



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE
CUSTOMS INFORMATION EXCHANGE



CIE 13/88

November 23, 1988

SUBJECT: Guidelines for the Reporting of Imported Products in Various
Textile and Apparel Categories

The Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Commercial Operations, has requested
that the C.I.E. disseminate the following information:

FILE: CLA-2 CO:R:C:G PR

Re: Executive Order 11651, dated March 4, 1972
(37 F.R. 4699)

Executive Order 11951, dated January 7, 1977
(42 F.R. 1453)

The attached guidelines have been developed and revised in accordance with the proposed Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA) to insure uniformity, to facilitate statistical classification, and to assist in the determination of the appropriate textile categories established for the administration of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles.

These guidelines supersede all previous material issued in this regard and are applicable in establishing the appropriate category designations for garments and other items included therein. They represent the present position of the Customs Service.

The Textile and Apparel Category Guidelines should be brought to the attention, and made available, to all interested parties.

For information or advice concerning the application of these guidelines, please contact the appropriate National Import Specialist, Commercial Operations Division, New York Seaport. Their main telephone number is (212) 466-5848 (FTS 668-5848).

Angela DeGaetano
Chief

Dist. 300
Attachment

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FOREWORD

In order to ensure proper administration of the various textile agreements and accuracy of the statistical data collected, the following guidelines have been established for the uniform application of the textile quota category system. These guidelines do not purport to take into account every possible fabric, construction, and styling combination, since, in wearing apparel especially, each season brings new styles. However, the uses to which most types of garments are put remain relatively constant as in trousers, raincoats, etc. As such, these guidelines are intended as indications of the types of construction and styling most likely to be encountered. Certain types of garments are so closely related in use, though, that the corresponding category designations seem to overlap. In such situations it should be remembered that the guidelines are to be used as an aid in determining the commercial designation and, hence, the classification of an article.

APPAREL -- Sex of Wearer:

Distinguishing between male and female attire may present problems. Articles which cannot be identified as either men's or boys' garments or as women's or girls' garments are commonly referred to as "unisex" garments and are classifiable under the provisions for women's and girls' apparel.

Unisex garments are usually sold in both men's and boys' and in women's and girls' departments and stores. Garments which are only sold in men's or boys' departments or stores are usually not commonly worn by either sex and therefore are not unisex.

In determining whether a garment is identifiable as men's or boys', or as women's or girls', the following should be considered: 1) sizing, 2) construction, 3) styling, and 4) other factors such as packaging, labelling, etc. Little weight should be given to the consignee or ultimate retailer of a particular shipment or its invoicing. Other factors may be considered and any factor may be determinative by itself or in combination with one or more factors. Note that pullover shirts which button left over right will be considered men's or boys' shirts.

DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of these guidelines, the following terms are defined below:

Babies' - As provided for in headings 6111 and 6209, includes garments and clothing accessories for young children of a body height not exceeding 86 centimeters. Babies' sizes 0-24 months normally fall within that measurement. Garments and clothing accessories for young children of a body height exceeding 86 centimeters are classifiable in the appropriate provision for boys and girls.

Tailoring - The shaping of a fabric into a garment so as to neatly fit the contours of the body by means of cutting, seaming and finishing. Fabrics with a high degree of elasticity, such as some sweater knits, are capable of shaping themselves to the contours of the body without additional work. Garments made from such fabrics requiring minimal cutting and sewing are not considered to be "tailored."

Midthigh - The lowest point reached by the fingertips when the arms are placed at the sides of the body with the fingers extended. This may also be referred to as 3/4 length.

What follows is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of textile quota categories or statistical breakouts. It is simply an attempt to identify problem areas and insure greater uniformity in the classification of merchandise. Nor should it be considered an immutable document.

Category:	Cotton:	239
	Wool:	439
	Man-Made:	239
	Other:	839

These categories cover all knit and woven apparel and clothing accessories for young children of a body height not exceeding 86 centimeters.

CATEGORY: Cotton 363/369

Category designation: Cotton Towels

Towels are divided into four groups -- dish, bar mop, shop, and all others. These towels may have a pile construction (usually terry or plush or a combination of the two) or be flat woven.

Dish towels (category 369) and hand towels (category 363) fall within the same size range, 15 to 18 inches wide and 24 to 32 inches long, and are sometimes difficult to distinguish from each other. With one exception, dish towels always have a design printed on them or woven or knit into them. The design may be in the form of pictures of fruit, kitchen utensils, chickens, etc., or may be checks, stripes, or similar patterns. The dish towels that usually do not have a design are light weight, plain woven, nonpile cotton towels that may be similar to, but readily distinguishable from, shop towels which are made from a much coarser fabric. These towels may be longer than the other dish towels.

Hand towels may be plain or patterned (containing decorative work or pictures). When patterned, they are almost always pile constructed. Distinctions between patterned hand towels and dish towels can usually be made based on the type of pattern or design. Kitchen-style motifs obviously would not be printed on bathroom towels. Where a design is susceptible of both kitchen and bathroom uses, the factor that may be determinative is what accompanying articles are in the same shipment (e.g. potholders with the same pattern or design will usually cause the articles to be classified as dish towels while bath towels of the same pattern or design will usually result in classification as other towels in category 363). In no instance will a hand towel be classified as a dish towel solely because it is accompanied by matching potholders or other kitchen articles. In the event that no clear distinction based on pattern, design, or otherwise can be made, the article will be classified as an "other" towel in category 363 because it is readily susceptible to more than one use.

Articles combined into a set may be classified as a set, note 3(a)(b) and (c) of the General Rules of Interpretation. In most cases the towel would impart the essential character to a towel set, G.R.I. 3(b).

Bath mats, which are usually square or rectangular in shape and made from heavy terry fabric, are not considered towels since they are not intended to be used for a wiping or drying function. They are includable in category 369.

Shop towels (category 369) are dedicated to use in garages, filling stations, machine shops, etc., and are always plain woven nonpile construction, made from a coarse fabric, usually an osnaburg or similar low grade fabric, the average yarn number of which normally falls within the 3 to 12 range. However, some shop towels are made from a heavier duck-type fabric. Shop towels may be square or rectangular in shape and usually vary in size from 16 to 30 inches wide and from 16 to 32 inches long. Shop towels are usually gray (greige) material, but may be colored, usually dull reds, blues, greens, and yellows.

Bar mops are rectangular in shape with either full or ribbed terry on both sides. While sizes may vary, only those bar mops which are 38 to 43 centimeters in width and 46 to 57 centimeters in length fall within category 369. Tolerances are not allowed. Bar mops not within the stated dimensions are included in category 363.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	333
	WOOL:	433
	MAN-MADE:	633
	OTHER:	833

Category designation: Suit-type coats, men's and boys'

Suit type coats must (1) be tailored, (2) have a full-frontal button or snap opening, (3) have sleeves (of any length), (4) be designated for wear over a lighter outer garment, and (5) have three or more panels (excluding sleeves), of which two are at the front, sewn together lengthwise. They may be waist length (Eisenhower jackets and other casual garments meeting the 3 panel requirement are not "suit-type jackets") or extend to mid-thigh. Sport coats and certain leisure jackets fall within these categories. Sport coats frequently have lapels, back vents, two lower patch or slash pockets, and one or two inner breast pockets. The bottom part of the front opening is usually rounded on single breasted models and straight on double breasted models. Leisure suit jackets come in a variety of styles, with lapels, two or more pockets (usually two or four), and no cuffs. Such features as elbow patches, simulated back belts and bi-swing gussets may be found on all of the above.

Coats which form the upper part of ensembles known commercially as "suits," such as athletic suits, rainsuits, hunting suits, camouflage suits, etc., are not the suit-type coats intended to be covered in these categories and would normally be placed in breakouts for "other coats," in textile categories 334, 434, 634, or 834.

Coats with suit-type features which have pile or quilted linings over substantial parts of their bodies would also be considered "other coats," and not suit-type coats. However, the presence of quilting over small areas, such as elbow patches, will not prevent a coat with suit-type features from being placed in the "suit-type" breakout categories 333/433/633/833.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	334
	WOOL:	434
	MAN-MADE:	634
	OTHER:	834

Category designation: Other coats, men's and boys'

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	335
	WOOL:	435
	MAN-MADE:	635
	OTHER:	835

Category designation: Other coats, women's and girls'

Three-quarter length or longer garments commonly known as coats, and other garments such as ski jackets, parkas and waist length jackets fall within this category. Men's and boys' suit-type jackets are not included. However, women's and girls' suit-type jackets and blazers are included; their outer shells consist of 3 or more panels (of which 2 are at the front) sewn together lengthwise. A coat is an outerwear garment which covers either the upper part of the body or both the upper and lower parts of the body. It is normally worn over another garment, the presence of which is sufficient for the wearer to be considered modestly and conventionally dressed for appearance in public, either indoors or outdoors or both. Garments in this category have a full or partial front opening, with or without a means of closure. Coats have sleeves of any length.

Within these categories there are various subdivisions:

- A) Raincoats are garments primarily designed for protection against rain other than those which qualify as "water resistant" described below. The water repellency which makes coats suitable as rainwear may be the result of the use of rubber or plastic material or may be the result of treating the fabric with a water repellent substance; the latter method is usual.
- B) Water resistant coats must meet the water resistance standard set out in Additional U.S. Note 2, Chapter 62, HTSUSA. Coats which are of fabrics that are visibly coated are provided for elsewhere.
- C) Shirt-jackets have full or partial front openings and sleeves, and at the least cover the upper body from the neck area to the waist. They may be within the coat category if designed to be worn over another garment (other than underwear). The following criteria may be used in determining whether a shirt-jacket is designed for use over

another garment, the presence of which is sufficient for its wearer to be considered modestly and conventionally dressed for appearance in public, either indoors or outdoors or both:

- ✓ 1) Fabric weight equal to or exceeding 10 ounces per square yard (note (D) below re: CPO style shirts). = 284 grams per yd²
↳ OR 340g/m²
- ✓ 2) A full or partial lining.
- ✓ 3) Pockets at or below the waist.
- 4) Back vents or pleats. Also side vents in combination with back seams.
- 5) Eisenhower styling.
- 6) A belt or simulated belt or elasticized waist on hip length or longer shirt-jackets.
- 7) Large jacket/coat style buttons, toggles or snaps, a heavy-duty zipper or other heavy-duty closure, or buttons fastened with reinforcing thread for heavy-duty use.
- 8) Lapels.
- ✓ 9) Long sleeves without cuffs.
- 10) Elasticized or rib-knit cuffs.
- 11) Drawstring, elastic or rib-knit waistband.

Note: On knit garments, items 10 and 11 count as one feature.

Garments having features of both jackets and shirts will be categorized as coats if they possess at least three of the above listed features and if the result is not unreasonable. Many such garments will function as the upper part of leisure suits and will be placed in the categories for "suit-type coats." (See discussion of leisure suit jackets under categories 333/433/633/833). Garments not possessing at least 3 of the listed features will be considered on an individual basis.

D) CPO-type shirts possess shirt-jacket styling and may be treated as either a shirt or a jacket depending on the fabric used. When lined they are considered jackets. When unlined and made from a fabric weighing 12 ounces per square yard or more, they are considered jackets; when weighing less than 12 ounces per square yard, they are considered shirts.

E) Also in these categories are included knit garments which otherwise qualify as cardigan sweaters, but extend below the mid-thigh or have a quilted lining.

F) Cardigans with a sherpa lining, or a heavy weight fiberfill lining, including quilted linings, used to provide extra warmth to the wearer are included.

G) Cardigans which are "tailored" according to the definition in the Foreword are included.

H) Plastic or rubber coated: Garments which have an outer surface covered with plastic or rubber which completely obscures the underlying fabric are excluded from these quota categories.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	336
	WOOL:	436
	MAN-MADE:	636
	OTHER:	836

Category designation: Dresses (including uniforms)

Dresses are at the core of the highly imaginative feminine fashion field, in which the new and the different are the usual. A variety of names is used, including, among others, "gown," "frock," and "sheath." A dress is a one-piece garment for the female (except as noted in infants' wear) covering the top of the body and extending to somewhere from below the mid-thigh to the feet. It is appropriate for wear without other outer garments, and its lower end encloses both legs in a single "tube" (rather than in two, as trousers do). "Tennis dresses," by virtue of their short length are not included here. They are considered shirts or blouses.

Woven garments styled like shirts or blouses which extend below mid-thigh may be included in this category if they are designed and/or are intended for wear as dresses and provide the coverage dresses require.

Dresses with matching or coordinating jackets, vests, boleros, or similar components (sometimes called "two-piece dresses") are classified separately, the dress in this category, the other component elsewhere as appropriate.

This category also includes garments known as sundresses, informal party dresses, floats, etc., of various lengths frequently sold in loungewear departments. The garments are suitable for wear on social occasions in and outside the home and should not be confused with the robes and dressing gowns included in categories 350/459/650/850.

The phrase "including uniform dresses," which formerly appeared in the statistical positions for these items, has been deleted although the category designation is unchanged. The deletion does not result in the removal from these provisions of any items which were properly included therein, but avoids the possibility of including uniforms which are not, in fact, dresses. Uniform dresses, which are in this category, include one-piece items such as worn by nurses and waitresses. The "suit-type" of uniform, consisting of a jacket and skirt such as worn by airline stewardesses and policewomen, is not included.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	237
	WOOL:	459
	MAN-MADE:	237
	OTHER:	859

Category designation: Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc.

This category provides for playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, shortalls, and similar apparel for girls, sizes 2-14 and boys 2-7 and, in addition, provides for abbreviated garments, joined between the legs, for women, which are intended to be worn without other attire (outerwear).

Knit man-made fiber blanket sleepers for girls, sizes 2-14 and boys 2-7 are in category 651 and are discussed under categories 351/459/651/851, pajamas and other nightwear. Coveralls and overalls for girls 2-14 and boys 2-7 are also provided for in this category except in the knit man-made fiber area where they are reported under category 659. (Adult male and adult female coveralls, overalls, jumpsuits, shortalls, skirtalls, and similar apparel are included in categories 359 and 659.)

In general, this category covers items of very informal dress for young children (girls 2-14 and boys 2-7) and is essentially a grouping of light-weight playwear garments, although heavier fabrics are also used. Specifically excluded are wearing apparel items primarily intended to protect the wearer from the elements such as snow suits, ski garments, ski overalls, etc. Also excluded from this provision are trouser-type garments which have no fabric bib to cover the upper part of the body. The garments without bibs are reported as trousers even though they may have suspender straps. It should be noted that the bib fronts on the garments within this category provision must be permanently stitched in place and significantly extend up from the waist. Tack stitching and snap-on, zip-on, and button-on methods of attachment are not considered sufficient to create a permanent bib front. In addition, bib backs by themselves on trousers would not be significant to include such garments in this provision.

Adult garments consisting of a separate top and bottom component are not included in this category and are separately classified in other categories. Two-piece physically connected entireties for girls 2-14 and boys 2-7, such as shirts and shorts having matching buttons and buttonholes, or shoulder loops with suspender straps designed to join the two pieces, which are so manufactured that the use of one without the other is not practicable, are encompassed within this category. However, button/buttonhole sets with pants that can reasonably be worn without the shirt, are not within this provision and are reportable separately.

Previously, two-piece women's tennis dress sets and golf dress sets, consisting of an abbreviated dress-like upper garment and a pair of matching panties were includable as playsuits in these categories. However, under the HTSUSA, this category coverage has not been continued and the two pieces forming these sets are separately classifiable and are no longer included as playsuits in these categories.

Not included in these categories are body suits and tights which fall in categories 359/659.

1) Body suits are constructed of finely knit fabric which usually includes lycra or spandex yarns. They cover the wearer's torso and may have elastic around the neck, arm and leg openings. They are designed to be form-fitting and they may be intended for use during exercise, dance or similar athletic activity. Body suits are one piece garments. Unitards are body suits with arm and leg coverings and are included as body suits. Body suits are frequently called leotards in the trade.

2) Tights are form-fitting garments which cover the lower torso and legs. They may have stirrups at the feet. Short tights also cover the lower torso, but only extend to above the knees. Tights are constructed of finely knit fabric which includes Lycra spandex, or similar yarns. They have an elasticized waistband. They are intended for use during exercise, dance or similar athletic activity. They have a gusset in the crotch area and are unsuitable for wear outside the athletic area unless worn in conjunction with a garment which conceals the lower torso.

CATEGORY: COTTON: 338
WOOL: 438
MAN-MADE: 638
SILK AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS: 838

Category designation: Knit shirts, men's and boys'

CATEGORY: COTTON: 339
WOOL: 438
MAN-MADE: 639
SILK AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS: 838

Category designation: Knit shirts and blouses, women's and girls'

Garments included in this category are of the type which are normally worn against the body or over underwear for appearance in public. They possess the following attributes:

- 1) a length reaching from the neck area to the vicinity of the waist but may extend as far down as the area of the mid-thigh (see "dresses") and may be alluded to commercially as blouses, sport or dress shirts, polo shirts, pullovers, shells, halters or tops, turtleneck shirts, sweatshirts, T-shirts, etc.
- 2) they may have a collar treatment of any type, including a hood, or no collar.
- 3) they may have full frontal or back openings, partial openings in front or back, mock openings or no openings (full openings generally require some means of closure for the sake of modesty).
- 4) they may have sleeves of any length or no sleeves
- 5) the bottoms are usually hemmed; however, they may be finished otherwise to prevent ravelling
- 6) construction may be tailored, full-fashioned, etc.
- 7) Stitch count:

(a) Included in this category are:

- (1) Blouses and shirts of Headings 6105 and 6106, whether classifiable there or in Headings 6103, 6104 or 6112. These garments must have an average of 10 or more stitches per linear centimeter in each direction, counted on an area measuring at least 10 centimeters by 10 centimeters.

- (2) blouses and shirts which do not meet the requirements of Headings 6105 and 6106, either either because of their stitch count or for other reasons, but which generally meet the requirements for this category (see Headings 6103, 6104, 6110, and 6112).
- (b) Not included in this category are sweaters, whether known as pullovers, vests, or cardigans, which are constructed essentially with 9 or fewer stitches per 2 centimeters measured in the horizontal direction.
- 8) In women's and girls' wear, garments with oversized or excessively revealing arm or neck openings, which are precluded from wear alone because they do not conform to conventional modesty standards, are excluded from consideration as shirts or blouses and are considered tops.

Various names are given to garments placed in these categories and certain distinctions must be made for proper statistical reporting. Listed below are certain garments which are included in these categories:

- a) Shirts in Headings 6105 and 6106 do not include garments with pockets below the waist or with a ribbed waistband or other means of tightening at the bottom of the garment. Garments in Headings 6105 and 6106 must have a full opening or a partial opening starting at the neckline. Heading 6105 does not include sleeveless garments; however, garments in Heading 6106 may be sleeveless. Shirts of other Headings are not subject to the above limitations.
- b) T-shirts - All men's and boys' white underwear-style T-shirts, of cotton, are includable in category 352, not in category 338.

Other T-shirts in Heading 6109, which are assigned Category 338/339/638/639/838, must be constructed of the underwear type and from lightweight, knit underwear-type fabric, not napped, nor of pile or terry fabric, with or without pockets, and with long or short close-fitting sleeves. The garments should have a close-fitting or lower neckline (round, square, boat-shaped or V-shaped) and may have decoration, other than lace, in the form of pictures, words, or letters, obtained by printing, knitting, or other processes. The bottom of the garment is usually hemmed. A ribbed waistband, a drawstring, or other tightening at the waist is not allowed. Buttons or other fastenings, openings in the neckline, and collars, are not allowed.

- c) Sweatshirts are pullover style garments with long or short length sleeves, snug fitting waist (elastic, drawstring, etc.) and cuffs. Pockets are allowed. A wide variety of neck treatments is permissible from crew, boat, or V-neck to hood and turned-down collar. The body of the garment, as distinct from the cuffs, waistband, neck and/or collar must be of the familiar, close-knit, unpatterned material, significantly napped on the inside. (Sweatshirts with full frontal openings are treated as jackets.)
- d) Tank tops are sleeveless with oversized armholes, with or without a significant drop below the arm. The front and the back may have a round, V, U, scoop, boat, square or other shaped neck which must be below the nape of the neck. The body of the garment is supported by straps not over two inches in width reaching over the shoulder. The straps must be attached to the garment and not be easily detachable. Bottom hems may be straight or curved, side-vented, or of any other type normally found on a blouse or shirt, including blouson or drawstring waists or an elastic bottom. The following features would preclude a garment from consideration as a tank top:
- 1) pockets, real or simulated, other than breast pockets;
 - 2) any belt treatment including simple loops;
 - 3) any type of front or back neck opening (zipper, button, or otherwise).

It should be borne in mind that a distinction must be made between men's tank tops and singlets (athletic-type undershirts). Tank tops are of a fine knit construction with wider capping on armholes and neckline than singlets, which are made of fine knit lightweight fabric of ribbed construction.

- e) "Top" refers to those garments which, except for one or two distinctions in construction, would have fit into any one of the above listed breakouts. For example, those garments which are commonly referred to as midriffs, tube tops, crop tops, or halter tops do not reach the waist, and are considered tops. (It should be noted that while most halter tops do not reach the waist, the name halter refers to the neck treatment only).

Those garments which cover the chest area only, but reach neither to the shoulders nor to the waist are also included as tops. However, bolero jackets, which are short jackets, usually worn with dresses, are not included as tops. They are considered jackets if they have a full front opening, sleeves of any length and cover the upper part of the body. Another example of a top would be a garment with a full-front or back opening which might otherwise qualify as a shirt or

blouse, but does not have any means of closure. Further, a tube-type garment, which may or may not be waist length, having a straight top (with or without attached shoulder straps), and off-the-shoulder tops, does not, strictly speaking, have a "neck-area" as required by the "Shirt and Blouse" guidelines and would be included herein. Also included are tabards. These are sleeveless garments having fully open sides which are secured by ties or other means of closure at the sides.

Capes and ponchos, which are similar garments to tabards except that they have greater coverage because they extend beyond the mid-thigh area, are not included as tops. Garments worn on the upper part of the body over "other wearing apparel," for example, vests or sleeveless jackets, are also excluded from tops.

CATEGORY: COTTON: 340
WOOL: 440
MAN-MADE: 640
OTHER: 840

Category designation: Men's and boys' shirts, not knit

These categories cover male outer garments which extend from the neck and shoulder areas to or below the waist. A shirt should have a full or partial front opening, which closes left side over right side. These garments are worn over underwear or the skin and are considered conventional attire indoors and outdoors without other garments over them; they suffice the wearer except where circumstances dictate that a further degree of formality is required or where weather conditions necessitate additional protection. Shirts must have sleeves.

At the present time, distinctions made between types of collars, the presence of shirrtails, or color pattern are helpful, but not definitive, in characterizing shirts as dress, sport or work garments. As an example, all types may have collarbands and tails and be solid colored. It is possible, however, to determine characteristics which lend themselves to shirts designed for specific uses; these characteristics are listed below.

DRESS SHIRTS

A nonknit dress shirt should have collar and sleeve sizes stated in inches in men's sizes and in years or months in boys' sizes. For men's sizes: The collar size should be specific (i.e., 15, not 15-15 1/2) while the sleeve length can be a combination such as 32-33 or 34-35, consistent with trade practice. Short sleeve dress shirts will usually show a single collar size, perhaps with an explanatory phrase such as "half sleeve."

The term "With two or more colors in the warp and/or the filling" is applicable to garments containing fabrics, excluding pockets, collars, cuffs, plackets, and other insignificant components, with different color yarns in the warp and the filling, or which have different color yarns within the warp or within the filling. For the purposes of this term, different shades of the same color are considered different colors, and white is considered a color. The color may be the fibers' natural color or may be the result of a bleaching or dyeing process. If the result of a dyeing process, the color may be added at any stage in the manufacture of the fabric, in the fiber, yarn, or, in the case of cross-dyeing, in the fabric stage.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	341
	WOOL:	440
	MAN-MADE:	641
	OTHER:	840

Category designation: Blouses, shirts, and shirt-blouses nonknit
Women's and Girls'

This category provides for nonknit blouses and shirts for women and girls. Blouses are outer garments usually extending from the neck or shoulders to the vicinity of the waistline. However, also included in the category are overblouses and similar garments which may extend to the mid-thigh area or below, and which are frequently slit up the leg. Blouses may have a collar treatment of any type or no collar. The closure may be positioned on the front, back, or side, or the garment may even be without closure as in a pullover. Also included in the category are shirts, the feminine counterpart of men's and boys' shirts, from which they may be distinguished by size, style and, usually, fastenings. However, those shirts having a partial front opening on the neckline which fastens or overlaps left over right are considered to be shirts for men or boys and excluded from this category. See Foreword for discussion of unisex.

Outerwear garments known as camisoles, bandeaus and similar garments which may be described as tops, are excluded from this category.

Ties and scarves imported and intended to be sold with blouses and shirts, not permanently attached, are classifiable regardless of width with the blouses or shirts in this category unless there is a compelling reason for separate classification.

CATEGORY: COTTON: 342
WOOL: 442
MAN-MADE: 642
OTHER: 842

Category designation: Skirts, women's and girls'

This category provides for skirts, including wrap skirts, and culottes for women and girls. Skirts are outer garments covering the body below the waistline, and extend from the waist to nearly any length, dependent upon the fashion of the day. These garments usually have side or rear closures but may occasionally have a front closure. The lower end of the skirt must enclose both legs in a single tube with no fabric surrounding either leg separately. Distinguished from skirts in this respect, but includable in these categories, are culottes which, while retaining the frontal appearance of a skirt with regard to silhouette and fullness, are constructed so that the garment is cut up the middle and each leg is individually surrounded by fabric. However, when worn, the leg separation is not apparent when viewed from the front. It should be noted that gaucho pants have a construction similar to culottes but without the fullness, and for category purposes are classifiable as pants.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	See below*
	WOOL:	443
	MAN-MADE:	643
	OTHER:	843

Category designation: Suits, men's and boys'

Men's and boys' suits consist of:

- (1) a suit coat or jacket and one pair of trousers, breeches, or shorts
- (2) a suit coat or jacket, vest and one pair of trousers, breeches, or shorts

All components of the suit must be of identical fabric as to construction, style, color, and composition, and of corresponding or compatible size. The coat or jacket must be tailored and consist of 4 or more panels, two in front and two in back, exclusive of sleeves, sewn together lengthwise; it must have a full-frontal opening (zippers not allowed); sleeves of any length; and be designed for wear over a shirt but not over another coat, jacket, or blazer. It may be waist length, as in an Eisenhower jacket, or extend below the waist to any point slightly below the mid-thigh. Vests and trousers of contrasting fabrics or colors are not included as parts of suits and should be reported as individual articles under appropriate HTSUSA numbers.

Ensembles such as athletic suits, athletic uniforms, rain suits, ski suits, work uniforms, etc., are not included in this category and should not be reported as such even though the components are of identical fabric.

The term "suit" includes the following sets of garments, whether or not they fulfill all the above conditions:

- morning dress, comprising a plain jacket (cutaway) with rounded tails hanging well down at the back, and striped trousers;
- evening dress (tailcoat), generally made of black fabric, the jacket of which is relatively short at the front, does not close, and has narrow skirts cut in at the hips and hanging down behind;
- dinner jacket suits, in which the jacket is similar in style to an ordinary jacket (though perhaps revealing more of the shirt front), but has shiny silk or imitation silk lapels.

*Where no specific breakout appears for "suits", the parts will be placed in the breakouts appropriate to each garment. "Suit-type jackets" is considered superior to "coats" and where there is no provision for "suit-type jackets," "coats" will apply.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	See below*
	WOOL:	444
	MAN-MADE:	644
	OTHER:	844

Category designation: Suits, women's, and girls'

Women's and girls' suits feature some degree of tailoring and are designed for wear on business and social occasions when some degree of formality is required. The components are always bought and sold as a unit.

The term suit means a set of garments composed of two or three pieces made up in identical fabric and comprising:

- one garment designed to cover the lower part of the body and consisting of trousers, breeches or shorts (other than swimwear), a skirt or a divided skirt, having neither braces nor bibs, and
- one suit coat or jacket the outer shell of which, exclusive of sleeves, consists of four or more panels (two in front and two in back) sewn together lengthwise, designed to cover the upper part of the body. A tailored waistcoat may also be included.

All of the components of a suit must be of the same fabric construction, style, color and composition; they must also be of corresponding or compatible size. If several separate components to cover the lower part of the body are entered together (e.g., trousers and shorts, or a skirt or divided skirt and trousers), the constituent lower part shall be the trousers, or, in the case of women's or girls' suits, the skirt or divided skirt, the other garments being considered separately.

Ensembles such as athletic suits, athletic uniforms, rain suits, ski suits, snow suits, work uniforms, etc., are excluded from this category.

*Where no specific breakout appears for "suits," the suit components will be placed in breakouts appropriate to each garment.

CATEGORY: COTTON: 345
WOOL: 445/446
MAN-MADE: 645/646
NONCOTTON VEGETABLE FIBER: 845
SILK: 846

Category designation: Sweaters and cardigans, knit

- 1) Included in this category are garments commercially known as cardigans, sweaters, pullovers, sweater vests, etc. They cover the upper body from the neck or shoulders to the waist or below (as far as the mid-thigh area).
- 2) Sweaters in this category may have a collar treatment of any type, including a hood, or no collar, and any type of neckline; they may be pullover style or have full or partial front or back opening; they may be sleeveless or have sleeves of any length and any type of pocket treatment. Sweaters may also have an attached scarf. Cardigans have a full-front opening. The presence of a turned down collar would not exclude a cardigan from the sweater designation.

Cardigans with a sherpa lining or a heavy weight fiberfill lining, including quilted linings, both of which are used to provide extra warmth to the wearer, are excluded from consideration in this category.

- 3) Stitch count:

All garments reaching from the neck area to the waist or as far as the mid-thigh, except tailored suit coats, car coats, sport coats, jackets, robes and dressing gowns, etc., having essentially 9 or fewer stitches per 2 centimeters measured in the horizontal direction and meeting the general description herein are considered sweaters.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	347/348
	WOOL:	447/448
	MAN-MADE:	647/648
	OTHER:	847

Category designation: Trousers, breeches and shorts, men's and boys', women's and girls'

This category includes outerwear garments with leg separations extending to the vicinity of the upper thigh or below. They are held by various means, chiefly through waist or hip cinching mechanisms such as elasticized or ribbed waistbands, belts, or adjustable tabs; but permanently affixed suspenders can also be used without the garment being excluded from this category. Excluded are trousers with permanently attached front bibs extending more than six inches, as measured from the lowest point of the rise, above the natural waistline, panties, bloomers, and culottes described in categories 342/442/642/842. Included are specialized versions of trousers and shorts such as riding breeches, jodhpurs, gaucho pants, knickers, jogging shorts, and trousers with back bibs of whatever height.

Trousers which continue above the natural waistline for a short distance including self-fabric strap extensions, are included. These garments are called "suspender pants" or are sometimes incorrectly termed "jumpsuits". If the fabric extension above the natural waistline extends beyond six inches as measured from the lowest point of the rise, the garments would not be included in this category.

Garments commercially known as jogging or athletic shorts are normally loose-fitting short pants usually extending from the waist to the upper thigh and usually have an elastic waistband. They may resemble swim trunks for men, boys, or male infants, which are not included in this category. Swim trunks will usually have an elasticized waist with a drawstring and a full lightweight support liner. Garments which cannot be recognized as swim trunks will be considered shorts.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	349
	WOOL:	459 ("OTHER")
	MAN-MADE:	649
	OTHER:	859

Category designation: Brassieres and other body-supporting garments

This category covers the named items and others of kindred nature; it does not cover items such as prosthetic or orthopedic appliances or "bandage" type articles. It also does not cover articles mainly intended to support apparel, such as garter belts.

Articles named in the designation, imported in an unfinished condition, are included. Parts, such as garter pads, closures, and shoulder straps, are not includable in this category.

This category does not cover waist trimmers. Waist trimmers are not garments since they serve none of the functions traditionally associated with garments or clothing. They are classifiable under the provisions for articles not specially provided for.

This category also does not cover garments containing Lycra spandex, or similar elastic-type yarns, the primary purpose of which is to cause the garment to fit snugly under outer garments. These garments are not considered "body-supporting."

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	350	
	WOOL:	459	("OTHER")
	MAN-MADE:	650	
	OTHER:	850	

Category designation: Robes and dressing gowns

Dressing gowns, including bath robes, beach robes, lounging robes and similar apparel. Physical characteristics which are expected in garments included in this category include:

- 1) Looseness.
- 2) Length, reaching to the mid-thigh or below.
- 3) Usually a full or partial front opening, with or without a means of closure.
- 4) Sleeves are usually, but not necessarily, present.

Included as lounging robes and similar apparel are those garments worn in the home for comfort which are inappropriate for wear on social occasions in and outside the home.

Excluded are those worn as street attire or over outerwear for protection from soil or wear, such as smocks.

Smoking jackets and similar garments, while having a marginally similar appearance to items included in this category, are in fact substantially different in use. Smoking jackets and similar garments are tailored, traditionally from a woven fabric, frequently a satin or brocade. They are semiformal by nature and are, by contrast to the garments in this category, worn over outerwear, e.g., shirt and pants and, sometimes, tie. Such garments are excluded from this category and are considered as "other coats."

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	351
	WOOL:	459 ("OTHER")
	MAN-MADE:	651
	OTHER:	851

Category designation: Pajamas and other nightwear

Pajamas are worn by both sexes and all ages. They consist of an upper part, pullover or coat style, with long, short, or no sleeves and a lower part, short, intermediate, or long trouser-like garments or of any style panties. The lower part sometimes encloses the feet. Pajamas are sleepwear. Garments called "sleepers" (sometimes called Dr. Denton's), one- or two-piece knit sleeping garments for girls, sizes 2-4 and boys 2-7, buttoning in front or back and with drop seats in the one-piece style, are in this category.

The term "nightwear" is interpreted as meaning "sleepwear" so that certain garments worn in bed in the daytime, as by infants over 86 centimeters in height and the bed-ridden, are included. "Other nightwear" includes various articles worn for sleeping, such as nightgowns, night-shirts, "waltz gowns," etc., but does not include negligees, bed jackets, "sleep coats," or other apparel designed to be worn over sleepwear. The term "negligee" is loosely used commercially. To the extent that it refers to a garment worn over other nightwear, it is not in this category, and there may be instances in which sets described in total as negligees will have to be separated into the true nightwear items and other items.

Certain children's bed gowns (sometimes invoiced as "day gowns," or simply "gowns") are in this category. They are designed for wear by a child in bed and may be quite ornamental. They are loose and "boxy"-shaped, usually reach from the neck or shoulders to the ankles and have full length front closures.

Blanket sleepers for girls and boys, size 2 and over, are in these categories. Blanket sleepers are knit, footed, sleeping garments. They are usually made of brushed or napped man-made fabric and they cover the upper and lower part of the body. The item usually has wrist length sleeves, rib knit cuffs and a full front zipper closure that extends from the neckline to slightly above the ankle.

CATEGORY:	COTTON:	352	
	WOOL:	459	("OTHER")
	MAN-MADE:	652	
	OTHER:	852	

Category designation: Underwear

The term "underwear" refers to garments which are ordinarily worn under other garments and are not exposed to view when the wearer is conventionally dressed for appearance in public, indoors or out-of-doors. Whether or not a garment is worn next to the body of the wearer is not a determinant; babies' diapers, for example, are so worn, as are bathing suits. Neither of these garments are customarily worn under other garments, and they are not underwear.

It should be noted that in distinguishing underwear, it is generally agreed that sleeveless tops with lace inserts or lace edgings are predominantly worn as underwear.

Body supporting garments, although having the characteristics indicated above for underwear, are excluded from the underwear provisions. They are includable in categories 349/459/649/859.

Men's and boys' all-white underwear T-shirts, of cotton, provided for in Heading 6109, are included herein. However, the traditional Chinese, white, knit, men's shirt with round neck, half-placket, and short sleeves is classified as a shirt in Heading 6105 and placed in Category 338.

Singlets (athletic-type undershirts), which are included in this category, are sleeveless, all-white undergarments constructed of a lightweight, fine ribbed-knit material.