

CLASSIFICATION OF FILLING MATERIALS

**PROVIDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
BEDDING & FURNITURE LAW OFFICIALS, INC.**

PREFACE

The following pages offer definitions, terms and suggested nomenclature for bedding and upholstered furniture filling material commonly used by industry and recognized by the various state enforcement programs. Most states, the District of Columbia, and the city of Detroit have some type of law concerning the manufacture, renovation, sterilization / fumigation, labeling, and sale of new or used bedding and upholstered furniture.

The most pressing problem for industry is dealing with each state on an individual basis. State laws and regulations vary. They are administered by different agencies and are enforced with different attitudes as to importance. Yet industry must abide by these laws and regulations.

The International Association of Bedding and Furniture Law Officials (IABFLO) strives for uniformity in terminology, test methods, and enforcement procedures within the various state programs. Uniformity, particularly with respect to terminology, balances the rights and responsibilities of industry and the consumer. When generic terms are used to describe filling materials,

industry derives a measure of fairness in a competitive market and the consumer is able to shop wisely by comparing like materials.

It should be understood that the descriptive terms that follow are those generally approved for use by the various enforcement agencies; they may not be mandatory in all states. These terms reflect the knowledge and concerns of many states working together to provide an equitable method for protecting both industry and the consumer.

The purpose of this classification is to inform industry, thereby eliminating as many problems as possible, of the work IABFLO is doing to promote protection for the consumer, while keeping in mind the viewpoint of industry. It is IABFLO's sincere hope that this manual is a positive step in that direction.

IABFLO is indebted to the staff of ISPA for their work in the preparation, updating and printing of this manual. The cooperative spirit from ISPA is greatly appreciated and we always welcome any questions or suggestions an industry member may have. Thank you.

I COTTON

1. **BLENDED COTTON FELT** – A synonymous term for cotton felt when permissible or authorized by law or regulation of a state.
2. ***COTTON BATTING** – A synonymous term for cotton felt when a permissible or authorized by law or regulation of a state.
3. **COTTON BY-PRODUCTS**- The by-products removed from the various machine processes necessary in the manufacturer of cotton products up to but not including the process of spinning. Cotton By-Products shall include any one of the following materials:
 - (a) Cotton Comber
 - (b) Cotton Card Strips or Cotton Vacuum Strips
 - (c) Cotton Fly
 - (d) Cotton Picker

Either the blanket term “Cotton By-Products” or the individual terms (a), (b), (c) or (d) may be used on the label.
4. **COTTON FELT** – A filling material made of, or a mixture of, staple cotton, cotton linters or cotton by-products, and garneted or carded and used in layer form. The term does not apply to felt scraps, stuffed or blown-in the manner as unfelted fibers.
5. **COTTON FIBER OR LOOSE COTTON** – a synonymous term for cotton by-products when authorized or permissible by law or regulation of a state.
6. ***COTTON LINTERS** – The fibrous growth or lint removed from the cottonseed subsequent to the usual process of ginning.
7. **COTTON MILL SWEEPINGS**- Sweeps, oily sweeps, or oily card.
8. **COTTON WASTE** – material defined as cotton by-products in which oil and/or trash content exceeds specific maximum percentage where, and as, specified by a state law or regulation.
9. ***STAPLE COTTON** – The staple fibrous growth removed from cottonseed in the usual process of ginning (first cut from seed).
10. ***STAPLE COTTON FELT** – Cotton felt made entirely of staple cotton.
11. **LABELING OF COTTON FELT** – The definitions for cotton felt as listed to be used on the law label in any state vary with respective states from mandatory to permissible to prohibited. Several states require the term “cotton felt” followed by designation with percentage by weight of each component mill term ingredient listed in order of predominance. Optional use of synonymous terms as listed is permissible in some states.

Adjunctive terms of Section XI, including bleached, pad, resinated, rubberized, boric acid treated, used or secondhand, when applicable, are required to be used in conjunction with definitions.

*Denotes National Uniform Definition (NUD) acceptable in all states having a bedding and/or furniture law.

II DOWN

1. ***DOWN** – The undercoating of waterfowl, consisting of the light fluffy filaments “barb” growing from one quill point but without any quill shaft.
2. **DOWN FIBER** – The detached barbs from down and plumules and detached barbs from the basal end of the waterfowl quill shaft which are indistinguishable from the barbs of down.
3. ***PLUMULE** – Waterfowl plumage with underdeveloped soft and flaccid quills with barbs indistinguishable from those of down.

4. LABELING OF DOWN PRODUCTS

A. **Down Products** – any industry product labeled as “down”, “duck down” or “goose down” shall contain a minimum of 75% down and plumules. The “down” label is a qualified general label and shall include in parentheses the minimum percentage of down in the product.

(1) DOWNMinimum 75%

The remainder normally consists of waterfowl feathers and small amounts of other components.

(2) If the remainder components exceed the following maximums, the percentage of such components must be disclosed on the label.

Down Fiber	Maximum	10%
Feather Fiber	Maximum	10%
Chopped, Damaged &		
Crushed Feathers	Maximum	2%
Landfowl Feathers	Maximum	2%
Residue	Maximum	2%
QUILL FEATHERS ARE NOT PERMITTED		

B. **Down and Feather Blended Products** – These products require qualified general labels that shall include in parenthesis the actual percentage of components.

(1) The term “DOWN AND FEATHERS” may be used to designate any plumage product containing between 50% and 74% down and plumules. The actual percentage must be stated on the label.

(2) The term “FEATHERS AND DOWN” may be used to designate any plumage product containing between 5% and 49% down and plumules. The actual percentages must be stated on the label.

(3) The remainder of components in down and feather blended products normally consists of waterfowl feathers or down and small amounts of other components. If these other components exceed the following maximums, the percentage of such components must be disclosed on the label.

Down Fiber	Maximum	10%
Feather Fiber	Maximum	10%
Chopped, Damaged &		
Crushed Feathers	Maximum	2%
Landfowl Feathers	Maximum	2%
Residue	Maximum	2%
QUILL FEATHERS ARE NOT PERMITTED		

C. **Waterfowl Feather Products** – Any industry product labeled as “waterfowl feathers”, “duck feathers”, “goose feathers” shall contain a minimum of 80% waterfowl feathers.

Waterfowl Feathers Minimum 80%

The remainder normally consists of waterfowl feathers and small amounts of other components.

If these other components exceed the following maximums, the percentage of such components must be disclosed on the label.

Down	Maximum	20%
Down Fiber	Maximum	10%
Chopped, Damaged &		
Crushed Feathers	Maximum	7%
Feather Fiber	Maximum	5%
Landfowl Feathers	Maximum	5%
Residue	Maximum	2%
QUILL FEATHERS ARE NOT PERMITTED		

D. **Other Plumage Products** – Plumage products which do not meet requirements for any of the above categories must be labeled accurately with each component listed separately.

E. **Percentage Claims** – A plumage product should not be designated as “100% Down”, “All Down”, “Pure Down” or by other similar terms unless, in fact, it contains 100% down.

F. **Tolerances** – No tolerance is allowed for the minimum percentage of down as stated in the above listed categories.

G. **Species** – The specie of waterfowl plumage need not be designated, but when designated, the product shall contain a minimum of 90% of such plumage.

H. **Cleanliness** – All plumage products must have an oxygen number not exceeding 10 grams of oxygen per 100,000 grams of sample.

I. **Cleanliness requirement** – Oxygen of 10 or less and Turbidity of 300 mm or greater.

J. **Adulteration** – The maximum content for certain components listed above are not to be construed to permit intentional adulteration of plumage products.

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III FEATHERS

1. **FEATHERS** – Distinctive light, horny epidermal outgrowths which form the external covering or plumage of birds.
 2. ***CHICKEN FEATHERS** – Feathers in any kind of chicken which are whole in physical structure with natural form of the feather.
 3. ***DUCK FEATHERS** – Feathers of any kind of duck which are whole in physical structure with natural form and curvature of the feather.
 4. ***GOOSE FEATHERS** - Feathers of any kind of goose which are whole in physical structure with natural form and curvature of the feather.
 5. ***TURKEY FEATHERS** – Feathers of any kind of turkey which are whole in physical structure with natural form of the feather.
 6. **WATERFOWL FEATHERS** – goose or duck feathers or any mixture thereof, which are whole in physical structure with the natural form and curvature of the feathers.
 7. **CHOPPED FEATHERS** – Feathers which have been chopped or cut into pieces.
 8. ***CRUSHED FEATHERS** – Feathers which have been chopped or cut into pieces.
 9. **DAMAGED FEATHERS** – Feathers, other than crushed, chopped or stripped, which have been materially broken, damaged by insects or depreciated from their original value in any manner.
 10. ***FEATHER FIBERS** – Barbs of feathers stripped from quills and separated into individual or disconnected barbs.
 11. **FEATHER MIXTURES** – Feathers from two or more species of origin in a mixture shall be designated by name, character and percentage by weight of each constitute in order of predominance, or mixtures may be designated by lowest grade as to specie of origin. (Grades in descending order: goose, duck, turkey, chicken)
 12. **MARABOU FIBERS** – Fibers from the soft, fluffy feathers of turkeys.
 13. **NESTLING FEATHER** – An immature feather with a long sheath, brushy appearance, bi-dimensional and relatively stiff fibers emanating from sheath.
 14. ***QUILLS** – Main shaft of axis of feathers.
 15. ***QUILL FEATHERS** – Barbs of feathers stripped from quills and separated into individual or disconnected barbs.
 16. ***RESIDUE (FEATHERS)** – Shall mean quill pith, quill fragments, trash or foreign matter in feather and down filling materials in excess of allowable limits as specified by various state laws or regulations.
 17. **STRIPPED FEATHERS** – Barbs of feathers stripped from quill shaft but not necessarily separated into feather fiber.
 18. **LABELING OF FEATHERS** – All definitions shall include applicable adjunctive words as to specie of origin – ex., crushed chicken feathers, and goose feather fibers.
- Other requirements on definitions for descriptive term for labeling feather products vary with respective states as to designation of color of feathers, mixed feathers and permissible variation on stated mixtures and admixtures.
- Prohibited terms in Section XII apply to labeling of feather products where applicable, including “Curled Feathers”, “Hen Feathers”, and “Tan-O-Quill”.
- *Denotes National Uniform Definition (NUD) acceptable in all states having a bedding and/or furniture law.

IV FOAM

1. ***FOAM** – Polymerized material consisting of a mass of thin-walled cells produced chemically or physically and shall be designated as “foam” together with the name of the organic base from which it is made; ex., urethane foam, vinyl foam.
2. **ETHYLENE VINYL ACETATE FOAM** - Closed cell foam, also known as EVA, or sometimes simply as acetate, is the copolymer of ethylene and vinyl acetate.
3. **MOLDED STYROFOAM** – A molded Styrofoam unit.
4. ***NEOPRENE FOAM** – Designates foam produced from “NEOPRENE”.
5. **OLEFIN FOAM** – Foam produced from olefin. Polyethylene and Polypropylene are polyolefins.
6. ***POLYETHYLENE FOAM** - A polyester resin made from ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid. (Can be reported as Olefin Foam)
7. ***POLYPROPYLENE FOAM** - Foam produced from Polypropylene. (Can be reported as Olefin Foam)
8. ***POLYSTYRENE FOAM** - Foam made from a polymerization product of styrene molecules.
9. ***POLYSTYRENE FOAM BEADS** – A term for a filling material which has been processed into small round 0-1/2” droplets usually from a synthetic polymer of styrene that is stable in various physical forms.

10. ***POLYURETHANE FOAM** – A permissible synonymous term for urethane foam
11. **SYNTHETIC FOAM** – The term “Synthetic Foam” may be used as a definition in lieu of the following generic terms:
- (A) Polyurethane foam
 - (B) Urethane foam
 - (C) Polyether foam
 - (D) Vinyl foam
 - (E) Polystyrene foam
12. ***URETHANE FOAM** – A cellular urethane product which is created by the inter-action of an ester or an ether and carbamic acid derivative.
13. **URETHANE FOAM/HIGH RESILIENCE** – A permissible term for urethane foam with a minimum density of 2.5 pounds per cubic foot, a minimum resilience of 60%, and a minimum support ratio of 2.4 (See Note).
14. **URETHANE FOAM SKINS** – The tough outer skin which forms on urethane foam buns during the curing process.
15. **VINYL FOAM** – Designates foam produced from “vinyl”.
16. ***VISCOELASTIC POLYURETHANE FOAM** – An open cell urethane product which is created by the interaction of an ester or an ester and carbamic acid derivative with a minimum density of 4.0 pounds per cubic foot, a minimum resilience of 65% and a minimum support ratio of 2.8.
17. **LABELING OF FOAM** – Adjunctive terms as applicable of Section XI designating the form of urethane or vinyl foam, including pieces, shredded, cemented and the term “used or secondhand” are required to be used in conjunction with definitions for “FOAM”. The term “Urethane Foam Imbedded with Styrene Beads” must be used when applicable.
- Prohibited terms in Section XII, including bonded, trade names and virgin apply to definitions for “FOAM”.
- NOTE:** Manufacturers should check with their local state bedding law official to be sure use of the term “URETHANE FOAM (High Resilience)” is acceptable in that particular state.
- *Denotes National Uniform Definition (NUD) acceptable in all states having a bedding and/or furniture law.

V HAIR

1. ***HAIR** – The coarse filamentous epidermal outgrowth of such mammals as horses cattle, hogs and goats when used in the manufacturing of bedding, upholstered furniture and filling materials. It shall be clean, properly cured, free from epidermis, excreta and other foreign or objectionable substances and odors.
2. ***HAIR MIXTURES** – The hair of different animal origin used in blends or mixtures. The kind and percentage by weight of each shall be stated on the law label. When materials, other than hair are used with hair as a mixture, the kind and percentage by weight of each material shall be stated on the law label.
3. ***HAIR CLASSIFICATION** – Hair further classified according to the body origin as horse tail hair, horse mane hair, cattle tail hair, and cattle hide (body) hair, hog hair and goat hair.
4. ***CURLED HAIR** – Hair which has been curled in machine process. Origin of the hair shall be stated on the law label, preceded by the word “curled”.
5. **UNCURLED HAIR** – Hair not curled by a machine process. Origin of the hair shall be stated on the law label, preceded by the word “uncurled” in states where required.
6. **LABELING OF HAIR** – Adjunctive terms in Section XI, including bleach, rubberized or resin treated and/or coated; used or secondhand, when applicable are required to be used in conjunction with the definitions for hair on law labels.
- *Denotes National Uniform Definition (NUD) acceptable in all states having a bedding and/or furniture law.

VI MAN MADE OR MANUFACTURED FIBERS

1. ***ACETATE FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is cellulose acetate. Where not less than 92% of hydroxyl groups are acetylated, the term triacetate may be used as a generic description of the fiber.
2. **ACRYLIC FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of acrylonitrile units.
3. ***AZLON FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber forming substance is composed of any regenerated naturally occurring proteins.
4. ***GLASS FIBER** – manufactured fiber in which fiber forming substance is glass.
5. ***METALLIC FIBER** – Manufactured fiber composed of metal, plastic-coated metal, metal-coated plastic or core completely covered by metal.

6. ***MODACRYLIC FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of less than 85% but at least a minimum of 35% by weight of acrylonitrile units.
 7. ***NYLON FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substances is any long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups.
 8. ***NYTRIL FIBER** – Manufactured fiber containing at least 85% of long chain polymer of vinylidene dinitrile when the vinylidene dinitrile content is no less than every other unit in the polymer chain.
 9. ***OLEFIN FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of ethylene, propylene or other olefin units.
 10. ***POLYESTER FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of any ester of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid.
 11. **POLYETHER FIBER** - A manufactured fiber of organic substances prepared by joining together many molecules of simpler compounds (monomers) by establishing ether links between them.
 12. ***POLYETHYLENE FIBER** - A manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of ethylene.
 13. ***POLYPROPYLENE FIBER** - A manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of propylene.
 14. **POLYVINYLIDENE FIBER** - Polyvinylidene chloride or Saran resins and films (called PVDC) works by polymerizing vinylidene chloride with monomers such as acrylic esters and unsaturated carboxyl groups, forming long chains of vinylidene chloride. The copolymerization results in a film with molecules bound so tightly together that very little gas or water can get through. The result is a barrier against oxygen, moisture, chemicals and heat and is used to protect food, consumer and industrial products.
 15. **POLYSTYRENE FIBER** - The fiber formed from a polymerization product of styrene monomers.
 16. ***RAYON FIBER** – Manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, as well as manufactured fibers composed or regenerated cellulose in which substituents have replaced not more than 15% of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl groups.
 17. ***SARAN FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride units.
 18. ***SPANDEX FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polymer comprised of at least 85% of segmented polyurethane.
 19. ***VINYL FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of vinyl alcohol units and in which the total of the vinyl alcohol units and any one or more of the various acetal units is at least 85% by weight of the fiber.
 20. ***VINYON FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of vinyl chloride units.
 21. **POLYESTER PNEUMACEL** – A generic term for a polyester pneumatic cellular product.
 22. **LABELING OF MAN-MADE FIBERS** – Adjunctive terms, when applicable, in Section XI, are required to be used in conjunction with definitions of man-made fibers. Trade names are prohibited.

Labeling example: “Polyester Fibers”, “Acetate Fibers”.
- NOTE:** The descriptive term “Man-Made fibers” or “Manufactured Fibers” may be used as an all-inclusive definition for any of these fibers instead of the name of the fiber, when and where permissible by a state law.
- *Denotes National Uniform Definition (NUD) acceptable in all states having a bedding and/or furniture law.

VII MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE FIBERS

1. **BEANS** - The seed of various leguminous plants.
2. ***BUCKWHEAT HULLS** – Outer shell covering of the Buckwheat seed (*Fagopyrum*).
3. **CATTAIL PLANT FIBERS** – Fibers obtained from the seed of tall reedy marsh plants having long flat leaves, *typha latifolia* (family *typha-ceae*).
4. ***CELLULOSE FIBER** – Wood or other vegetable growth reduced to a fibrous state.
5. ***COCONUT HUSK FIBER, COIR OR COCO FIBER** – Fibers obtained from husk or outer shell of coconut.
6. **CELLOPHANE PAPER** - A thin, transparent film of regenerated cellulose.
7. **CELLULOSE FIBER** - The fibrous material made from wood or other vegetable growth which contains not more than four percent lignin and twelve percent pentosans.
8. **CHERRY PIT** - A one seeded smooth stone of a pulpy globular drupe or fleshy fruit.

9. **DRIED CLOVES** - (*Syzygium aromaticum*) are the aromatic dried flower buds of a tree in the family Myrtaceae.
10. **COMBER** - The fibrous by-product removed during the combing process.
11. **CORK** - A naturally resilient, light, chemically inert, specialized secondary tissue produced by the cork cambium of the cork oak tree, *Quercus suber*.
12. **CORN** - A tall cereal plant, *Zea mays*, cultivated in many varieties, having a jointed, solid stem and bearing grain, seeds, or kernels on large ears.
13. **CORN HUSK** - The leafy covering from ears of corn.
14. **CORRUGATED FIBER BOARD** - The combination of three sections of stiff compact pasteboard whereby one section has been formed into folds and is enclosed between two other sections.
15. **CRACKED CORN** - The seed of the maize plant (corn) that has passed through a grinding machine that breaks the kernel apart.
16. ***ESPARTO FIBER** – Fiber from either of two Spanish and Algerian grasses (*stipa tenacissima* and *lygeum spartum*).
17. ***EXCELSIOR** – Shredded thread-like wood fibers, not including waste products such as shavings, sawdust or similar wastes.
18. ***FLAX FIBER** – Fiber derived from the plant of the genus *Linum usitatissimum* raised primarily for fiber.
19. **FLAX TOW** – Coarse, broken and refuse parts of flax separated from fine fibrous parts in preparing flax for spinning.
20. ***HAY** – Any grass, properly dried or cured, free from dust, burrs, sticks or other objectionable matter.
21. **HEMP** – A tall Asiatic herb (*Cannabis sativa*) of the hemp family, grown for the tough fiber in its stem. Any of various plants yielding hemp like fiber such as Sisal or Manila hemp.
22. ***JUTE FIBER** – Fiber obtained from various species (*Corchorus*) of plants of the Linden family growing principally in India and East India Islands
23. **JUTE PAD** – A pad made of jute fibers.
24. **LAVENDER** - Any of various aromatic Old World plants of the genus *Lavandula*
25. ***KAPOK** – Fibers from seed of kapok tree (*Ceiba Pentrandia*).
26. ***MILKWEED FIBER** – A fibrous growth attached to seed within pods of milkweed (*Asclepias*).
27. ***MOSS** – Processed filaments of epiphytic plants forming pendant tufts upon branches and trunks of live oaks and other trees.
28. ***PALM FIBER** – Fibrous material obtained from leaf of the palm, palmetto or Palmyra tree.
29. **PAPER BY-PRODUCTS** - Paper that is not the primary product but a secondary or incidental product derived from a manufacturing process and subsequently used in bedding, upholstered furniture or stuffed toys.
30. **DRIED PEAS**- A small member of the legume family.
31. **PLA – POLYLACTIDE FIBER** – Fibers derived from polylactide acid obtained by the fermentation of sugars.
32. **POTPOURRI** - A mixture of dried flower petals, spices, and other miscellaneous anthology used to add scent to an article.
33. ***SEA GRASS** – Dried fibrous material obtained from maritime plants or seaweeds; usually dried stems of eelgrass (*Zostera Marina*).
34. ***SILK** – Fine strong lustrous fiber produced by certain caterpillars (silkworms).
35. ***SISAL, SISAL FIBER** – Fiber obtained from leaves of agave plants (*Agave Sisalana*) and similar species of agave.
36. **SISAL FIBER TOW** – Residual fibers left after extraction of spinnable sisal fiber from leaf.
37. ***SISAL FIBER WASTE** – Sisal fiber waste of cordage mills, including rope and cordage ends, but shall not contain knots and refuse.
38. ***STRAW** – The stalk or stem of grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, rice and like, after threshing; shall be free from chaff, beards, bristles, husks, glumes, dirt or other extraneous matter.
39. **SOY BEANS** - The seeds of the soy plant.
40. ***TAMPICO, TAMPICO FIBERS** – Fiber obtained from leaves of various Mexican agave plants from Tampico, Mexico.
41. ***TULA FIBER** – Fiber obtained from leaves of the Tula Istle (*Lophanta Poseigeri*) and similar species of agave plants.
42. **VEGETABLE FIBER** – Fiber derived from plant origin, such as jute, coir, and flax.
43. **LABELING OF MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE FIBERS** – Adjunctive terms of Section XI, including bleached, pad, resinated, rubberized; used or secondhand, when applicable are required to be used in conjunction with definitions.

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VIII RUBBER

1. ***RUBBER** – natural rubber and the following synthetic rubber-like materials: chloroprene, styrene butadiene copolymers, butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers, polymerized isobutylene, with or without comonomers present, and thioplasts (any of the polysulfide rubbers consisting of organic radicals linked through sulfur).
2. ***LATEX FOAM RUBBER** – A foam product made from rubber latex which previously has not been coagulated or solidified.
3. ***SPONGE RUBBER** – A sponge product made from rubber which has previously been coagulated or solidified.
4. **LABELING OF RUBBER** – Adjunctive terms as applicable in Section XI designating the form of latex foam or sponge rubber, including molded, pieces, shredded, cemented and the term used or second-hand are required to be used in conjunction with definitions for “Rubber”. Ex. Shredded Latex Foam Rubber

Prohibited terms in Section XII, including bonded, rubber products, trade names and virgin, apply to definitions for “Rubber”.

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IX VARIOUS FIBER BY-PRODUCTS AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

1. **BLENDED FIBER BATTING/BLENDED FIBER PAD** - Two or more products of different genera incorporated in the processing of filling materials. The percentage of each is required to be listed on the law label according to predominance enclosed in parenthesis.
2. **DRY POLYMER** – A synthetic rubber-like material either in a viscoelastic or gel form. The words PAD or GEL may be used as an adjunctive term.
3. **GEL** – A filling material of a semi-solid form, typically encased in a leak proof fabric cover and consisting of a mixture of water or other liquid base, dissolved chemicals and/or a suspension of other chemicals, which provides special ergonomic and resiliency properties. -OR- A two phase colloidal system consisting of a solid and a liquid in more solid form than a solution.
4. **GRAVEL** - A loose mixture of pebbles and rock fragments courser than sand.
5. **IRON FILLINGS** - Very small pieces of iron that look like a light powder.
6. **MAGNETS OR MAGNETIC DISC** - Piece of metal that attracts metal.
7. **METALLIC FOIL** - Metal in the form of very thin sheets.
8. **NON WOVEN FIBER SHEET** - Non-woven is manufactured by putting small fibers together in the form of a sheet and then binding them either with an adhesive or by interlocking them with serrated needles such that the inter-fiber friction results in a strong fabric.
9. **PLASTIC** - Any of the various synthetically produced non-metallic compounds which can be molded into various forms and hardened.
10. **RICE** (scented or unscented) - The grain of an annual Cyperales grass plant.
11. **SAND** - The loose, gritty particles of worn or disintegrated rock which can pass through a ten mesh sieve, with a particle size of no larger than two millimeters or 0.0787 inches in diameter.
12. **SAWDUST** - Minute particles of wood resulting as a by-product of sawing wood.
13. **SILICONE GEL** - Means a fluid, resin elastomer, grease, rubber or foamable powder that is heat-stable and water-repellant organic polymer molecules attached to the silicones.
14. **TEXTILE FIBER BY-PRODUCT** – Vegetable and synthetic fibers recovered from various machine operations up to but not including the process of spinning.
15. **TEXTILE CLIPPINGS** – Material which has been made into thread, yarn or fabric, but not reduced to a fibrous state. If the clippings are made of one type of fiber, then the generic term of the fiber may precede the word “TEXTILE CLIPPINGS”. If clippings contain more than one type of fiber, percent of each fiber may be used.
16. **“TEXTILE FIBER OF UNKNOWN KIND” OR “TEXTILE FIBER WASTE” OR TEXTILE WASTE FIBER OF UNKNOWN KIND** – Combination of fibers of undetermined generic kind.
17. **LABELING OF VARIOUS FIBERS** – Adjunctive terms, when applicable, in Section XI, are required to be used in conjunction with the above definitions.

As an illustration only, a few examples of terminology to be used when different products are used:

1. **BLENDED FELT:**
% Cotton Linters
%Polyester Fiber
(Example when felt is processed using different fibers and materials)
2. **RESINATED PAD:**

% Garneted Textile Clippings
%Textile Fiber By-Product
(Example of a resin treated pad made from different types of product)

3. **RESINATED TEXTILE CLIPPINGS PAD**
(Example for spring pads made from clippings, thread and fibers and subsequently treated with resin)
4. **TEXTILE CLIPPINGS PAD**

(Example for spring pads made from clippings, thread and fibers and not resinated or rubberized.)

NOTE: Due to the complexity of, and new technology in the fiber field, it may be necessary to show a breakdown when two or more products of different genera are incorporated in the processing of filling materials.

NOTE: Manufacturers should check with their local state bedding law officials to be sure the use of the above terms is acceptable in that particular state.

X WOOL

1. ***WOOL or VIRGIN WOOL** – Fleece of sheep or lamb which has been scoured or scoured and carbonized. It shall not be the by-product of any process of manufacturer or sustained prior to use and shall be free from Kemp and vegetable matter.
2. **WOOL BY-PRODUCTS** – Wool fibers removed from various machine operations necessary in the preparation and manufacturer of wool yarn, up to, but not including the process of spinning and include the following products designated in wool mill terms: wool drawing laps, wool card waste, wool card strips and wool doffer wastes. By-products may be designated by applicable mill term.
3. **WOOL WASTE** – Other by-products and wastes of machines from any process of manufacturing employing only new wool fibers not included in definition for “Wool By-Products” and shall include wool pills, shank and tag wools.
4. ***TANNERS WOOL** – Wool reclaimed from tanned sheepskin.
5. **WOOL BLENDS or MIXTURES (BLENDED WOOL)** – Mixtures of wool, wool by-products, wool wastes and

tanners wool shall be designated by term applicable to each constituent, exposed in order of their predominance by percent of weight or the mixture may be designated “Blended Wool” when permissible or authorized by law or regulation of a state.

6. ***WOOL FELT- WOOL BATT- WOOL BATTING** – Felt made of wool that has not been the by-product of any process of manufacture. Terms may be applied synonymously.
7. **BLENDED WOOL FELT** – Felt made of “BLENDED WOOL”, a mixture of wool, wool by-products, wool wastes and tanners wool. Blended wool felt may be designated as blended wool batting, blended wool batts or by the particular terms applicable to each of the constituents in order of predominance by percentage of weight.
8. **LABELING OF WOOL** – Adjunctive terms in Section XI including bleached, pad, used or second-hand, when applicable are required to be used in conjunction with the definitions for wool on law labels.

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XI ADJUNCTIVE TERMS

For Use With Definitions When Applicable For Descriptive Terminology

1. ***ALL-PURE-100%** - Terms used to disclose the product to consist entirely of material thus described and permitting no tolerance whatsoever.
2. ***BATTING** – Textile fibers which have been carded in layers or sheets by garnett or felting machine and free from scraps or clippings.
3. ***BEADS** - Small, usually round material such as metal, polystyrene, wood or any other similar material.
4. ***BLEACHED** – Any material that has been made white or colorless shall so be stated on the law label.

5. **BLENDED** – Textile filling material composed of two or more fibers; ex., cotton linters and cotton by-products. (Not a mix of different Genera).
6. **BORIC ACID TREATED** – Term to be used when filling material has been treated with a boric acid solution as a flame retardant. Example: blended cotton felt boric acid treatment.
7. **BY-PRODUCT** - A product that is not the primary product but a secondary or incidental product derived from a manufacturing process which can be referred to as Pre-Consumer/Post-Industrial material.
8. **CARD, STRIPS, STRIPPING** – Fibers produced by or removed from carding cloth following carding process.

(Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition).

9. **CEMENTED** – Filling material that has been shredded, cut or broken into pieces of indefinite shape, size or form and cemented together.
10. **COLORED/DYED** – Optional for filling material which has been treated and impregnated with coloring matter.
11. ***COMBER OR NOILS** – Fibers produced by or removed from the combing process of textile fibers. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition.)
12. **DAMAGED** – Filling material which in whole or part has deteriorated through excessive exposure to the elements, faulty storage, fire, water or otherwise, or which has a disagreeable odor or has begun to disintegrate.
13. **FELT** – Textile fibers which have been carded in layers or sheets by garnett or felting machine and free from scraps or clippings.
14. ***FIBER** - A generic term for any one of the various types of matter that forms the basic elements of a textile and is characterized by having a length at least 100 times its diameter.
15. ***FLY** – Fibers which come off the machines during carding, drawing or similar textile operations. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definitions.)
16. **GARNETTED** – Material which has been made into thread, yarn or fabric and subsequently reduced to a fibrous state and thoroughly processed through a garnett machine.
17. ***MISCELLANEOUS WASTE FIBERS** – A blend or mixture of undetermined percentages of two or more different kinds of fibers. (Names of fibers not required in definition).
18. ***MOLDED** – Filling material that has been made in a mold in the shape in which it is intended to be used.
19. **NAPPER** – Short fibers or lint removed during the process of raising face of cloth. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition).
20. **OILY** – Filling material containing oil in excess of allowable percentage.
21. ***PAD** – Filling material which is interwoven, punched, pressed, formed, shaped or otherwise fabricated into a pad.

22. ***PELLETS** - A small mass of material such as plastic, polystyrene, wood or any other similar material.
 23. ***PICKER, PICKER MOTES OR MOTES** – Tangled fiber waste resulting from opening and cleaning fibers in opener room of textile mill. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition).
 24. ***PIECES** – Shall apply to filling material which has been cut or broken into pieces of indefinite shape, size or form, but not shredded.
 25. ***RUBBERIZED** – Filling material which has received a latex application.
 26. ***RESINATED OR RESIN TREATED** – Filling material which has received a resin application.
 27. ***SHREDDED** – Filling material which has been subjected to shredding process.
 28. **SPRING UNIT, WIRE SPRING UNIT, COIL SPRING UNIT, PLASTIC SPRING UNIT OR INNERSPRING UNIT** – Used when applicable as the last item in the statement of content section. No percentage should be stated for Spring Units.
 29. **STEEL FIBERS** -Thin steel fibers similar to those found in steel wool pads. The term “Steel Wool” is not permitted.
 30. **STIFFENERS** - The presence of any stiffening material, other than in the framework of furniture and box springs, used to give strength. All stiffeners in toys are listed, such as fiberboard, wood, plastic, wire, paper, etc.
 31. ***TRASH** – Shell, shale, stick, stem, leaf, seed, hull, boll and foreign matter common to vegetable fibers.
 32. ***USED-SECONDHAND** – Any article of bedding or filling material which previously has been used for any purpose other than the manufacturing process.
 33. **WASTE** – By-products or reclaimed material which has not previously been used. (Name of material from which produced must precede definition). EXAMPLES: Cotton Waste, Wool Waste or Textile Fiber Waste.
 34. **WOOD FIBER** - The fibrous material made from wood or other vegetable growth which contains not more than four percent lignin and twelve percent pentosans.
- NOTE:** When 2 or more different types of filling material are listed on the law label, each material must be stated in percentages by weight in descending order.

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XII RESTRICTIVE AND PROHIBITED TERMS

1. ***BONDED** – Shall not be used on any label describing filling materials.
2. ***BORDER** – Filling Material in prebuilt border need not be stated on label, providing it does not exceed ten percent (10%) of total filling.

3. ***BURLAP** – Burlap, muslin, tape and similar accessory material when new need not be mentioned on label.
4. **COTTON** – The term “Cotton” by itself shall not be used.
5. ***CURLED FEATHERS** – Term prohibited.
6. **DEFABRICATED FIBERS** – Term prohibited.
7. ***FIBER FILL** – Term prohibited.
8. **FINISH SIZE AND/OR NET WEIGHT** – May be shown on law label but must be placed in the other information section.
9. ***HEN FEATHERS** – Term Prohibited.
10. ***PAPER SHEETS** – Sheets used for separating or covering felt or wadding, when present in amount not exceeding ten percent (10%) by weight of entire filling material, need not be disclosed on label.
11. **RECYCLED** – Term Prohibited.
12. ***RUBBER PRODUCTS** – Term Prohibited.
13. ***STEEL WOOL** – Term prohibited.
14. **TAN-O-QUILL** – Term shall not be used to describe feathers or down.
15. ***TRADE NAMES, TRADE MARKS** – All trade names and trademarks are prohibited.
16. **VIRGIN** – Term permitted only in connection with wool products.
17. ***WOOD WOOL** – Term prohibited.

NOTE: No terms or statements herein contained in this document shall be abbreviated.

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