



**Textile products — Fibre
content labelling**



AS 2622:2019

This Australian Standard® was prepared by CS-004, Labelling of Textiles. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 6 December 2019.

This Standard was published on 20 December 2019.

The following are represented on Committee CS-004:

- Australian Council of Wool Exporters and Processors
- Australian Fashion Council
- Australian Retailers Association
- Australian Wool Innovation
- AWTA Product Testing (Testing Interests Australia)
- Consumers Federation of Australia
- CSIRO
- Drycleaning Institute of Australia Limited
- Laundry Association of Australia
- NSW Fair Trading
- Queensland University of Technology
- Textile Distributors Association
- The Textile Institute

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS 2622:2019.

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ISBN 978 1 76072 681 2



Textile products — Fibre content labelling

Originated as AS 2622—1983.
Jointly revised and redesignated as AS/NZS 2622:1996.
Revised and redesignated as AS 2622:2019.

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CS-004, Labelling of Textiles, to supersede AS/NZS 2622:1996, *Textile products—Fibre content labelling*.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers, educational institutions and consumers with information on how to label a product with fibre content information. This Standard sets out two methods for designating the fibre content of textile products and for supplying this information on made-up products, piece goods and yarns. It also specifies the methods to be used for determining the fibre content of a product.

The generic names to be used are those listed in AS/NZS 2450, *Textile—Natural and Man-made Fibres—Generic Names*, which follows closely ISO 2076, *Textiles—Man-made Fibres—Generic Names* and ISO 6938, *Textiles—Natural fibres—Generic names and definitions*.

The major changes in this edition are as follows:

- (a) New references and test procedures to enable identification of new textile fibres included.
- (b) All terms and definitions updated to reflect current practices.
- (c) Bonded and coated fabric labelling included.
- (d) Additional labelling examples.

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Introduction

The first edition of this Standard was developed at the request of the Australian, State and Territory Consumer Affairs authorities. The changes in the present edition were made at the request of these authorities.

The committee recognizes that for various technical reasons, it is sometimes difficult to accurately designate as a percentage the fibre content of made-up textile products. Therefore, two methods for labelling blended-fibre textile products should be provided to enable either method to be used as appropriate.

When referring to textiles, the generic names to be used are specified in AS/NZS 2450.

As stated in [Clause 6.1.3](#), the terms *pure*, *all* and *100 %* should not be used unless the textile product is composed entirely of one fibre type.

Adjectives such as *pure*, *all*, *100 %*, *clean* or *microfibre* preceding the name of the fibre type should not be used unless the correctness of the term can be verified.

In cases where a component fibre exists in an amount less than 5 % (see [Clause 6.1.4](#)) and labelling is therefore not compulsory for conformance to this Standard, the manufacturer should consider labelling with the generic name, especially if the component is likely to cause an allergic reaction.

Australian Standard®

Textile products — Fibre content labelling

1 Scope

This Standard sets out two methods for designating the fibre content of textile products and for supplying this information on made-up products, piece goods and yarns. It also specifies the methods to be used for determining the fibre content of a product.

This Standard is applicable to all textile products. Refer to Australian and State Government legislation for those products exempted from fibre content labelling.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document.

NOTE Documents for informative purposes are listed in the Bibliography.

AS 2001.7, *Methods of test for textiles, Method 7: Quantitative analysis of fibre mixtures*

AS/NZS 2450, *Textiles—Natural and man-made fibres—Generic names*

ISO 1833 (all parts), *Textiles*

AATCC 20, *Fiber analysis: Qualitative*

AATCC 20A, *Fiber analysis: Quantitative*

ASTM D629, *Standard Test Methods for Quantitative Analysis of Textiles*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

attachment

fastenings such as buttons and zips

3.2

bonded fabric

product created by attaching more than one layer of fabric together

3.3

coated fabric

product created by applying a continuous layer of polymer to a fabric

3.4

made-up product

assembled garment or article, manufactured from any textile fibre

EXAMPLE Apparel, manchester, furnishings, carpets.

3.5

permanent label

tag or sticker able to withstand the method of cleaning specified for the article and able to remain legible and attached to the article throughout its useful life

3.6
reclaimed fibre

reprocessed product from used clothing, fibrous material, and scraps from textile and clothing manufacturing

Note 1 to entry: This does not include recycled fibre and cannot be used interchangeably.

3.7
shall

indicates that a statement is mandatory

3.8
should

indicates a recommendation

3.9
textile fibre

natural or man-made material characterized by its flexibility, fineness, high length to thickness ratio, and suitability for textile applications

EXAMPLE Wool, hair, silk, cotton, flax and any other fibrous material.

3.10
textile product

article manufactured or semi-manufactured from textile fibre by spinning, weaving, knitting, felting, bonding, tufting or other process

EXAMPLE Thread, cord, rope, braids, lace, embroidery, nets, carpet, clothing and fabrics.

3.11
trim

ornament applied to a textile

EXAMPLE Tape, embroidery, ribbon, ruffles, overlay, applique, and gimp.

4 Methods of designating fibre content

The two methods of designating fibre content are as follows:

- (a) Method A
Listing, in descending order of dominance by mass, the generic name of each fibre type preceded by its percentage of the total mass of the textile product.
- (b) Method B
Listing, in descending order of dominance by mass, the generic name of each fibre type.

The generic names of natural and man-made fibres to be used are specified in AS/NZS 2450. If no generic name describes a fibre, the fibre shall be specified as *man-made*. No abbreviations or alternative names shall be used.

Rayon, the generic name used in some countries for regenerated cellulose fibres, may be added to the generic names cupro, modal, polynosic and viscose, e.g. viscose rayon.

For many years the name *linen* has been widely used and accepted in fibre content labelling linen and flax blends in consumer goods. Therefore, although *flax* is the generic name, the name *linen* may be used in lieu of *flax* in labelling consumer goods.

NOTE Other products made from natural materials should be labelled with their correct name and according to the labelling requirements within this Standard (e.g. feather, fur etc. in trims).

5 Determination of fibre content

5.1 Test method

The fibre content of a product shall be determined in accordance with the methods of AS 2001.7, as applicable.

Where AS 2001.7 does not apply, fibre content shall be determined in accordance with an appropriate method from the ISO 1833 series, AATCC 20, AATCC 20A or ASTM D629.

Results shall be based on clean, dry mass with allowances for moisture and other matter in accordance with AS 2001.7—2005 Section 2.

5.2 Components requiring separate determination

Where a textile product includes textile fibre filling, lining or both, the fibre content of these components is determined separately for individual listing on the fibre content label, see [Clauses 6.1.6](#) and [6.1.7](#).

5.3 Components excluded from fibre content determination

The following components shall not be considered in determining the fibre content of made-up products:

- (a) Wearing apparel and household textiles
Any items applied by embroidery, overlay, appliqué or other methods of attachment including basques, belting, binding, braids, buttons, collars, cuffs, gussets, labels, interlinings, padding, sewing threads, slide fasteners, tapes, elastic, ribbons and decorative trim.
- (b) Carpets and other floorcoverings
Backing, unless such backing has the same fibre content as the pile.

When supplied as separate items, the items above shall be labelled according to the requirements of this standard.

5.4 Allowable tolerances for fibre content

The following shall apply:

- (a) Textile products manufactured from more than one type of fibre
For textile products which have been manufactured from more than one type of fibre, the differences between the percentages stated on the label and those determined using the specified methods of measurement shall be not greater than 5 % of the total mass of the fibres from which the product has been made. See the example below for acceptable differences.

| EXAMPLE Allowable fibre content tolerances for labelling | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| Examples | | Cotton | | Polyester | | Elastane |
| Label | | Min | Max | Min | Max | Min Max |
| 80% Cotton 20% Polyester | | 75 % | 85 % | 15 % | 25 % | |
| 40% Cotton 40% Polyester 20% Elastane | | 35 % | 45 % | 35 % | 45 % | 15 % 25 % |

- (b) Technical grounds and decorative effect

A textile product shall contain a cumulative maximum of 5 % by weight of fibres other than those stated on the label provided their addition can be justified on technical grounds (e.g. elastane in cuffs , socks, welts, hems) or as decorative effect (e.g. metallic thread).

6 Labelling requirements

6.1 Contents of label

6.1.1 General

The information given on the label, depending upon the textile product, and the method used for fibre designation shall conform to whichever of [Clauses 6.1.2](#) to [6.1.8](#) are appropriate.

6.1.2 Fibre description

The following requirements shall apply:

- (a) A textile product shall only be described as containing new fibre if that fibre has not previously been spun into yarn, been felted or previously incorporated into any textile product.
- (b) Products made from fibres previously spun into yarn or felted or previously incorporated into a textile product shall be labelled with the following:
 - (i) Made from reclaimed fibre.
 - (ii) The fibre content.

6.1.3 Textile products manufactured from a single type of fibre

Textile products shall not be described as *100 %*, *pure*, *all*, or any similar term unless they are composed exclusively of one type of fibre, see [Clauses 5.2](#) and [5.3](#).

6.1.4 Textile products manufactured from more than one type of fibre

One of the following labelling methods shall be used:

- (a) Method A
 - (i) *General* — A textile product manufactured from more than one type of fibre shall carry a label specifying, in descending order of dominance, the generic name of each fibre type preceded by its percentage by mass as shown in Examples 1 and 2 below.
 - (ii) *Textile products containing fibres in amounts less than 5 %* — Where one or more fibres are individually present in amounts less than 5 % they are designated in one of the following ways as shown in Examples 3, 4 and 5.1 or 5.2:
 - (A) By the generic name/s, see Examples 3 and 5.1.
 - (B) Singly or collectively by the term *other fibres*, see Examples 4 and 5.2.
 - (C) Not mentioned at all, provided that the total mass of such fibres does not exceed 5 %.

EXAMPLE

Products with more than one type of fibre

85% Nylon
15% Viscose

Example 1

50% Viscose
46% Polyester
4% Wool

Example 3

92% Acetate
4% Elastane
4% Viscose

Example 5.1

or

55% Wool
35% Polyester
10% Viscose

Example 2

90% Wool
10% Other fibres

Example 4

92% Acetate
8% Other fibres

Example 5.2

(b) Method B

- (i)

General

— A textile product manufactured from more than one type of fibre shall carry a label specifying, in descending order of dominance by mass, the generic name of each type of fibre as shown in Examples 6.1 or 6.2.
- (ii)

Textile products containing fibres in amounts less than 5 %

— Where one or more fibre types are individually present in amounts of less than 5 %, they are designated in one of the following ways as shown in Examples 7.1, 7.2 or 7.3.
- (A)

By the generic name or names followed by the words *less than 5 %*, see Example 7.1.
- (B)

Singly or collectively by the term *other fibres*, see Example 7.2.
- (C)

Not mentioned at all, provided that the total mass of such fibres does not exceed 5 %, see Example 7.3.

EXAMPLE

Products with more than one type of fibre

Polyester
Cotton

Example 6.1

Cotton
Elastane less than 5%

Example 7.1

or

Polyester / Cotton

Example 6.2

Cotton
Other fibres

Example 7.2

or

Cotton

Example 7.3

6.1.5 Textile products manufactured from pile fabrics

The fibre content of pile fabrics and of textile products manufactured from them shall be stated on the label either to show the total fibre content or the fibre content of the pile and base separately as shown in Examples 8.1 and 9.1 using Method A or Examples 8.2 and 9.2 using Method B. For carpets, see [Clause 5.3\(b\)](#).

EXAMPLE

Products with a pile

Method A

Pile: 90% Cotton / 10% Nylon

Base: 100% Polyester

Example 8.1

60% Cotton

30% Polyester

10% Nylon

Example 9.1

or

Method B

Pile: Cotton

Nylon

Base: Polyester

Example 8.2

Cotton

Nylon

Polyester

Example 9.2

6.1.6 Textile products containing textile fibre fillings

Where a product (e.g. a pillow, quilted material or quilted jacket) contains textile fibre fillings, the fibre content of such fillings shall be stated separately on the label as shown in Example 10.1 using Method A or Example 10.2 using Method B, see [Clause 5.2](#).

EXAMPLE

Products containing a textile filling

Method A

Cover: 65% Polyester / 35% Cotton

Filling: 100% Polyester

Example 10.1

or

Method B

Cover: Polyester

Cotton

Filling: Polyester

Example 10.2

6.1.7 Textile products containing textile fibre linings

Where a product (e.g. an overcoat or skirt) contains a textile lining, the fibre content of such lining shall be stated separately on the label as shown in Example 11.1 using Method A or Example 11.2 using Method B, see [Clause 5.2](#).

EXAMPLE

Products containing a lining

Method A

100% Wool

Lining: 100% Polyester

Example 11.1

or

Method B

Pure Wool

Lining: Polyester

Example 11.2

6.1.8 Single textile products composed of two or more panels or parts of differing fibre content

Where a textile product is composed of two or more panels or attached parts of differing fibre content, it may be labelled either in accordance with [Clause 6.1.4](#) or the fibre content of each part or panel may be specified as shown in Example 12.1 using Method A or Example 12.2 using Method B.

EXAMPLE

Products composed of two components

Method A

Body: 100% Acrylic

Sleeves: 100% Nylon

Example 12.1

or

Method B

Body: Acrylic

Sleeves: Nylon

Example 12.2

Where a textile product is complex, each component may be labelled individually using the Examples 12.3 and 12.5 using Method A or Examples 12.4 and 12.6 using Method B.

EXAMPLE

Products composed of more than two components

Method A

Outer: 65% Acrylic / 35% Polyester

Jacket Lining: 100% Polyester

Hood Lining: 100% Cotton

Filling: 100% Polyester

Example 12.3

or

Method B

Outer: Acrylic / Polyester

Jacket Lining: Polyester

Hood Lining: Cotton

Filling: Polyester

Example 12.4

Method A

Top Cover: 100% Cotton

Bottom Cover: 100% Polypropylene

Filling: 100% Polyester

Skirt: 65% Polyester / 35% Cotton

Example 12.5

or

Method B

Top Cover: Cotton

Bottom Cover: Polypropylene

Filling: Polyester

Skirt: Polyester / Cotton

Example 12.6

6.1.9 Textile products manufactured from coated or bonded fabrics composed of two or more layers, woven or non-woven

The fibre content of coated or bonded fabric and of textile products manufactured from them shall be stated on the label either to show the total fibre content or the fibre content of the base and outer or coating separately as shown in Examples 13.1 and 13.3 using Method A or Example 13.2 and 13.4 using Method B.

EXAMPLE

Products comprised of a coated or bonded fabric

Method A

Bonded fabric

Base: 100% Cotton

Outer: 100% Polyester

Example 13.1

or

Method B

Bonded fabric

Base: Cotton

Outer: Polyester

Example 13.2

Coated fabric

Base: 80% Cotton / 20% Polyester

Coating: Polyurethane

Example 13.3

or

Coated fabric

Base: Cotton / Polyester

Outer: Polyurethane

Example 13.4

6.2 Method of labelling

6.2.1 Made-up products

The fibre content of a made-up product shall be stated on a permanent label.

Where attaching a permanent label is impracticable, the fibre content shall be supplied in one of the following ways:

- (a) On a removable ticket or label attached to the goods.
- (b) On a pamphlet accompanying the goods.
- (c) On a wrapper or packaging in which the goods are sold.

The wording of the label shall be in English of clear legible medium-width lettering. No individual letter shall be less than 1.5 mm high.

NOTE AS 2392 provides guidance on the positioning of labels.

6.2.2 Piece goods and other textiles

The fibre content of piece goods and other non-made-up textiles shall be clearly and legibly stated in one of the following ways:

- (a) On a label or ticket attached to the roll of fabric.
- (b) By printing or weaving the fibre content in the selvedge.
- (c) On the label on sample books or swatches of the goods.

6.2.3 Yarns for the end consumer

The fibre content of yarns for the end consumer shall be clearly stated on an adhesive label fixed to the inside of the cone or spool or on a swing ticket, wrapper or band attached to the reel, ball or skein.

6.2.4 Yarns for commercial use

The fibre content of yarns for commercial use shall be clearly stated on an adhesive label fixed to the inside of the cone or spool, or on a swing ticket, wrapper or band attached to the cone or spool.

6.2.5 Commercial documents in lieu of, or supplementing, labels

Where textile products pass between processors and are not offered for sale to the end consumer, labels may be replaced or supplemented by accompanying commercial documents.

These documents shall designate the fibre content in accordance with this Standard.

Bibliography

AS 2392, *Labelling of clothing, household textiles and furnishings*
ISO 2076, *Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names*
ISO 6938, *Textiles — Natural fibres — Generic names and definitions*

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ISBN 978 1 76072 681 2

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