on the fabric or woven into the fabric along the selvedge at regular intervals, for example in the case of textile piece-goods;

- b) on a label securely attached to the textile or textile product, for example a sewn-in label on a garment (as described in 9.2.2);
- c) on the packaging or on a label firmly attached to the packaging;
- d) on a label attached to the textile or textile product in a non-permanent way, for example a swing ticket or a removable adhesive label;
- e) when textiles or textile products (or both) are passed between processors and are not offered for sale to the consumer, labelling may be in the form of a note on, or contained in, the commercial documents that accompany the goods, such as the invoice, receipt, brochure or pamphlet, relating to the specific textile or textile product; and
- f) when textile products are sold as a complete unit, for example a skirt and top, only one label or indication of the fibre content is required, provided that the items comprising the complete unit consist of the same fibre content.

Annex A
(informative)

Textile products that are exempt from fibre-content labelling

- A.1** Air-supported structures (for example sports halls, exhibition stands and storage facilities), provided that particulars of the performance and technical specifications of these structures are supplied
- A.2** Animal clothing
- A.3** Articles of fine leather goods and saddlery in textiles
- A.4** Artificial flowers
- A.5** Book covers of textile material(s)
- A.6** Buttons and buckles covered with textile material(s)
- A.7** Coffee cosies
- A.8** Curtain-hanging tapes
- A.9** Disposable textile products (including textile products designed to be used once only or for a limited time, and the normal use of which precludes any restoring for subsequent use for the same or a similar purpose), with the exception of wadding
- A.10** Egg cosies
- A.11** Funeral items
- A.12** Gaiters
- A.13** Hand-embroidered tapestries, finished or unfinished, and materials for their production, including embroidery yarns, sold separately from the canvas and specially presented for use in such tapestries
- A.14** Labels and badges
- A.15** Make-up cases
- A.16** Muffs other than of pile fabrics
- A.17** Old made-up textile products, where explicitly stated to be such
- A.18** Oven gloves and cloths
- A.19** Packagings, not new and sold as such
- A.20** Painted canvas
- A.21** Pincushions
- A.22** Protective requisites for sports, with the exception of gloves
- A.23** Shoe-cleaning kits

- A.24** Sleeve protectors
- A.25** Sleeve-supporting armbands
- A.26** Slide fasteners
- A.27** Spectacle, cigarette and cigar, lighter and comb cases of textile fabric(s)
- A.28** Stuffed pan holders of textile material(s)
- A.29** Table mats of several components and of surface area not exceeding 500 cm²
- A.30** Tea cosies
- A.31** Textile parts of footwear, except linings implied as having warming properties
- A.32** Textile products for base fabrics, underlying fabrics and stiffenings
- A.33** Textile products including cordage, ropes and string, normally intended for
- a) incorporation in machines, installations (for example for heating, air conditioning and lighting), domestic and other appliances, vehicles and other means of transport, or for their operation, maintenance or equipment, other than tarpaulin covers and textile motor accessories sold separately from the vehicle; and
 - b) use as equipment components in the manufacture and processing of goods
- A.34** Textile products subject to the rules in force, from time to time, of the *European Pharmacopoeia* and covered by a reference to those rules; non-disposable bandages for medical and orthopaedic use and orthopaedic textile products in general
- A.35** Tobacco pouches of textile fabric(s)
- A.36** Toilet cases
- A.37** Toys, excluding soft toys
- A.38** Travel goods of textile material(s)
- A.39** Watch straps of textile material(s)

Annex B
(normative)

Conventional moisture-regain values

Conventional moisture-regain values of textile products are given in Table B.1.

Table B.1 — Conventional moisture-regain values

1	2
Fibre	Moisture-regain value % (mass fraction)
Abaca, alfa or broom	14.00
Acetate	9.00
Acrylic, chlorofibre or modacrylic	2.00
Alginate	20.00
Animal hair, animal hair combined with wool, or wool ^a :	
carded fibres	17.00
combed fibres	18.25
Asbestos	2.00
Coir	13.00
Cotton:	
mercerized fibres	10.50
normal fibres	8.50
Cupro	13.00
Elastane	1.50
Elastodiene	1.00
Flax, linen or hemp	12.00
Fluorofibre	0.00
Glass fibre:	
average diameter exceeding 5 µ	2.00
average diameter not exceeding 5 µ	3.00
Henequen	14.00
Jute	17.00
Kapok	10.90
Maguey	14.00
Metal fibre or metallized fibre	2.00
Modal	13.00
Paper yarn	13.75
Polyamide or nylon:	
discontinuous fibre	6,25
filament	5.75
Polyester: discontinuous fibre or filament	1.50
Polyethylene	1.50
Polypropylene or polycarbamide	2.00
Polyurethane	3.50
Protein	17.00
Ramie	8.50
Silk	11.00
Sisal	14.00
Sunn	12.00
Triacetate	7.00
Triviny	3.00
Vinylal	5.00
Viscose	13.00
The agreed upon allowance of 17 % shall also be applied when it is impossible to ascertain whether the textile product containing wool or animal hair (or both) is combed or carded.	

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Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products

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