

50.03

50.03 - Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock).

This heading covers silk waste of all kinds, in the crude unworked state or at its various stages of processing prior to its conversion into yarn. It includes :

(A) Waste obtained from the raw material, viz. :

- 1) **Cocoons unsuitable for reeling** : perforated or torn cocoons (damaged by the moth itself, by parasites, by accident or otherwise) with broken filament; cocoons so badly damaged that the filament, although not yet broken, would rupture at the affected points during the reeling process; badly stained or soiled cocoons whether or not still containing the chrysalis, etc.
- 2) **Blazes**. These are silky networks, formed of loose, tangled filaments, with which the silk-worm covers the cocoon to hold it in position on the branch; they often contain pieces of leaf or twig.

(B) Waste obtained during the reeling process, in particular :

- 1) **Frisons** (floss silk). This is the term applied to the coarse threads forming the outer covering of the cocoon; these are first removed with small brushes and then cut away to leave that part of the cocoon which can be reeled. They are marketed as tangled balls or bundles of threads.
- 2) **Cocoons** found to be faulty and rejected during the reeling process (sometimes known as " bassinés ").
- 3) " **Pelettes** " or " **telettes** ", i.e., the unreelable part of the thread forming the inner part of the cocoon and still enclosing the chrysalis, and " **pelades** " which are obtained by soaking the " pelettes " in warm water, removing the chrysalises and drying.

(C) Broken or knotted yarn or tangled masses of fibre or yarn. These are obtained as waste during the throwing, reeling or weaving processes.

(D) Products obtained by discharging and combing silk waste (in some countries known as " **schappe** ").

They are then in the form of sheets or laps of more or less parallel fibres, but at a later stage of processing they are converted into narrower strips or into tow or rope form (slivers or rovings). These forms which have not yet been spun into yarn remain in this heading. They include rovings which have been drawn out very fine to approximately the thickness of a single yarn and usually very lightly twisted; these should not be confused with the yarns of **heading 50.05**.

(E) Noil silk.

Noil silk is the residue removed during the combing of the wastes referred to in (D) above. This residue, of poorer quality than the silk waste referred to at (D) in that it has shorter fibres, cannot be further combed, but can be carded in its turn and subjected to various other processes preparatory to spinning. Noil silk processed in this way remains in this heading **provided** it has not yet reached the stage of spun yarn.

(F) Combings.

These are the very short fibres removed during the carding of noil silk.

(G) Garnetted stock.

This is obtained by tearing rags or other waste and scrap of fabric or articles of silk into their constituent fibres.

The heading **does not cover** :

- (a) Wadding (**heading 30.05** or **56.01**).
- (b) Textile flock and dust and mill nep, of silk (**heading 56.01**).
- (c) Rags of silk (**Chapter 63**).