

TEXTILES COMMITTEE

(GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE)

79, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-18.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (No. 41 of 1963) read with sub-clauses (c), (d) & (e) of sub-section (2) of Section 4, 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 Made-up (Pillow cases and Slips) Inspection Regulations, 1978'.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
- (3) They shall apply to mill-made made-up Pillow Cases and Slips 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 material purporting to be of one definite type and quality;
- (d) 'Material' means mill-made made-up pillow cases and slips fabricated from cotton fabrics, but excludes substandard goods;
- (e) 'Major flaw' means—
 - (i) noticeable float,
 - (ii) prominently noticeable oil or other stains,
 - (iii) prominently noticeable slub or slubby yarn,

- (iv) conspicuous broken pattern,
- (v) gout due to foreign matter usually lint or waste woven into the material,
- (vi) prominently noticeable printing or dyeing defect,
- (vii) defective stitching or hemming extending over 2" in length and
- (viii) loose ends of sewing thread getting easily frayed.

(f) 'Serious flaw' means—

- (i) prominently noticeable missing threads extending over 6" in length,
- (ii) noticeable hole, cut or tear,
- (iii) smash definitely rupturing the texture of the material and
- (iv) any other defect which would significantly mar the appearance of the material.

- ## (g) 'sub-standard goods' means defective goods 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:

The manufacturer or exporter 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, after rectifying any rectifiable defects.

4. **INSPECTION CRITERIA:**

- (a) The inspection shall be carried out for the following, namely:—
- (i) specificational aspects of the fabric used in the material: inspection for construction particulars of the fabric shall be carried out as per the specifications laid down in the contract or of the approved sample or in its absence as per the declaration made by the party;
 - (ii) dimensions: dimensions shall be inspected according to the stipulations in the overseas buyer's contract and in its absence as per the declaration furnished by the applicant;
 - (iii) flaws;
 - (iv) in case of dyed, printed and coloured woven material, there will be no inspection or test for colour fastness unless the buyer expressly specifies the standards for colour fastness required;
 - (v) any other special requirement in the contract.
- (b) In the case of the foreign buyers nominating other agencies to inspect material before shipment, the material shall not be reinspected by the Committee, provided—
- (i) the specifications of the foreign buyer are more stringent than the minimum quality standards laid down by the Committee, and
 - (ii) the standards and methods of inspection employed by the private agency are acceptable to the Committee.
- (c) 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 shall not be reinspected by the Committee provided a certificate to that effect from that representative is produced, consignment-wise to the Committee.

5. **SAMPLING FOR INSPECTION:**

The Inspector shall select at random 2% of the total number of units offered for inspection with a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 50 units for inspection for flaws. 5 units out of these shall be examined for (i) dimensions and (ii) threads per square inch. If the material is offered in packed condition the above selection shall be made by opening 5% of the packages subject to a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 5 packages.

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

One unit for every one thousand units or part thereof subject to a maximum of 2 units shall be drawn for the required tests. The test shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant ISI method unless otherwise specified in the contract.

7. **SUBSTANDARD UNIT:**

The unit shall be considered substandard if it does not conform to the dimensional particulars and/or threads per square inch.

8. **REJECTION CRITERIA:**

The lot shall be rejected for any one of the following reasons:

- (a) If the total number of defects of the sample inspected exceeds 10% (fraction to be rounded off to the next higher integer) of the number of units in the sample inspected for flaws.

NOTE: For the purpose of adjudging acceptability or otherwise of the lot each serious flaw and major flaw shall be considered as equivalent to two defects and one defect respectively.

- (b) If more than one unit is found to be substandard as per regulation 7.
- (c) If the laboratory test report of samples drawn from the lots does not conform to the requirement stipulated in the contract or declaration made by the exporter.
- (d) If the material does not conform to the special requirement in the contract as at Regulation 4(v).

9. PROCEDURE FOR APPEAL:

In the case of rejections 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 reinspect 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 TOLERANCES:

When determining whether the material conforms to the particulars stipulated in the contract or approved sample, the following tolerances shall be allowed unless different tolerances are specified in the export contract, namely:—

- (a) Counts of yarn : $\pm 5\%$
- (b) Threads per square inch : $\pm 5\%$
- (c) Dimensions : $\pm 5\%$
- (d) Weight per piece (if specified) : $+5\%$ and -2.5% .

11. INSPECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION PARTICULARS:

Threads per square inch shall be counted at not less than two different places (one on each side).

12. PACKING AND SEALING:

The material inspected and passed shall be stamped, packed and sealed in the prescribed manner in the presence of the Inspector.

13. INSPECTION CERTIFICATE:

(a) 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.

(b) 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 furnished to the Committee by the said agency and the Committee is satisfied that the conditions of Regulations 4(b) (i) and (ii) are fulfilled; or

(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.