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58.08 - Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons and similar articles.

5808.10 - Braids in the piece

5808.90 - Other

(A) BRAIDS IN THE PIECE; ORNAMENTAL TRIMMINGS IN THE PIECE, WITHOUT EMBROIDERY, OTHER THAN KNITTED OR CROCHETED

In addition to braids, this part of the heading covers a variety of products in the length, designed for the ornamentation or decoration of articles of apparel (e.g., ladies' garments, military uniforms, ecclesiastical vestments, theatrical costumes) or of furnishing articles (including furnishings for ships or vehicles).

They may be fitted with hooks, clasps, eyelets, rings and the like of purely accessory nature, **provided** their character as piece goods is not affected; they may also be trimmed with sequins, beads and similar accessories, **provided** these are not attached by sewn appliqué work in which case they are classified as embroidery in **heading 58.10**.

The products classified here include :

(1) Flat or tubular braids.

These are obtained by interlacing diagonally yarns, or the monofilament, strip and the like of Chapter 54.

In flat braid the threads run diagonally from one edge to the other in a zig-zag or more complex fashion, whereas in tubular braid they run spirally; in both cases half of the threads run in one direction and half in the other and interlace according to a fixed pattern which is usually quite simple. In some braids extra threads may be interlaced along the length of the fabric either to give firmness to the edge, or in any ordered sequence to produce pattern effects.

Braid is made on special machines known as braiding or spindle machines.

Varieties of braid include lacing (e.g., for boot or shoe laces), piping, soutache, ornamental cords, braided galloons, etc. Tubular braid may have a textile core.

Braid is used for edging or ornamenting certain articles of apparel (e.g., decorative trim and piping) or furnishing articles (e.g., tiebacks for curtains), as sheathing for electrical wiring, for the manufacture of certain shoes laces, anorak or track suit cords, cord belts for dressing gowns, etc.

Such braid differs from the plaited or braided articles of heading 56.07 on account of its looser plaiting and less compact structure.

However, the heading **excludes** braids more specifically covered by other headings and, in particular :

- (a) Braids made with monofilament of which any cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm or with strip and the like of a width exceeding 5 mm, of plastics or with other plaiting materials (**heading 46.01**).
- (b) Twine, cordage, rope, cables and braided imitation catgut of **heading 56.07**.
- (c) Braided wicks for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles or the like (**heading 59.08**).
- (d) Hosepiping and similar tubing (**heading 59.09**).
- (e) Transmission or conveyor belts or belting of **heading 59.10**.
- (f) Articles for technical uses, of **heading 59.11** (e.g., braids of a kind used in industry as packing or lubricating material).
- (g) Slide fasteners (**heading 96.07**) and hooks, eyes and press fasteners, of base metal, fixed at intervals on braided tape, provided that the hooks and eyes and press fasteners give the goods their essential character (**heading 83.08** or **96.06** as the case may be).

(2) **Milanaise and similar cord.**

These are gimped products similar to gimped yarn but with a thicker core composed of a bundle of threads or textile rovings which are twisted during the gimping process. Often they are gimped with yarns already themselves gimped. They are classified here when in the length and are used as ornamentation in made up articles, for manufacturing dressing gown girdles, curtain pulls, etc.

This group **excludes** metal wire covered with textile material, e.g. :

- (a) Iron or steel wire for the manufacture of hat frames (milliners' wire) and stems of iron or steel wire for artificial flowers or hair curlers (**heading 72.17**).
- (b) Insulated electric wire (**heading 85.44**).

(3) **Narrow woven fabrics with fringes (looped or cut) woven into their edges.**

These products are produced on ribbon looms, the trimming on the edges being produced by manipulation of the weft, or by the use of slack coarse warp yarns known as roquetins.

In the first case the weft does not form a selvedge with the two outer warp threads but extends beyond them to form loops; these loops are obtained by passing the weft threads round two or more strands of wire placed on the loom parallel to the warp and removed once the fabric is completed.

In the second case, slack coarse yarns are incorporated into the selvedge at intervals by certain weft threads, while wires hold them from the fabric at the intervening sections, thus forming loops.

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The loops produced by these processes may be more or less widely spaced and at regular or irregular intervals. Sometimes they are cut to form a fringed edge which may subsequently be knotted or adorned with tassels, pompons, etc.

These narrow woven fabrics are chiefly used for bordering or ornamenting furnishings or articles of apparel.

Picot or purl edged ribbons and rat tooth ribbons are **excluded (heading 58.06)**.

- (4) **Other ornamental trimmings in the piece.** The heading also covers a variety of miscellaneous narrow width products in the length suitable for use in the ornamentation of apparel, furnishings, etc.

These are usually produced from ribbons or braids or the other products referred to above. They may be made by sewing or otherwise working one such product, or by assembling two or more of them together in an ornamental manner (e.g., ribbons or braids with ornamental borders or galloons or soutache braid; ribbons or braids with tassels or other ornamental effects inserted at intervals along the length, other than by appliqué embroidery work.

The heading **does not cover** knitted or crocheted ornamental trimmings of **headings 60.02 to 60.06**.

(B) TASSELS, POMPONS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES

Unlike the products of Part (A) above, these are separate individual articles and include tassels of all sizes and shapes and ornamental ends for furnishing cords, etc., for example :

- (1) **Cores** (of wood or other material) covered with textile threads with the ends of these threads sometimes left hanging - large varieties may be trimmed with lace or with rows of small tassels.
- (2) **Simple bundles of textile threads** folded or bound with the ends hanging loose.
- (3) **Olive or nut-shaped cores** (of wood, paper, etc.) covered with textile material, sometimes with an open core allowing for use as a sliding ring.
- (4) **Pompons**, i.e., short threads secured together in the middle and fluffed out in all directions.

All these articles may be provided with a loop for attachment purposes; they are of general use mainly in furnishing but also to a lesser extent for clothing. They are predominantly ornamental in character.

The heading **does not cover** individual articles other than those mentioned above.

Rosettes made of the braids and trimmings of this heading are classified in **heading 62.17** or **63.07**. Frogs, epaulettes and lanyards of the same materials are classified in **heading 62.17**, and shoe laces, corset laces, etc., of those materials, with their ends spliced or otherwise treated to prevent unravelling, as well as swordknots made of those materials, are classified in **heading 63.07**.

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The textile materials used in making the products of this heading are very varied. They include silk, wool, fine animal hair, cotton, flax, man-made fibres and metallised yarn.

In addition to the exclusions already mentioned, the heading **does not include** galloons and other trimmings which are simple woven strips corresponding to the definition of narrow woven fabrics (**heading 58.06**).