

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**



**BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERED
FURNITURE LAW**

**RECOMMENDED DEFINITIONS
OF FILLING MATERIALS**

**RECOMMENDED METHODS OF
STERILIZATION**

**BEDDING AND
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE INSPECTION**

**MADISON BUILDING
RICHMOND, VA 23219**

2003

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE INSPECTION



FORWARD

So that all interested may be fully advised regarding the "Bedding and Upholstered Furniture Law" of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Department of Health herewith presents the requirements of the law, regulating the manufacture and sale of articles of bedding and upholstered furniture and supplier of filling materials used therein including renovating, reupholstering, importing, sanitizing, tagging and licensing.

The law authorizes an inspector to seize and hold for evidence any article of bedding, upholstered furniture or filling material he has cause to believe in violation of any provision of this act. Violations are punishable for each offense by fine of not more that five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by both such fines and imprisonment.

The Commissioner may refuse to issue, may suspend, or may revoke the license or permit of any person who violates any provision of this Article or any Regulation of the Board of Health pursuant to this Article or any order of the Board or Commissioner.

**MAILING ADDRESS:
P. O. Box 2448, Room 638
Richmond, VA 23218**

**LOCATION:
Madison Building
109 Governor Street, Room 638
Richmond, VA 23219**

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VIRGINIA BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE LAW

(Chapter 6, Article 7, Title 32.1 of the Code of Virginia, as amended.)

§32.1-212. Definitions – as used in this article unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “Bedding” means any mattress. Mattress pad, box spring, upholstered bed, davenport, upholstered sofa bed, quilted pad, comforter, bolster, cushion, pillow, featherbed, sleeping bag, or any other bag, case or cover made of leather, textile, or other material which is stuffed or filled in whole or in part with concealed substance, which can be used by any human being for sleeping or reclining purposes.
- (2) “Filling Material” means cotton, wool, feathers, kapok, down, plant or vegetable fibers, or any other material or substance or combination thereof, loose or in batting pads, or any prefabricated form, that is used or that may be used in articles of bedding or upholstered furniture.
- (3) “Importer” means any person for the purpose of manufacture or resale receives bedding, upholstered furniture or filling materials from any country other than the United States.
- (4) “New” means not previously used for any purpose. Manufacturing processes shall not be considered a prior use.
- (5) “Sanitize” means to reduce the level of microbiological agents to a level not injurious to health.
- (6) “Secondhand” means having been made prior use of or containing any filling material of which prior use has been made.
- (7) “Shoddy” means any material, which has been spun into yarn, knit, or woven into fabric and subsequently, cut up, torn up, broken or ground up.
- (8) “Sterilize” means to render free of viable microbiological agents.
- (9) “Upholstered Furniture” means any article of furniture designed to be used for sitting, resting, or reclining which is wholly or partly stuffed or filled with any filling material. (Code 1950, §32-117; 1952, c.530; 1956, c.530; 1979, c.711.)

§32.1-213. Shoddy, secondhand filling material, feathers, animal hair, and down to be sanitized. No person shall use in the making, remaking, reupholstering, or renovating of any bedding or upholstered furniture any shoddy or any fabric from which shoddy is made or any secondhand filling material or any secondhand feathers, animal hair or down, unless such shoddy, secondhand filling material, feathers, hair or down has been sanitized by a reasonable process approved by the Commissioner. (Code 1950, §32-118; 1952, c. 530; 1979, c. 711.)

§32.1-214 New animal hair, feathers and down to be sterilized. No person shall use in the making, remaking, reupholstering, or renovating of any bedding or upholstered furniture any new animal hair, new feathers, or new down unless such new animal hair, new feathers, or new down shall have been sterilized by a reasonable process approved by the Commissioner. (1979, c. 711.)

§ 32.1-215, Disposal Restricted – No person shall rent, offer to expose for sale, barter, give away, or dispose of in any other commercial manner any article of bedding or upholstered furniture made, remade, reupholstered, or renovated in violation of §32.1-213 or §32.1-214 or any secondhand article of bedding or upholstered furniture unless since last used such secondhand article has been sanitized by a reasonable process approved by the Commissioner . (Code 1950, §32.1-119; 1952, c. 530; 1956, c.530; 1979, c. 711.)

§ 32-1-216. Permit for use of process to sanitize or sterilize. Any person applying for approval of a process by which filling materials, bedding, or upholstered furniture are sanitized or sterilized shall submit to the Commissioner a description of the process and any apparatus and

method to be used in such process. Upon approval of such process by the Commissioner and payment of the current annual permit fee by the applicant, a numbered permit for use of such process shall be issued. Such permit shall expire one year from the date of issue. Nothing herein shall prevent any person from having any sanitizing or sterilization required by this article performed by any person who has a valid permit for such purposes, provided the number of such permit appears on the tag attached to each article as required by §32.1-219. (Code 1950, §32-120; 1976, c. 317; 1979 c. 711.)

§32.1-217. License and registration number; renewal; licenses not transferable; responsibility of branch factories.

A. Every importer and every person manufacturing, renovating, or reupholstering any bedding or upholstered furniture, or processing or selling any filling material to be used in articles of bedding and upholstered furniture shall first obtain a license from the Commissioner for each place of business, subsidiary, or branch operated by him for such purpose. Such license shall be numbered, shall expire one year from date of issue, shall be renewable annually unless sooner revoked and shall not be transferable. Each branch, branch factory and subsidiary shall be responsible for contents and for the tagging, as provided in this article, of items of bedding and upholstered furniture made, remade, renovated, reupholstered, or imported by it and offered for sale or use in the Commonwealth.

B. The Commissioner shall assign a registration number to each license. (Code, 1950, §32-120.1; 1954, c. 666; 1956, c. 530; 1970, c 578; 1976. C. 317; 1979, c. 711.)

§32.1-218. Fees. The Board shall set the annual fees imposed for licenses and permits issued pursuant to this article. All fees collected shall be deposited and held by the Department in a separate fund, from which shall be paid all expenditures necessary in carrying out the provisions of this article. (Code 1950, §32-120.1; 1954 c. 666; 1956, c. 530; 1970, c. 578; 1976, c. 317; 1979, c. 711.)

§ 32.1-219 Tags Required:

A. Every importer of and every person manufacturing a new item of bedding or upholstered furniture shall attach securely thereto a substantial white cloth tag or equivalent, visible on the outside covering of such item and not less than six square inches in size, upon which shall be plainly stamped or printed, in English, the name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or distributor, the registration number of the manufacturer or importer, the kind of filling material used therein, a statement that the filling materials are new, and the number of the permit issued to the person sterilizing and new feathers, hair, or down in such item.

B. Any person sanitizing, remaking, renovating, or reupholstering any secondhand item of bedding or upholstered furniture, or manufacturing any item of bedding or upholstered furniture containing any shoddy or secondhand filling material shall attach securely to it a substantial yellow cloth tag or equivalent, visible on the outside of such item and not less than six square inches in size, upon which shall be stamped or printed, in English, the kind of filling materials used therein, a statement that the item or filling materials are secondhand, and the number of the permit issued to the person who sanitized such item or filling material.

C. The stamp or print on tags required by this section shall be in type not less than three millimeters in height. (Code 1950, §32-122; 1952, c. 530; 1979, c. 711.)

§32.1-220. Same: filling material. Any person shipping or delivering filling material, however contained, shall have conspicuously attached thereto a tag upon which shall be stamped or printed, as provided in §32.1-219 or as provided by the regulations of the Board, the kind of material, whether the material is new or secondhand, the name, address, and registration number of the manufacturer or importer, and the permit number of the person who sterilized or sanitized such material. (Code 1950, §32-122.1; 1956, c. 530; 1979, c. 711.)

§32.1-221. Offenses as to tags.

A. It shall be unlawful to use any false or misleading statement, term, or designation on any tag required by this article, or to remove, deface, or alter, or to attempt to remove, deface, or alter any such tag or the statement of filling materials made thereon, prior to retail sale.

B. No person shall use or have in his possession with intent to use, any tag provided for in this article unless such person holds a license or permit issued to him pursuant to this article. No person shall sell, give, or in any way provide such tags to anyone who does not have a license or permit issued to him pursuant to this article. (Code 1950, §32-125; 1954, c. 666; 1979, c. 711.)

§ 32.1-222. Return of improperly tagged items; payment of costs of return; failure to pay costs. Upon a complaint made to the Commissioner as provided in § 32.1-224, the Commissioner may order the return of any item of bedding or upholstered furniture or any filling material made, remade, renovated, reupholstered, prepared, processed, tagged or not tagged in violation of the provisions of this article to the manufacturer or importer thereof. The manufacturer or importer shall be liable to the person returning such item for the costs of crating, shipping and the invoice price to the purchaser. Failure of a manufacturer or importer to pay such costs to the person returning such item shall be grounds for revocation or suspension of a license issued pursuant to this article. (1979, c. 711; 2003, c.1003)

§32.1-223. New and sanitized items to be kept separate. New and sanitized upholstered furniture, bedding, and filling materials shall be kept separate from secondhand upholstered furniture, bedding and filling materials that have not been sanitized. (1979, c. 711.)

§ 32.1-224. Administration and enforcement by Commissioner; refusal, suspension or revocation of license or permit. The Commissioner is charged with the administration and enforcement of this article, except as otherwise provided in this article. Only upon a complaint made to the Commissioner relating to a violation of this article may the Commissioner inspect the premises of a holder of a license or permit issued by the Commissioner. The Commissioner may refuse to issue, may suspend or may revoke the license or permit of any person (i) who violates any provision of this article, any regulation of the Board pursuant to this article or any order of the Board or Commissioner or (ii) who is not a resident of the Commonwealth and fails or refuses to enter an appearance in any circuit court in the Commonwealth to answer a charge or charges of violation of any provision of this article, regulation of the Board or order of the Board or Commissioner within 25 days after service upon him of a notice by certified mail. (Code 1950, §32-126; 1952, c. 530; 1979, c. 711; 2003, c.1003)

§32.1-225. Exemptions.

- A. The provision of this article shall not apply to:
 - 1. Any item of bedding or upholstered furniture sold under the order of any court, or pursuant to §55-419, any sale of a decedent's estate or any sale by any individual of his household effects.
 - 2. Any interstate public carrier.
 - 3. Any state institution, agency, or department unless such institution, agency, or department offers for sale to the public items of bedding or upholstered furniture manufactured, reupholstered, or renovated by it.

- B. Any person who sells at retail exclusively on a consignment basis articles of bedding which are handmade by individuals, and whose gross annual receipts from the sale of such articles are not in excess of two thousand dollars shall be deemed to be the manufacturer of such articles and shall not be required to obtain a license to make

such articles. Each such article shall have a label affixed stating the kind of filling materials used in such article but shall be exempt from any other requirement as to tags set forth in this article. (Code 1950, §32-127; 1979. C. 711.)

§ 32.1-226. Violation a misdemeanor; application of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act.

- A. Any person violating any provision of this article or any regulation of the Board adopted pursuant to this article shall be guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.
- B. Additionally, any violation of the provisions of this article or regulations of the Board shall constitute a prohibited practice in accordance with § 59.1-200 and shall be subject to any and all of the enforcement provisions of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act (§ 59.1-196 et seq.). (Code 1950, §32-129; 1952, c. 530; 1954, c. 666; 1956, c. 530; 1979, c. 711; 2003, c. 1003)

§32.1-25. Right of entry to inspect, etc; warrants. Upon presentation of appropriate credentials and upon consent of the owner or custodian, the Commissioner or his designee shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time onto any property to inspect, investigate, evaluate, conduct tests, or take samples for testing as he reasonably deems necessary in order to determine whether the provisions of any law administered by the Board, Commissioner, or Department, any regulations of the Board, any order of the Board or Commissioner, or any conditions in a permit, license or certificate issued by the Board or Commissioner are being complied with. If the Commissioner or his designee is denied entry, he may apply to an appropriate circuit court for an inspection warrant authorizing such investigation, evaluation, inspection, testing, or taking of samples for testing as provided in Chapter 24 of Title 19.2.

§ 59.1-200. Prohibited practices.

A. The following fraudulent acts or practices committed by a supplier in connection with a consumer transaction are hereby declared unlawful:

1. Misrepresenting goods or services as those of another;
2. Misrepresenting the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services;
3. Misrepresenting the affiliation, connection or association of the supplier, or of the goods or services, with another;
4. Misrepresenting geographic origin in connection with goods or services;
5. Misrepresenting that goods or services have certain quantities, characteristics, ingredients, uses, or benefits;
6. Misrepresenting that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, grade, style, or model;
7. Advertising or offering for sale goods that are used, secondhand, repossessed, defective, blemished, deteriorated, or reconditioned, or that are "seconds," irregulars, imperfects, or "not first class," without clearly and unequivocally indicating in the advertisement or offer for sale that

the goods are used, secondhand, repossessed, defective, blemished, deteriorated, reconditioned, or are "seconds," irregulars, imperfects or "not first class";

8. Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised, or with intent not to sell at the price or upon the terms advertised.

In any action brought under this subdivision, the refusal by any person, or any employee, agent, or servant thereof, to sell any goods or services advertised or offered for sale at the price or upon the terms advertised or offered, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this subdivision.

This paragraph shall not apply when it is clearly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement or offer by which such goods or services are advertised or offered for sale, that the supplier or offeror has a limited quantity or amount of such goods or services for sale, and the supplier or offeror at the time of such advertisement or offer did in fact have or reasonably expected to have at least such quantity or amount for sale;

9. Making false or misleading statements of fact concerning the reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions;

10. Misrepresenting that repairs, alterations, modifications, or services have been performed or parts installed;

11. Misrepresenting by the use of any written or documentary material that appears to be an invoice or bill for merchandise or services previously ordered;

12. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, using in any manner the words "wholesale," "wholesaler," "factory," or "manufacturer" in the supplier's name, or to describe the nature of the supplier's business, unless the supplier is actually engaged primarily in selling at wholesale or in manufacturing the goods or services advertised or offered for sale;

13. Using in any contract or lease any liquidated damage clause, penalty clause, or waiver of defense, or attempting to collect any liquidated damages or penalties under any clause, waiver, damages, or penalties that are void or unenforceable under any otherwise applicable laws of the Commonwealth, or under federal statutes or regulations;

14. Using any other deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, or misrepresentation in connection with a consumer transaction;

15. Violating any provision of §§ [3.1-796.78](#), [3.1-796.79](#), or § [3.1-796.82](#), relating to the sale of certain animals by pet dealers which is described in such sections, is a violation of this chapter;

16. Failing to disclose all conditions, charges, or fees relating to:

a. The return of goods for refund, exchange, or credit. Such disclosure shall be by means of a sign attached to the goods, or placed in a conspicuous public area of the premises of the supplier, so as to be readily noticeable and readable by the person obtaining the goods from the supplier. If the supplier does not permit a refund, exchange, or credit for return, he shall so state on a similar sign. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any retail merchant who has a policy of providing, for a period of not less than 20 days after date of purchase, a cash refund or credit to the purchaser's credit card account for the return of defective, unused, or undamaged merchandise upon presentation of proof of purchase. In the case of merchandise paid for by check, the purchase shall be treated as a cash purchase and any refund may be delayed for a period of 10 banking days to allow for the check to clear. This subdivision does not apply to sale merchandise that is obviously distressed, out of date, post season, or otherwise reduced for

clearance; nor does this subdivision apply to special order purchases where the purchaser has requested the supplier to order merchandise of a specific or unusual size, color, or brand not ordinarily carried in the store or the store's catalog; nor shall this subdivision apply in connection with a transaction for the sale or lease of motor vehicles, farm tractors, or motorcycles as defined in § 46.2-100;

b. A layaway agreement. Such disclosure shall be furnished to the consumer (i) in writing at the time of the layaway agreement, or (ii) by means of a sign placed in a conspicuous public area of the premises of the supplier, so as to be readily noticeable and readable by the consumer, or (iii) on the bill of sale. Disclosure shall include the conditions, charges, or fees in the event that a consumer breaches the agreement;

16a. Failing to provide written notice to a consumer of an existing open-end credit balance in excess of \$5 (i) on an account maintained by the supplier and (ii) resulting from such consumer's overpayment on such account. Suppliers shall give consumers written notice of such credit balances within 60 days of receiving overpayments. If the credit balance information is incorporated into statements of account furnished consumers by suppliers within such 60-day period, no separate or additional notice is required;

17. If a supplier enters into a written agreement with a consumer to resolve a dispute that arises in connection with a consumer transaction, failing to adhere to the terms and conditions of such an agreement;

18. Violating any provision of the Virginia Health Spa Act, Chapter 24 (§ 59.1-294 et seq.) of this title;

19. Violating any provision of the Virginia Home Solicitation Sales Act, Chapter 2.1 (§ 59.1-21.1 et seq.) of this title;

20. Violating any provision of the Automobile Repair Facilities Act, Chapter 17.1 (§ 59.1-207.1 et seq.) of this title;

21. Violating any provision of the Virginia Lease-Purchase Agreement Act, Chapter 17.4 (§ 59.1-207.17 et seq.) of this title;

22. Violating any provision of the Prizes and Gifts Act, Chapter 31 (§ 59.1-415 et seq.) of this title;

23. Violating any provision of the Virginia Public Telephone Information Act, Chapter 32 (§ 59.1-424 et seq.) of this title;

24. Violating any provision of § 54.1-1505;

25. Violating any provision of the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Warranty Adjustment Act, Chapter 17.6 (§ 59.1-207.34 et seq.) of this title;

26. Violating any provision of § 3.1-949.1, relating to the pricing of merchandise;

27. Violating any provision of the Pay-Per-Call Services Act, Chapter 33 (§ 59.1-429 et seq.) of this title;

28. Violating any provision of the Extended Service Contract Act, Chapter 34 (§ 59.1-435 et seq.) of this title;

29. Violating any provision of the Virginia Membership Camping Act, Chapter 25 (§ 59.1-311 et seq.) of this title;

30. Violating any provision of the Comparison Price Advertising Act, Chapter 17.7 (§ 59.1-207.40 et seq.) of this title;

31. Violating any provision of the Virginia Travel Club Act, Chapter 36 (§ 59.1-445 et seq.) of this title;

32. Violating any provision of §§ 46.2-1231 and 46.2-1233.1;

33. Violating any provision of Chapter 40 (§ 54.1-4000 et seq.) of Title 54.1;

34. Violating any provision of Chapter 10.1 (§ 58.1-1031 et seq.) of Title 58.1;

35. Using the consumer's social security number as the consumer's account number with the supplier, if the consumer has requested in writing that the supplier use an alternate number not associated with the consumer's social security number;

36. Violating any provision of Chapter 18 (§ 6.1-444 et seq.) of Title 6.1; and

37. Violating any provision of Article 7 (§ 32.1-212 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 32.1.

B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to invalidate or make unenforceable any contract or lease solely by reason of the failure of such contract or lease to comply with any other law of the Commonwealth or any federal statute or regulation, to the extent such other law, statute or regulation provides that a violation of such law, statute or regulation shall not invalidate or make unenforceable such contract or lease.

THE FOLLOWING LABELS COMPLY WITH THE VIRGINIA LAW

NO. 1

WHITE LABEL FOR ALL NEW MATERIAL
For Filling Material NOT Requiring Sterilization

SPACE TO ATTACH ?

In bold, black ink, minimum type size
3mm in height

?

Space for description of filling material.

Printing to be in English using Capital
letters

Not less than 3mm in height

?

See NOTE (3) at bottom of page. ?

Required in Virginia ?

"Date of Delivery" line of Manufacturer's
stock information, etc., here.

?

<hr/> UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THIS TAG NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT BY CONSUMER <hr/>
ALL NEW MATERIAL CONSISTING OF
<hr/> REG. NO. <hr/>
Certification is made By the manufacturer That the materials in this article are described in accordance with law
<hr/> MADE BY <hr/>
(NAME OF MANUFACTURER OR VENDOR) (ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER OR VENDOR) Date of Delivery _____
<i>(Additional Information)</i>

Note:

- (1) All above Printing in black ink on white vellum cloth or a material of comparable quality, which shall not flake out when abraded.
- (2) Size of label: Exclusive of the portion required to affix the tag to the article, the minimum size of the tag shall be not less than (6) square inches, but may be greater as the need demands.
- (3) Virginia approves and recognizes the uniform registry number and will accept the registration number issued by another State, if registrant so desires, providing such registration follows the policy of uniform registration. This policy is intended to benefit the registrant by requiring but one registration to be imprinted on the law label used, regardless of where merchandise may be shipped. The registration number shall be preceded by name of state (may be abbreviated) issuing REG. NO. and if factory is located in another state than that issuing REG. NO., then name of state in which factory is located shall follow the registration number in parenthesis.

NO. 2
WHITE LABEL FOR ALL NEW MATERIAL
ARTICLES WITH EXTRA CUSHIONS AS AN
INTEGRAL PART OF UNIT
For Filling Material NOT Requiring Sterilization

SPACE TO ATTACH ?

In bold, black ink, minimum type size 3mm in height

?

Space for description of filling material.
 Printing to be in English using Capital letters
 Not less than 3mm in height

?

See NOTE (3) at bottom of page. **?**

Required in Virginia **?**

“Date of Delivery” line of Manufacturer’s stock information, etc., here.

?

<hr/> UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THIS TAG NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT BY CONSUMER <hr/>
ALL NEW MATERIAL CONSISTING OF
BODY CUSHIONS
<hr/> REG. NO. <hr/>
Certification is made By the manufacturer That the materials in this article are described in accordance with law
<hr/> MADE BY (NAME OF MANUFACTURER OR VENDOR) (ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER OR VENDOR) Date of Delivery _____
<i>(Additional Information)</i>

Note:

- (1) All above Printing in black ink on white vellum cloth or a material of comparable quality, which shall not flake out when abraded.
- (2) Size of label: Exclusive of the portion required to affix the tag to the article, the minimum size of the tag shall be not less than (6) square inches, but may be greater as the need demands.
- (3) Virginia approves and recognizes the uniform registry number and will accept the registration number issued by another State, if registrant so desires, providing such registration follows the policy of uniform registration. This policy is intended to benefit the registrant by requiring but one registration to be imprinted on the law label used, regardless of where merchandise may be shipped. The registration number shall be preceded by name of state (may be abbreviated) issuing REG. NO. and if factory is located in another state than that issuing REG. NO., then name of state in which factory is located shall follow the registration number in parenthesis.

NO. 3
WHITE LABEL FOR ALL NEW MATERIAL
For Animal and Fowl and Any Other Filling Material Requiring Sterilization

SPACE TO ATTACH ?

In bold, black ink, minimum type size 3mm in height

?

Space for description of filling material.
 Printing to be in English using Capital letters
 Not less than 3mm in height

?

See NOTE (3) at bottom of page. **?**

Required in Virginia **?**

"Date of Delivery" line of Manufacturer's stock information, etc., here.

?

UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THIS TAG NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT BY CONSUMER	
ALL NEW MATERIAL CONSISTING OF	
REG. NO.	PERMIT NO.
Certification is made By the manufacturer That the materials in this article are described in accordance with law	
_____ CONTENTS STERILIZED	
MADE BY	
(NAME OF MANUFACTURER OR VENDOR) (ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER OR VENDOR) Date of Delivery _____	
<i>(Additional Information)</i>	

Note:

- (1) All above Printing in black ink on white vellum cloth or a material of comparable quality, which shall not flake out when abraded.
- (2) Size of label: Exclusive of the portion required to affix the tag to the article, the minimum size of the tag shall be not less than (6) square inches, but may be greater as the need demands.
- (3) Virginia approves and recognizes the uniform registry number and will accept the registration number issued by another State, if registrant so desires, providing such registration follows the policy of uniform registration. This policy is intended to benefit the registrant by requiring but one registration to be imprinted on the law label used, regardless of where merchandise may be shipped. The registration number shall be preceded by name of state (may be abbreviated) issuing REG. NO. and if factory is located in another state than that issuing REG. NO., then name of state in which factory is located shall follow the registration number in parenthesis.
- (4) Virginia will accept the PERMIT NO. issued by another State if applicant so desires providing approval is granted and a Virginia Sterilization Permit is issued to applicant bearing such number.

NO. 4
YELLOW LABEL FOR ARTICLES WHICH HAVE BEEN REMADE AND
RENOVATED FOR CONSUMER, AND WHICH CONTAIN
SECONDHAND MATERIAL IN WHOLE OR IN PART
If New Filling Material Has Been Added, State Type In Space Provided

SPACE TO ATTACH ?

In bold, black ink, minimum type size 3mm in height

?

Space for description of filling material.
 Printing to be in English using Capital letters
 Not less than 3mm in height

?

Registration number or name of person or firm

who renovated article **?**

<hr/> UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THIS TAG NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT BY CONSUMER <hr/> This article contains the same material received from the owner, to which has been added the following <u>New</u> material.
<hr/> The following work has been done: YES NO ? ? Old covering completely removed ? ? Frame repaired ? ? Spring retied and/or repaired OTHER: _____
<hr/> REG. NO. VA. This article must not be sold, it is the property of and must be returned to: Name _____ Address _____
<hr/> REMADE AND RENOVATED BY Date _____ (<i>Additional Information</i>)

Note:

- (1) All above Printing in black ink on yellow vellum cloth or a material of comparable quality, which shall not flake out when abraded.
- (2) Size of label: Exclusive of the portion required to affix the tag to the article, the minimum size of the tag shall be not less than (6) square inches, but may be greater as the need demands.
- (3) If secondhand filling material is added instead of new, article is required to be sanitized and Law Label No. 6 shall be used stating Permit No. of person or firm doing the sanitizing.

NO. 5
YELLOW LABEL FOR ARTICLES CONTAINING
ALL SECONDHAND MATERIAL OFFERED
FOR SALE OR RENT "AS IS"
REQUIRED TO BE SANITIZED

SPACE TO ATTACH ?

In bold, black ink, minimum type size 3mm in height

Permit number of person or firm who sanitized article ?

<hr/> UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THIS TAG NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT BY CONSUMER <hr/>
THIS ARTICLE CONTAINS ALL SECOND-HAND MATERIAL CONTENTS UNKNOWN <hr/>
PERMIT. NO. <hr/>
Certification is made By the manufacturer That the materials in This article are describ- Ed in accordance with Law .
<hr/> SANITIZED
SANITIZED BY <hr/>
Date Sanitized _____
<i>(Additional Information)</i>

Note:

- (1) All above Printing in black ink on yellow vellum cloth or a material of comparable quality, which shall not flake out when abraded.
- (2) Size of label: Exclusive of the portion required to affix the tag to the article, the minimum size of the tag shall be not less than (6) square inches, but may be greater as the need demands.

NO. 6
YELLOW LABEL FOR ARTICLES WHICH HAVE BEEN RENOVATED
FOR RESALE AND WHICH CONTAIN
SECONDHAND MATERIAL IN WHOLE OR IN PART
REQUIRED TO BE SANITIZED

SPACE TO ATTACH ?

In bold, black ink, minimum type size 3mm in height

?

Registration number of person or firm who renovated article. Permit number of person or

firm who sanitized article **?**

UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THIS TAG NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT BY CONSUMER	
THIS ARTICLE CONTAINS SECOND HAND MATERIAL TO WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED	
REG. NO.	PERMIT NO..
Certification is made By the manufacturer That the materials in This article are described <u>In accordance with law.</u>	
CONTENTS SANITIZED	
REMADE AND RENOVATED BY	
RENOVATOR NAME _____ RENOVATOR ADDRESS _____	
Date Sanitized _____	
(<i>Additional Information</i>)	

Note:

- (1) All above Printing in black ink on white vellum cloth or a material of comparable quality, which shall not flake out when abraded.
- (2) Size of label: Exclusive of the portion required to affix the tag to the article, the minimum size of the tag shall be not less than (6) square inches, but may be greater as the need demands.

NO. 7
WHITE LABEL FOR ALL NEW MATERIAL
ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES
For Filling Material NOT Requiring Sterilization

SPACE TO ATTACH ?

In bold, black ink, minimum type size 3mm in height

?

Space for description of filling material.
 Printing to be in English using Capital letters
 Not less than 3mm in height

?

See NOTE (3) at bottom of page. **?**

Required in Virginia **?**

"Date of Delivery" line of Manufacturer's stock information, etc., here.

?

Name of country where factory is located

?

<hr/> UNDER PENALTY OF LAW THIS TAG NOT TO BE REMOVED EXCEPT BY CONSUMER
<hr/> ALL NEW MATERIAL CONSISTING OF
<hr/> REG. NO.
Certification is made By the manufacturer That the materials in this article are described in accordance with law
<hr/> IMPORTED BY
Date of Delivery _____
MADE IN

Note:

- (1) All above Printing in black ink on white vellum cloth or a material of comparable quality, which shall not flake out when abraded.
- (2) Size of label: Exclusive of the portion required to affix the tag to the article, the minimum size of the tag shall be not less than (6) square inches, but may be greater as the need demands.
- (3) Virginia approves and recognizes the uniform registry number and will accept the registration number issued by another State, if registrant so desires, providing such registration follows the policy of uniform registration. This policy is intended to benefit the registrant by requiring but one registration to be imprinted on the law label used, regardless of where merchandise may be shipped. The registration number shall be preceded by name of state (may be abbreviated) issuing REG. NO. and the two letter abbreviation of the country in which factory is located shall follow the registration number in parenthesis.

**RECOMMENDED DEFINITIONS
OF
FILLING MATERIALS**

Basic Definitions. It is the purpose of the following definitions to provide names, terms, and nomenclatures as are commonly used, and are recognized in the manufacture, sale and distribution of bedding and upholstered furniture products. The following definitions are also intended to have understandable meaning to the ultimate consumer.

I COTTON

1. **STAPLE COTTON.** The staple fibrous growth removed from cottonseed in the usual process of ginning (first cut from seed). The term “cotton” by itself shall not be used.
2. **COTTON LINTERS.** The fibrous growth or lint removed from the cottonseed subsequent to the usual process of ginning. The term “linters” alone shall not be used.
3. **COTTON BY-PRODUCTS.** Cotton fibers removed from the various machine operations in the preparation and manufacture of cotton yarn up to, but not including, the process of spinning, and includes the following products, designated in cotton mills as cotton comber, cotton card strips, cotton vacuum strips, cotton fly and cotton picker. Cotton by-products may be designated by applicable cotton mill term.
4. **COTTON WASTE.** All material of cotton origin containing more than 10% of hull, leaf, stem, and pulp.
5. **COTTON FELT.** A filling material made of, or a mixture of staple cotton, cotton linters or cotton by-products, and garnetted or carded and used in layer form. The term does not apply to felt scraps, stuffed or blown in the manner as unfelted fibers.
6. **COTTON BATTING.** A synonymous term for cotton felt
7. **BLENDED COTTON FELT.** A synonymous term for cotton felt.
8. **TEXTILE FIBER BATTING OF UNDETERMINED ORIGIN.** Mix of different genera such as cotton and synthetic fibers, which will vary as to type, and percent.

9. **BORIC ACID TREATED.** Cotton felt treated with boric acid for flame retardancy in bedding and upholstered furniture shall be labeled: _____% Blended Cotton Felt (Boric Acid Treated).
10. **ADJUNCTIVE TERMS** OF Section XI, including bleached, pad, resin treated, rubberized, used or secondhand, when applicable, are required to be used in conjunction with definitions.

II WOOL

1. **WOOL OR VIRGIN WOOL.** Fleece of sheep or lamb, which has been scoured, or scoured and carbonized. It shall not be the by-product of any process of manufacture or sustained prior use, and shall be free from kemp and vegetable matter.
2. **WOOL BY-PRODUCTS.** Wool fibers removed from various machine operations necessary in the preparation and manufacture of wool yarn, up to but not including the process of spinning, and includes the following products designated in wool mill terms: wool drawing laps, wool card waste, wool card strips and wool doffer wastes. By-products may be designated by applicable mill term.
3. **WOOL WASTE.** Other by-products and wastes of machines from any process of manufacture employing only new wool fibers not included in definition for "Wool By-Products," and shall include wool pills, shank and tag wools.
4. **TANNERS WOOL.** Wool reclaimed from tanned sheepskin.
5. **WOOL BLENDS OR MIXTURES (BLENDED WOOL).** Mixtures of wool, wool by-products, wool wastes and tanners wool shall be designated by term applicable to each constituent present, exposed in order of their predominance by percentage of weight, or the mixture may be designated "Blended Wool."
6. **LABELING OF WOOL.** Adjunctive terms in Section XI, including bleached, pad, used or secondhand, when applicable, are required to be used in conjunction with the definitions for wool on law labels.

III HAIR

1. **HAIR.** The coarse filamentous epidermal outgrowth of such mammals as horses, cattle, hogs and goats when used in the manufacture of bedding, upholstered furniture and filling materials. It shall be clean, properly cured, free from epidermis excreta and other foreign or objectionable substances and odors.
2. **HAIR MIXTURES.** The hair of different animal origin used in a blend or mixture. The kind and percentage, by weight of each shall be stated on the law label. Where materials other than hair are used with hair in a mixture, the kind and percentage by weight of each material shall be stated on the law label.
3. **CURLED HAIR.** Hair which has been curled by machine process. Origin of the hair shall be stated on the law label, preceded by the word “curled.”
4. **UNCURLED HAIR.** Hair not yet curled by a machine process. Origin of the hair shall be stated on the law label, preceded by the word “uncurled.”
5. **RUBBERIZED OR RESIN TREATED HAIR.** Hair rubberized or resin treated shall be so designated on the tag. When rubberized hair is shredded, it shall be termed “shredded Rubberized hair.”
6. **LABELING OF HAIR.** Adjunctive terms in Section XI, including bleached, pad, rubberized or resin treated and/or coated; used or secondhand, when applicable, are required to be used in conjunction with the definitions for hair on law labels.

IV FEATHERS

1. **FEATHERS.** Distinctive light, horny epidermal outgrowths which form the external covering or plumage of birds.
2. **GOOSE FEATHERS.** Feathers of any kind of goose, which are whole in physical structure, with natural form and curvature of the feather.

3. **DUCK FEATHERS.** Feathers of any kind of duck which are whole in physical structure, with natural form and curvature of the feather.
4. **WATERFOWL FEATHERS.** Goose or duck feathers, or any mixture thereof, which are whole in physical structure, with natural form and curvature of the feather.
5. **TURKEY FEATHERS.** Feathers of any kind of turkey, which are whole in physical structure, with natural form and curvature of the feather.
6. **CHICKEN FEATHERS.** Feathers of any kind of chicken, which are whole in physical structure, with natural form and curvature of the feather.
7. **QUILLS.** Main shaft of axis of feathers.
8. **QUILL FEATHERS.** Wing and tail feathers of any fowl.
9. **FEATHER FIBERS.** Barbs of feathers stripped from quills and separated into individual or disconnected barbs.
10. **CHOPPED FEATHERS.** Feathers which have been chopped or cut into pieces.
11. **CRUSHED FEATHERS.** Feathers which have been processed by a curling or crushing machine, which has changed original form of feathers, without removing quill.
12. **STRIPPED FEATHERS.** Barbs of feathers stripped from quill shaft but not necessarily separated into feather fiber.
13. **DAMAGED FEATHERS.** Feathers, other than crushed, chopped, or stripped, which have been materially broken, damaged by insects, or depreciated from their original value in any manner.
14. **FEATHER MIXTURES.** Feathers from two or more species of origin in a mixture shall be designated by name, character, and percentage by weight of each constituent in order of predominance, or mixtures may be designated by lowest grade as to species of origin. (Grades in descending order: goose, duck, turkey, chicken.)
15. **RESIDUE (FEATHERS).** Shall mean quill pith, quill fragments, trash, or foreign matter in feather and down filling materials in excess of allowable limits.
16. **MARABOU FEATHERS.** Fibers from the soft fluffy feathers of turkeys.

17. **TOLERANCE.** A tolerance of 80 percent by weight of the feather content stated on the label is permissible. Feathers of any fowl named on the label must contain not less than 80 percent of such feathers.
18. **CLEANLINESS.** The oxygen number of any filling material of waterfowl or landfowl origin shall not exceed 20 grams of oxygen per 100,000 grams of sample.
19. **LABELING OF FEATHERS.** All definitions shall include applicable adjunctive words as to the species of origin – ex. Crushed chicken feathers, goose feather fibers. Terms in Section XII apply to labeling of feather products where applicable, including “Curled Feathers,” “Hen Feathers,” “Tan-O-Quill.”

V
DOWN

1. **DOWN.** The soft undercoating of waterfowl consisting of light fluffy filaments growing from one quill point but without any quill shaft.
2. **GOOSE DOWN.** Down of any kind of goose.
3. **DUCK DOWN.** Down from any kind of duck.
4. **PLUMULE.** Small downy waterfowl feathers with under-developed soft and flaccid quill, with barbs or filament undistinguishable from those of down.
5. **DOWN FIBERS.** The barbs of down plumes and plumules separated from the quill point.
6. **TOLERANCE IN DOWN FILLING MATERIAL.**
 - A. **“Down”** – Any filling material consisting of NOT LESS THAN 80 % of a mixture of down clusters, plumules and down fibers of which not more than 10% of the entire mixture shall be down fibers, and not more than 20% of the combination of the following:
 1. Natural waterfowl feathers
 2. Down fiber, not more than 5%
 3. Damaged and broken feather not more than 3 %
 4. Chicken feathers and fibers not more than 2%
 5. Residue not more than 2%
 6. Waterfowl feather fiber not more than 5% may be labeled as “DOWN”
 - B. **“Duck Down”** – Any filling material consisting of NOT LESS THAN 80% of a mixture of duck down and goose down clusters, plumules and down

fibers in which the duck down clusters predominate, but which otherwise conforms to the requirements set forth for the labeling of "DOWN". These may be labeled as "DUCK DOWN" or as "DOWN."

- C. **"Goose Down"** - Any filling material consisting of NOT LESS THAN 80% of a mixture of down clusters, plumules and down fibers, in which the goose down clusters shall constitute not less than 65% of the entire mixture, duck down clusters and down fibers each of which shall constitute not more than 10% of the entire mixture and not more than 20% of a combination of the following:
1. Natural waterfowl feathers
 2. Duck down clusters
 3. Down fiber, not more than 5%
 4. Damaged and broken feather not more than 3 %
 5. Chicken feathers and fibers not more than 2%
 6. Residue not more than 2%
 7. Waterfowl feather fiber not more than 5% may be labeled as "Goose Down"
- D. In the labeling of "DOWN," "GOOSE DOWN," or "DUCK DOWN" –
1. No minus tolerance is permitted wherever the term "NOT LESS THAN" appears in connection with any constituent; and
 2. No plus tolerance is permitted wherever the term "NOT MORE THAN" appears in connection with any constituent enumerated in THIS RULE.

VI **RUBBER**

1. **RUBBER.** Natural rubber and the following synthetic rubber-like materials; chloroprene, styrene-butadiene copolymers, butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers, polymerized isobutylene, with or without comonomers present, and thioplasts (any of the polysulfide rubbers consisting of organic radicals linked through sulfur).
 2. **LATEX FOAM RUBBER.** A foam product made from rubber latex, which previously has not been coagulated or solidified.
 3. **SPONGE RUBBER.** A sponge product made from rubber which has previously been coagulated or solidified
20. **LABELING OF RUBBER.** Adjunctive terms as applicable in Section XI, designating the form of latex foam or sponge rubber, including molded; pieces, shredded, cemented, and the term used or secondhand are required

to be used in conjunction with definitions for "Rubber." Ex., shredded Latex Rubber.

Prohibited terms in Section XII, including bonded, rubber products, trade names and virgin, apply to definitions for "Rubber."

VII **FOAM**

1. **FOAM.** Polymerized material consisting of a mass of thin-walled cells produced chemically or physically and shall be designated as "foam," together with the name of the organic base from which it is made: ex. Urethane foam, vinyl foam.
2. **URETHANE FOAM.** A cellular urethane product which is created by the interaction of an ester or an ether and carbamic acid derivative.
3. **POLYURETHANE FOAM.** A permissible synonymous term for urethane foam.
4. **VINYL FOAM.** Designates foam produced from "VINYL."
5. **NEOPRENE FOAM.** Designates foam produced from "NEOPRENE."
6. **MOLDED STYROFOAM.** A molded styrofoam unit.
7. **OLEFIN FOAM.** Foam produced from Olefin.
8. **URETHANE FOAM EMBEDDED WITH STYRENE BEADS.** Designates urethane foam embedded with styrene beads.
9. **URETHANE FOAM (HIGH RESILIENCE).** Urethane foam conforming to the Society of the Plastics Industry specifications for mattresses. Among the SPI specifications for HR that distinguish it from most conventional urethanes are: a minimum density of 2.5 lbs. Per cubic foot, a minimum resilience of 60% and a minimum support ration of 2.4.
10. **LABELING OF FOAM.** Adjunctive terms as applicable in Section XI, designating the form of urethane or vinyl foam, including pieces, shredded, cemented, and the term used or secondhand are required to be used in conjunction with definitions for "Foam."

Prohibited terms in Section XII, including bonded, trade names, and virgin, apply to definitions for “Foam.”

VIII

MAN MADE OR MANUFACTURED FIBERS

1. **ACETATE FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is cellulose acetate. Where not less than 92% of hydroxyl groups are acetylated, the term triacetate may be used as generic description of the fiber.
2. **ACRYLIC FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of acrylonitrile units.
3. **AZLON FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is composed of any regenerated naturally occurring proteins.
4. **GLASS FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which fiber-forming substance is glass.
5. **METALLIC FIBER.** Manufactured fiber composed of metal, plastic-coated metal, metal-coated plastic, or core completely covered by metal.
6. **MODACRYLIC FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of less than 85%, but at least 35% by weight, of acrylonitrile units.
7. **NYLON FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups.
8. **NYTRIL FIBER.** Manufactured fiber containing at least 85% of long chain polymer of vinylidene dinitrile when the vinylidene dinitrile content is no less than every other unit in the polymer chain.
9. **OLEFIN FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of ethylene, propylene, or other olefin units.
10. **POLYESTER FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of any ester of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid.

11. **RAYON FIBER.** Manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which substitutes have replaced not more than 15% of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl group.
12. **SARAN FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride units.
13. **SPANDEX FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polymer comprised of at least 85% of a segmented polyurethane.
14. **VINYL FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of vinyl alcohol unit, and in which the total of the vinyl alcohol units and any one or more of the various acetal units is at least 85% by weight of the fiber.
15. **VINYON FIBER.** Manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of vinyl chloride units.
16. **LABELING OF MAN-MADE FIBERS.** Adjunctive terms, when applicable, in Section XI, are required to be used in conjunction with definitions of man-made fibers. Trade names are prohibited. Labeling examples "Polyester Fibers," "Acetate Fibers."

IX

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE FIBERS

1. **CARD, STRIPS, STRIPPING.** Fibers produced by or removed from carding cloth following carding process. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition).
2. **CATTAIL PLANT FIBERS.** Fibers obtained from the seed pod of tall reedy marsh plants having long flat leaves, typha latifolia (family typhaceae).
3. **CELLULOSE FIBERS.** Wood or other vegetable growth reduced to a fibrous state.
4. **COCONUT HUSK FIBER OR COIR.** Fibers obtained from the husk or outer shell of coconut.

5. **COMBER OR NOILS.** Fibers produced by, or removed from the combing process of textile fibers. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition).
6. **CORRUGATED FIBER BOARD.** Thick coarse paper or cardboard with or without resin bonding corrugated for elasticity.
7. **ESPARTO FIBER.** Fiber from either of two Spanish or Algerian grasses (stipa tenacissima and legeum spartum).
8. **EXCELSIOR.** Shredded thread-like wood fibers, not including waste products such as shavings, sawdust, or similar waste.
9. **FLAX FIBER.** Fiber derived from the plant of the genus *Linum usitatissimum* raised primarily for fiber.
10. **FLAX TOW.** Coarse, broken and refuse parts of flax separated from fine fibrous parts in preparing flax for spinning.
11. **FLY.** Fibers which come off the machines during carding, drawing or similar textile operations. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definitions).
12. **GARNETTED CLIPPINGS.** Material, which has been made into thread, yarn, or fabric and subsequently reduced to a fibrous state and thoroughly processed through a garnett machine. (Name the textile fiber from which produced to be included in definition).
13. **HAY.** Any grass, properly dried or cured or cured, free from dust, burrs, sticks or other objectionable matter.
14. **JUTE FIBER.** Fiber obtained from various species (*Corchorus*) of plants of the Linden family growing principally in India and East Indian Islands.
15. **JUTE PAD.** A pad made of jute fibers.
16. **KAPOK.** Fibers investing seed of kapok tree (*Ceiba Pentrandia*).
17. **MILKWEED FIBER.** A fibrous growth attached to seed within pods on milkweed (*Asclepias*).
18. **MISCELLANEOUS WASTE FIBERS.** A blend or mixture of undetermined percentages of two or more different kinds of fibers. (Names of fibers not required in definition).

- 19. MOSS.** Processed filaments of epiphytic plants forming pendant tufts upon branches and trunks of live oaks or other trees.
- 20. NAPPER.** Short fibers or lint removed during the process of raising face of cloth. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition).
- 21. PALM FIBER.** Fibrous material obtained from leaf of the palm, palmetto, or palmyra tree.
- 22. PICKER, PICKER MOTES OR MOTES.** Tangled fiber waste resulting from opening and cleaning fibers in opener room textile mill. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to precede definition).
- 23. SEA GRASS.** Dried fibrous material obtained from maritime plants or seaweeds; usually dried stems of eelgrass (*Zostera Marina*).
- 24. SHREDDED CLIPPINGS.** Material which has been made into thread, yarn or fabric and subsequently cut up, torn up, broken up or ground up. (Name of textile fiber from which produced to be included in definition).
- 25. SILK.** Fine strong lustrous fiber produced by certain caterpillars (silkworms).
- 26. SHODDY (USED).** Material which has been made into thread, yarn or fabric, which has been used in whole or part by consumer (worn rags, used clothing, secondhand fabrics) and subsequently cut up, torn up, broken up or ground up or reduced to a fibrous state (used or secondhand shredded and garnetted clippings). This material prohibited from use in bedding and upholstered furniture.
- 27. SISAL, SISAL FIBER.** Fiber obtained from the leaves of agave plants (*Agave Sisilana*) and similar species of agave.
- 28. SISAL FIBER TOW.** Residual fibers left after extraction of spinnable sisal fiber from leaf.
- 29. SISAL FIBER WASTE.** Sisal fiber waste of cordage mills including rope and cordage ends, but shall not contain knots and refuses.
- 30. STRAW.** The stalk or stem of grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, rice, and like, after thrashing; shall be free from chaff, beards, bristles, husks, glumes, dirt or other extraneous matter.
- 31. TAMPICO, TAMPICO FIBERS.** Fiber obtained from leaves of various Mexican agave plants from Tampico, Mexico.

- 32. TOW.** The term tow shall mean the fibrous coarse straw-like part of a plant recovered as a by-product in securing commercial fibers and shall be further designated by the plant origin.
- 33. TULA, TULA FIBER.** Fiber obtained from leaves of the Tula Istle (Iophanta Poseigeri) and similar species of agave plants.
- 34. LABELING OF MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE FIBERS.** Adjunctive terms of Section XI, including bleached, pad, resin treated, rubberized; used or secondhand, when applicable, are required to be used in conjunction with definitions.

X
VARIOUS FIBER BY-PRODUCTS, FOAMS
AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

- 1. POLYESTER PNEUMOCEL.** A generic term for a polyester pneumatic cellular product.
- 2. POLYSTYRENE FOAM BEADS.** A term for a filling material which has been processed into small round droplets usually from 0-1/2" in diameter.
- 3. URETHANE FOAM SKINS.** The tough outer skin which forms on urethane foam buns during the curing process.
- 4. SYNTHETIC FIBER BY-PRODUCTS.** Synthetic fibers recovered from various machine operations up to but not including the process of spinning.
- 5. FIBER BY-PRODUCT.** Vegetable and synthetic fibers recovered from various machine operations up to but not including the process of spinning.
- 6. TEXTILE CLIPPINGS.** Material which has been made into thread, yarn, or fabric, but not reduced into fibrous state. If the clippings are made on one type of fiber only, then the generic term of the fiber may precede the words "textile clippings." If clippings contain more than one type of fiber, percent of fiber may be used or the term "textile clippings of undetermined fiber content" may be used.
- 7. SHREDDED TEXTILE CLIPPINGS.** New material which has been made into thread, yarn, or fabric and subsequently cut up, torn up, broken up, or ground up. If one type of fiber is present, the generic term of the fiber may precede the words "shredded textile clippings." If more than one fiber is present, a

percentage breakdown may be used or the addition “of undetermined fiber content” may be used.

8. **SHREDDED GARNETTED TEXTILE CLIPPINGS.** New material which has been recovered from clippings through the process of shredding and garnetting into a fibrous state. The generic term of the fiber may precede “shredded” if one type of fiber is present; if more than one type of fiber is present, the label should read “shredded garnetted textile clippings of undetermined fiber content.
9. **“TEXTILE FIBER OF UNKNOWN KIND” OR “TEXTILE FIBER WASTE”.** Combination of fiber of undetermined generic kind.
10. **LABELING OF VARIOUS FIBERS.** Adjunctive terms, when applicable, in Section XI, are required to be used in conjunction with the above definitions.

XI

ADJUNCTIVE TERMS

For Use With Definitions When Applicable
For Descriptive Terminology

1. **ALL-PURE-100%.** Terms used to disclose the product to consist entirely of material thus described and permitting no tolerance whatsoever.
2. **BATTING FELT.** Textile fibers which have been carded in layers or sheets by garnett or felting machine and free from scraps or clippings.
3. **BLENDED.** Textile filling material composed of two or more fibers; ex., cotton linters and cotton by-products (not a mix of different genera).
4. **CEMENTED.** Filling material that has been shredded, cut or broken into pieces of indefinite shape, size, or form and cemented together.
5. **COLORED-DYED,** Optional for filling material which has been treated and impregnated with coloring matter.
6. **DAMAGED.** Filling material which in whole or part has deteriorated through excessive exposure to the elements, faulty storage, fire, water, or otherwise, or which has a disagreeable odor or has begun to disintegrate.
7. **MOLDED.** Filling material that has been made in a mold in the shape in which it is intended to be used.

8. **OILY.** Filling material containing oil in excess of allowable percentage.
9. **PAD.** Filling material which is interwoven, punched, pressed, formed, shaped, or otherwise fabricated into a pad.
10. **PIECES.** Shall apply to filling material which has been cut or broken into pieces of indefinite shape, size, or form but not shredded.
11. **RUBBERIZED OR RESIN TREATED.** Filling material of which each fiber has been thoroughly coated with resin or latex.
12. **RUBBERIZED OR RESIN COATED.** Filling material, in pad form, where only the surfaces have been coated with resin or latex.
13. **SHREDDED.** Filling material which has been subjected to shredding process.
14. **TOLERANCE.** Specific allowance for unintentional variations in weighing, measuring, and mixing, or for variations from standard or stated dimensions. Tolerances are not intended to permit deliberate admixture of inferior materials.
15. **TRASH.** Shell, shale, stick, stem, leaf, seed, hull, boll, and foreign matter common to vegetable fibers.
16. **USED-SECONDHAND.** Any article of bedding or filling material which previously has been used for any purpose other than manufacturing process.
17. **WASTE.** By-products or reclaimed material which has not previously been used. (Name of material from which produced must precede definition).
18. **SPRING UNIT, WIRE SPRING UNIT, OR COIL SPRING UNIT.** Designates type of spring used in mattress and/or box spring. The percent by weight of the spring unit shall not be included in the filling material total weight.

XII

RESTRICTIVE AND PROHIBITED TERMS

1. **BONDED.** Shall not be used on any label describing filling material.
2. **BORDER.** Filling material in prebuilt border need not be stated on label, providing it does not exceed ten percent (10%) of total filling.

2. **BURLAP.** Burlap, muslin, tape, and similar accessory material when new need not be mentioned on label.
4. **COTTON.** The term “cotton” by itself shall not be used.
5. **CURLED FEATHERS.** Term Prohibited.
6. **FIBER FILL.** Term prohibited.
7. **HEN FEATHERS.** Term Prohibited.
8. **PAPER SHEETS.** Sheets used for separating or covering felt or wadding, when present in amount not exceeding ten percent (10%) by weight of entire filling material, need not be disclosed on label.
9. **RECYCLED.** Term Prohibited.
10. **RUBBER PRODUCTS.** Term Prohibited.
11. **STEEL WOOL.** Term Prohibited.
12. **TAN-O-QUILL.** Term shall not be used to describe feathers or down.
13. **TRADE NAMES, TRADE MARKS.** All trade names and trade marks are prohibited.
14. **VIRGIN.** Term permitted only in connection with wool products.
15. **WOOD WOOL.** Term Prohibited.
16. **DEFABRICATED FIBERS.** Term Prohibited.
17. **FINISH SIZE AND/OR NET WEIGHT.** May be shown on law label but must be placed below line under certification statement.

NOTE: No term or statements herein contained in this manual shall be abbreviated.

**RECOMMENDED METHODS OF STERILIZATION
FOR
NEW ANIMAL HAIR, FEATHER AND DOWN**

**RECOMMENDED METHODS OF SANITIZING
USED BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE**

1. STEAM PRESSURE:

A Steam press process, when approved by the Board, may be used to sterilize or disinfect any article of bedding or filling material.

Satisfactory Compliance: Articles of bedding or filling materials therefore sterilized or disinfected by this process shall be subjected to treatment by live steam for thirty (30) minutes at a pressure of fifteen (15) pounds and at a temperature of 250 degrees Fahr., or for twenty (20) minutes at a pressure of twenty (20) pounds and at a temperature of 260 degrees Fahr. Chamber must be steam tight, sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure applied, be equipped with visible pressure and temperature gauges and necessary safety devices. Chamber must be provided with wire or lattice work shelving which provides a minimum clearance of one (1) inch from bottom, top, sides, and between articles of bedding being sterilized or disinfected.

2. DRY HEAT:

Dry hot air, when approved by the Board, may be used to sterilize or disinfect articles of bedding or filling materials thereof.

Satisfactory Compliance: Sterilization or disinfection by the dry heat method requires developing and holding a temperature of 230 degrees Fahr. for a minimum period of two (2) hours after the temperature of 230 degrees Fahr. plus or minus 5 degrees is attained in an approved chamber. Steam, electricity, or flue gases may be used to produce the heat but gas will not be approved for heating unless an indirect system is used where there could be no possibility of igniting the materials being sterilized or disinfected. A thermostat shall be connected with the heating device to provide and maintain a reasonably uniform temperature of 230 degrees Fahr. plus or minus 5 degrees Fahr. A recording thermometer shall be used to automatically record the temperature and time of each sterilization or disinfection period. The operator shall initial and date each sterilization or disinfection period on the recording thermometer charts and such charts shall be kept carefully filed for examination at any time by the Board.

3. FEATHERS OR DOWN:

- (1). New feathers or Down: Sterilization or disinfection application must indicate that feathers or down are thoroughly washed and rinsed, that live steam and dry heat are applied and that feathers or down are free of dust or dirt on completion of the process.
- (2) Secondhand Feather or Down: Secondhand feathers or down articles of bedding will be considered as having been sterilized or disinfected when the contents and ticking are kept intact without opening, and washed by a commercial laundry method with subsequent drying to remove moisture; or when processed by a method for which approval has been obtained from the Board.

4. HAIR:

- (1). New Hair: Sterilization or disinfection application must indicate the entire process used for washing and curling (if curled), and that at some point during the process the hair remains in boiling water a sufficient period (not less than 1 hour) to kill all pathogenic organisms.
- (2). Secondhand Hair: Secondhand articles of bedding will be considered as having been sterilized or disinfected when the hair is removed from the ticking and washed by a commercial laundry method and subsequently dried to remove all moisture and when the ticking is also washed and subsequently dried: or when processed by a method for which approval has been obtained from the Board.

5. WOOL:

- (1). New Wool: Sterilization or disinfection application must indicate whether raw wool or

previously scoured and carbonized wool is to be treated. The processing of raw wool must be set forth in detail and indicate that at some point during the scouring and carbonizing, the wool is subjected to wet or dry heat or acid treatment sufficient to kill all pathogenic spores and microorganisms. Wool fibers reclaimed from new fabric need not be re-sterilized or re-disinfected.

- (2). Secondhand Wool: Secondhand wool articles of bedding will be considered as having been sterilized or disinfected when the contents and cover are kept intact without opening, and washed or dry cleaned by a commercial laundry or dry cleaning method; or when processed by a method for which approval has been obtained from the Board.

6. DRY CLEANING:

Dry cleaning, when approved by the Board, may be used to sterilize or disinfect articles of bedding or filling materials thereof.

Satisfactory Compliance: Sterilization or disinfection by dry cleaning shall be deemed to have been met when bedding articles or materials have been subjected to a commercial dry cleaning process.

7. OTHER METHOD:

Articles of bedding or filling materials thereof may be sterilized or disinfected by any other method which is safe to use, and is adequately proficient to thoroughly sterilize or disinfect the product or material to be processed, and for which approval has been given by the Board.

Sanitizer “REASONABLE PROCESS” Approved by Commissioner

Guidelines for Use of Steri-Fab or Microban for Sanitizing/Disinfecting Mattresses, Bedding and/or Upholstered Furniture

The following guidelines are recommended for any business using Steri-Fab or Microban to sanitize used/secondhand or renovated mattresses, box springs, or similar articles of bedding or upholstered furniture offered for resale or rent in Virginia. These guidelines are based upon the Bedding and Upholstered Furniture Laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and specific instructions from the product manufacturers.

1. Licensee/applicator should follow all application, safety, storage, and disposal instructions provided by the product manufacturers.
2. The disinfectant should be shaken well before and during use to ensure that the tracer crystals suspended in the product are applied uniformly to the bedding article.
3. Licensee/applicator should read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the disinfectant and all instructions provided on the container to assure that all safety precautions and emergency procedures are followed.
4. Disinfectant should be treated as a flammable solvent, since it contains *isopropyl alcohol*. Keep away from heat, spark, and open flame, and follow all other prudent guidelines for use, storage, and disposal of a flammable solvent.
5. For proper storage, the following guidelines should be used:
 - a. Store above freezing temperatures.
 - b. Store in well ventilated areas.
 - c. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
6. For proper disposal, the following guidelines should be used:
 - a. Do not reuse large, empty containers (55-gallon drums and 5-gallon containers).
 - b. Triple rinse large empty containers and dispose of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal.
 - c. Rinse small containers (1 gallon or less) thoroughly and discard in trash.
7. For proper application to achieve disinfection, the following instructions must be followed:
 - a. Disinfectant must be applied in a manner to achieve sufficient disinfection at all points and surfaces on the bedding/furniture article.
 - 1) If there are any stains on the fabric of the article to be sanitized, they should first be scrubbed thoroughly with warm water and soap. If stain persists, article should be properly disposed of.
 - 2) If there are any tears of any kind in the fabric of the article to be sanitized, this article also should be properly disposed of (not resold or re-rented).

