Labeling

The best way to make a garment or textile product last longer is to follow the instructions printed on the labels and hangtags or look at the information found on the end of a bolt of fabric.

The label will reveal the fiber content and the finishes that have been used on the fabric or garment. Use this information to decide whether to buy or not to buy.

By law the following information must be included on the label:
- Generic fabric name.
- Percentages of fibers present.
- Manufacturer’s name or registered identification number on record at the Federal Trade Commission.
- Country of origin.
- Care instructions.

The generic name is the family name. Nylon, for example, is a family name. Most labels also carry a trademark name. Antron nylon is a trademark name. According to law, this trademark name may be used only if paired with the generic name. A trademark name is the name the fiber manufacturer has given the fiber it produces.

It is also helpful to gain information about:
- Finishes.
- Shrinkage.
- Width per yard.
- Price per yard.
- Quality control.
- Guarantees.

If you are buying fabric, copy the information from the bolt end and pin it to the fabric so it will be available when you are ready to use it.
Look at the labels in three different clothing items. Make sure you look at both sides of the label. Write the details from the label for each category on the chart below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Garment No. 1</th>
<th>Garment No. 2</th>
<th>Garment No. 3</th>
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<tbody>
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