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**Standards  
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Australia**



# Australian Standard® 2622—1987

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS— FIBRE CONTENT LABELLING



This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CS/4, Care Labelling of Textiles. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 22 September 1987 and published on 2 November 1987.

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The following interests are represented on Committee CS/4:

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Australian Consumers Association  
Australian Council of Furniture Manufacturers  
Australian Federation of Consumer Organizations Inc.  
Australian Knitting Industries Council  
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**AUSTRALIAN STANDARD**

# **TEXTILE PRODUCTS— FIBRE CONTENT LABELLING**

**AS 2622—1987**

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## PREFACE

This edition of this Standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Care Labelling of Textiles to supersede AS 2622—1983. The first edition of the Standard was developed at the request of the Commonwealth, State and Territory Consumer Affairs Authorities. The changes in the present edition were also made at the request of these Authorities.

The Standard sets out two methods, either of which may be used to designate the fibre content of textile products, and specifies the manner in which the products shall be labelled. It also prescribes the method to be used for assessing fibre content and indicates the tolerances that apply. The generic names to be used are those listed in AS 2450, Textiles—Natural and Man-made Fibres—Generic Names, which follows closely ISO 2076 Textiles—Man-made Fibres—Generic Names.

In developing this Standard the Committee considered present State and Federal legislation relating to fibre content labelling and the EEC Directive on fibre content labelling published in 1971.

Changes made in this edition were necessary as the Standard may be referred to in State and Territory legislation. Suppliers should refer to that legislation to determine specific mandatory requirements.

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## FOREWORD

Following increases in the importation of textile fibres, yarns, fabrics and made-up products, it was felt that an Australian fibre content labelling Standard should be prepared and that it should follow as closely as possible the percentage labelling method used since 1971 by members of the EEC. However, with the exception of wool, the current Textile Labelling Regulations require only that fibres be listed in order of dominance. For various technical reasons, it is difficult in some cases to designate the fibre content of made-up textile products accurately in percentage terms. It was therefore decided that the two methods for labelling blended fibre textile products should be set out so that either method could be used as appropriate.

The generic names to be used are those specified in AS 2450 Textiles—Natural and Man-made Fibres—Generic Names. In line with ISO 2076 Textiles—Man-made Fibres—Generic Names, the name 'rayon', which is used in some countries for regenerated cellulose fibres, was not included in AS 2450 because it does not have the same meaning everywhere. However, the committee responsible for this Standard decided to allow the use of the name 'rayon' provided it is used in conjunction with the generic name of the relevant regenerated cellulose fibre, e.g. viscose rayon. Similarly, as the name 'linen' is widely used internationally on consumer goods to describe yarns and fabrics made from 'flax', the committee decided to allow its use for fibre content labelling of consumer goods.

This Standard is to be used in conjunction with Commonwealth and State textile labelling legislation. For information regarding textile products exempted from the content labelling, reference is required to State and Territory legislation.

## STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

## TEXTILE PRODUCTS—FIBRE CONTENT LABELLING

**1 SCOPE.** This Standard sets out alternative methods for designating the fibre content of textile products and for supplying this information on made-up products, piece goods and yarns. It also specifies the method to be used for determining the fibre content of a product.

**2 APPLICATION.** The Standard is applicable to all textile products and it is to be used in conjunction with Commonwealth and State textile labelling legislation which lists products exempted from fibre content labelling.

**3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.** The following Standards are referred to in this Standard:

- AS 2001.7 Methods of Test for Textiles  
Part 7 Quantitative Analysis of Fibre Mixtures.
- AS 2392 Labelling of Clothing, Household Textiles and Furnishings.
- AS 2450 Textiles—Natural and Man-made Fibres—Generic Names.

**4 DEFINITIONS.** For the purpose of this Standard, the following definitions apply:

**4.1 Textile fibre**—a unit of matter characterized by its flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length to thickness, which together render it suitable for textile applications e.g. wool, hair, silk, cotton, flax and any other fibrous material whether natural or artificial, including glass fibre where this is used in household textiles or apparel.

**4.2 Textile product**—a manufactured, or semi-manufactured product made from textile fibre by spinning, weaving, knitting, felting, bonding, tufting or other process e.g. thread, cord, rope, braids, lace, embroidery, nets, carpet, clothing and fabrics.

**4.3 Permanent label**—a label which will withstand the cleaning instructions given for the article to which it is attached and which will remain legible and attached to the article throughout its useful life.

**5 METHODS OF DESIGNATING FIBRE CONTENT.** The two methods of designating the fibre content, either of which may be used, are as follows:

*Method A*—by listing, in descending order of dominance by mass, the generic name of each fibre type preceded by its percentage of the total mass of the textile product.

*Method B*—by listing, in descending order of dominance by mass, the generic name of each fibre type.

The generic names of natural and man-made fibres to be used are those specified in AS 2450. If none of these generic names describes the fibre, it shall be specified as being 'artificial fibre' or 'man-made fibre'. Rayon, the generic name used in some countries for regenerated cellulose fibres, may be added to the generic names cupro, modal, polynosic and viscose, e.g. viscose rayon. Although 'flax' is the generic name of fibres in linen, the name 'linen' has, for many years been widely used and accepted in fibre content labelling linens and flax blends in consumer goods. The name 'linen' may therefore be used in lieu of flax in labelling consumer goods.

**6 DETERMINATION OF FIBRE CONTENT.**

**6.1 Test method.** The fibre content of a product shall be determined in accordance with the methods AS 2001.7, as applicable. Results shall be based on clean, dry mass with allowances for moisture and other matter in accordance with AS 2001.7.2.

**6.2 Components requiring separate determination.** Where a textile product includes textile fibre filling or lining or both, the fibre content of these components is determined separately for individual listing on the fibre content label (see Clauses 7.1.6 and 7.1.7).