

TEXTILES COMMITTEE

(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE)

79, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-400 018.

In exercise of the powers conferred on it under section 23 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (No. 41 of 1963), read with clauses (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section 2 of section 4 of the same Act, the Textiles Committee, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby makes the following Regulations, namely :—

1. SHORT TITLE:

These regulations may be called 'Handloom Cotton Bedspreads/Sheets Inspection Regulations, 1977'.

2. DEFINITIONS:

(a) 'Committee' means the Textiles Committee.

(b) 'Lot' means the quantity of the material purporting to be of one definite type and quality.

(c) 'Major flaw' means:

(i) weft crack of more than 2 missing picks across the width of the piece,

(ii) more than 2 adjacent ends running parallel, broken or missing and extending beyond 6",

(iii) prominent pulled-in selvedge defect,

(iv) prominently noticeable warp or weft float in the body of the piece,

(v) prominently noticeable oil or other stain in the piece,

(vi) prominently noticeable oily weft in the piece,

(vii) defective heading,

(viii) conspicuous gout due to foreign matter usually lint or waste woven into the material,

(ix) noticeable hole, cut or tear upto 1/8" in size in the body of the material,

(x) defective hemming extending over 2" in length,

(xi) prominently noticeable weaving/printing/dyeing defect,

(xii) any other defect of similar magnitude which would mar the appearance or affect the serviceability and/or durability of the piece.

(d) 'Material' means handwoven cotton bedspread / sheets including such material where yarns other than cotton are used for borders or for designing or as extra warp or weft or for embroidery.

(e) 'Minor flaw' means flaws of minor nature, similar in nature to major flaws owing to fabric and fabrication defects of lesser magnitude than that of major flaws but not insignificant.

(f) 'Serious flaw' means:

(i) more than one adjacent end missing in the body of the material and running throughout or more than three ends missing at a place and running over 24",

(ii) undressed snarls noticeable throughout the piece,

- (iii) smash definitely rupturing the texture of piece,
- (iv) noticeable hole, cut or tear of more than 1/8" in size in the body of the piece,
- (v) absence of heading where heading is required,
- (vi) any other defect of similar magnitude which would mar the appearance or affect the serviceability and/or durability of the piece.

3. OFFERING OF MATERIAL FOR INSPECTION:

- (a) The manufacturer/exporter shall be responsible for carrying out inspection of the material prior to offering the same so as to eliminate any material which is not upto the required standard and to rectify the rectifiable defects such as loose threads, removable stains etc. The manufacturer/exporter will also be responsible to mark the dimensions clearly on the piece.
- (b) The material shall be offered for inspection in loose condition if the total quantity offered is required to be packed in two finished packages and in other cases, in packed condition, in lots containing not more than 50 finished packages (bales, cases and the like). The material so offered should be in a well-lighted shed with all facilities for carrying out inspection in an efficient manner.
- (c) The manufacturer/exporter shall apply for inspection in the prescribed proforma.

4. INSPECTION CRITERIA:

Inspection will be for the following:

- (a) Flaws:
 - (i) Serious Flaws
 - (ii) Major Flaws
 - (iii) Minor Flaws
- (b) Specifications:
 - (i) Dimensions: Inspection shall be carried out according to the dimensions marked on the piece and the dimensions so marked should be according to the contract if the contract mentions the same.

NOTE: Where the foreign buyer does not desire marking dimensions on individual pieces or on labels attached to them inspection shall be carried out as per the dimensions mentioned in the invoice, in such cases, the party should produce a letter from their overseas buyer to that effect.

- (ii) Counts of warp and weft, ends and picks/inch and weight: Inspection shall be carried out according to the stipulations in the contract or of the samples approved by the foreign buyer for these characteristics and if the contract is silent then according to the declaration of the party. However, in the case of Handloom bedspreads, commonly known as 'Etawah Striped Bedspreads', inspection shall be carried out according to the 'Handloom Cotton Cloth Inspection Regulations 1968 for Bleeding Madras Fabrics and Etawah Striped Bedspreads' to

ensure whether it conforms to the standard specifications as given in the Annexure—A.

- (iii) Colour Fastness: In case of material marked as 'fast' and bedspread commonly known as 'Etawah Bedspreads' fastness to washing (WW test No. 3 or equivalent) shall be carried out.
- (iv) Other specifications: They will be according to the contract.

5. SAMPLING FOR INSPECTION:

- (a) In case of offer in finished packages, 10% of the packages in the lot, subject to a minimum of 2 shall be opened.
- (b) The pieces selected for detailed examination should cover as many colours/designs/matchings and the like as possible in a representative manner from the packages so opened as above or from the loose material in the case of small consignments. The number of pieces to be selected for detailed examination shall be as follows:

- (i) First sample: 25 pieces.

NOTE: 5 pieces shall be selected out of these to cover basically as many sizes as possible and also the colours/designs/matchings and the like for measurement of dimensions and ends/picks per inch.

- (ii) Second sample: If the acceptability or otherwise regarding major flaws cannot be decided straightaway on the basis of inspection of the first sample, 25 more pieces shall

be selected for detailed examination for presence of flaws.

6. DRAWING OF SAMPLES FOR TESTS:

- (a) One sample of 0.9 metre full width per lot shall be drawn for comprehensive tests as and when the minimum standards are laid down. In the meantime, samples shall be drawn only when the foreign buyer has specifically mentioned the count and the construction particulars in the contract.
- (b) In the case of material marked as 'fast colour' $\frac{1}{2}$ yard full width, samples shall be drawn at the rate of one for every 500 units and part thereof subject to a maximum of 3. The samples so drawn should cover as many colours as possible used in the different matchings.

7. REJECTION CRITERIA:

- (a) First sample: The lot shall be rejected outright on the basis of the inspection of the first sample itself for any of the following reasons:
 - (i) If the average of findings of the sample selected and examined for constructional and dimensional particulars is unacceptable for any characteristic,
 - (ii) If it contains more than one serious flaw,
 - (iii) If the findings of any other characteristics stipulated in the contract are unacceptable as per the terms of the contract,
 - (iv) If too many minor flaws are noticed in the sample inspected such as to render the material poor or shoddy in appearance,

- (v) If the material does not conform to the minimum specifications in the manner prescribed by the Committee from time to time,
- (vi) Where inspection as at clause 4(b) (ii) & (iii) is carried out, if the laboratory test report in the samples drawn from the lot or weight does not conform to the requirements stipulated in the contract,
- (vii) If the number of major flaws is exceeding 10,

NOTE: The lot shall however be considered as acceptable for major flaws if the sample contains five or less major flaws. If it contains 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 major flaws, a second sample as required shall be inspected.

- (b) Second sample: If the material is acceptable in all respects except that the number of major flaws observed in the first sample is 10 or less, then the second sample as per the plan shall be inspected for all types of flaws. In such cases, the lot shall be rejected on the basis of the findings of both the 1st sample and the second sample pooled together if the number of major flaws is in excess of 10 being the acceptance number for 50 pieces provided further that not more than one serious flaw is observed in pooled samples inspected and also the second sample does not contain too many minor flaws.

8. PROCEDURE FOR APPEAL:

In the case of rejection by the inspector, if the concerned parties are not satisfied with

the inspection findings, they shall have the right to appeal. In such cases, they may appeal to the immediate superior officer who shall reinspect the material and give his verdict regarding the acceptability or otherwise of the lot in question. If the lot is again rejected and if the parties still feel aggrieved, they may appeal to the higher authorities.

9. PERMISSIBLE TOLERANCES:

When determining whether the material conforms to the construction and other particulars stipulated in the contract and/or approved sample, the following tolerances shall be allowed unless different tolerances are specified in the export contract.

- (a) Counts of Yarn : ± 1.5 count (English) for counts upto and including 30s English Cotton Count.
 $\pm 5\%$ for counts above 30s English Cotton Count.
- (b) Ends/inch : $\pm 5\%$
- (c) Picks/inch : $\pm 5\%$
- (d) Weight/piece : -5% and no limit on plus side.
- (e) Length : $-2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and no limit on plus side.
- (f) Width : -1% and no limit on plus side.

NOTE: The above tolerances shall be applied to the average of findings of all the pieces actually inspected for construction.

10. INSPECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION:

When determining construction particulars, the Inspector shall observe the following directions:

- (a) Width shall be measured at two different places per unit,
- (b) Ends per inch shall be counted at two different places across the width of the unit,
- (c) Picks per inch shall be counted at two different places per unit.

11. PACKING AND SEALING:

If the lot is passed, the material offered in loose condition and in case of packed offer

the material in the finished packages opened shall be marked with the required stamps and packed in the presence of the inspector. The packing of the two finished packages shall be in a manner as may be prescribed by the Committee from time to time. If the packing is also satisfactory all the finished packages in the lot shall be sealed by the Inspector.

12. CERTIFICATION:

In respect of each lot inspected, and not rejected under Regulation 7 or Regulation 11, a certificate shall be issued to the party concerned by an officer of the Committee authorised by the Committee on this behalf.

ANNEXURE—A

ETAWAH STRIPED BEDSPREADS

Etawah Striped Bedspreads have coloured stripes in the weft direction. The specification particulars of the material are as under:

Count of warp	Count of weft	Ends/Inch	Picks/Inch	Width x Length (in inches)
20s	20s	40-44	28-32*	72 X 90 72 X 108 90 X 108
2/40s	2/20s	40-44	26-30*	„
20s	12s or 6s	92-96	32-36**	„

* Two threads working as one.

** Two threads will work as one, if 12s weft is used. If the 6s weft is used weft will be single.

Fastness to washing (W.W. Test No. 3)

Fastness to Light (Gr. 4 or better).

TEXTILES COMMITTEE

(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE)

79, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-400 018.

1. SHORT TITLE:

These Regulations may be called the "Handloom Cotton Made-up Articles (Sarees, Dhoties, Lungies, Kailies, Sarongs, Camboys and Mootus, etc.) Inspection Regulation 1971".

2. DEFINITIONS:

In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (a) 'Committee' means the Textiles Committee.
- (b) 'Lot' means the quantity of the material purporting to be of one definite type and quality.
- (c) 'Major Flaw' means—
- (i) weft crack of more than 2 missing picks across the width of the material,
 - (ii) prominently noticeable weft bar due to the difference in raw material, count, twist, lustre, colour, shade or pick spacing of adjacent groups of weft yarn,
 - (iii) more than two adjacent ends running parallel, broken or missing and extending beyond 6",
 - (iv) prominent selvedge defect,
 - (v) noticeable warp or weft float in the body of the material,
 - (vi) noticeable oil or other stain in the material,
 - (vii) prominently noticeable oily weft in the material,
 - (viii) noticeable slub or slubby weft,
 - (ix) noticeable hole, cut or tear upto 1/8" in size in the body of the fabric,
 - (x) conspicuous broken pattern,
 - (xi) wrong heading,
 - (xii) gout due to foreign matter usually lint or waste woven into the material, and
 - (xiii) prominently noticeable embroidery/printing/dyeing defect.
- (d) 'Material' means handwoven cotton made-up articles such as Sarees, Dhoties, Lungies, Kailies, Sarongs, Camboys and Mootus, etc. It will also include such made-up articles where yarns other than cotton are used for borders or for designing or as extra warp or weft or for embroidery, but excludes blended fabrics.
- (e) 'Minor Flaw' means flaws of a minor nature and not included in Major Flaws or Serious Flaws.
- (f) 'Serious Flaw' means—
- (i) more than one adjacent end missing in the body of the material and running throughout or more than three ends missing at a place and running over 24",
 - (ii) undressed snarls noticeable over a length exceeding 5 percent of the length of the material,
 - (iii) smash definitely rupturing the texture of the material,
 - (iv) hole, cut or tear of more than 1/8" in size in the body of the material,