

Chapter 60

Knitted or crocheted fabrics

Notes.

- 1.- This Chapter does not cover :
 - (a) Crochet lace of heading 58.04;
 - (b) Labels, badges or similar articles, knitted or crocheted, of heading 58.07; or
 - (c) Knitted or crocheted fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, of Chapter 59. However, knitted or crocheted pile fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated, remain classified in heading 60.01.
- 2.- This Chapter also includes fabrics made of metal thread and of a kind used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or for similar purposes.
- 3.- Throughout the Nomenclature any reference to "knitted" goods includes a reference to stitch-bonded goods in which the chain stitches are formed of textile yarn.

GENERAL

This Chapter covers textile fabrics which are manufactured, not like woven fabrics by interlacing warp and weft threads, but by the production of a series of interlinking loops. In general, these goods comprise :

(A) Knitted fabrics (weft knits and warp knits)

- (I) Weft knits consist of a continuously winding thread, forming rows of loops lying in the same direction across the fabric, the loops in adjacent rows interlocking to form the mesh. There is free play between the stitches of these fabrics which allows them to stretch easily in all directions; when a thread is broken they tend to "ladder".
- (II) Warp knits consist of a number of threads running in the direction of the warp (i.e., along the length of the fabric) each thread forming loops interlocking alternatively with loops in rows to the left and right. The loops in warp knits usually appear to be across the width of the fabric. In certain warp knitted fabrics the warp threads are in two series running diagonally in opposite directions to and from across the fabric. These fabrics do not "ladder". If a small square is cut from a warp knit fabric, yarns cannot easily be pulled from any side; when yarns can be pulled from the sample, they pull out in the warp direction (at right angles to the apparent rows of loops).

The warp knits further include :

- (1) Stitch-bonded goods, **provided** they have chain stitches formed by textile yarn.

The stitch-bonding process uses a machine similar to a warp knitting machine which operates with pointed, open-hooked needles (sliding needles) and heat wire. These needles make it possible to form stitches with textile yarns which produce fabrics from a web of textile fibres or one or more layers of textile yarns, or from a ground of, for example, a woven fabric or a sheet of plastics. In some cases, the stitches may form or fix a pile (whether or not cut). Quilted products assembled by stitch-bonding are **excluded (heading 58.11)**.

- (2) Fabrics made on a warp knitting machine so that the warp consists of a chain of crocheted loops which hold the weft yarns in position, sometimes forming a pattern.

All the fabrics of paragraphs (I) and (II) above may be of simple or more or less complex stitches; in certain cases they produce an open-work effect similar to lace, but nevertheless remain classified here. They can generally be distinguished from lace by their characteristic knitting stitch (particularly in the solid parts).

- (B) **Crocheted fabrics**, formed by a continuous thread worked by hand with a crochet hook to produce a series of loops pulled one through the other and forming, according to the manner of grouping the loops, either a plain or an ornamental fabric of close or open-work design. Certain open-work fabrics have chains of loops formed into squares, hexagons or other ornamental patterns.

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The products of this Chapter may be made by hand on two or more knitting needles or with a crochet hook. They may also be made on rectilinear or circular knitting machines fitted with small specially shaped, hooked needles (bearded or spring needles, hosiery latch needles and tubular needles).

The headings of this Chapter cover knitted or crocheted fabrics, **regardless of which of the textiles of Section XI** are used to make the goods and whether or not they incorporate elastomeric yarn or rubber thread. It also includes knitted or crocheted fabrics made from **fine metallic threads provided** that such fabrics are clearly of a kind used for clothing, furnishing or similar purposes.

This Chapter covers knitted or crocheted fabrics in the piece (including tubular pieces) or simply cut to rectangular (including square) shape. These fabrics include plain and ribbed fabrics, and double fabrics assembled by sewing or gumming.

All these fabrics may be dyed, printed or made of different coloured yarns. The fabrics of headings 60.02 to 60.06 are sometimes teased so that the nature of the fabric is masked.

The Chapter **does not cover** :

- (a) Stitch-bonded fabrics obtained by picking up textile fibres from a web of such fibres (**heading 56.02**).
 - (b) Nets and netting of **heading 56.08**.
 - (c) Knitted carpets and carpeting (**heading 57.05**).
 - (d) Net fabrics and crochet lace (**heading 58.04**).
 - (e) Pieces of fabric cut to rectangular (including square) shape which have been subjected to a further operation (e.g., hemming), articles produced in the finished state ready for use (e.g., mufflers) and fabrics knitted or crocheted to shape, whether presented as separate items or in the form of a number of items in the length (made up articles of **Chapters 61, 62 and 63**, in particular).
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Subheading Explanatory Note.

Subheadings 6005.21 to 6005.44 and 6006.21 to 6006.44

Knitted or crocheted fabrics, unbleached, bleached, dyed, of yarns of different colours, or printed

The provisions of Subheading Note 1 to Section XI, (d) to (h), apply *mutatis mutandis* to knitted or crocheted fabrics, unbleached, bleached, dyed, of yarns of different colours, or printed.

Fabrics consisting either wholly or partly of printed yarns of different colours or of printed yarns of different shades of the same colour are regarded as **fabrics of yarns of different colours** and not as dyed fabrics or printed fabrics.