

# 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 (Handkerchiefs) 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 handkerchiefs 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) bar due to the difference in raw material, count, twist, lustre, colour, shade or spacing of threads or adjacent groups of yarn,
  - (ii) more than two adjacent threads (warp or weft way) broken or missing and extending beyond 5 cm.,

- (iii) noticeable warp or weft float,
  - (iv) noticeable and unwashable oil or other stain,
  - (v) conspicuous broken pattern,
  - (vi) wrong border,
  - (vii) gout due to foreign matter usually lint or waste woven in,
  - (viii) noticeable oily weft,
  - (ix) defective hemming or stitching extending over 2.5 cm. in length,
  - (x) blurred or dark patch,
  - (xi) patchy or streaky or uneven dyeing,
  - (xii) dye bar,
  - (xiii) printing defect caused by non-alignment of printing screen or roll,
  - (xiv) prominently noticeable uneven printing or tinting,
  - (xv) prominent printing defect caused by hanging thread,
  - (xvi) printing defect caused by cloth being wrinkled,
  - (xvii) doctor's stain or line,
  - (xviii) shape of the unit being not square or rectangle, apparently, and
  - (xix) any other flaw of similar nature and magnitude,
- (e) "Material" means mill-made or powerloom cotton made-up handkerchiefs, but excludes sub-standard material;

- (f) "Minor flaw" means any noticeable flaw not defined as a major flaw or a serious flaw;
- (g) "Serious flaw" means—
- (i) undressed snarls noticeable throughout the piece,
  - (ii) smash definitely rupturing the texture of piece,
  - (iii) noticeable hole, cut or tear in the piece,
  - (iv) absence of border where the same is required,
- (h) "Sub-standard material" means defective material 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) 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 the specification particulars stipulated in his 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, test for fastness to washing as per I.S. 765 of 1966 (Test-4) or the equivalent shall be carried out.
- (3) In the case of foreign buyer nominating other private agency to inspect the 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 standard 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 20 and a maximum of 100 units for inspection for quality, viz., presence of weaving and other flaws;
  - (b) 12 units of those selected for detailed inspection shall be examined for construction particulars such as threads per square inch, length, width and weight per dozen.
- (2) When material is offered in packed condition—
  - (a) the Inspector shall select at random one bale or case or carton out of every 5 bales or cases or cartons or part thereof offered for inspection subject to a maximum of 5 bales or cases or cartons per lot. Out of the bales or cases or cartons opened for inspection, the Inspector shall select at random 5% of the total number of units offered for inspection subject to a minimum of 20 units and a maximum of 100 units for inspection for quality, viz., presence of weaving and other flaws;
  - (b) 12 units, out of those selected for detailed inspection, shall be examined for constructional particulars, such as threads per

square inch, length, width and weight per dozen.

**6. DRAWING OF SAMPLES FOR TEST:**

A minimum of 3 units for every lot shall be drawn as sample for laboratory tests.

**7. ALLOCATION OF BLACK-MARK POINTS ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF FLAWS:**

Different types of flaws shall be marked as follows, namely:—

- (i) one black-mark point for a minor flaw;
- (ii) two black-mark points for a major flaw;
- (iii) four black-mark points for a serious flaw.

**8. REJECTION CRITERIA:**

The lot shall be rejected for the purpose of issuing the certificate under regulation 13 for any of the following reasons, namely:—

- (a) if the number of black-mark points in the sample selected for detailed inspection exceeds the number indicated in the table below:—

TABLE

Number of units selected for inspection.	Number of black-mark points permissible.
(1)	(2)
Upto 19	2
20 to 39	4
40 to 59	6
60 to 79	8
80 to 100	10

- (b) if the unit length (inch/2.54 cms) average of (i) threads per square or (ii) weight per dozen or (iii) length or width determined from the units selected for construction particulars do not conform to the specification particulars stipulated in the foreign buyer's contract or of the approved sample;



- (c) if the findings for any other characteristics stipulated in the contract are not acceptable as per the contract;
- (d) if the sample tested for fastness to washing does not come upto Class 3 or better of the ISI rating.

**9. PROCEDURE FOR APPEAL:**

In the case of rejection of a lot referred to in Regulation 8 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.

**10. PERMISSIBLE TOLERANCE:**

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 :  $\pm 5\%$
- (b) Threads per unit  
length (inch/2.54  
cms) :  $\pm 5\%$
- (c) Weight per dozen :  $-5\%$  and no limit  
on plus side.
- (d) Length and width :  $-0.63 \text{ cms}/\frac{1}{4} \text{ inch}$   
 $+1.27 \text{ cms}/\frac{1}{2} \text{ inch}$

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

**11. INSPECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION:**

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

- (a) dimensions shall be measured at one place per unit;
- (b) one reading for threads per unit length will be taken for each unit.

**12. PACKING AND SEALING:**

The lot inspected and passed shall be marked with the required stamps and packed into bales or cases or cartons as per the 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.

**13. CERTIFICATION:**

- (1) In respect of each lot inspected and not rejected under regulation 8, 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 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.