

TEXTILES COMMITTEE

(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE)

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

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23, read with sub-clauses (d) and (e) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963), the Textiles Committee, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby makes the following regulations, namely:—

1. SHORT TITLE, COMMENCEMENT AND APPLICATION:

- (1) These regulations may be called the Mill-made and Powerloom Cotton Made-up Articles (Bed-sheets, Bed Covers and Bedspreads) Inspection Regulations, 1978.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- (3) They shall apply to the Mill-made and powerloom cotton made-up bed-sheets, bed covers and bedspreads meant for export.

2. DEFINITIONS:

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- (a) "Committee" means the Textiles Committee established under section 3 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963);
- (b) "Inspector" means the person deputed to inspect the material;
- (c) "Lot" means the quantity of the material purporting to be of one definite type and quality;
- (d) "Major flaw" means—
 - (i) weft crack of more than 2 missing picks across the width of the piece;
 - (ii) prominently noticeable weft bar due to the difference in raw material, count, twist, lustre,

colour, shade or pick spacing of adjacent groups of weft yarn,

- (iii) more than two adjacent ends running parallel, broken or missing and extending beyond 15 cm,
- (iv) prominent selvage defect,
- (v) prominently noticeable warp or weft float,
- (vi) prominently noticeable and unwashable oil or other stain,
- (vii) prominently noticeable oily weft,
- (viii) prominently noticeable slubs or slubby weft,
- (ix) conspicuous broken pattern,
- (x) wrong heading,
- (xi) gout due to foreign matter usually lint or waste woven in,
- (xii) defective hemming or stitching extending over 5 cm. in length,
- (xiii) blurred or dark patch,
- (xiv) patchy or streaky or uneven dyeing,
- (xv) dye bar,
- (xvi) printing defect caused by non-alignment of printing screen or roll,
- (xvii) uneven printing or tinting,
- (xviii) prominent printing defect caused by hanging thread,
- (xix) printing defect caused by cloth being wrinkled,

(xx) bad printing or dyeing on selvedge mainly due to selvedge crease,

(xxi) doctor's stain or line, and

(xxii) any other flaw of similar nature and magnitude,

(e) "Material" means mill-made or powerloom cotton made-up bed-sheets, bed covers or bedspreads, but does not include sub-standard material;

(f) "Serious flaw" means—

(i) more than one adjacent end missing and running throughout the piece or more than three ends missing at a place and running over 69 cm. or prominently noticeable double ends running throughout the piece;

(ii) undressed snarls noticeable throughout the piece;

(iii) smash definitely rupturing the texture;

(iv) noticeable hole, cut or tear;

(v) defective or damaged selvedge throughout the piece;

(vi) absence of heading where heading is required.

(g) "Sub-standard material" means defective material which are clearly marked on the individual retail pieces or packets (wherever other markings are made) with the word "sub-standard" in full and not by any abbreviation or other code.

3. OFFERING OF MATERIAL FOR INSPECTION:

(1) The manufacturer or exporter, as the case may be, shall be responsible for carrying out inspection of the material

prior to offering the same for inspection so as to eliminate any material which is not upto the required standard and to rectify the rectifiable defects such as loose threads, snarls, removable stains etc.

(2) The pre-inspected material shall be offered for inspection either in loose or packed condition in a well-lighted shed.

(3) The manufacturer or exporter, as the case may be, shall apply for inspection in the proforma as may be specified by the Committee from time to time.

4. INSPECTION CRITERIA:

(1) The inspection of the material shall be both with reference to the following specifications and flaws, namely:—

(i) the material shall be inspected according to the requirements of the foreign buyer in respect of specification particulars stipulated in the contract or specification particulars governing the quality number mentioned in the contract;

(ii) where the specification particulars are not stipulated but the contract is with reference to shipment sample, the material shall be inspected on the basis of such sample.

(2) In the case of dyed, printed or coloured woven material, there will be no inspection or test for colour fastness unless the buyer expressly specifies the standards for colour fastness required.

(3) In the case of foreign buyer nominating other private agency to inspect material before shipment, the material may not be re-inspected by the Committee, provided that—

- (i) the quality standards of the foreign buyer are more stringent than the minimum quality standards laid down by the Committee;
 - (ii) the standards and methods of inspection employed by the said private agency are acceptable to the Committee.
- (4) In the case of purchase by a foreign Government Agency, if the representative of that agency inspects the material before shipment and is satisfied with its quality, the material may not be re-inspected by the Committee, provided a certificate to that effect from that representative is produced, consignment-wise to the Committee.

5. SAMPLING FOR INSPECTION:

- (1) When the material is offered in loose condition:
- (a) the Inspector shall select at random 5% of the total number of units offered for inspection subject to a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 100 units for inspection for quality, viz., presence of weaving and other flaws;
 - (b) 10 units out of those selected for detailed inspection shall be examined for construction particulars such as ends and picks per inch, length, width and weight per piece.

- (2) When the material is offered in packed condition:

- (a) the Inspector shall select at random one bale or case out of every five bales or cases or part thereof offered for inspection subject to a

maximum of five bales or cases per lot;

- (b) from out of the bales or cases opened for inspection, the Inspector shall select at random 5% of the total number of units offered for inspection subject to a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 100 units for inspection for quality viz., presence of weaving and other flaws;

- (c) 10 units out of those selected for detailed inspection shall be examined for construction particulars, such as ends and picks per inch, length, width and weight per piece.

6. DRAWING OF SAMPLES FOR TEST:

A minimum of one sample of 0.9 metre full width for every lot shall be drawn for laboratory tests.

7. REJECTION CRITERIA:

The lot shall be rejected for the purpose of issuing the certificate under regulation 12, for any of the following reasons, namely:—

- (a) if the number of major flaws in the sample selected for detailed inspection exceeds the number indicated in the Table below:

TABLE

Number of Units selected for inspection.	Number of major flaws permissible.
Upto 9	1
10 to 19	2
20 to 29	3
30 to 39	4
40 to 49	5
50 to 59	7
60 to 69	8
70 to 79	9
80 to 89	10
90 to 100	12

- (b) if the sample contains more than one serious flaw:

Provided that if only one serious flaw is seen in the sample selected, a second sample of the same size shall be drawn and inspected for serious flaws only and if another serious flaw is observed in the second sample, the lot shall stand rejected;

- (c) If the average of the findings of the sample selected and examined for counts, construction or dimensional particulars is unacceptable;
- (d) if the findings for any other characteristics stipulated in the contract are unacceptable as per the terms of the contract;
- (e) if too many minor flaws are noticed in the sample inspected such as to render the material poor or shoddy in appearance.

8. PROCEDURE FOR APPEAL:

In the case of rejection of a lot referred to in regulation 7 by the Inspector, if the concerned parties are not satisfied with the inspection findings, they shall have the right of appeal. In such cases, they may appeal to the immediate superior officer who shall re-inspect the material and give his verdict regarding acceptability or otherwise of the lot in question. If the lot is again rejected and if the parties still feel aggrieved, they may appeal to the higher authorities.

9. PERMISSIBLE TOLERANCES:

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

are specified in the foreign buyer's contract, namely:—

- (a) Counts of yarn : \pm one count for counts upto and including 20s.
 $\pm 5\%$ for count above 20s.
- (b) Ends per unit length (one inch/ 2.54 cms) : $\pm 5\%$
- (c) Picks per unit length (one inch/ 2.54 cms) : $\pm 5\%$
- (d) Weight : -5% and no limit on plus side.
- (e) Length and width: -1% , $-\frac{1}{2}\%$ respectively and no limit on plus side.

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

10. INSPECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION:

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

- (a) width shall be measured at two different places per unit;
- (b) ends per unit length (one inch/2.54 cms) shall be counted at two different places across the width of the unit;

(c) picks per unit length (one inch/2.54 cms) shall be counted at two different places per unit.

11. PACKING AND SEALING:

The lot inspected and passed shall be marked with the required stamps and packed into bales or cases as per ISI standards or as may be specified by the Committee from time to time, in the presence of the Inspector, and the material so packed shall be sealed by the Inspector.

12. CERTIFICATION:

(1) In respect of each lot inspected and not rejected under regulation 7, a certificate shall be issued to the party concerned by an Officer of the Committee authorised by the Committee in this behalf.

(2) In respect of a lot not inspected by the Committee, a certificate authorising the material for export shall be issued;

(i) where inspection is done by an agency, other than the Committee, nominated by the foreign buyer, after the inspection findings are submitted to the Committee by the said agency and the Committee is satisfied that the requirements of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 4 have been fulfilled;

(ii) where inspection is done by the representative of a foreign Government agency, after production of a certificate consignment-wise with full particulars from that representative to the effect that the material is of an acceptable quality.