

Worth Street Textile Market Rules

Effective July 1,

● 1986 ●

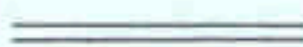


Approved and Promulgated by

American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

Knitted Textile Association

Textile Distributors Association, Inc.



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Forward To 1986 Revision

The Worth Street name has been retained in the title of the Textile Market Rules in order to emphasize the historic and traditional basis of textile practices which have been recognized as the standard code of procedure and trade customs applicable to the purchase, sale and use of textile and allied lines.

The Worth Street Textile Market Rules were originally formulated in 1926 and revised in 1941 and 1964. This 1986 revision has recognized changes in the product lines of the industry resulting from the use and growth of synthetic blends, textured filament yarns, and knit goods. Improved quality requirements and performance have also motivated additions to the Rules, dealing with quality standards for woven and knitted fabrics, both in prints and solid colors.

In the main, the traditional practices of the Rules have endured very well since 1926, because of their sound basis in equity. Modifications and changes in this 1986 revision have been very carefully scrutinized and analyzed in order to maintain these Rules as the code of proper practices for our business community.

Standard Textile Salesnote

Revision of July 1, 1986

This present revision is effective with respect to any contract of subsequent date, which incorporates the Standard Textile Salesnote by reference, expressly giving notice that it provides for arbitration of disputes.

Arbitration

(a) Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract, or the interpretation or breach thereof, including any modification or extension thereof, shall be settled by arbitration in the City of New York in accordance with the rules then obtaining of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile and Apparel Industries, a division of the American Arbitration Association or its successor.

(b) Arbitrators shall be bound by the terms and conditions of this contract and shall have no power to alter or in rendering their award to depart from any express provision of this contract, and their failure to observe this limitation shall constitute grounds for vacating their award.

(c) The fees and expenses of such arbitration proceedings, including reasonable counsel fees, may be allocated between the parties or charged to anyone of the parties by the arbitrators as part of their award.

Jurisdiction

The parties consent to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the State of New York or the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for all purposes relating to this contract, whether in connection with arbitration or otherwise. The parties consent that any process or notice of motion or other application to either of said courts, and any paper in connection with such proceedings may be served within or outside of the State of New York by certified mail or registered mail or by personal service or by such other manner as may be permissible under the rules of the applicable court or arbitration tribunal.

Assortments

If buyer does not furnish specifications for assortments, patterns or other particulars within the time specified or, if not specified, within five (5) business days after Seller's demand in writing therefore, or forty-five (45) days prior to the initial delivery date, whichever is earlier, Seller may at its option either (1) treat the contract as substantially breached and claim damages for such breach, or (2) hold the goods for Buyer's account and invoice the Buyer therefore at finished goods contract price, in which case the Seller shall be deemed to have fully performed and to be entitled to payment from the Buyer and risk shall be upon the Buyer when goods are so set aside and invoiced. If Seller permits the Buyer to complete assortments or specifications subsequent to the time required hereunder, Seller may delay delivery for such period of time as may be then reasonably necessary.

Warranties

Seller warrants that merchandise delivered shall conform with the description on the face of the contract between the parties.

Buyer agrees that the Seller makes no warranty in fact or in law that the merchandise which is the subject of this sale is suitable for any particular use or purpose and that the suitability of the merchandise for any use is the sole responsibility of the Buyer.

Seller shall not be liable for normal manufacturing, processing or finishing defects nor for customary variations from quantities or specifications. Whether the goods are first quality shall be determined in accordance with the applicable quality standards of the Worth Street Textile Market Rules.

However, performance and other physical or chemical characteristics of the merchandise are not guaranteed unless and except to such extent as is otherwise specifically provided herein or in any other writing signed by the seller.

Deliveries

(a) Unless otherwise expressly provided herein, any shipment or tender made within fifteen (15) days after any date specified for delivery shall constitute timely delivery hereunder.

(b) Delivery to a carrier, or in the absence of shipping instructions, the mailing of a covering invoice after completion of manufacture shall constitute good delivery or tender of delivery, subject to Seller's right of stoppage in transit, and subject to Seller's security interest therein as elsewhere herein provided. Goods invoiced and held by the Seller for whatever reason shall be at Buyer's risk.

(c) In the event that delivery under this contract is prevented or delayed by strikes, lockouts, embargoes, force majeure or act of God, or any cause or circumstance not limited to the above, which is beyond the Seller's reasonable control, Seller shall not be held liable for the consequences thereof.

Credit and Payment

(a) In case any invoice shall not be paid when due or upon Buyer's breach or default with respect to any term or condition of this or any other contract with Seller, all sums owing under this and other contracts between Buyer and Seller, shall at the option of Seller or its factor, at once become due irrespective of the terms of sale, and the Seller may defer delivery under this and such other contracts until such sums shall be paid and for a reasonable time thereafter. If the total amount due or to become due under the contracts between the Buyer and Seller exceeds the credit limit for Buyer, which may be fixed or varied from time to time at and in accordance with the sole discretion and opinion of Seller, or its factor, Buyer agrees to pay cash before delivery or anticipate payment for any future shipment in excess of such credit limit. Upon failure by Buyer to make any such payment within five (5) days after demand in writing, Seller shall have the option to cancel this and other contracts between Buyer and Seller or to sell all or part of the merchandise undelivered thereunder without notice, at public or private sale, holding Buyer responsible for any deficiency, or to bill Buyer as of the date of such demand for all or any part of the merchandise undelivered

thereunder on terms of cash before delivery. Approval or credit for one delivery or more shall not be deemed a waiver of this provision.

(b) Any property of the Buyer, at any time in Seller's possession, including but not limited to merchandise paid for by the Buyer, shall be deemed held as security (with a security interest therein granted by Buyer to Seller) for Buyer's obligation under this and any other contract with the Seller. Such property, to the extent of the value thereof, may be applied by the Seller as a credit against such obligations of the Buyer, or such property or any part thereof may be sold by the Seller at public or private sale with the proceeds thereof applied as a credit against such obligations of the Buyer.

Claims

If Buyer claims goods are defective, they must be promptly and properly offered to Seller for examination. If Buyer fails to make such goods available for examination, Buyer shall not be entitled to make any claim with respect to such goods. Seller may within fifteen (15) days after such examination replace any merchandise which is found to be not in accordance with the contract, and in such event no claim may be made by Buyer. Buyer may cancel only that portion of the order pertaining to goods found to be defective in quality and not replaced by Seller.

With respect to greige goods, claims for patent defects are barred unless made in writing within twenty (20) days of discovery or within ninety (90) days after the date dyeing instructions were first issued for all or part of the goods by the Buyer, or within six (6) months after the Seller's invoice date, whichever is earliest. Buyer may make no claim for any quantity of greige goods with patent defects which have already been cut or otherwise processed beyond dyeing and finishing.

With respect to dyed or finished goods, claims for patent defects are barred unless made in writing within twenty (20) days after discovery or within sixty (60) days from shipment by the Seller or ninety (90) days from Seller's invoice date, whichever is earliest, but prior to the cutting or processing of the goods beyond the original condition as shipped by the Seller.

Claims for greige or finished goods with latent defects are barred unless made in writing within twenty (20) days after discovery, or ninety (90) days after shipment of the goods by the Seller to the Buyer, or within nine (9) months after the Seller's invoice date, whichever is the earliest.

The limit of liability of Seller for late delivery or nondelivery or any other breach shall be the difference, if any, between the contract price and the fair market price on the contract date of delivery of the goods delivered or to be delivered. In no event shall Buyer be entitled to claim any consequential damages or any other damages of any nature whatsoever, and in no instances shall damages include profit on contemplated use or profit of any description. Without limiting the foregoing, if Buyer exports the goods, Seller shall not be liable whatsoever for freight charges outside of the continental United States, or for customs duties, or for insurance or for forwarding costs or any other costs connected with the export of the goods.

Amendments

This contract cannot be changed, modified, amended, canceled or discharged in whole or in part unless so done in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith.

Applicable Law

The laws of the State of New York shall apply to this contract and shall control its interpretation.

The Specifications

Each of these specifications is designed primarily to apply to particular classes of goods which are listed under each heading. However, there are some border line goods which properly may be sold under either of two specifications and, by mutual consent, Buyer and Seller may apply all or part of any specification to any cloth or product.

Specification F.F.

designed primarily for

Fine Fancy Goods and Cotton and Synthetic Yarn Mixtures and Blends

Combed Handkerchief Cloths.

Plain Combed and Blended Staples using color in warp or filling.

Piques and Bedford Cords woven on dobby looms.

Other Dobby Weaves and Jacquard Weaves, carded or combed, or blended.

Combed and Blended Shirtings and Dress Goods manufactured to Buyer's specification.

Cotton and Synthetic Yarn Mixtures manufactured to Buyer's specification.

Specification F.S.

designed primarily for

Fine Cotton and Blended Greige Goods

Combed Broadcloths

Lawns

Longcloths

Organdies

Challis

Oxford

Pongees

Poplins

Voiles

Synthetic Print Cloths

Piques & Bedford Cords
woven on plain looms

Sateens all or partly
combed

Twills all or partly
combed

Specification G.

designed primarily for

Carded Cotton and Carded Blended Greige Goods

Broadcloths

Clothing Twills

Drills

Four-leaf Twills

Osnaburgs

Pajama Checks

Pocketing Twills

Print Cloths

Sheetings

Sateens

Specification FFGG

designed primarily for

Textured & Untextured Filament & Filament/Spun Greige Goods

Taffetas	Pongees	Ninons	Bi-Blends
Twills	Print Cloths	Marquissettes	Batistes
Satins	Crepe de Chine	Voiles	Poplins
Dobbies	Georgettes	Tri-Blends	Oxford

Specification P.

designed primarily for

Goods Sold for Rubberizing and Pyroxylin Coating

Broken Twills	Enameling Ducks	Sateens
Drills	Osnaburgs	Sheetings
	Print Cloths	

Specification F.F.

designed primarily for

Fine Fancy Goods and Cotton and Synthetic Yarn Mixtures and Blends

Effective July 1, 1986

Tolerances, Deficiency Limits and Allowances

If specified as yardage, this contract shall be considered correctly filled when the overage or shortage is less than 900 yards plus 1 % of the quantity named, unless the quantity is less than 10,000 yards, in which event such tolerance shall not exceed 10% plus or minus of the contract. If contract is divided into two or more widths, constructions, weights, patterns or colorings, these yardage tolerances shall apply to each such width, construction, weight, pattern or coloring. Notwithstanding the above, the Seller may include a 5% to 10% tailings and/or tolerance clause in the Sales contract because of the style uniqueness and/or the limitation of the Seller's distribution. Accordingly, this yardage tolerance becomes a matter of mutual agreement.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the width must approximate that stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the width shall not vary anywhere by more than 2 1/2% below or above the stipulated width. The average width shall equal or exceed 98 1/2% of the stipulated. Should, however, the average width be less than 98 1/2% but more than 97 1/2% of that stipulated, the Buyer may claim an allowance in value not exceeding double the percentage difference between actual and stipulated width, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Within four inches of the selvages and two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of warp ends per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of warp ends shall not vary by more than 3% below or 4% above the stipulated number. The number of warp ends in each piece, exclusive of selvages, shall be not less than the stipulated width, minus the width of the selvages, multiplied by stipulated sley; should, however, the number of warp ends, between selvages, be less than 100% but more than 99% of those stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance, which in percentage of the full value of the goods affected, does not exceed the percentage of missing warp ends. He may not, however, reject or cancel because of such deficiency. The selvage count shall correspond to sample or, in the absence of a sample, to the standard of the subject mill.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of picks per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of picks per inch in the filling shall not vary anywhere by more than 5% below or 7% above the number stipulated. The average number of picks per inch shall equal or exceed the number stipulated; should, however, such average be less than 100% but more than 97 1/2% of the number of picks stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance which, in percentage of full value of goods affected, does not exceed half the percentage of missing picks. He may not, however, reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

No piece shall be over 4% lighter or 6% heavier than the stipulated weight. No bale shall be over 3 1/2% lighter or 5% heavier than the stipulated weight. The average weight of the contract shall not be over 2% lighter or over 4% heavier than the stipulated weight; should, however, the average weight be less than 98% but more than 96% of that stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance in value not exceeding the percentage of weight missing from that stipulated; but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Specification F.S.

designed primarily for

Fine Cotton and Blended Goods

Effective July 1, 1986

Tolerances, Deficiency Limits and Allowances

If specified as yardage, this contract shall be considered correctly filled whenever the overage or shortage is less than half of any average bale, unless quantity is less than 10,000 yards, in which event, such tolerance shall not exceed 10% of the contract.

Notwithstanding the above, the Seller may include a 5% to 10% tailings and/or tolerance clause in the contract because of the style uniqueness and/or the limitations of the Seller's distribution. Accordingly, this additional yardage tolerance becomes a matter of mutual agreement.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the width must approximate that stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the width shall not vary anywhere by more than 2% below or above the stipulated width. The average width shall equal or exceed 99% of the stipulated width. Should, however, the average width be less than 99% but more than 98% of that stipulated, the Buyer may claim an allowance in value not exceeding double the percentage difference between actual and stipulated width, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Within four inches of the selvages and two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of warp ends per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of warp ends shall not vary by more than 3% below or 4% above the stipulated number. The number of warp ends in each piece, exclusive of selvages, shall be not less than the stipulated width, minus the width of the selvages, multiplied by the stipulated sley; should, however, the number of warp ends, between selvages, be less than 100% but more than 99% of those stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance, which, in percentage of the full value of the goods affected, does not exceed the percentage of missing warp ends. He may not, however, reject or cancel because of such deficiency. The selvage count shall correspond to sample or, in the absence of a sample, to the standard of the subject mill.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of picks must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere throughout each piece, the number of picks per inch in the filling shall not vary anywhere by more than 5% below or 7% above the number stipulated. The average number of picks per inch shall equal or exceed the number stipulated; should, however, such average be less than 100% but more than 97 1/2% of the number of picks stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance which, in percentage of full value of goods affected, does not exceed half the percentage of missing picks. He may not, however, reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

No piece shall be over 4% lighter or 6% heavier than the stipulated weight. No bale shall be over 3 1/2% lighter or 5% heavier than the stipulated weight. The average of the contract shall not be over 2% lighter or over 4% heavier than the stipulated weight; should, however, the average weight be less than 98% but more than 96% of that stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding the percentage of weight missing from that stipulated, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Specification G.

designed primarily for

Carded Cotton and Carded Blended Grey Goods

Effective July 1, 1986

Tolerances, Deficiency Limits and Allowances

If specified as yardage, the contract shall be considered correctly filled whenever the overage or shortage is less than half of any average bale, unless quantity is less than 10,000 yards, in which event, such tolerance shall not exceed 10% of the contract.

Notwithstanding the above, the Seller may include a 5% to 10% tailings and/or tolerance clause in the contract because of the style uniqueness and/ or limitations of the Seller's distribution. Accordingly, this additional yardage tolerance becomes a matter of mutual agreement.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the width must approximate that stipulated; elsewhere throughout each piece, the width shall not vary anywhere by more than 1 % below or 2% above the stipulated width. The average width shall equal or exceed the stipulated width; should, however, the average width be less than 100% but more than 99 1/2% of that stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding double the percentage difference between actual and stipulated width, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Within four inches of the selvages and two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of warp ends per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of warp ends shall not vary by more than 3% below or 4% above the stipulated number. The number of warp ends in each piece, exclusive of selvages, shall not be less than the stipulated width, minus the width of the selvages, multiplied by the stipulated sley; should, however, the number of warp ends, between selvages, be less than 100% but more than 99% of those stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding half the percentage of missing warp ends, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency. The selvage count shall correspond to a sample or in the absence of a sample, to the standard of the subject mill.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of picks per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of picks per inch in the filling shall not vary anywhere by more than 5% below or 7% above the number stipulated. The average number of picks per inch shall equal or exceed the number stipulated; should, however, such average be less than 100% but more than 97 1/2% of the number of picks stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding half the percentage of missing picks, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

No piece shall be over 4% lighter or 5% heavier than the stipulated weight. No bale shall be over 2 1/2% lighter or 4% heavier than the stipulated weight. The average weight of the contract shall be

not over 3/4% of 1 % lighter or over 2% heavier than the stipulated weight; should, however, the average weight be less than 99 1/4% but more than 98 1/2% of that stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding the percentage of weight missing from that stipulated, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Specification FFGG

designed primarily for

Textured and Untextured Filament and Filament/Spun Grey Goods

Effective July 1, 1986

Tolerances, Deficiency Limits and Allowances

If specified as yardage, this contract shall be considered correctly filled whenever the overage or shortage is less than half of any average bale, unless quantity is less than 10,000 yards, in which event, such tolerance shall not exceed 10% of the contract.

Notwithstanding the above, the Seller may include a 5% to 10% tailings and/or tolerance clause in the contract because of the style uniqueness and/or the limitations of the Seller's distribution. Accordingly, this additional yardage tolerance becomes a matter of mutual agreement.

The stipulated width shall be the exact reed width on the loom.

The stipulated number of warp ends shall be the exact number of ends per inch entered in the reed on the loom.

Within two yards of the ends of each piece, the number of picks per inch must approximate those stipulated; elsewhere, throughout each piece, the number of picks per inch shall not vary anywhere by more than 5% below or 7% above the number stipulated. The average number of picks per inch shall equal or exceed the number stipulated; should, however, such average be less than 100% but more than 97 1/2% of the number of picks stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance which, in percentage of full value of goods affected, does not exceed half the percentage of missing picks. He may not, however, reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Flat filament warp yarn shall be described by denier as designated by the fiber producer. Textured filament warp yarn shall be described by the actual denier and shall not be over 2% lighter or over 4% heavier than stipulated.

The fiat filament filling yarn shall be described in denier as designated by the fiber producer. The textured filament filling yarn shall be described by actual denier and shall not be over 2% lighter or 4% heavier than stipulated. Spun filling yarn shall be described by yarn count and shall not be over 2% lighter or 4% higher than stipulated.

Where sold by weight, no piece shall be over 4% lighter or 6% heavier than the stipulated weight. The average weight of the contract shall not be over 2% lighter or over 4% heavier than the stipulated weight; should, however, the average weight be less than 98% but more than 96% of that stipulated, Buyer may claim an allowance in value, not exceeding the percentage of weight missing from that stipulated, but may not reject or cancel because of such deficiency.

Specification P.1

designed solely for

Woven Goods Sold For Coating and Laminating

Effective July 1, 1986

Quality

Cotton goods shall be made of spun fibers thoroughly cleaned and carded, free from waste and shall be of good commercial quality, evenly woven. A synthetic woven or knitted fabric, spun, filament or texturized, must be of good commercial quality.

Width

The width of the fabric in any roll or piece shall be determined by laying the fabric on a flat surface, under no tension, with wrinkles removed, and measuring the width perpendicular to the selvage, at five different places evenly distributed through the roll or piece, no measurement to be taken at less than two yards from either end of the roll. The average of these five measurements shall be considered the actual width. A tolerance of 1 1/2% plus or minus is allowable in the average width compared with the nominal width. Woven fabrics body should be measured edge to edge, not including tapes or excessive filling yarns.

Threads Per Inch

The number of threads per inch of the fabric in any roll or piece shall be determined by counting a space of not less than one inch in at least five different places in the roll or piece without duplicating the determination on anyone set of threads. The average of these five or more determinations in the warp shall be the warp count, and the average of these five or more determinations in the filling shall be the filling count. The count is to be reported to the nearest whole number of yarns. Such count shall be as specified for the fabric in question, with a tolerance of plus or minus 2% in the warp and plus or minus 5% in the filling from the specified count. The average of the readings in a shipment shall show a variation of not over 1 % in the warp and 3% in the filling. No determination shall be taken nearer the selvage than one-tenth the width of the fabric.

Unit Weight

The unit weight shall be expressed in linear yards of a specified width of the fabric per pound and shall be determined from the invoiced yardage and the weight of the entire roll or piece (both verified when necessary). Such weight shall be as specified for the fabric in question, with a minus

tolerance of 1% on a shipment, 2 1/2% on a roll and 5% on a piece from the specified weight. For synthetics, unit weight should be determined by ounces per square yard.

Breaking Strength

The breaking strength shall be not less than that specified below on such standard coating fabrics when tested in accordance with the latest edition of ASTM Test Method (D 1682). Five samples shall be taken from each roll or piece to be tested for warp and for filling. The average of the five warp breaks shall be the warp breaking strength and the average of the five filling breaks shall be the filling breaking strength of that roll or piece. In the case of constructions not pro rata to any of those listed below, any specified strength must be agreed upon when the contract is made and shall be based on the strength given below. For synthetic fabrics, tensile shall be tested, using a tensile test machine (Scott Tester, Instron, etc.) (ASTM D 1682), tear strength by Elmendorf Tear Test Machine (ASTM D 1424).

	Construction (Including Pro Rata)		Minimum Average Breaking Strength (in pounds)		
			Total Warp and Filling	Warp	Filling
*59"	1.85	68x40 Drill	130	---	45
*59"	2.25	68x40 Drill	100	---	38
58"	1.06	76x52 Broken Twill	---	115	110
58"	1.02	96x60 Sateen	---	135	115
58"	1.21	96x64 Sateen	---	135	85
59"	2.35	32x26 Single Yarn Chafer	---	45	45
59"	2.35	38x28 Single Yarn Chafer	---	50	40
60"	2.10	64x64 Sheeting	---	60	50
*60"	2.40	56x56 Sheeting	100	---	45
60"	3.30	48x48 Sheeting	---	36	30

*Footnote: Stated as Total Warp and Filling and Minimum Filling Break so as to include strength for both balanced and standard constructions.

Lengths of Cuts

Two classes of delivery in respect to length of piece may be specified in the contract:

1. Double cuts as far as practicable.
2. Long cuts.

(1) In the classification known as "Double Cuts as far as practicable", 10% of the yardage in pieces from 40 to 80 yard lengths will be accepted at the contract price, the balance to be in pieces not less than 80 yards in length.

(2) "Long Cuts" shall be as follows:

(a) Sheeting shall have an average length of piece of 250 yards with a minimum of 200 yards, Seller having the privilege of applying up to 10% of the yardage, if made, in pieces from 100 to 200 yards in length at the contract price including one cut from 40 to 99 yards which shall be permitted in each 500 to 1,000 yard roll at the contract price.

(b) Drills and Single Yarn Chafer shall have an average length of piece of 175 yards with a minimum of 120 yards, Seller having the privilege of applying up to 10% of the yardage, if made, in pieces from 60 to 120 yards in length at the contract price.

(c) Sateens and Broken Twills shall have a minimum length of 120 yards, except that the Seller may, without price reduction, furnish not more than one 60 to 120 yard piece for each 500 yards.

(d) Synthetic coated cloth shall be put up on rolls as specified in PPP-PI136 and be in one continuous piece of not less than 40 yards.

Defects

Greige goods purchased under this Specification will be used in the manufacture of coated fabrics and the Seller, in the manufacture and inspection of these goods, shall endeavor to meet the requirements of this industry. All fabrics shall be burlled on both sides and inspected for quality on the face. Certain defects shall be classed as major defects and shall not occur in a roll in an average of more than seven major defects per 100 yards of 60 inch width and narrower goods, or eight major defects per 100 yards of goods over 60 inches in width. There follows a list of defects which are classified as major by this Specification:

Smash	Heavy filling	Two contiguous warp
Washed out oil spots	Shuttle mark	or two contiguous
Starcy places or hard size	Heavy warp	filling threads
Group float	Hard crease	missing for over
	Kinky filling	nine inches
	Crayon mark	

The following shall not be present in goods offered to the coating industry:

Oil Spots Holes Torn Selvage Warp Streaks

For Synthetic Coated Goods, the required yardage of each roll shall be visually inspected and the major defects classified as follows:

- a. Any cut, scratch, abraded area, hole or tear
- b. Any uncoated area
- c. Any area where coating is noticeably thinner

- d. Any blister, tunnel or delamination of coating
- e. Foreign matter embedded in coating
- f. Crease or wrinkle resulting in doubling or adhesion of surfaces that cannot be corrected
- g. Coating cracked or checked
- h. Coating not applied over full width of base cloth
- i. Any pinhole
- j. Any light area or window resulting from improper distribution of pigment
- k. Coating streak
- l. Any ripple, waviness or dimensional distortion
- m. Any spot, stain or streak
- n. Any tackiness

Coated fabrics will carry a defect allowance of up to 10% over the base woven fabric if not allowed for in net billed yardage.

Selvage

Selvages of these fabrics shall be of uniform and equal width on both edges of the fabric. Selvages shall lie flat and be under the same tensions as the body of the cloth. Baggy goods and curling selvages are cause for rejection. For synthetic coating fabrics, fabric edges must be effectively sealed to prevent fraying and unraveling. Heat sealed edges would be cause for rejection if they interfere destructively with normal processing.

Sizing

It shall be recognized that as little sizing shall be used in the fabric as is necessary for its proper manufacture. The total percentage of sizing shall be not more than is shown below for each type of fabric.

Sheeting..... 8.5%	Broken Twills.....8.15%
Sateens 10.25%	S.Y. Chafer8.5%
Drills 11.0%	

Tests to determine the amount of sizing shall be made according to AATCC Test Method 97-1982. For synthetic fabrics, sizing removal must be by standards preparation and procedures. Sizing description should be on all greige bale slips.

Injurious Chemicals

It shall be recognized that there are certain chemicals which are injurious to rubber, and that the quantity of these shall be no more than the percentage shown:

Copper, .001%	Manganese, .0005%	Grease, 1.0%
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The test method for copper or manganese content shall be ASTM D 377 - 60T; that for grease, ASTM D 334 - 60T.

Color Matching

For synthetics, the base cloth shall match the standard sample under natural (North Sky) daylight or artificial daylight, having a color temperature of 7500° Kelvin and shall be a good approximation to the standard sample under incandescent lamplight at 1800° Kelvin.

Sampling For Testing

In the event of potential rejection of a shipment for physical or chemical reasons, tests shall be made on samples taken from 20% of the rolls in such shipment; except that in a shipment of 1 to 3 rolls, each roll shall be tested; in a shipment of 4 to 9 rolls, three shall be tested; in a shipment of 10 to 19 rolls, four rolls shall be tested.

The Seller shall have an opportunity to check the accuracy of the Buyer's tests, and if agreement cannot be reached, an independent commercial laboratory mutually agreeable to Buyer and Seller shall make the specified number of tests. Such test results shall be final. Should these test data result in confirmation of the Buyer's tests, the Seller shall pay the testing charges of the commercial laboratory; otherwise, the Buyer shall pay these testing charges. In the event of potential rejection of a shipment for quality reasons, the Buyer shall make available facilities for examination by the Seller.

Coated synthetic cloth shall be inspected and tested in accordance with all the requirements of referenced specifications, drawings, and standards unless otherwise excluded, amended, modified or qualified in applicable contract documents.

Components and materials shall be tested for the characteristics specified and in accordance with referenced ASTM and/or AATC test methods. The sample unit shall be one yard full width of the uncoated base cloth and the lot size shall be expressed in units of one linear yard. The testing of components should include yarn identification and luster, the base cloth for the weave, weight, yarns per inch, heat setting and colorfastness to light, laundering, perspiration, crocking and pH; and the coating compound should be identified.

Seams

Unless otherwise specified by the Buyer, all seams shall be of the Merrow butt type. Seams shall be sewn flat and parallel to the pick line, with the selvage edges squared off as far as is practicable.

Definitions and Trade Customs

In the case of conflict, express or implied, between the Salesnote and the section on Definitions and Trade Customs, the Salesnote governs.

Arbitration

This industry has chosen arbitration rather than litigation as the means of settling its differences, and its major associations have joined in setting up the General Arbitration Council of the Textile and Apparel Industries, a division of the American Arbitration Association, as the vehicle to make this purpose effective.

Where parties have agreed in writing to arbitrate under the Rules of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile and Apparel Industries, the facilities of the Council, including a place for hearings, are available at a relatively nominal cost. Furthermore, if either party thereafter refuses to arbitrate, a court order directing arbitration under the rules of the Council may be obtained.

As are/As is

If goods are purchased "as are" or "as is," Buyer waives all right to any claim because of defective quality, either patent or latent.

Assortment

Occasionally, Buyers who purchase finished goods defer specifying the assortment of patterns and colors desired for some period of time after the contract of sale is made. This privilege is granted by Seller for the convenience of Buyer. Serious difficulty is created when Buyers fail to specify their assortment within the agreed upon time. The delay disrupts Seller's operations and frequently makes it difficult or impossible for Seller to adhere to the delivery schedule of their customers.

Accordingly, if Buyer fails to furnish assortments within the time specified, Seller may avail himself of the rights and options specified under the contract.

Cancellation, rejections and claims

Subject to the time limits or tolerances provided by contract in each instance, Buyer has the right to cancel or reject any part of any delivery which is defective or late; Buyer, if he chooses, may cancel each installment of a contract as it becomes past due; if a substantial breach of the contract has occurred, Buyer may cancel any unfilled remainder. In the case of woven goods, a substantial breach occurs with respect to defect and default, when the combination of the two exceeds 40% of the yardage of the contract; in determining such percentages, a replaced or adjusted delivery may not be included in the portion considered defective or defaulted.

If Buyer chooses to reject or cancel, he must declare such choice in writing. '

In instances of default by the Seller and of replacement by Buyer because of such default, the amount of the adjustment allowed may not exceed the difference between the contract price and the fair market price on goods equal to those specified in the contract at the date of such default. In instances of rejection or of replacement by Buyer because of defect, this amount may not exceed such difference in value at date of said declaration.

However, in all of these instances, if Buyer paid a premium over market to secure a choice make, he is entitled to that same premium in adjustment or if on the other hand, at time of purchase, he secured a price lower than market because of some substandard feature, Seller should not be penalized therefore; both premiums and discounts should be taken into consideration at time of settlement.

Notice of cancellation because of late delivery must be in Seller's hands before, not after, shipment has been made and promptly on receipt of invoice if goods have been billed and held. "Promptly" is interpreted as not later than eight days after the mailing date of such invoice, provided it has been properly addressed.

In all cases of rejection, cancellation, replacement or adjustment, whether because of default or because of patent or latent defect, the burden of proof rests upon the party claiming damages. He must cite the warranty breached, make proper accounting of any damages claimed, supply sufficient evidence of such breach, and show that it has caused such damages. Any market or replacement price used in determination thereof, must be a recognized market price, equitable and supportable. It is, always, claimant's duty to exercise due diligence and to use every practicable means to reduce or avoid damages. In no instance may damages include profit on contemplated use.

Credit and collection

Contracts for the sale of goods are often made far in advance of the time when the goods are to be delivered. Since the credit status of Buyers may change between the date of the contract and the date for delivery, Sellers and their factors or agents must reserve the right to change the terms of credit specified in the contract, before delivery.

Deliveries

If sold as "spots" or for "spot delivery," it is understood that subject goods, if greige goods, are on hand and shipments must be made not later than the first business day following that on which the order is received by the mill, and for finished goods, not later than the fourth business day following the date on which the order is accepted by Seller at its home office.

If sold for "prompt delivery," shipment must be made not later than eight days after acceptance of an order by Seller at its home office.

The word "about" when used with respect to a calendar day means "within five days before or after such date."

A delivery specified during a calendar week, a calendar month, or during any other stated period, may be delivered, at Seller's option, at any time during such week, month or period. For instance, a contract calling for "July delivery" may be delivered on July 1st, July 31st, or on any day during July; furthermore, unless specified for delivery in one lot or in agreed minimum installments, it may be delivered in two or more installments of reasonable size, at any time during July.

A delivery specified as "equal weekly" during a calendar month shall be delivered in four installments of approximately equal quantity; the month shall be deemed to consist of four periods of approximately equal length, and one delivery must be made during each such period. In the instance of a twenty-eight day month, these periods necessarily correspond to calendar weeks, but in the instances of longer months the first extra day shall be deemed to be included in the first period; the second extra day in the third period; and the third extra day in the fourth period as shown in the following table.

	<u>First Period</u>	<u>Second Period</u>	<u>Third Period</u>	<u>Fourth Period</u>
28 day month	1 to 7	8 to 14	15 to 21	22 to 28
29 day month	1 to 8	9 to 15	16 to 22	23 to 29
30 day month	1 to 8	9 to 15	16 to 23	24 to 30
31 day month	1 to 8	9 to 15	16 to 23	24 to 31

In instances of defaulted delivery of greige or finished goods, it is considered proper practice to grant the Seller fifteen (15) days beyond the date specified in which to complete delivery, except in the case of goods sold as "spots", for "spot delivery", "at once", or "prompt delivery."

Goods not sold by description

If contract describes goods solely by name, brand or number or if contract fails to define width, construction, weight or quality, then the validity of any delivery, with respect to any such omitted detail, may be determined only by comparison with the established standard of Seller, or Seller's plant if specified.

Latent defect

A latent defect is a defect present but not detectable by reasonable examination.

Packing

Individual mills have different practices as to the grading and packing of short pieces. Practical categories for the packing of pieces shorter than 40 yards may be as follows:

Twenty to forty yard cuts, known as "20's to 40's" or "20/40"
Ten to twenty yard cuts, known as "10's to 20's" or "10/20"
Two to ten yard cuts, known as "2's to 10's" or "2/ 10"
One to two yard cuts, known as "1's to 2's" or "1/2"
Pieces shorter than one yard should be sold by the pound as "rags."

Patent defect

A patent defect is a defect present and detectable by reasonable examination.

Quantities

Unless otherwise specified, the word "about", when used with respect to quantities, means a tolerance of 5% for staple fabrics and a tolerance of 10% for "fancy" fabrics. If a quantity described as "about. . .yards" is divided into two or more widths, constructions, weights, patterns or colorings, these yardage tolerances apply to each such width, construction, weight, pattern or coloring.

In the case of knitted fabrics, in the absence of any tolerance specified in the contract, the reasonable tolerance is $\pm 10\%$.

Run of the loom or mill

(applicable to woven fabrics)

Technically, the expression "Run of the loom" can be applied only to greige cloth and be used to describe cloth as it comes from the loom in the normal course of manufacture and before it has been classified as first quality, or second quality or other inferior gradings.

Technically, the expression "Run of the mill" may be applied to cloth, greige or finished, or other product such as sheets, towels, et cetera as it comes from normal processing and before it has been classified as first quality, second quality and other inferior gradings.

Under either description, the Buyer is entitled to expect approximately the normal proportion of the several gradings which the Seller makes when running the product specified. This naturally means a preponderance of first quality goods. However, it is considered unfair practice for a Seller to so describe any particularly bad lot of merchandise, even though such description be accurate. Therefore it is customary for the mill to eliminate from goods so described any merchandise which may not be fairly classified as first or second quality.

Short lengths sold as such and which have not been classified as first and seconds may be sold as "Run of the mill"; obviously they are not "Run of the loom."

First quality goods and seconds

In the absence of a specific standard of first quality in the contract, it is customary to employ the four-point standard as developed by the American Society for Quality Control, as described elsewhere in these Rules. Where Buyers and Sellers intend that the goods shall comply with other standards of quality, they should so specify in the contract.

In the case of woven goods, "seconds" are goods in which the defect count exceeds 40 points per hundred linear 50" wide or narrower yards and 44 points per wider linear yards by application of the four-point ASQC standard.

In the case of knitted fabrics, the appropriate quality standard for such goods appearing in these Rules should govern.

Goods described as "seconds" must be merchantable; that is they must be usable with reasonable care and amount of cut-outs.

Oil stained greige goods which have not been treated with oil-remover, colored goods which are off shade, shaded in the piece or streaked, tender goods, goods with torn selvage, badly mixed filling or excessive hanging threads and goods containing mildew, pinhole damage or similar imperfections may not be described as "seconds", but should be classified, packed separately and sold by specific description or by sample if possible.

Selection of representative pieces

In the event of any controversy, concerning specifications or quality, the material selected to represent any lot shall be single pieces constituting the early, middle and late parts of the lot, in order of time of delivery or in the case of a single delivery, in order of serial package numbers. The selected pieces shall constitute not less than 3% of the lot, by yardage, and shall be drawn from packages constituting not less than 10% of the lot.

Tailings

(applicable to woven goods)

The word "tailings" is used to describe yardage of special or confined style cloth, of first quality, manufactured in excess of contract quantity.

In order to produce 100% of such first quality cloth, it is customary for a mill to warp up 105% to 120% of contract yardage to allow for whatever "seconds" and "shorts" may be made, and any portion of such over-run graded as "first" is known as tailings.

Standard greige goods seconds and tailings clauses

(applicable to woven goods)

The following clauses are commonly used in different sections of the industry. In many cases, a Seller employs one standard clause but, depending on the ease or difficulty of manufacture of fabrics involved, a Seller may follow the practice of using different "seconds" and "tailings" clauses for different fabrics. Such clauses may be selected from whichever of the following are applicable. In any event, the "seconds" and "tailings" clause, if any, is effective only when it is part of the contract.

1. Buyer agrees that 5% of the quantity specified may be delivered in seconds, if made, at 5% less than contract price.
2. Buyer agrees to take, in addition to quantity specified, seconds if made, not exceeding 5% at 5% less than contract price.
3. Buyer agrees to take, in addition to quantity specified, seconds and 20 to 40 yard cuts, if made, not exceeding 10% at 5% less than contract price.
4. If this contract is not renewed, Buyer agrees to take, in addition to quantity specified, tailings not exceeding 10% at contract price.
5. Buyer agrees to take, in addition to quantity specified, seconds, if made, not exceeding 5% at 5% less than contract price; and if this contract is not renewed, tailings not exceeding 10% at contract price.
6. Buyer agrees to take up to 20% of quantity specified in regular length seconds and in lengths of not less than 10 yards of either firsts or seconds, if made; also, if contract is not renewed, to take tailings up to 10%, all at contract price.

Whenever seconds or tailings are delivered in addition to contract yardage, such delivery, if not made during the contract period, must be made promptly thereafter and in no event later than two weeks from completion of contract.

In the sale of special fabrics or confined patterns, all remnants, short lengths, seconds and tailings, not applicable under the terms of the contract, shall be tendered to the Buyer either as accumulated by the mill or when the run out is baled, at such prices as the Seller would make in the open market. Should Buyer decline or fail to accept such offer promptly, Seller may sell the merchandise elsewhere, but only for delivery after the completion of the contract.

Unless otherwise provided in the sales contract, Buyer is not obligated to accept seconds.

Storage

All goods billed and held for Buyer's account are held at Buyer's risk for loss or damage. Seller must exercise due diligence in caring for any goods belonging to a Buyer which are held in his possession; and he is responsible to the Buyer for any damages which can be proven to be the result of his negligence.

Miscellaneous Definitions and Trade Customs

Goods to be dyed from the bale

Unless the contract states that goods are to be dyed from the bale or that they are suitable for processing in the greige, it shall not be construed to include an implied warranty that goods may be processed successfully in such fashion.

This paragraph has particular reference to uneven or blotchy color of cotton in greige cloths, to normal variations in the manufacture of sheetings, drills, clean and part waste osnaburgs, to use of oil removers and to the deep impressions sometimes left by metal bale ties. Such things are unimportant if goods are to be bleached but they can develop into serious defects if goods are to be processed in the greige state.

Dyeing from the bale is recognized as an unusual use and it is the duty of Buyer to put Seller on notice that such use is contemplated.

Injurious marking

The use of oil-crayon or graphite pencils in marking goods causes damage and such marking may be considered as a latent defect in the instance of goods so damaged during conversion.

Oil

The use of proper oil remover compound is recognized as a legitimate mill custom. In most finishing processes such use is beneficial and necessary. All goods except those which are to be dyed sulfur or mineral khaki or "from the bale" are to be treated with oil remover and unless so treated are not applicable on a contract. This provision does not apply to the occasional yarn streak not commonly regarded as requiring oily classification.

The use of oil remover on goods which are to be dyed sulfur or mineral khaki or "from the bale" is harmful. If cloth is to be subjected to such processes, Buyer should specify "not to be treated with oil remover" or "suitable for sulfur or mineral dyeing." In purchasing goods commonly finished by such methods but sometimes sold for bleaching, particularly jeans and heavy twills, either treated or untreated cloth is to be considered a proper delivery; therefore, in such instance it is most important that Buyer specify which he desires.

Oil removers

To a mill, the choice of a proper oil remover is most important. Many compounds are made for this purpose and many formulae are prescribed. Some are good, some poor, some indifferent and several, most efficacious in the removal of oil spots on cotton cloth, are harmful to rayon cloth.

A wise course for a mill to pursue in choosing a remover is to check with the particular finishers to whom the bulk of the mill's product is shipped for conversion, or with the executives of competing mills whose experience may prove enlightening, or to have the oil remover which it uses analyzed and approved by a responsible firm of textile chemists. Anything less than careful procedure in this regard is likely to prove costly.

Quantity

All contracts should specify the quantity in yards. However, when the word "pieces," without other definition, is used for this purpose, a piece means sixty yards; for instance, 500 pieces means 30,000 yards.

Short cuts

On regular contracts for carded goods, cuts shorter than 40 yards, two part pieces and spliced pieces may not be applied except by special agreement.

On special order contracts for any goods or on regular contracts for combed goods, a mill may pack as firsts or seconds cuts shorter than single cuts to an amount not exceeding 5% of contract yardage.

In no case shall cuts of less than 20 yards be packed with regular goods, either firsts or seconds, unless contract so specifies.

Single and double cuts

The expression "single cuts" means pieces not less than 40 yards, or over 79 3/4 yards in length. The expression "double cuts" means pieces averaging over 105 yards to the shipment. No piece shorter than 80 yards may be described as a double cut.

In the instances of print cloths, pajama checks, sheetings, drills and four leaf twills, 85% of the yardage of the contract should be delivered in double cuts and not more than 15% in single cuts. However, a shipment of 10,000 to 15,000 yards may include one bale of single cuts.

In the instances of carded broadcloth, pocketing and clothing twills, warp and filling sateens, jeans and similar fabrics, that is, cloths which by reasons of complicated weave or of high count in either warp or filling are subject to extra difficulty in manufacture, 80% of the yardage of the contract should be delivered in double cuts and not more than 20% in single cuts. However, a shipment of 10,000 to 15,000 yards may include one bale of single cuts.

These limitations with respect to relative percentages of single and double cuts do not apply to fine goods, either staple or fancy.

Warp streaks or reed marks

With respect to such defects, the validity of any delivery may be determined only by comparison with "the established standard of the subject mill." Equitable comparison with an average sample is hardly possible. Therefore any cancellation or rejection for such cause should be predicated upon the failure of Seller to delivery goods equal in quality to a finished sample piece.

Definitions and Trade Customs Applying to Commission Finishers

Finishing gains and losses

A finisher is responsible for shortages when a working loss or guaranteed return is specifically agreed to in writing. Once an agreement is reached, a recommended accounting procedure is a system of periodic close-outs of a particular fabric or style processed within a set time schedule whereby yardage credit is given for dye lots that close-out under the agreed working allowance and is applied against those dye lots that are closed out over the negotiated working allowance. Any changes in the working allowance over a specific period should be averaged out. Shortages after the appropriate applications of losses and gains of a particular mill style should be charged to the finisher at greige price.

Late delivery by finisher

It is a proper that a time limit be set by mutual agreement between finisher and converter on a reasonable length of time for processing of goods. Late deliveries effected by acts of nature, by a strike, by an unavoidable late delivery of processing supplies, and by any other reasonable cause should be taken into consideration in the determination of a late delivery by the finisher. Also, delays by a converter in obtaining shade and hand evaluations are not considered a late penalty to the finisher. During the processing cycle of fabric when the finisher is aware that a delay will occur, the finisher should contact the converter and negotiate a new delivery schedule. On fabric subsequently shipped to a cutter and rejected by a cutter, the finisher may rehandle and correct so long as it is done in a reasonable period of time. When unreasonable delays by the finisher on

delivery continue, then the converter may consider a particular order as undeliverable and a charge to the finisher at greige prices would be in order.

Claims to finishers

Except for goods which prove to have latent defects, no claims shall be allowed on goods which have been cut or subjected to any subsequent processing, mechanical or chemical; or exposed in a contaminated atmosphere; or subjected to any ornamentation; or otherwise changed from the condition in which delivered by the finisher. No fabric shall be returned to the finisher without approval of the finisher. A time limit for consideration of claims should be negotiated between the finisher and the converter. Claims for readily visible or patent defects should be negotiated by the finisher and converter within two months from the date of shipment. Claims for latent defects must be made not later than nine months from date of finisher's shipping invoice.

Finishers lien

All goods delivered to the finisher and in the finisher's possession may be held by the finisher pending the payment of all balances due on behalf of the owner of said goods. The acceptance of a note, bill, or additional security shall not constitute a waiver of the finisher's general lien. Any goods so retained by the finisher may be sold at public or private sale with or without notice to the converter after thirty days from the date when written demand for payment has been made. The proceeds from such sale, after deducting the costs and charges shall be applied on any balance of charges owing to the finisher from the converter, and the balance, if any, shall be remitted to the converter.

Selvage

Selvages of fabrics shall be of uniform and equal width on both edges of the fabric. Selvages shall lie flat and be under the same tension as the body of the cloth. Baggy fabrics and curling selvages are cause for rejection. For synthetic coating fabrics, fabric edges must be effectively sealed to prevent fraying and unraveling. Heat sealed edges are cause for rejection if they interfere with normal processing.

Sizing

It shall be recognized that as little sizing shall be used in the fabric as is necessary for its proper manufacture.

Tests to determine the amount of sizing shall be made according to the AATCC Test Method 97-1982. Greige mills must advise converters and dyers of the types and percentages of sizing, waxes, oils, etc. so that cloth can be properly prepared to achieve a desired dyed and finished product. It

would be desirable that sizing information be shown on all greige bale slips or invoices. In the event of a significant change in size formulation for a particular style, or the use of an unusual size formulation, it is incumbent upon the greige mill to notify the converter customer or the commission dyer of such change or formulation.

Insurance

The finisher accepts no risk of loss or damage to the converter's goods by deterioration while in storage, or by fire, smoke, explosion, sprinkler leakage, wind storm, flood, hail, aircraft, riot, civil commotion, labor trouble, defense or war activities of U.S. or any state thereof, or of enemies, or any other casualty, while in transit, in the finisher's possession or under the finisher's control and the finisher is not required to provide insurance coverage of any kind. The finisher reserves the right at any time to store the converter's goods at the converter's expense at a public warehouse of the finisher's selection without thereby accepting any liability for loss or damage which may ensue. The finisher has no responsibility for damage of any kind in unloading, storage, or reloading of goods finished by another source. Any of the foregoing conditions may be changed by negotiation of the terms thereof by the finisher and the converter.

Grading standards

The grading classification of a particular fabric must be determined by the converter and finisher.

When a specific type of grading is required and it does not conform to the grading system that has been established as the "standard", it must be stipulated in the converter's finishing (dye order) instruction to the commission finisher.

Quality Standards for Greige and Plain Dye Finished Woven Fabrics

Purpose

The following are standards by which the quality of woven greige and plain dye finished goods shall be determined, unless other standards are specified in a contract of sale.

- I. Defect ratings will be determined through the use of the Four Point System developed by the American Society for Quality Control (ASQC).

Size of Defect	Number of Penalty Points
3" or less	1
Over 3" but less than 6"	2
Over 6" but less than 9"	3
Over 9"	4

II. Classification of Fabrics

Fabric class using ASQC Four Point System will be determined by the following scale, unless specified otherwise in the contract of sale.

Penalty Points per 100 Yards (Linear)		Class
50" or less in width	More than 50" in width	
Less than 41' points	Less than 45 points	Firsts
More than 40 points	More than 44 points	Seconds

III. General

No one yard may be assigned more than four penalty points, regardless of the number of defects in that yard.

Cloth will be examined on the face side only, unless otherwise specified in the sales contract. Viewing distance in classification operations shall be three (3) feet.

IV. Piece Length

No piece shall be classified first, regardless of point count, that is less than 40 continuous yards.

No 3 or 4 point defects shall be left in the first and last yards of any piece.

V. Conditions of Bow and Bias

Fabric shall have no more than 1" of bow or 1 1/2" of bias based on up to 60" width. These tolerances shall not exceed 2% for bow or 2 1/2% for bias on other widths.

VI. Miscellaneous

Aesthetic characteristics, inherent to the fabric, shall not be assigned penalty points. Such fabrics should be approved based on inspection of sample yardage.

Fabrics should be sold with specifications covering all properties that are critical to the customer, including but not limited to:

Greige Goods

- A. Construction - sley and pick count
- B. Blend
- C. Width - defined as overall or inside selvage
- D. Weight - ounce/yard
- E. Where the mill practice is not to include weight on contract, yarn size or denier may be substituted for D above.

Finished Goods

Buyer has responsibility of notifying Seller of requirements or specifications of fabric which are not usual for the particular cloth and which are important to the Buyer, and which should be specified in the contract.

When quality of fabric is specified in the contract "as sample," Seller shall have supplied Buyer with sufficient sample yardage so that the number and character of patent defects can be determined and will be representative of the production yardage.

Quality Standards for Printed Fabrics

I. Purpose

To establish a uniform method for identifying, measuring, and rating the quality of printed fabrics, according to the number and importance of defects therein which are attributable to the printing process.

II. Applicability

These standards apply to all printed fabrics including, but not limited to:

- A. Cotton, cotton blend, synthetic fiber and all other constructions of basic flat printed fabrics, including those dyed before printing.
- B. Printed knitted fabrics.
- C. All other printed speciality fabrics, such as corduroy, velveteen, and the like.

III. Method for Identifying and Rating Print Defects

- A. Print defects which will be cut out.
 - 2. 1. Defects which continue in the warp direction for more than nine inches, of following nature:
 - (a) color drag
 - (b) doctor streak
 - (c) print scrimp
 - (d) back greige scrimp
 - (e) piping marks
 - (f) stop marks
 - (g) severe mottled
 - (h) severe pinney
 - 2. Defects which repeat with the pattern, of the following nature:
 - (a) miss color
 - (b) stickins
 - (c) roller marks
 - (d) lob marks
 - 3. Defects which cause severe shading from side to side, side to center, or end to end, of the following nature:
 - (a) dirty color

(b) out-of-fit

4. Defects which continue throughout the piece at random, of the following nature:

- (a) snaps
- (b) missing color
- (c) color spatter
- (d) holes
- (e) chatter

B. Print defects which will be stickered with one-quarter (1/4) yard allowance per defect:

- 1. Back greige seam impressions.
- 2. Defects no greater than nine inches in length in either direction, of the following nature:

- (a) snaps
- (b) scrimps
- (c) color drag
- (d) color spatter

IV. Number of Acceptable Defects

- A. All defects in paragraph III(A) will be cut out.
- B. All seams will be cut out.
- C. There will be no more than one defect described in paragraph III(B) in a ten yard piece, and there will be no more than five defects described in paragraph III(B) in a 100 yard roll.
- D. All defects described in paragraph III are in addition to defects in the greige goods.

Quality Standard for Circular Knitted Fabrics

I. PURPOSE

To establish a uniform method for determining, quantifying and measuring the quality of circular fabrics; and a method for measuring length and width; to define technical terms to promote understanding.

II. APPLICABILITY

These standards apply to the following types of circular knitted fabrics:

- A. Basic Fabrics - including but not limited to finished single knit, rib, terry, double knit, and interlock fabrics.
- B. Surface Finished Fabrics - including but not limited to finished velour, sanded, brushed, sueded, napped, fleeced, sheared, printed, and bonded fabrics.
- C. Novelty Fabrics - including but not limited to finished fabrics of surface interest yarns and stitches, fabrics with slubs, nubs, loops, boucle, ratine, flakes, hair, blisters, and fabrics of multiple blend yarns.

III. METHOD

- A. Four-Point System - Penalty points are assessed to a piece of fabric according to the length of the defects measured in inches. The following schedule of penalty points is based on fabrics 60-62 inches in width for defects visible when inspected on face side of fabric only:

LENGTH OF DEFECTS	NUMBER OF PENALTY POINTS
3 inches or less	1
Over 3 but not over 6 inches	2
Over 6 inches but not over 9 inches	3
Over 9 inches	4

- 1. Four penalty points per linear yard are the maximum assessable for fabrics up to 60/62 inches in width.
- 2. For fabrics over 60/62 inches in width, maximum penalty points are to be increased in proportion as the width exceeds 60 inches.

3. Regardless of the length of the fabric, the quality shall be expressed in the number of penalty points per 100 yard length. (Example: A 40 yard piece with six penalty points is to be rated as 15 points per 100 yards.)

B. Identification and Rating of Defects.

1. This method of evaluating quality relates only to:
 - a. Knitting defects
 - b. Grease/oil spots
 - c. Dye spots
 - d. Stains
 - e. Slubs - except where they are an inherent part of the yarn.
 - f. Picks
2. Bias/Bowing may not exceed 5% of cuttable width for solids and any yard containing bias or bowing in excess of these limits shall be penalized four points. 2.5% will be the limit for stripes / plaids. *See formula Section VII.
3. Fabrics are to be examined for these defects only on the face side unless prior agreement made between Buyer and Seller expressly provides otherwise.

IV. QUALITY DETERMINATION

Determining first quality circular knitted fabrics shall be done as follows:

- A. Basic fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed 40 points per 100 linear yards. However, the maximum number of defects may not exceed 30 per 100 yards.
- B. Surface finished fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed 50 points per 100 linear yards.
- C. Novelty fabrics are to be classified by the knitter in relation to difficulties of producing them. (Types of yarns, stitches, fibers, etc. affect the difficulties of production.) Novelty fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed the maximum for the type(s) as designated by the Seller in the sales contract or by written notice prior thereto:

Novelty Type	Maximum Points Per 100	Maximum Allowable
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	Linear Yards	Defects Per 100 Linear Yards
A	70	43
B	75	47
C	80	50
D	85	53

NOTE: Laps: No more than 3 lapped pieces per 100 yards are allowable. The shortest unlapped portion of a piece shall not be less than 10 yards. In P.F.P fabrics, all laps are to be sewn in each roll, No more than 29% of a lot can contain laps.

V. EXCLUSIONS IN EVALUATING QUALITY, THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS ARE TO BE EXCLUDED IN DETERMINING POINTS:

- A. General aesthetic fabric characteristics.
- B. Defects appearing outside selling width, selling width being centered in the total width of the fabric.
- C. Conditions resulting from napped, shearing and other surface treatments (which shall be otherwise evaluated).
- D. Barre. (This condition shall be judged by the extent and degree to which it occurs and its probable effect on the type of garment or other end use.)
- E. Irregularities normal to the existing state of the art or beyond reasonable control of the manufacturer, or inherent in circular knitted fabrics.

VI. LENGTH, WIDTH, WEIGHT - Measurement and Tolerances

- A. Length - length shall be measured with any surface contact device (Trumeter or equivalent) that is calibrated regularly. The device shall contact the back or a smooth surface of circular knitted fabrics. (Preferred calibration method: Measure a known length of canvas or other stable, low elongation fabric - less than 2% in either direction - through the measuring device. Reference ASTM D1910-64 hand method.) Actual yardage of each piece shall be accurate to within plus or minus 2% when measured by the above method.
- B. Width - Width shall be measured with an accurate tape after laying circular knit fabric flat on a table without tension or elongation. (Reference: ASTM 3887-80.)
 - 1. Conformity to the selling width of circular knit fabric shall be determined on the basis of one of the three following methods:
 - a. Width between gummed edges of gummed fabrics.

- b. Width between tenter frame pin marks when pin marks remain in shipped fabrics.
- c. Overall width of circular knit fabric when neither of the criteria in (a) and (b) exists.

NOTE: If width is stated in a range, such as 60/62 inches, the lower figure governs cuttable width.

- C. Tolerances - weight of circular knitted fabric may not vary by more than plus or minus 5% from the stated weight. Standard weight is to be stated in a full figure as 6 ounces, not a range such as 6 - 6½ ounces. Yield is to be based on individual roll measurements of length/pounds.

VII. BOW AND SKEW (BIAS) - DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENTS

A. Definitions

- 1. Bow - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvages and form one or more arcs across the width of the fabric. (See Fig. 1)
- 2. Skewness (Bias) - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric. (See Fig. 2.)

B. Measurement Method

- 1. Bow - a straightedge is placed across the fabric between the points at which a marked filling yarn or knitted course meets the two selvages or edges. The greatest distance between the straightedge and the marked filling yarn or course is measured parallel to the selvages. (Fig. 1 Distance "D")
- 2. Skewness or Bias- measure the skewness in three places spaced as widely as possible along the length of the fabric or along a minimum of 1 linear m (1 yd). If possible, make no measurement closer to the ends of the roll or piece of fabric than 1 m. Draw a line perpendicular to the selvage across the fabric from a point C where the marked yarn or course meets one selvage, meeting the other selvage at point B. Measure the distance between points A and B or D and B, and B and C, as shown in Fig. 2. Record the three or more skewness or bias measurements. Calculate the maximum skewness or bias as a percentage of the fabric width using Eq. 2:

$$\text{Skewness (bias), \%} = (\text{Distance AB or DB} \times 100 / (\text{width BC}))$$

ADD TEST METHODS FOR SHRINKAGE, STRETCH, BURST
STRENGTH, PILLING, COLORFASTNESS, FLAMMABILITY,
ET AL.

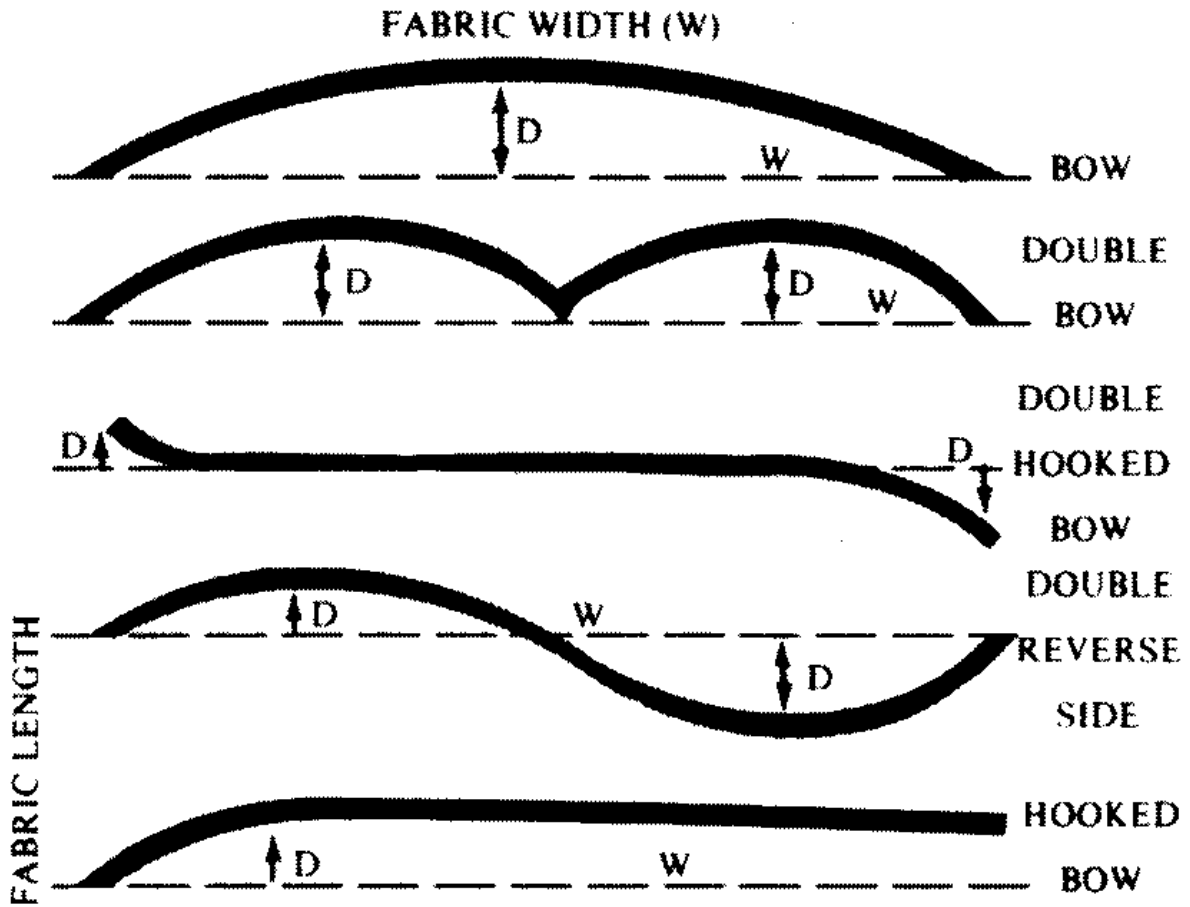


Figure 1. Typical Bow Condition

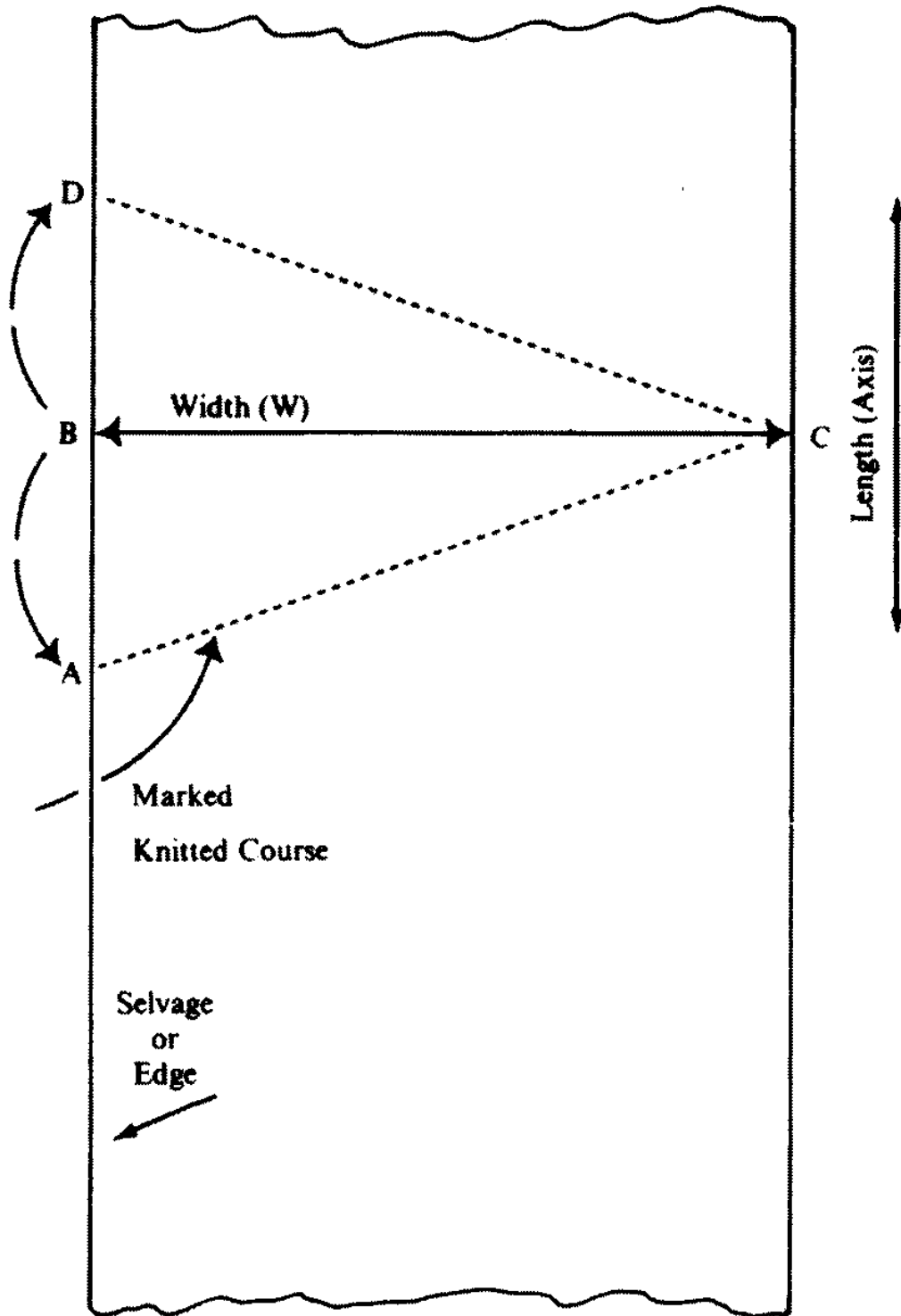


Figure 2. Typical Skewness (Bias) Condition

Quality Standard for Raschel Knitted Fabrics

I. PURPOSE

To establish the uniform method for determining, quantifying and measuring the quality of Raschel fabrics; and a method for measuring length and width; to promote uniform understanding of certain technical terms by establishing definitions.

II. APPLICABILITY

This standard applies to:

Fabrics for apparel and apparel accessories of the following types:

- A. Basic, flat finished Raschel fabrics.
- B. Fabrics with a textured (raised) surface produced either in knitting or by finishing procedures.
- C. Novelty fabrics.

NOTE: Fabrics for other end uses made subject hereto by express agreement between Buyer and Seller.

III. METHOD

- A. Four-Point System - Penalty points are attributed to a piece of fabric according to the length of the defects measured in inches. The following schedule of penalty points is based on fabrics 60-62 inches in width for defects visible when inspected on face side of fabric only:

LENGTH OF DEFECTS	NUMBER OF PENALTY POINTS
3 inches or less	1
Over 3 but not over 6 inches	2
Over 6 inches but not over 9 inches	3
Over 9 inches	4

- 1. Four penalty points per linear yard are the maximum assessable for fabrics up to 60/62 inches in width.
- 2. For fabrics over 60/62 inches in width, maximum penalty points are to be increased in proportion as the width exceeds 60 inches.

3. Regardless of the length of the fabric, the quality shall be expressed in the number of penalty points per 100 yard length. (Example: A 40 yard piece with six penalty points is to be rated as 15 points per 100 yards.)
- B. Identification and Rating of Defects.
1. The types of defects in evaluating quality are only these:
 - a. Knitting defects, including holes other than pin holes
 - b. Grease / oil spots
 - c. Dye spots
 - d. Stains
 - e. Slubs - except where they are an inherent part of the yarn.
 - f. Picks
 2. Bowing and Skewing (bias); bowing may not exceed 3 inches per 60-inch width and any yard containing bias or bowing in excess of these limits shall be penalized four points.
 3. Fabrics are to be examined for these defects only on the face side unless prior agreement made between Buyer and Seller expressly provides otherwise.

IV. EXCLUSIONS

In evaluating quality the following conditions are to be excluded in determining points:

- A. General aesthetic fabric characteristics.
- B. Pinholes (whether caused by knitting or by tenter frame pins); they shall be judged by the extent and degree to which they occur and their probable effect on the type of garment or other end use.
- C. Defects appearing outside selling width, selling width being centered in the total width of the fabric.
- D. Defects resulting from napping, shearing and other surface treatments (which shall be otherwise evaluated).
- E. Irregularities normal to the existing state of the art or beyond reasonable control of the manufacturer, or inherent in Raschel knitted fabrics.

V. QUALITY DETERMINATION

Determining first quality Raschel knitted fabrics shall be done as follows:

- A. Basic fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed 40 points per 100 linear yards. However, the maximum of defects may not exceed 25 defects per 100 yards.
- B. Raised surface fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed 50 points per 100 linear yards. However, the maximum number of defects may not exceed 31 per 100 linear yards.
- C. Novelty fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed 60 per 100 linear yards. However, the maximum number of defects may not exceed 37 defects per 100 linear yards. Novelty fabrics are to be so designated by Seller. Novelty fabrics are those whose production involves special difficulties including those arising from special types of yarn, stitches, fibers or other factors. Fabrics are to be classified if they are thus designated in the sales contract or in other written notice given by the Seller to the Buyer.

NOTE: Laps: No more than 3 lapped pieces per 100 yards are allowable and not more than 1 lap in less than 100 yards. The shortest unlapped portion of a piece shall not be less than 10 yards.

VI. LENGTH AND WIDTH - MEASUREMENT METHODS

- A. Length - length shall be measured with any surface contact device (Trumeter or equivalent) that is calibrated regularly. The device shall contact the back or a smooth surface of Raschel knitted fabrics. (Preferred calibration method: Measure a known length of canvas or other stable, low elongation fabric - less than 2% in either direction - through the measuring device. Reference ASTM D1910-64 hand method.) Actual yardage of each piece shall be accurate to within plus or minus 2% when measured by the above method.
- B. Width - Width shall be measured with an accurate tape after laying Raschel knit fabric flat on a table without tension or elongation. (Reference: ASTM 3887-80.)
 - 1. Conformity to the selling width of raschel knit fabric shall be determined on the basis of one of the three following methods:
 - a. Width between gummed edges of gummed fabrics.
 - b. Width between tenter frame pin marks when pin marks remain in shipped fabrics.

- c. Overall width of raschel knit fabric when neither of the criteria in (a) and (b) exists.

NOTE: If width is stated in range such as 60/62 inches, the lower figure governs.

VII. BOW AND SKEW (BIAS) - DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENTS

A. Definitions

1. Bow - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvages and form one or more arcs across the width of the fabric. (See Fig. 1)
2. Skewness (Bias) - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric. (See Fig. 2.)

B. Measurement Method

1. Bow - a straightedge is placed across the fabric between the points at which the marked filling yarn or knitted course meets the two selvages or edges. The greatest distance between the straightedge and the marked filling yarn or course is measured parallel to the selvages. (Fig. 1 Distance "D")
2. Skewness or Bias- measure the skewness in three places spaced as widely as possible along the length of the fabric or along a minimum of 1 linear m (1 yd). If possible, make no measurement closer to the ends of the roll or piece of fabric than 1 m. Draw a line perpendicular to the selvage across the fabric from a point C where the marked yarn or course meets one selvage, meeting the other selvage at point B. Measure the distance between points A and B or D and B, and B and C, as shown in Fig. 2. Record the three or more skewness or bias measurements. Calculate the maximum skewness or bias as a percentage of the fabric width using Eq. 2:

$$\text{Skewness (bias), \%} = (\text{Distance AB or DB} \times 100 / (\text{width BC}))$$

VIII. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- A. Basic Fabrics – ASTM standard performance specification for textiles fabric.
- B. Novelty fabric properties must be agreed between Buyer and Seller.
- C. Buyer agrees that the Seller makes no warranty in fact or in law that the fabric is suitable for any particular use or purpose.

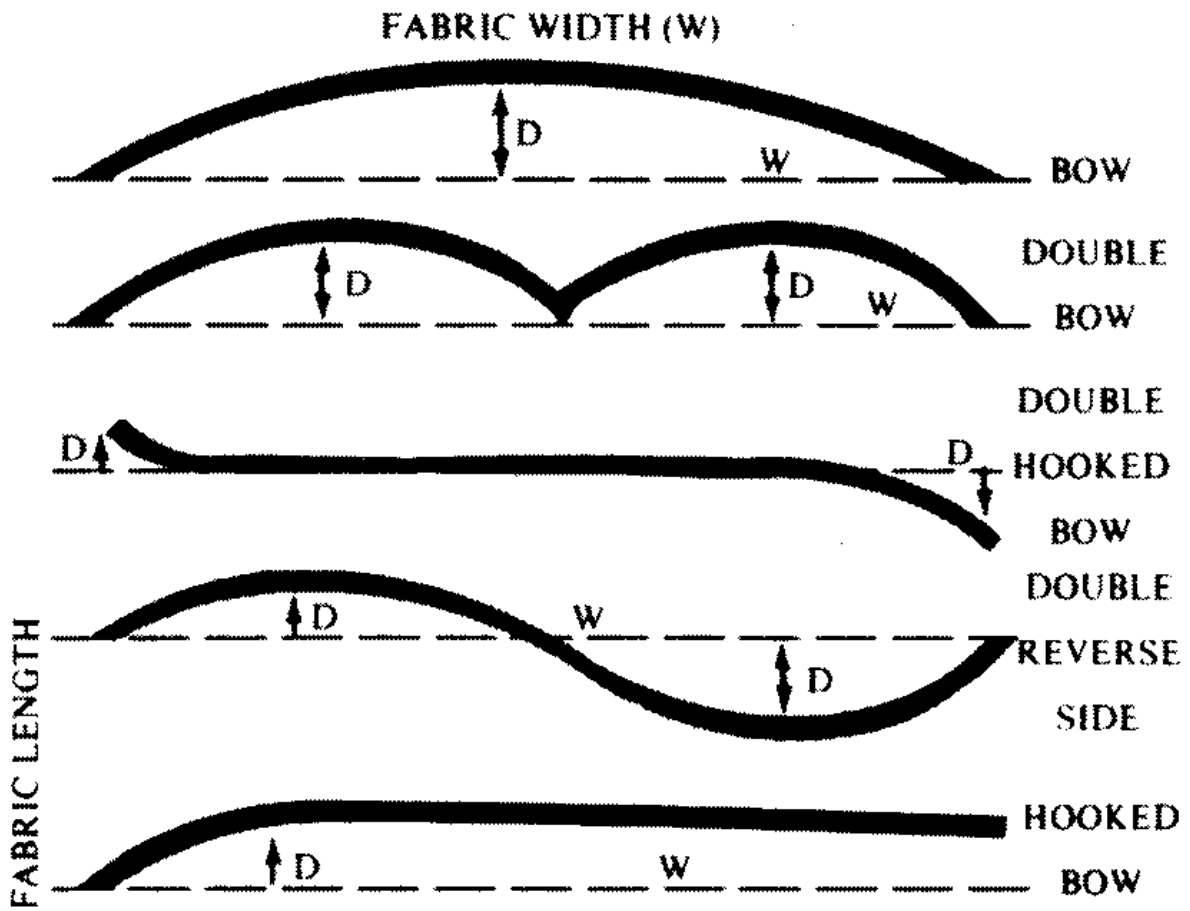


Figure 1. Typical Bow Condition

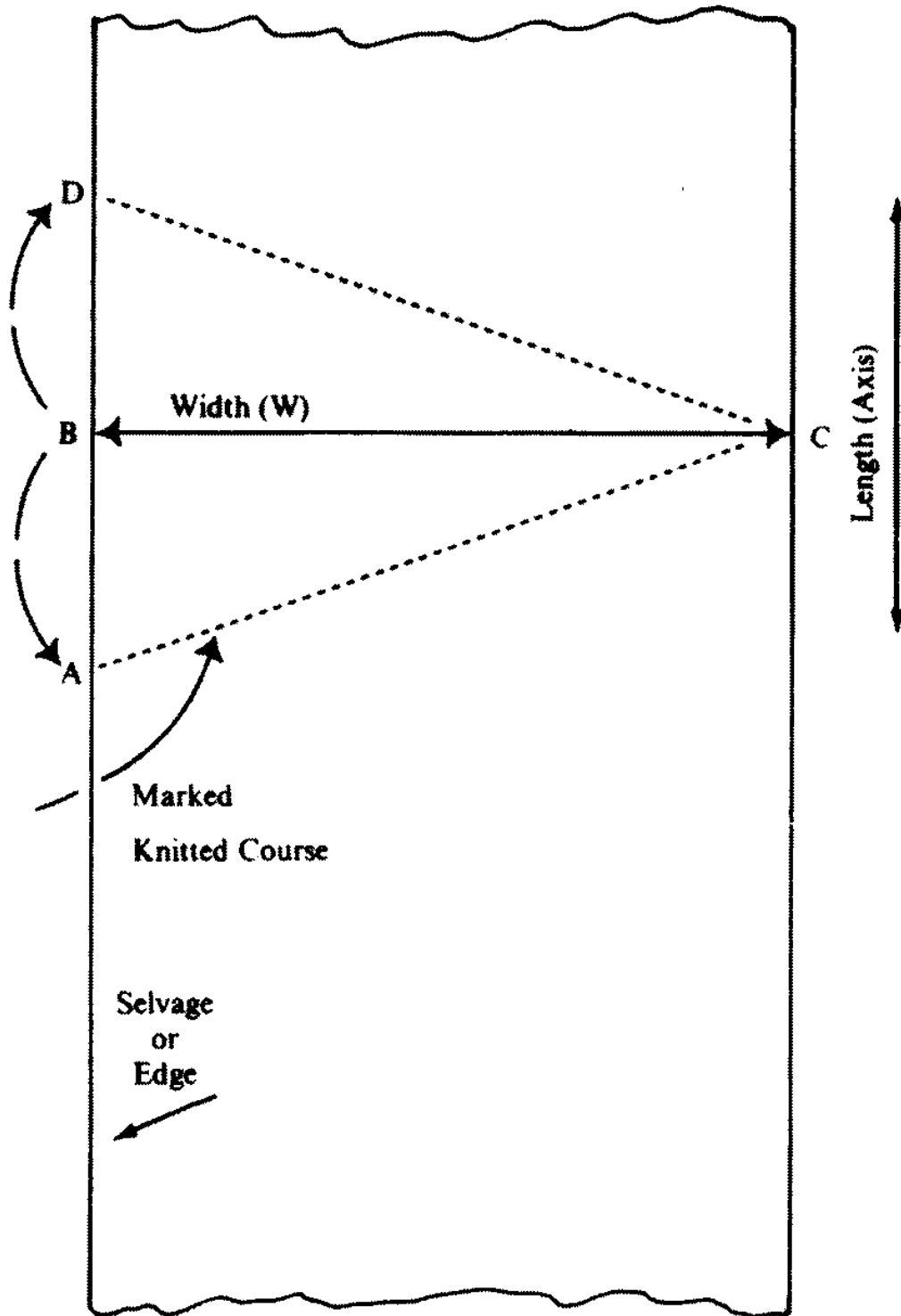


Figure 2. Typical Skewness (Bias) Condition

Quality Standard for Tricot Fabrics

I. PURPOSE

To establish the uniform method for determining, quantifying and measuring the quality of tricot knitted fabrics; and a method for measuring length and width; to promote uniform understanding of certain technical terms by establishing definitions.

II. APPLICABILITY

This standard applies to:

- A. Plain, flat finished tricot fabrics without raised fiber surfaces.
- B. Tricot fabrics having a raised fiber surface produced either in knitting or by finishing procedures.

III. METHOD

- A. Ten-Point system: Penalty points are attributed to a piece of fabric according to the length of the defects measured in inches. The following schedule of penalty points is based on fabrics 60/62 inches in width for defects visible when inspected on face side of fabric only:

LENGTH OF DEFECTS	NUMBER OF PENALTY POINTS
3 inches or less	1
Over 3 inches but not over 9 inches	5
Over 9 inches	10

- 1. Ten penalty points per linear yard are the maximum assessable for fabrics up to 60/62 inches in width.
 - 2. For fabrics over 60/62 inches in width, maximum penalty points are to be increased in proportion as the width exceeds 60 inches, but a linear yard has a maximum assessable penalty point of ten.
- B. Identification and rating of defects.
 - 1. The types of defects in evaluating quality are only these:
 - a. Knitting defects, including holes other than pin holes

- b. Grease / oil spots
 - c. Dye spots
 - d. Stains
 - e. Slubs - except where they are an inherent part of the yarn.
 - f. Picks
- 2. Bowing and Skewing (bias); bowing may not exceed 3 inches and skewing may not exceed 3 inches per 60-inch width and any yard containing bowing or skewing in excess of these limits shall be penalized points.
 - 3. Fabrics are to be examined for these defects only on the face side unless prior agreement made between Buyer and Seller expressly provides otherwise.

IV. EXCLUSIONS

In evaluating quality for the following conditions are to be excluded in determining points:

- A. General aesthetic fabric characteristics.
- B. Pin holes (whether caused by knitting or by tenter frame pins); they shall be judged by the extent and degree to which they occur and their probable effect on the type of garment or other end use.
- C. Defects appearing outside the selling width, the selling width being centered in the total width of the fabric.
- D. Defects resulting from napping, shearing and other surface treatments (which shall be otherwise evaluated).
- E. Irregularities normal to the existing state of the art or beyond reasonable control of the manufacturer, or inherent in tricot knitted fabrics.
- F. Course and wale shall not be considered.

V. QUALITY DETERMINATION

Determining first quality tricot fabrics shall be done as follows:

- A. Plain flat tricot fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points is not equal to or greater than yardage length.

Fabrics with any raised fiber surface shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed 20 percent of the length.

C. No major defect shall appear in first 10 yards or last 10 yards of any piece.

NOTE: Laps: No more than two lapped pieces in 100 yards. The shortest unlapped portion of a piece shall not be less than 10 yards.

VI. LENGTH, WIDTH, WEIGHT - MEASUREMENT AND TOLERANCES

A. Length - length shall be measured with any surface contact device (preferred calibration method: measure a known length of canvas or other stable, low elongation fabric - less than 2% in either direction - through the measuring device. Reference ASTM D1910-64 hand method.) Actual yardage of each piece shall be accurate to within plus or minus 2% when measured by the above method.

B. Width - Width shall be measured with an accurate tape after laying tricot fabric flat on a table without tension or elongation. (Reference: ASTM 3887-80.)

1. Conformity to the selling width of tricot fabric shall be determined on the basis of one of the three following methods:
 - a. Width between gummed edges of gummed fabrics.
 - b. Width between tenter frame pin marks when pin marks remain in shipped fabrics.
 - c. Overall width of tricot fabric when neither of the criteria in (a) and (b) exists.

NOTE: If width is stated in range, such as 60/62 inches, the lower figure governs.

C. Tolerances

1. Weight - Weight of tricot fabrics per linear yard may not vary more than 5% (plus or minus) from the weight stated in the contract.
2. Wales - variation in wales per inch may not exceed the values as stated below:
 - a. Plain, flat fabrics - five wales across the actual width of the fabric.
 - b. Fabrics with a raised fiber surface - seven wales across the actual width of the fabric.

VII. BOW AND SKEW (BIAS) - DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENTS

A. Definitions

1. Bow - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvages and form one or more arcs across the width of the fabric.
2. Skewness (bias) - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric.

B. Measurement method

1. Bow - a straightedge is placed across the fabric between the points at which a marked filling yarn or knitted course meets the two selvages or edges. The greatest distance between the straightedge and the marked filling yarn or course is measured parallel to the selvages.
1. Skewness or bias- measure the skewness in three places spaced as widely as possible along the length of the fabric or along a minimum of 1 linear m (1 yd). If possible, make no measurement closer to the ends of the roll or piece of fabric than 1 m. Draw a line perpendicular to the selvage across the fabric from point C where the marked yarn or course meets one selvage, meeting the other selvage at point B. Measure the distance between points A and B or D and B, and B and C, as shown in Fig. 2. Record the three or more skewness or bias measurements. Calculate the maximum skewness or bias as a percentage of the fabric width using the following equation:

$$\text{Skewness (bias) \%} = (\text{Distance AB or DB} \times 100 / [\text{width BC}])$$

VIII. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- A. Basic Fabrics – ASTM standard performance specification for textiles fabric.
- B. Novelty fabric properties must be agreed between Buyer and Seller.
- C. Buyer agrees that the Seller makes no warranty in fact or in law that the fabric is suitable for any particular use or purpose.

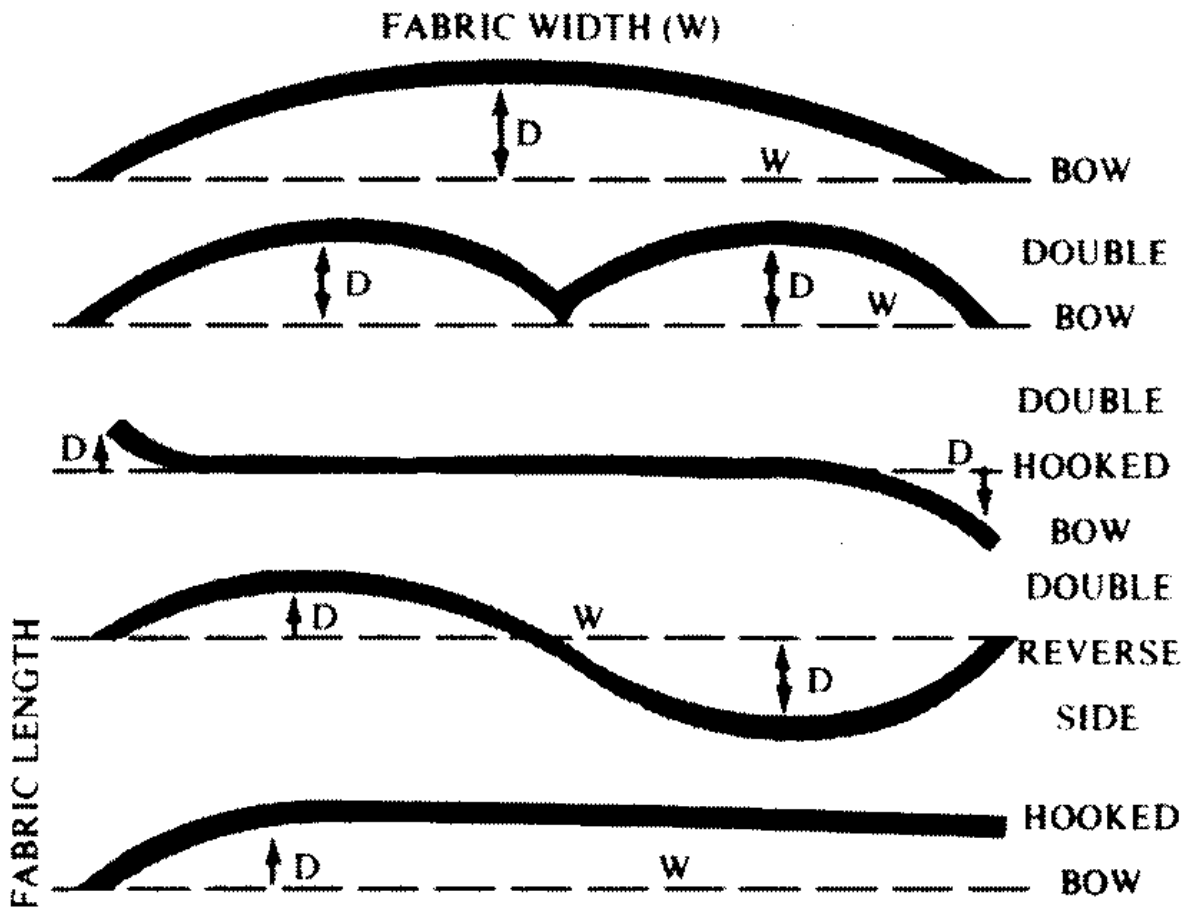


Figure 1. Typical Bow Condition

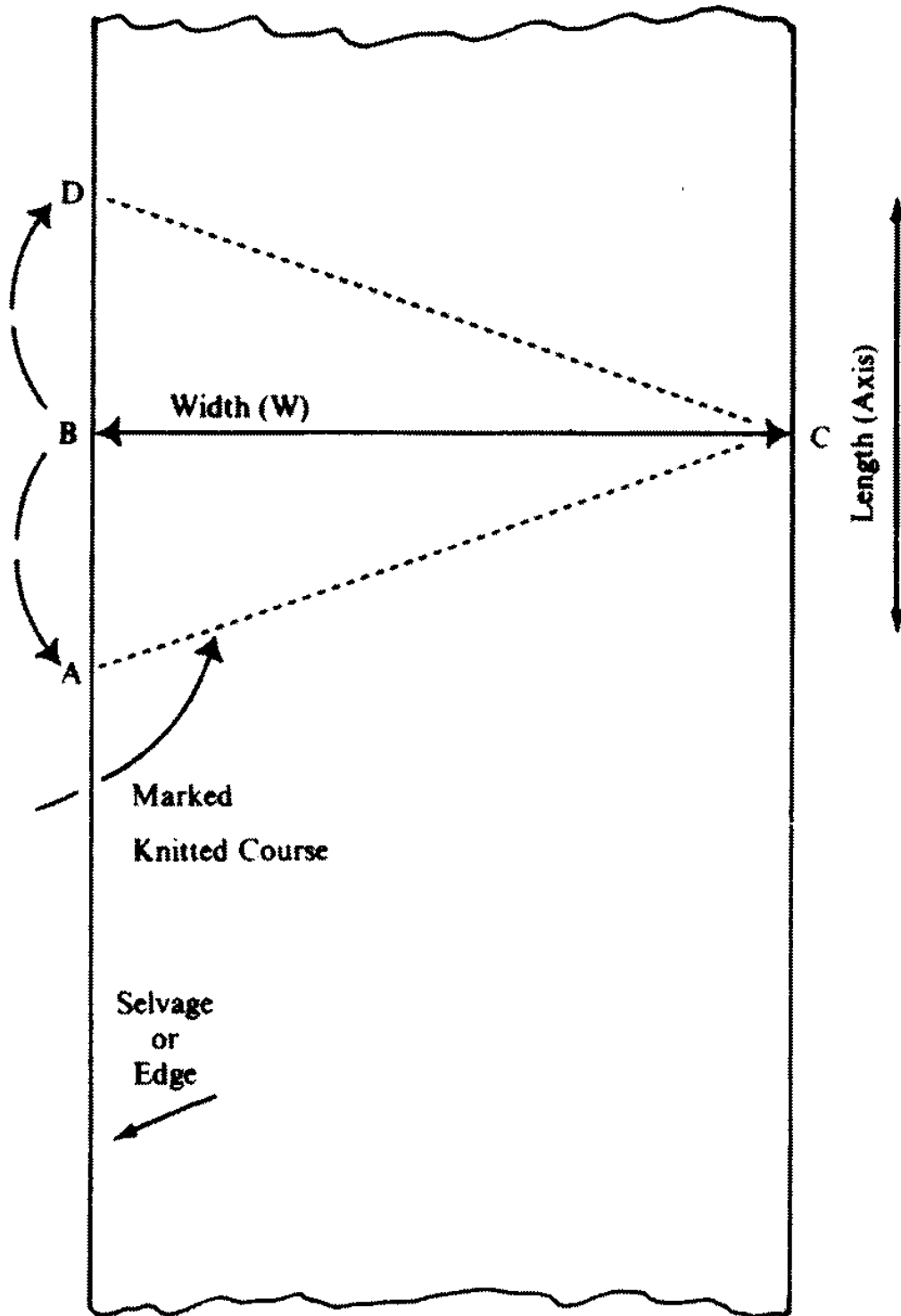


Figure 2. Typical Skewness (Bias) Condition

Quality Standard for Sliver Knitted Pile Fabrics

I. PURPOSE

To establish a uniform method for determining, quantifying and measuring the quality of sliver knitted pile fabrics, and a method for measuring length and width; to promote uniform understanding of certain technical terms by establishing definitions.

II. APPLICABILITY

This standard applies to:

Sliver knitted pile fabrics, excepting those for furniture upholstery.

III. METHOD

- A. Four-Point System - Penalty points are attributed to a piece of fabric according to the length of the defects measured in inches. The following schedule of penalty points is based on fabrics 58 - 60 inches in width for defects visible when inspected on face side of fabric only:

LENGTH OF DEFECTS	NUMBER OF PENALTY POINTS
3 inches or less	1
Over 3 but not over 6 inches	2
Over 6 inches but not over 9 inches	3
Over 9 inches	4

1. Four penalty points per linear yard are the maximum assessable for fabrics up to 58/60 inches in width.
 2. For fabrics over 58/60 inches in width, maximum penalty points are to be increased in proportion as the width exceeds 58 inches.
 3. Regardless of the length of the fabric, the quality shall be expressed in the number of penalty points per 50-yard length.
- B. Identification and rating of defects.
1. The types of defects in evaluating quality are only these:
 - a. Knitting defects, including holes other than pin holes
 - b. Grease / oil spots

- c. Shearing defects
 - d. Stains
 - e. Slubs
2. Bowing and skewing (bias) are ratable defects only in patterned fabric and not otherwise; bowing may not exceed 3 inches and skewing may not exceed 4 inches per 58 inch width (see Paragraph VII) and any yard containing bowing or skewing in excess of these limits shall be penalized four points.
3. Fabrics are to be examined for these defects only on the face side unless prior agreement made between Buyer and Seller expressly provides otherwise.

IV. EXCLUSIONS

In evaluating quality the following conditions are to be excluded in determining penalty points:

- A. General aesthetic fabric characteristics.
- B. Pin holes (whether caused by knitting or by tenter frame pins); they shall be judged by the extent and degree to which they occur and their probable effect on the type of garment or other end use.
- C. Defects appearing outside the selling width, the selling width being centered in the total width of the fabric.
- D. Irregularities normal to the existing state of the art or beyond reasonable control of the manufacturer, or inherent in sliver knitted pile fabrics.

V. QUALITY DETERMINATION

Determining first quality sliver knitted pile fabrics shall be done as follows:

- A. Fabrics shall be classified as first quality if the number of penalty points does not exceed 25 points per 50 linear yards.

NOTE: Laps: A roll shall consist of not more than 2 pieces whether or not joined together from selvage to selvage.

VI. LENGTH, WIDTH, WEIGHT - MEASUREMENT AND TOLERANCES

- A. Length - length shall be measured with any surface contact device (Trumeter or equivalent) that is calibrated regularly. (Preferred calibration method: Measure a known length of canvas or other stable, low elongation fabric - less than 2% in either direction - through the measuring device. Reference ASTM D 1910-64 hand method.) Actual yardage of each piece shall be accurate to within plus or minus 2% when measured by the above method.
- B. Width - Width shall be measured with an accurate tape after laying sliver knitted pile fabric flat on a table without tension or elongation. (Reference: ASTM 3887-80.)
 - 1. Width shall be deemed to conform to that specified, to be determined on the basis of any one of the three following methods:
 - a. Width between coated edges of coated fabrics.
 - b. Width between tenter frame pin marks when pin marks remain in shipped fabrics.
 - c. Overall width of fabric when neither of the criteria in (a) or (b) exists.

NOTE: If width is stated in a range such as 58/60 inches, the lower figure governs.

- C. Weight
 - 1. Weight specified in any contract shall refer to finished weight only per linear yard of the fabric including the selvages. Weight specified shall be deemed to refer to the average weight per yard of the roll.
 - 2. Tolerances - despite specification of weight by two figures, in the absence of additional explicit instructions to the contrary, the lower figure shall govern subject to a tolerance of plus or minus 7%.

VII. BOW AND SKEW (BIAS) - DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENTS

- A. Definitions
 - 1. Bow - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvages and form one or more arcs across the width of the fabric. (See Fig. 1)
 - 2. Skewness (Bias) - a fabric condition resulting when knitted courses are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric. (See Fig. 2.)
- B. Measurement Method

1. Bow - a straightedge is placed across the fabric between the points at which a marked filling yarn or knitted course meets the two selvages or edges. The greatest distance between the straightedge and marked filling yarn or course is measured parallel to the selvages. (Fig. 1 Distance "D")
1. Skewness or Bias- measure the skewness in three places spaced as widely as possible along the length of the fabric or along a minimum of 1 linear m (1 yd). If possible, make no measurement closer to the ends of the roll or piece of fabric than 1 m. Draw a line perpendicular to the selvage across the fabric from a point C where the marked yarn or course meets one selvage, meeting the other selvage at point B. Measure the distance between points A and B or D and B, and B and C, as shown in Fig. 2. Record the three or more skewness or bias measurements. Calculate the maximum skewness or bias as a percentage of the fabric width using Eq. 2:

$$\text{Skewness (bias) \%} = (\text{Distance AB or DB} \times 100 / (\text{width BC}))$$

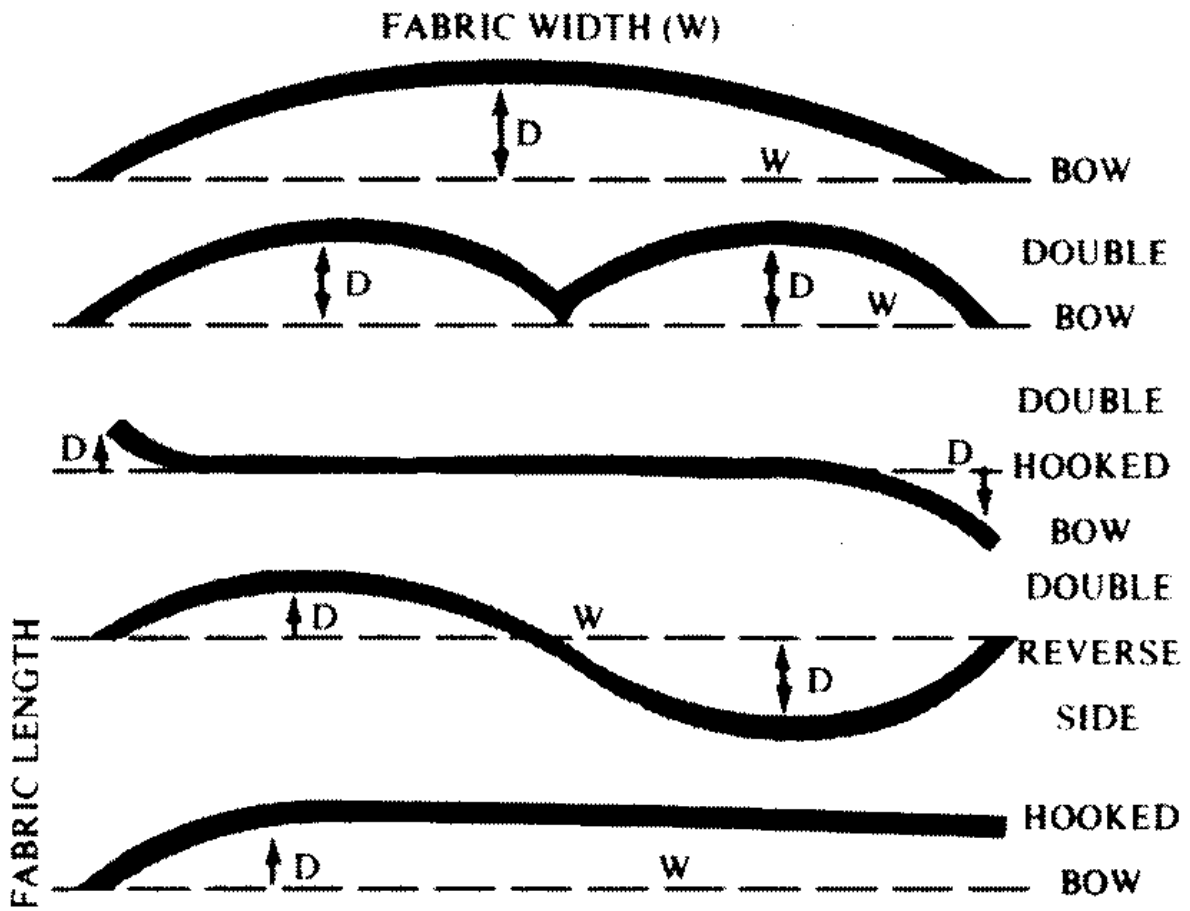


Figure 1. Typical Bow Condition

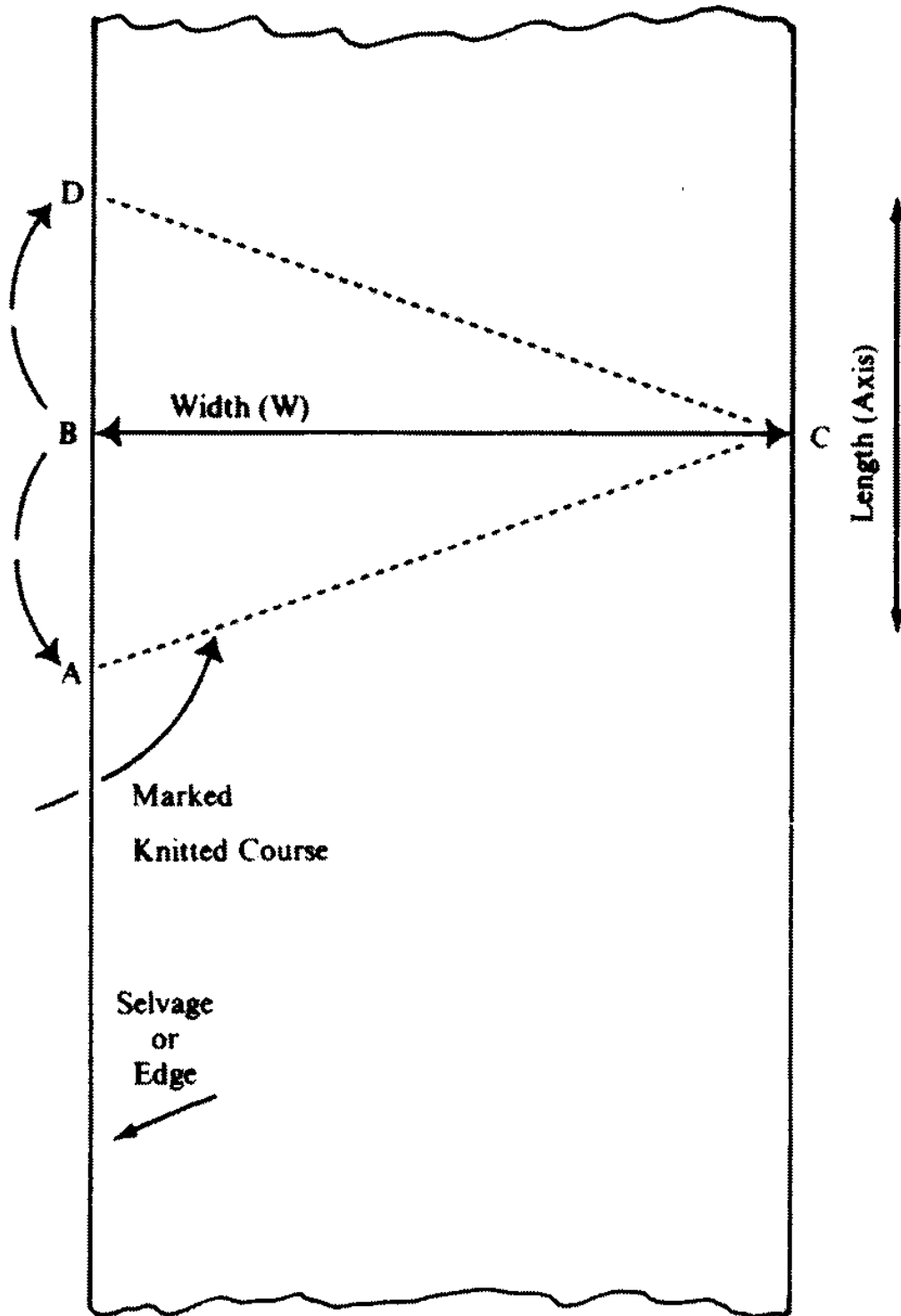


Figure 2. Typical Skewness (Bias) Condition