

## 56.01

### 56.01 - Wadding of textile materials and articles thereof; textile fibres, not exceeding 5 mm in length (flock), textile dust and mill neps.

- Wadding; other articles of wadding :

5601.21 - - Of cotton

5601.22 - - Of man-made fibres

5601.29 - - Other

5601.30 - Textile flock and dust and mill neps

#### (A) WADDING OF TEXTILE MATERIALS AND ARTICLES THEREOF

The **wadding** referred to here is made by superimposing several layers of carded or air-laid textile fibres one on the other, and then compressing them in order to increase the cohesion of the fibres. Wadding is sometimes lightly punched in order to increase the cohesion of the fibres and, in some cases, to fix the layer of wadding on a support of woven or other textile fabrics.

Wadding takes the form of a flexible, spongy, high-bulk sheet, of even thickness, the fibres in which are readily separable. It is generally made of cotton fibres (absorbent or other cotton waddings) or of artificial staple fibres. Low-grade wadding, made from waste from carding or garnetting, usually contains a proportion of neps or yarn waste.

Wadding is classified here whether or not bleached, dyed or printed. The heading also covers wadding on which a small quantity of agglutinating substance has been dispersed in order to improve the cohesion of the surface fibres; in contrast to nonwovens, the fibres of the inner layers of such wadding are readily separable.

It should, however, be noted that wadding treated with an agglutinating substance and in which that substance has penetrated into the inner layers is classified as a nonwoven in **heading 56.03**, even if the fibres of the inner layers are readily separable.

Wadding which has been fixed to an internal or external textile support by lightly punching, and wadding covered on one or both sides with paper, textile or other material (either by sewing or glueing), also remain classified here **provided** their essential character is that of wadding and that they do not constitute products of **heading 58.11**.

Wadding is largely used for padding (e.g., in the manufacture of shoulder pads, interlinings for clothing, pads for jewel boxes, etc., in upholstery and in laundry pressing machines), as packing material, or for sanitary use.

This heading also covers wadding in the piece or cut to length, and articles of wadding **other than** those covered more specifically by other headings of the Nomenclature (see exclusions below).

The articles of wadding classified here include :

- (1) Window, door or similar draught excluders consisting of rolls of wadding spirally covered with yarns, but **excluding** those completely covered with textile fabric (**heading 63.07**).
- (2) Articles of wadding used for decoration, **other than** those having the character of articles of **Chapter 95**.

Among the articles of wadding **not classified** here are :

- (a) Wadding or articles of wadding, impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances, or put up in forms or packings for retail sale for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes (**heading 30.05**).
- (b) Wadding, impregnated, coated or covered with substances or preparations (e.g., perfumes or cosmetics (**Chapter 33**), soaps or detergents (**heading 34.01**), polishes, creams or similar preparations (**heading 34.05**), fabric softeners (**heading 38.09**)) where the textile material is present merely as a carrying medium.
- (c) Cellulose wadding and articles thereof (generally **Chapter 48**).
- (d) Carded cotton in sliver form as used by hairdressers (e.g., barbers' "wadding") (**heading 52.03**).
- (e) Quilted textile products in the piece, composed of one or more layers of textile materials assembled with wadding by stitching or otherwise, **other than** embroidery of heading 58.10 (**heading 58.11**).
- (f) Clothing pads (**heading 61.17** or **62.17**).
- (g) Artificial flowers, foliage or fruit and parts thereof (**heading 67.02**).
- (h) Theatrical wigs, false beards and other articles of **heading 67.04**.
- (i) Festive, carnival or other entertainment articles, Christmas tree decorations and other articles (e.g., dolls' wigs) of **Chapter 95**.
- (k) Sanitary towels (pads) and tampons, napkins (diapers) and napkin liners for babies and similar articles of **heading 96.19**.

#### **(B) TEXTILE FIBRES, NOT EXCEEDING 5 mm IN LENGTH (FLOCK) AND TEXTILE DUST**

"Textile flock" consists of textile fibres not exceeding 5 mm in length (silk, wool, cotton, man-made fibres, etc.). It is obtained as waste during various finishing operations and, in particular, from the shearing of velvets. It is also produced by cutting textile tow or fibres. Textile dust is obtained as waste, or by grinding textile fibres to a powder. Textile flock and dust fall in this heading even if bleached or dyed or if the fibres have been artificially curled.

These products are used for a wide variety of purposes (e.g., for blending with other fibres and spinning into yarns, for making imitation suèdes, for coating or decorating wallpaper, as a basis for face powder or "make-up").

Perfumed textile flock and dust, however, are **excluded** (**heading 33.07**).

The flock of this heading must not be confused with the flocks made from rags and used for the stuffing of bedding, cushions, etc. Such flocks are classified in the appropriate "waste" heading of **Chapters 50 to 55**.

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### **(C) MILL NEPS**

These are small, regular sized balls (sometimes somewhat elongated), of silk, wool, cotton, man-made staple fibres, etc., generally made by rolling fibres between two discs. They may be bleached or dyed and are used in the manufacture of fancy yarns such as those imitating homespun.