

# R.M.Williams Product Integrity Manual

## Labelling Requirements Fibre/Material content - General

## Section 3 Subsection 1

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- 1.1 All goods produced for R.M.Williams must show the fibre/material content of the materials used.
- 1.2 Notes on the Indication of Fibre/Material Content Regulations and a list of permitted generic names are shown in Section 3 in Exhibit 2.1.
- 1.3 The fibre content for R.M.Williams garments will be shown on the care label attached on the inside of the garment.
- 1.4 The material content for footwear will be imprinted either on the heel sock of the boot/shoe or on the insole.
- 1.5 The material content for bags/handbags will be shown on a label sewn on the inside of the bag
- 1.6 The material composition of the belts will be imprinted in the back of the belt
- 1.7 The regular quality audit procedure includes the checking of all the trims actually attached or imprinted on goods against the trims specification. The trims check verifies that the correct fibre/material content information is properly displayed on the goods.
- 1.8 The fibre/material content must also appear on all seconds.

# R.M.Williams Product Integrity Manual

## Labelling Requirements

### Identification of Fibre/Material Content Regulations

### Section 3

#### Subsection 2

- 2.1. The regulations require:
  - 2.1.1. Textile products to bear or to be accompanied by an indication of the generic names of the fibres they contain.
  - 2.1.2. Any advertisement intended for retail customers which enables the products to be ordered directly shall include fibre content of the products advertised.
- 2.2. The fibre content must be indicated from the approved list of generic names in Exhibit 2.1.
- 2.3. For a garment composed of two or more textile materials of differing fibre content, the fibre content must be declared for each material which constitutes more than 30% of the weight of the total garment. The main linings of a garment must always be declared, even though they constitute less than 30% of the total garment weight.
- 2.4. In case of all footwear, the materials composition will be imprinted in clearly legible letters either on the heel sock or the insole.
- 2.4. The full composition of the fabric/material should be written.

**Example 1** Fabric composition: 90% cotton  
10% polyester

Declaration:  
- 90% cotton  
- 10% polyester

### **Example 2** Jacket with lining

Fabric composition: 60% cotton  
40% polyester

Lining composition: 100% polyester

Declaration:

Fabric:           - 60% cotton  
                      - 40% polyester

Lining: - 100% Polyester

# R.M.Williams Product Integrity Manual

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## **Example 3** Fully lined boots with leather sole

Material composition	Leather upper Leather lining Leather insole Leather sole
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### **Declaration:**

Leather upper  
Leather lining  
Leather insole  
Leather sole

## **Example 4** Fully lined boots with rubber sole

Material composition	Leather upper Leather lining Synthetic insole Rubber sole
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### **Declaration:**

Leather upper  
Leather lining  
Synthetic insole  
Rubber sole

## **Example 5** Ladies handbag

Material composition	Leather handbag Cotton lining
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### **Declaration:**

Leather with cotton lining

## **Example 6** Belts

Material composition	Cow leather
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### **Declaration:**

Real Cow Hide

# **R.M.Williams Product Integrity Manual**

## **Labelling Requirements**

### **Identification of Fibre/Material Content Regulations**

## **Section 3**

### **Subsection 2**

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- 2.5. Where a fabric is embroidered or etch-printed, it is not required to indicate the fibre content of the embroidery yarns when the embroidered parts do not exceed 10% of the surface area of the product.
- 2.6. Where the product is offered in two or more colours, it is advisable to have the fibre content analysis evaluated on all colours.
- 2.7. A textile product may be described as “100 per cent,” “pure” or “all” only if it is composed of one fibre type.
- 2.8. “Fleece wool,” “virgin wool” and “pure new wool” may only be used if the product is composed exclusively of wool fibre, which has not previously been incorporated in a finished product. These terms are normally associated with the “Woolmark” which is a trademark for use under licence from the International Wool Secretariat.
- 2.9. The indications of percentage weight of each type of fibre must be accurate to within 3 % of the weight of the total.
- 2.10. The composition of trims, ribbing collar and cuffs should not be mentioned on the care label as long as they don’t exceed 10% of the weight of the garment.
- 2.11. Footwear must be labelled with an indication of the main material from which the upper, lining, sock and the outer sole are made from.
- 2.12. At least one footwear article in each pair must be imprinted and shall be clearly visible and accessible.

# R.M.Williams Product Integrity Manual

## Labelling Requirements Indication of Fibre/Material Content Regulations

## Section 3 Exhibit 2.1

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### Permitted Generic Names

#### Wool

Alpaca, llama, camel, cashmere, mohair, angora, vicuna, yak, guanaco, beaver, otter followed or not by the name 'wool' or 'hair'.

Animal or horsehair, with or without an indication of the kind of animal (e.g. cattle hair, common goat hair, horsehair).

Silk  
Cotton  
Kapok  
Flax or Linen  
Hemp  
Jute  
Abaca  
Alfa  
Cair  
Broom  
Ramie  
Sisal  
Sunn  
Henequen  
Maguey  
Acetate  
Alginate  
Cupro  
Modal  
Protein  
Triacetate  
Viscose  
Acrylic  
Chlorofibre  
Fluorofibre  
Modacrylic  
Nylon or Polyamide  
Polyester  
Polyethylene  
Polypropylene  
Polycarbamide  
Polyurethane  
Vinylal  
Triviny  
Elastodiene  
Elastane  
Glass fibre

Name corresponding to the material of which the fibres are composed, e.g. metal (metallic, metallised), asbestos, paper, followed or not by the word 'yarn' or 'fibre'.



# R.M.Williams Product Integrity Manual

## Labelling Requirements Country of Origin

## Section 3 Subsection 3

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- 3.1 The country of origin is the country where the most important transformation of the fabric/leather, to make the goods, is taking place. It is not necessarily the country where the most expensive operation, to make the goods is taking place. Usually this operation is the manufacturing of the goods.

Example 1:

Fabric supplier in USA  
Cutting and Manufacturing in Australia  
Finishing in Italy

→ Country of origin: Australia

Example 2:

Fabric supplier in China  
Cutting in Indonesia  
Manufacturing in FIJI  
Finishing in Pakistan

→ Country of origin: FIJI

Example 3:

Leather supplier in Morocco  
Cutting and Manufacturing in Australia

→ Contry of origin: Australia

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## Content of the Care Label

This document is intended to provide guidelines for printing care labels that comply with *the International Care Label* requirements.

### ► *Introduction*

In order to make it possible to export R.M.Williams products internationally from various locations around the world is to write down on the care label(s) all the information required for all countries.

### ► *What information to print on the care labels?*

Based on the internationally known legal requirements the content for the care label(s) is:

- *fibre content*
- *care symbols*
- *care instructions*
- *country of origin*
- *R.M.Williams/Stockyard® name*
- *address*
- *Lot/PO number*

All care label instructions will be in English language.

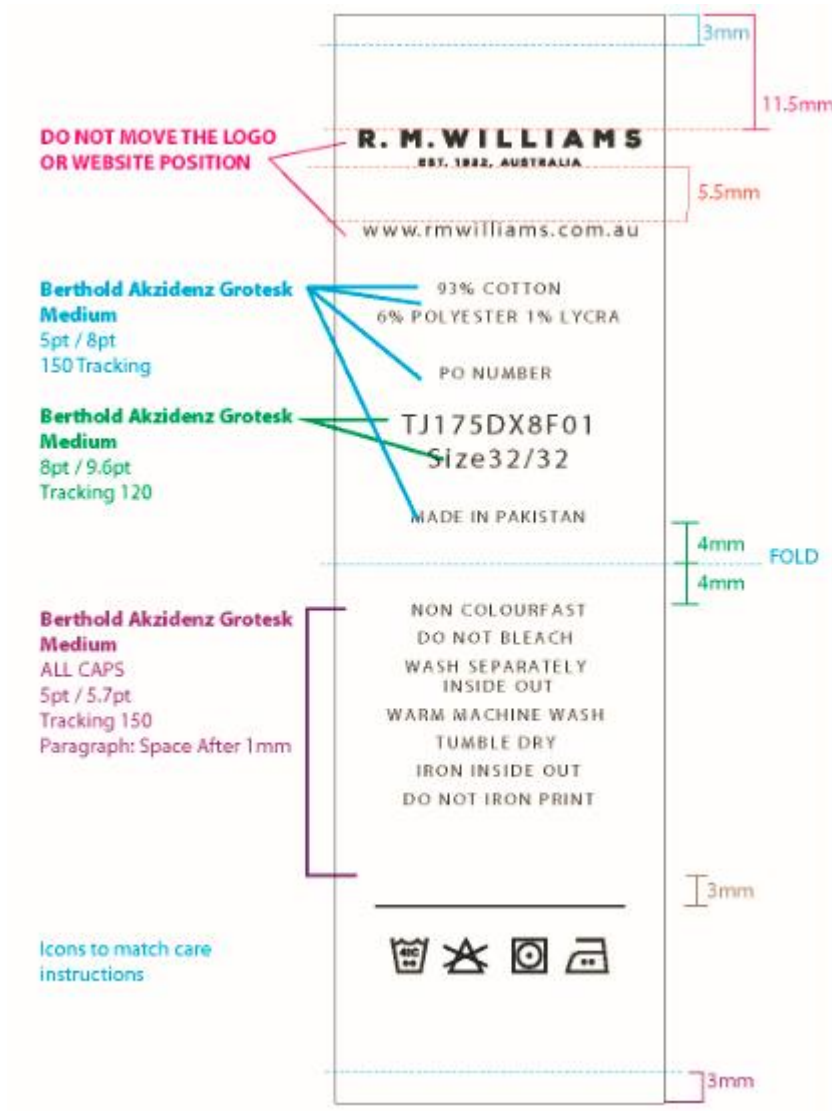
### ► *Design of the care labels*

- quality : satin
- colours : white background, text in black
- font : Berthold Akzidenz Grotesk
- width : 33 mm
- length 92mm – 106mm or 109mm
- care label must be printed on one side only and folded in half when sewn on to the garment

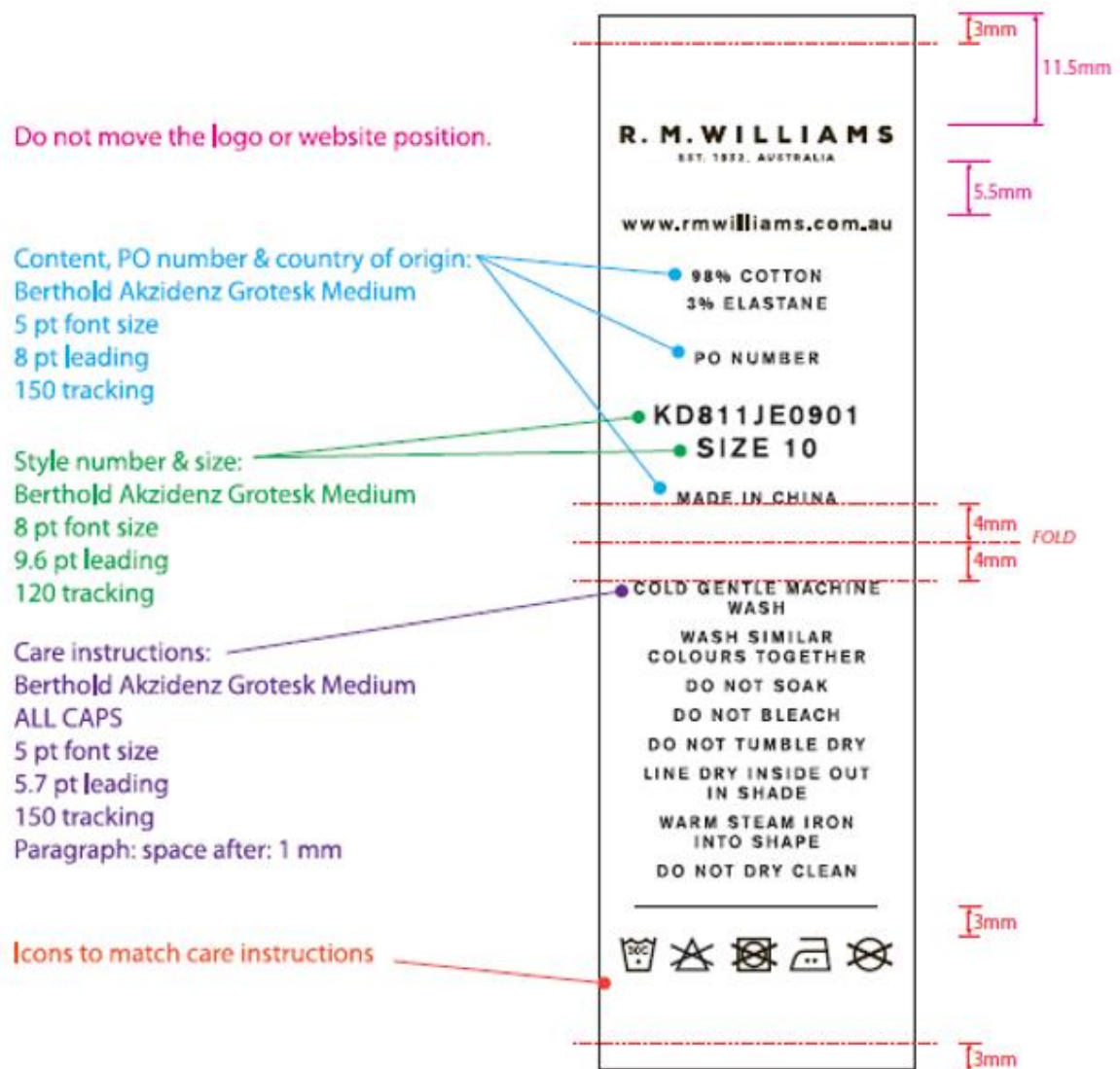


### ► *Layout of the care label*

#### CASE 1- Jean/Bottoms Care Label



### CASE 2- Shirt/Tops Care Label



#### ► Font used

The font used is Berthold Akzidenz Grotesk. For the different blocks of information, the size of the font etc.; refer to Case 1 and Case 2 care label examples above.

### CASE 3 – Belt Imprinting



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### ► *Important guidelines*

Please read all these guidelines thoroughly. They will help you avoiding some traps or will remind you of key elements.

- Respect the font required for the different blocks of information. It will ensure consistency through all R.M.Williams ® and Stockyard® products.
- Do not forget to print a symbol ® (specify position on the care label where the symbol must be placed).
- The washing symbol should only contain 2 digits to indicate the washing temperature, no “°”, no “C”.
- Respect the proposed sequence for all the elements that are printed on the labels. It will ensure consistency through all R.M.Williams ® and Stockyard® products.
- For the fibre content, only use generic names (e.g. elastane, not Lycra).
- The printing on the verso must be upside/down.
- For fabrics composed of several types of fibres, these must be listed in decreasing order of percentage (e.g. 62% cotton, 36% polyester, 2% elastane).
- The care labels must (legal requirement) last - and remain readable - as long as the garment does. It is your responsibility to check this.