

CLASSIFICATION OF FILLING MATERIALS

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

PREFACE

The following pages offer definitions, terms and suggested nomenclature for bedding and upholstered furniture filling materials 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 is a positive step in that direction.

I COTTON

1. ***STAPLE COTTON** – The staple fibrous growth removed from cottonseed in the usual process of ginning (first cut from seed).
2. ***COTTON LINTERS** – The fibrous growth or lint removed from the cottonseed subsequent to the usual process of ginning.
3. **COTTON BY-PRODUCTS** – Cotton fibers removed from the various machine operations in the preparation and manufacture of cotton yarn up to, but not including, the process of spinning, and includes the following products designated in cotton mill terms as cotton comber, cotton card strips, cotton vacuum strips, cotton fly and cotton picker. Cotton by-products may be designated by applicable cotton mill term.
4. **COTTON WASTE** – Materials 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.
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 FELT** – A filling material made of, or a mixture of, staple cotton, cotton linters or cotton by-products, and garnetted or carded and used in layer form. The term does not apply to felt scraps, stuffed or blown-in the manner as unfelted fibers.
7. **COTTON BATTING** – A synonymous term for cotton felt when permissible or authorized by law or regulation of a state.
8. **BLENDED COTTON FELT** – A synonymous term for cotton felt when permissible or authorized by law or regulation of a state.
9. ***STAPLE COTTON FELT** – Cotton felt made entirely of staple cotton.
10. **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 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 manufacture or sustained prior 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 manufacture of wool yarn, up to but not including the process of spinning, and includes 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 manufacture 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 present, exposed in order of their predominance by percentage 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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III HAIR

1. ***HAIR** – The coarse filamentous epidermal outgrowth of such mammals as horses, cattle, hogs and goats when used in the manufacture 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 a blend or mixture. The kind and percentage, by weight of each, shall be stated on the law label. Where materials other than hair are used with hair in 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, cattle hide (body) hair, hog hair and goat hair.
4. ***CURLED HAIR** – Hair which has been curled by 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 bleached, pad, 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.

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IV FEATHERS

1. ***FEATHERS** – Distinctive light, horny epidermal outgrowths which form the external covering or plumage of birds.
2. ***GOOSE FEATHERS** – Feathers of any kind of goose, which are whole in physical structure, with natural form and curvature 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. **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.
5. ***TURKEY FEATHERS** – Feathers of any kind of turkey, which are whole in physical structure, with natural form of the feather.
6. ***CHICKEN FEATHERS** – Feathers in any kind of chicken, which are whole in physical structure, with natural form of the feather.
7. ***QUILLS** – Main shaft of axis of feathers.
8. ***QUILL FEATHERS** – Wing and tail feathers of any fowl.
9. ***FEATHER FIBERS** – Barbs of feathers stripped from quills and separated into individual or disconnected barbs.
10. **CHOPPED FEATHERS** – Feathers which have been chopped or cut into pieces.
11. ***CRUSHED FEATHERS** – Feathers which have been processed by a curling or crushing machine, which has changed original form of feathers, without removing quill.
12. **STRIPPED FEATHERS** – Barbs of feathers stripped from quill shaft but not necessarily separated into feather fiber.
13. **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.
14. **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 constituent 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)
15. ***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 the various state laws or regulations.
16. **MARABOU FIBERS** – Fibers from the soft, fluffy feathers of turkeys.
17. **NESTLING FEATHER** – An immature feather with a long sheath, brushy appearance, bi-dimensional and relatively stiff fibers emanating from sheath.
18. **LABELING OF FEATHERS** – All definitions shall include applicable adjunctive words as to specie of origin – ex., crushed chicken feathers, 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.

Terms in Section XII apply to labeling of feather products where applicable, including “Curled Feathers”, “Hen Feathers”, “Tan-O-Quill”.

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V 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 quill 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) Down..... minimum 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 parentheses 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 percentages 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%
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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, 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 20 grams of oxygen per 100,000 grams of sample.

I. *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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VI RUBBER

1. ***RUBBER** – Natural rubber and the following synthetic rubber-like materials: chloroprene, styrenebutadiene 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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VII 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. ***URETHANE FOAM** – A cellular urethane product which is created by the inter-action of an ester or an ether and carbamic acid derivative.
 3. ***POLYURETHANE FOAM** – A permissible synonymous term for urethane foam.
 4. **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).
 5. **POLYSTYRENE FOAM BEADS** – A term for a filling material which has been processed into small round droplets usually from 0-1/2" in diameter.
 6. **URETHANE FOAM SKINS** – The tough outer skin which forms on urethane foam buns during the curing process.
 7. ***VINYL FOAM** – Designates foam produced from "vinyl."
 8. **VISCOELASTIC POLYURETHANE FOAM** – An open cell urethane product which is created by the inter-action of an ester or an ether 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.
 9. **NEOPRENE FOAM** – Designates foam produced from "NEOPRENE".
 10. **MOLDED STYROFOAM** – A molded styrofoam unit.
 11. **OLEFIN FOAM** – Foam produced from olefin.
 12. **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, 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.
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VIII 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 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 35% by weight, of acrylonitrile units.
7. ***NYLON FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance 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. ***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.
12. ***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.
13. ***SPANDEX FIBER** – Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polymer comprised of at least 85% of a segmented polyurethane.
14. ***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.
15. ***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.
16. **POLYESTER PNEUMACEL** – A generic term for a polyester pneumatic cellular product.
17. **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.

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IX

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE FIBERS

1. ***CATTAIL PLANT FIBERS** – Fibers obtained from the seed pod of tall reedy marsh plants having long flat leaves, typha latifolia (family typha-ceae).
2. ***CELLULOSE FIBER** – Wood or other vegetable growth reduced to a fibrous state.
3. ***COCONUT HUSK FIBER OR COIR** – Fibers obtained from husk or outer shell of coconut.
4. **BUCKWHEAT HULLS** – Outer shell covering of the Buckwheat seed (Fagopyrum).
5. ***ESPARTO FIBER** – Fiber from either of two Spanish and Algerian grasses (stipa tenacissima and lygeum spartum).
6. ***EXCELSIOR** – Shredded thread-like wood fibers, not including waste products such as shavings, sawdust or similar wastes.
7. ***FLAX FIBER** – Fiber derived from the plant of the genus Linum usitatissimum raised primarily for fiber.
8. ***FLAX TOW** – Coarse, broken and refuse parts of flax separated from fine fibrous parts in preparing flax for spinning.
9. ***HAY** – Any grass, properly dried or cured, free from dust, burrs, sticks or other objectionable matter.
10. ***JUTE FIBER** – Fiber obtained from various species (Corchorus) of plants of the Linden family growing principally in India and East Indian Islands.
11. **JUTE PAD** – A pad made of jute fibers.
12. ***KAPOK** – Fibers investing seed of kapok of tree (Ceiba Pentrandia).
13. ***MILKWEED FIBER** – A fibrous growth attached to seed within pods of milkweed (Asclepias).
14. ***MOSS** – Processed filaments of epiphytic plants forming pendant tufts upon branches and trunks of live oaks and other trees.
15. ***PALM FIBER** – Fibrous material obtained from leaf of the palm, palmetto or palmyra tree.
16. **PLA—POLYLACTIDE FIBER** – Fibers derived from polylactide acid which is obtained by the fermentation of sugar.
17. ***SEA GRASS** – Dried fibrous material obtained from maritime plants or seaweeds; usually dried stems of eelgrass (Zistera Marina).
18. ***SILK** – Fine strong lustrous fiber produced by certain caterpillars (silkworms).
19. ***SISAL, SISAL FIBER** – Fiber obtained from leaves of agave plants (Agave Sisalana) and similar species of agave.
20. ***SISAL FIBER TOW** – Residual fibers left after extraction of spinnable sisal fiber from leaf.
21. ***SISAL FIBER WASTE** – Sisal fiber waste of cordage mills, including rope and cordage ends, but shall not contain knots and refuse.
22. ***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.

23. ***TAMPICO, TAMPICO FIBERS** – Fiber obtained from leaves of various Mexican agave plants from Tampico, Mexico
24. ***TULA, TULA FIBER** – Fiber obtained from leaves of the Tula Istle (*Lophanta Poseigeri*) and similar species of agave plants.

25. **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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X

VARIOUS FIBER BY-PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

1. **TEXTILE FIBER BY-PRODUCT** – Vegetable and synthetic fibers recovered from various machine operations up to but not including the process of spinning.
2. **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 only, 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.
3. **LABELING OF VARIOUS FIBERS** – Adjunctive terms, when applicable, in Section XI, are required to be used in conjunction with the above definitions.
4. **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.
5. **"TEXTILE FIBER OF UNKNOWN KIND" OR "TEXTILE FIBER WASTE"** – Combination of fiber of undetermined-generic kind.

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 are acceptable in that particular state

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:**
% Garnetted Textile Clippings
% Textile Fiber By-Product
(example of a resin treated pad made from different types of products)
3. **Resinated Textile Clippings Pad**
(example for spring pads made from clippings, thread and fibers and subsequently treated with a resin)
4. **Textile Clippings Pad**
(example for spring pads made from clippings, thread and fibers and not resinated or rubberized.)

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 OR FELT** – Textile fibers which have been carded in layers or sheets by garnett or felting machine and free from scraps or clippings.
3. **BLENDED** – Textile filling material composed of two or more fibers; ex., cotton linters and cotton by-products (Not a mix of different Genera).
4. ***CEMENTED** – Filling material that has been shredded, cut or broken into pieces of indefinite shape, size or form and cemented together.
5. **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.
6. ***MOLDED** – Filling material that has been made in a mold in the shape in which it is intended to be used.
7. **OILY** – Filling material containing oil in excess of allowable percentage.
8. ***PAD** – Filling material which is interwoven, punched, pressed, formed, shaped or otherwise fabricated into a pad.
9. ***PIECES** – Shall apply to filling material which has been cut or broken into pieces of indefinite shape, size or form, but not shredded.
10. ***RUBBERIZED** – Filling material which has received a latex application.
11. **RESINATED OR RESIN TREATED** – Filling material which has received a resin application.
12. ***SHREDDED** – Filling material which has been subjected to shredding process.
13. **COLORED/DYED** – Optional for filling material which has been treated and impregnated with coloring matter.

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14. ***TRASH** – Shell, shale, stick, stem, leaf, seed, hull, boll and foreign matter common to vegetable fibers.
15. ***USED-SECONDHAND** – Any article of bedding or filling material which previously has been used for any purpose other than manufacturing process.
16. **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.

NOTE: A blend of miscellaneous fibers of undetermined kind, may be designated as "Miscellaneous Waste".
17. **SPRING UNIT, WIRE SPRING UNIT, OR COIL SPRING UNIT** – Used when applicable as the last item in the statement of content section. No percentage should be stated for the Spring Unit.
18. ***CARD, STRIPS, STRIPPING** – Fibers produced by or removed from carding cloth following carding process. (Name of textile fiber which produced to precede definition)
19. ***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)
20. ***FLY** – Fibers which come off the machines during carding, drawing or similar textile operations. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definitions)
21. **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.
22. ***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)
23. ***NAPPER** – Short fibers or lint removed during the process of raising face of cloth. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition)
24. ***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)
25. **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

NOTE: When 2 or more different types of filling materials 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 per cent (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. **FIBER FILL** – Term prohibited.
7. ***HEN FEATHERS** – Term prohibited.
8. ***PAPER SHEETS** – Sheets used for separating or covering felt or wadding, when present in amount not exceeding ten per cent (10%) by weight of entire filling material, need not be disclosed on label.
9. **RECYCLED** – Term prohibited.
10. ***RUBBER PRODUCTS** – Term prohibited.
11. ***STEEL WOOL** – Term prohibited.
12. **IAN-O-QUILL** – Term shall not be used to describe feathers or down.
13. ***TRADE NAMES, TRADE MARKS** – All trade names and trade marks are prohibited.
14. **VIRGIN** – Term permitted only in connection with wool products.
15. ***WOOD WOOL** – Term prohibited.
16. **FINISH SIZE AND/OR NET WEIGHT** – May be shown on law label but must be placed below line under certification statement.
17. **DEFABRICATED FIBERS** – Term prohibited.

Note: No terms or statements herein contained in this manual shall be abbreviated.

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