

**COMMON FILLING MATERIALS  
AND THE TERMS USED ON LAW LABELS**

**BUREAU OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND SERVICES  
Department of Consumer Affairs  
State of California**

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For more information about the information in this document, please contact the Bureau of Household Goods and Services at 4244 South Market Court, Suite D, Sacramento, CA 95834; telephone: (916) 999-2041; or visit our website: [www.bhgs.dca.ca.gov](http://www.bhgs.dca.ca.gov).

## Common Filling Materials and the Terms Used on Law Labels

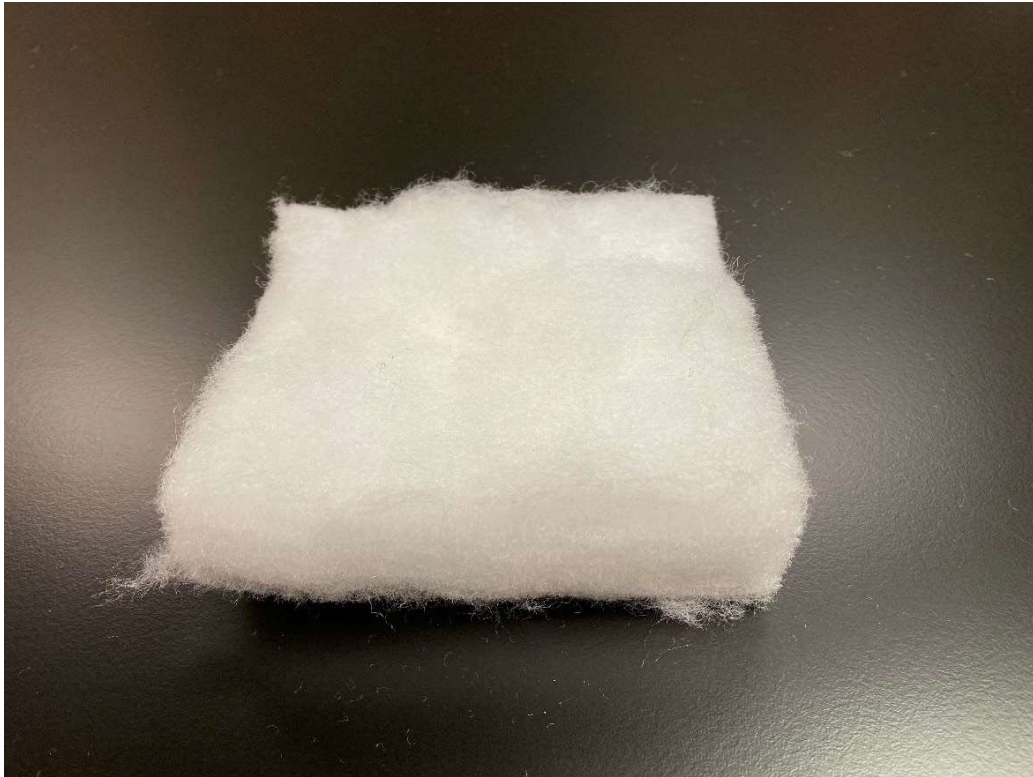
The Bureau of Household Goods and Services is providing the following information to demonstrate the filling materials commonly found when testing various upholstered furniture and bedding products and to provide examples of the terms that should be used on law labels to describe these materials. The terms used include the form of the material, which is consistent with the requirements of Title 4, California Code of Regulations Section 1135 – Terms of Definitions and Label Requirements, as follows:

### 1135. Terms of Definitions and Label Requirements.

The following terms shall be stated on the law label when applicable in addition to other labeling nomenclature required by these regulations.

- (a) “Batting” shall mean fibers which have been carded or garnetted into layer form.
- (b) “Bleached” shall mean any product whose intrinsic color had been removed and whiteness improved by treating with a chemical compound.
- (c) “Colored” or “Dyed” shall mean any filling material which has been treated and impregnated with coloring material.
- (d) “Damaged” shall mean any filling material or article, which has been adversely affected by machine processing or by exposure to fire, water or other elements or source.
- (e) “Fibers of Unknown Kind” shall mean miscellaneous new textile materials of unknown origin, and for practical purposes, unknown fiber content.
- (f) “Gel” is any filling material of a semi-solid form, typically encased in a leak proof fabric cover and consisting of a mixture of water or other liquid base, dissolved chemicals and/or a suspension of other chemicals, which provides special ergonomic and resiliency properties.
- (g) “Pad” shall mean any filling material which is interwoven, punched, pressed, shaped, or otherwise fabricated into pad form.
- (h) “Resinated” or “Resin Treated” shall mean any filling material treated with a combination of synthetic resin or a combination of synthetic resin and latex.
- (i) “Rubberized” shall mean any filling material which had been treated with a latex compound.
- (j) “Shredded” shall mean any filling material which has been cut or torn into pieces.
- (k) “Trash” shall mean shell, shale, stick, stem, leaf, boll, seed and foreign matter.
- (l) “Waste” shall mean filling material with any of the following characteristics.
  - (1) Trash content in excess of 7.0%.
  - (2) Grease and oil content in excess of 2.0%.
  - (3) Bits or scraps of cellulose wadding, paper, or other foreign matter.
  - (4) Variable diameter fiber.
  - (5) Pulp and undecorticated fiber in excess of 10.0%.
  - (6) Bits or scraps of fabric.
- (m) “Recycled Fibers” shall mean new fibers which are the by-product resulting from a textile processing method. Such recycled fibers shall not have a thread content in excess of 5.0%.

The examples of common filling materials along with the terms that should be used on law labels are shown below:



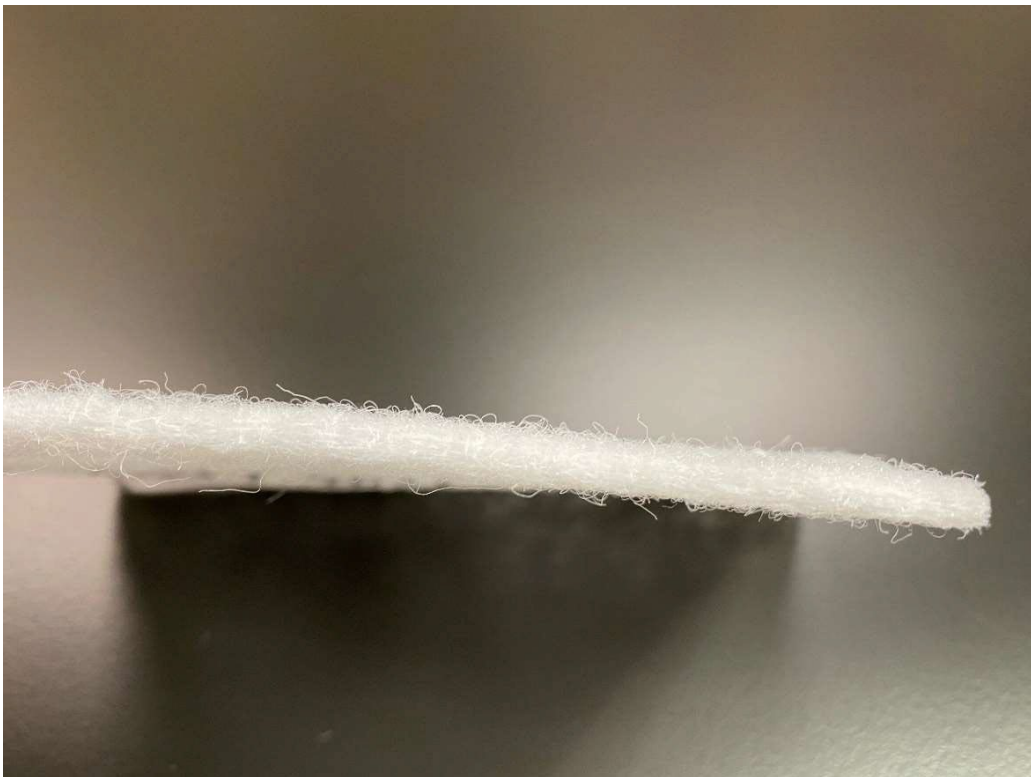
Polyester Fiber Batting



Polyester Fiber Batting (Side View)



Polyester Fiber Pad

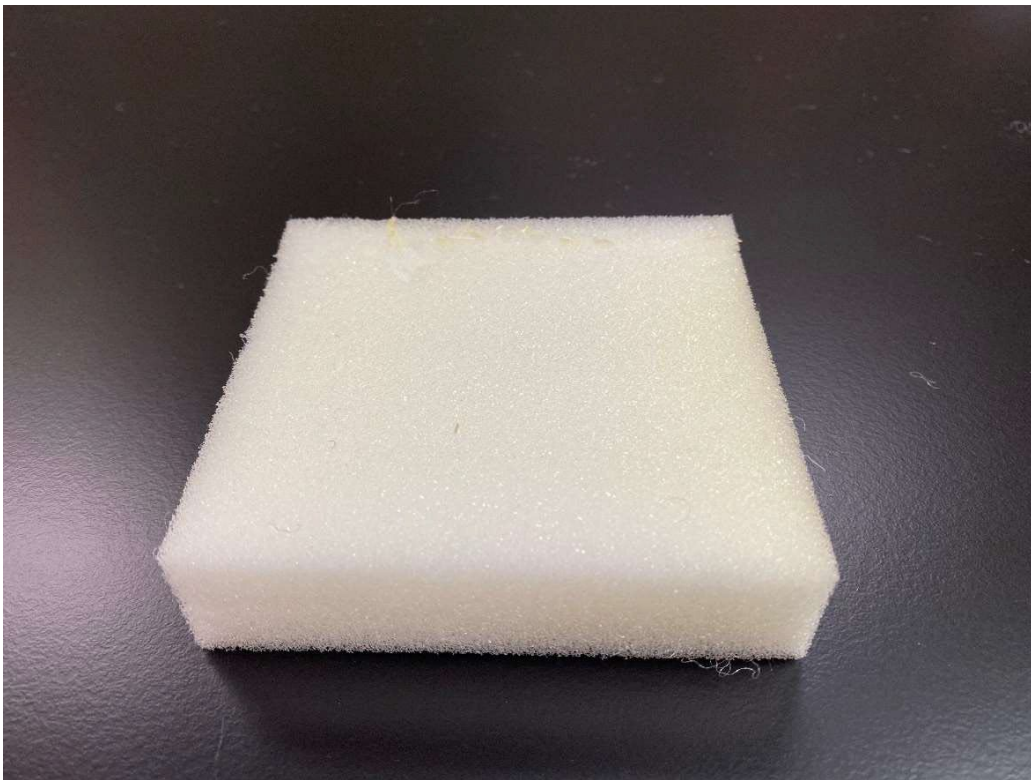


Polyester Fiber Pad (Side View)





Polyester Fiber



Polyurethane Foam Pad



Rebonded Polyurethane Foam Pad



Shredded Polyurethane Foam





Textile Waste Fiber Pad of Unknown Kind



Polystyrene Foam Beads