

ENQUIRY DRAFT

Specification for textile and related products



Guyana National Bureau of Standards

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Foreword

This Guyana Standard was developed by the Guyana National Bureau of Standards through the **Technical Committee – Textile and Clothing** and approved by the National Standards Council in 2016.

It was developed to address the numerous consumer complaints related to quality deficiencies of garments, textiles and consumer textile products. In the development of this standard, assistance was derived from the **Jamaica Standard JS 1: Part 18: 1999, The labelling of commodities – Part 18: Labelling of textiles and related products**.

In 2026, the standard was reviewed and confirmed by the **Technical Committee- Textile and Clothing**.

It is intended to replace the national standards, **GYS 9-15: 2003 Specification for Labelling of commodities- Part 15: Labelling of garments** and **GYS 9-16: 2003 Specification for Labelling of commodities Part 16: Labelling of textiles**.

This standard is intended to be compulsory.

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Specification for textiles and related products

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements for the labelling, sampling and testing of garments, textiles, consumer textile products and thread sold for machine and hand sewing, whether locally or imported.

This standard applies to:

- (a) labels which are to accompany textiles, garments (**see Clause 2.11**), or thread sold at retail or wholesale outlets;
- (b) all household textile articles such as draperies, floor coverings, furnishings, bedding, accessories to the foregoing and other textile goods of a type customarily used in institutions and households;
- (c) textiles sold by length (including narrow fabrics), articles used for stuffing, filling or padding, as well as threads and cordage; and
- (d) the sale of a textile product to any individual or organisation which under written contractual arrangement has ordered the product to be made for their own use, where at the time of ordering, a sample of the product to be used was shown to the purchaser and accepted.

This standard does not apply to:

- (a) the labelling of hairpieces, accessories and fents;
- (b) any article sold with a clear indication that it is a remnant, irregular, second, reject or secondhand; and
- (c) thread packaged for industrial users.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of the standard, the following definitions shall apply:

2.1 backing

The structure on which the piles face or surface, to which a pile of fabric or floor covering is fixed by weaving, hooking, tufting, knitting or otherwise.

2.2 competent authority

The Guyana National Bureau of Standards, other standards intuitions within CARICOM or any other body having responsibility for allocating trademarks or brand names to manufacturers.

2.3 consumer textile

Any textile, fibre, yarn, fabric, or any product other than a garment, made in whole or in part from a textile fibre, yarn or fabric that is in the form in which it is to be sold, to any person for consumption, manufacturing, processing or finishing of any product for sale.

2.4 fent

A cloth or fabric which is between 0.9m and 9m in length.

2.5 fibre

A slender, single strand with a narrow diameter, the basic unit of a textile fabric.

NOTE 1 Sometimes fibre is referred to as a filament.

2.6 fibre content

An indication of the amount and type of fibre which makes up the fabric in decreasing order of percentage, except for fibre below 5% which shall not be indicated or shall be represented as 'other fibre'.

2.7 findings

Any textile product which may be used on garments or other consumer textile products for a functional or decorative purpose, inside or on the edge of the consumer textile product, and includes belting, binding, taping, stiffening, facing, interfacing, garters, leg and waist bands, pocketing and padding under floor coverings.

2.8 finisher

One who prepares, packages or repackages any goods for retail.

2.9 first quality

Term used to describe textiles which are free from imperfections.

2.10 flame resistant

Textile chemically treated to prevent the spread of flame.

2.11 garments

Articles of dress and articles (usually of textile) designed to cover, protect, or adorn the body. These shall include diapers, gloves, mittens and mitts, handkerchiefs, headgear, hosiery, neckwear and waterproof rainwear.

2.12 handkerchiefs

Articles of the scarf type, square or approximately square, of which no side exceeds 60mm.

2.13 irregular

Term used to describe an article that has a defect but does not preclude the use of the article for its intended end use.

2.14 label

Any mark, symbol, device, imprint, stamp, brand, ticket or tag, applied to, placed on, accompanying, sold with, distributed with or referring to any good.

2.15 manufacturer

One who manufactures, produces or processes goods for sale.

2.16 narrow fabric

A textile which is less than 30mm in width and which is ordinarily used as trimmings or findings.

2.17 pile fabric

A textile on which raised loops, interlacing cuts or double cloths or tufts (cut loops) and other erect yarn or fibre, deliberately produced on the cloth, form part of the surface of the fabric.

2.18 reclaimed fibre

Reused reprocessed fibre.

2.19 retailer

One who sells goods in small quantities, numbers, or parcels directly to the consumer.

2.20 seconds

Textiles and apparels in which there are readily perceptible imperfections e.g., tears, mends, broken yarns, uneven count, manufacturing defects, imperfections in printing, etc.

2.21 sell

Offer for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale and display in such a manner as to lead to a reasonable belief that the product displayed is intended for sale.

2.22 textile

A product made from fibre by braiding, bonding, crocheting, felting, knitting, knotting, laminating or weaving.

2.23 trimmings

Any product that may be used on a consumer textile or apparel product for a functional or decorative purpose.

2.24 wholesaler

One who sells goods in relatively large quantities, especially to retailers.

3 Labelling requirements**3.1 Detailed requirements**

The label shall include statements providing information as follows:

- (a) the manufacturer's or supplier's trade mark or brand name registered with the competent authority and the name and address of the manufacturer or supplier;
- (b) an identification number (for garments), obtained on registration with the competent authority, that may also be used in lieu of the number and address of the manufacturer or supplier;
- (c) the country of origin;
- (d) a declaration of size or quantity in the case of:
 - 1) garment, the appropriate garment size;
 - 2) textile, where the textile is precut or pre-packaged, the label shall be applied to each piece or on each package and shall include a statement of textile sold by length from a bolt or roll, the label shall include a statement of the width of the material in metric measures; and
 - 3) thread, the length and/or weight and size.
- (e) composition of the garments or textile:
 - 1) fibre content, given in percentage, in descending order of quantity where these fibres constitute more than 5% of the fibre content of the garment or textile;

- 2) fibre contents of less than 5% shall be classified as 'other fibres';
- 3) fibres used for lettering labels woven into the selvedge, or for symbols or signs indicating brand or manufacturer, shall not be included in the composition listing, the words 'exclusive of ornamentation' shall be printed at the end of the composition table if the fibres used are not the same as those used in the body of the cloth;
- 4) where the material used is not a fibre (textile) state identity (e.g plastic); and

NOTE 2 The percentage of any fibre in a garment or textile shall be calculated on the total fibre content of the product.

NOTE 3 When a garment or textile is tested, it shall be said to comply with the requirements of this standard if:

- (a) the percentages found of each fiber present do not differ from the declared percentages by more than 5% and;
 - (b) the descending order of fibre content is found to be the same as the order declared on the label.
- 5) where the material is imported and where there is no information on composition, the importer/ distributor shall seek the assistance of the Guyana National Bureau of Standards for the pronouncement on sale.
- (f) quality designation, 'seconds' or 'irregular', where applicable;
 - (g) care information as follows:
 - 1) proper maintenance of the garments or textiles;
 - 2) labelling instructions described in words or symbols or a combination of words and symbols; and
 - 3) instructions permanently affixed to the existing label of the garments or textiles.
 - (h) for thread, in addition to those requirements stated in **Clause 3.1 (a), (c) and (d)**, the label shall show the ply and type of thread, (cotton, nylon, polyester, etc.).

3.2 General requirements

3.2.1 The label, when affixed, shall be so constructed and marked that the information shall be legible up to the point of sale.

3.2.2 Flame-resistant and water-resistant textiles shall be clearly and prominently labelled with precautionary care and treatment instructions, to protect them from any harmful agent or treatment, that may cause deterioration of the flame resistance and water resistance.

3.2.3 Where the textile is sold by length from a bolt or roll, the label shall be;

- (a) displayed to the purchaser at the end of any spool or bolt case on which the textile is displayed for sale; and

- (b) displayed as a sign in the immediate vicinity of, or on the fabric at the point of display.

3.2.4 All information shall be clearly and prominently displayed and legible, in type of equal size and prominence, grouped together but set apart from other graphic matter on the label. The label shall be visible at the point of sale.

4 Words on labels

4.1 Where reference is made to one fibre, unaccompanied by any quantitative term, it shall indicate that the cloth described is manufactured wholly from that fibre.

4.2 The term 'all X', 'pure X' or '100% X' where X is there as the generic name of the fibre, may only be used on a label if no other fibre is present in the article labelled.

4.3 The term 'virgin' or 'new' shall only be used on articles containing no reclaimed fibre.

4.4 The term 'hand knitted', 'handcrafted', or 'handwoven' shall only be used on the labels of textiles that have been knitted, spun or woven in part or whole on manually operated machines.

4.5 The term 'hand printed' shall only be used on the labels of textiles, which have been printed by manually operated screens, stencils or blocks.

4.6 The term 'hair', 'fur', 'wool' or any other term relating to the hair, fur or wool of an animal, shall only be used on the label of a garment or textile containing or simulating such animal products.

4.7 The word 'synthetic', 'imitation', or 'substitute' shall precede the words 'hair', 'fur', 'wool', or any other term relating to the hair, fur or wool of an animal, if a material which bears some resemblance to any of these products is used. It shall appear in immediate proximity, printed in type of the same size, colour, and design as the type used for the term 'hair', 'fur' or 'wool'.

5 Conflict

In event of any conflict between the provisions of this standard and the labelling provisions of any other Guyana Standard relating to a particular class of textile or related commodity, the latter shall prevail.

6 Approval of labels

All revised labels shall be submitted to the Guyana National Bureau of Standards for approval.

7 Sampling and testing

Sampling and testing for textiles and related products shall be done in accordance with the latest versions of the:

- (a) American Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists (AATCC) Test Method 20, Fiber Analysis: Qualitative; and
- (b) American Association of Textile Chemists and Colourists (AATCC) Test Method 20A, Fiber Analysis: Quantitative.

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