

1 a. For example, Defendant has claimed that the “Natori Antelope Pillow” is:
2 “All natural. **Featuring 100% bamboo fiber . . .**” (emphasis added). In the fabric
3 description for the same product, Defendant has stated that the pillow is “bamboo”:

- 4 * 20[sic] x 20”
- 5 * Hidden zipper closure
- 6 * Pillow comes stuffed
- 7 * **Bamboo**
- 8 * Spot clean
- 9 * Imported
- 10 * Web ID: 360048

11 (emphasis added).

12 b. In the product description for the “2(x)ist Contour Campus Pouch Brief,”
13 Defendant has stated, “Offering plenty of cool comfort and support, this sleek pouch brief
14 was crafted in a **cotton-bamboo blend** for unbeatable performance” (emphasis added).

15 10. Defendant also has made “bamboo” claims for retail products with contradictory
16 fiber content information. For example, in an online advertisement for the “Polo Ralph Lauren 3
17 Pack **Bamboo** Socks,” the word bamboo has appeared in the product title and product
18 description, yet the fiber content of the socks has been listed not as bamboo but as
19 Rayon/polyester/nylon/rubber” (emphasis added).

20 11. In addition, on its www.macys.com website, Defendant has sold retail textile fiber
21 products labeled as “bamboo.”

22 12. For example, on March 17, 2010, the Commission purchased a “Lenox Platinum
23 Solid Hand Towel” and “Emporio Armani Underwear, Stretch Bamboo Trunks” from the
24 www.macys.com website. Both items were purchased directly from and shipped by Defendant.
25 The fiber content label sewn on the hand towel stated that the fiber content was “70% Cotton,
26 30% Bamboo.” Similarly, the fiber content label sewn onto the “Emporio Armani Underwear”
27 stated that the fiber content was “55% Bamboo, 37% Cotton, 8% Elastane.”

28 13. Retail textile fiber products marketed and sold by Defendant as bamboo,
including those described in Paragraphs 9 through 12 above, are rayon and not actual bamboo
fiber woven into fabric.

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1 14. Rayon is the generic name for a type of regenerated or manufactured fiber made
2 from cellulose. Rayon is manufactured by taking purified cellulose from a plant source, also
3 called a cellulose precursor, and converting it into a viscous solution by dissolving it in one or
4 more chemicals, such as sodium hydroxide. The chemical solution is then forced through
5 spinnerets and into an acidic bath where it solidifies into fibers.

6 15. Many plant sources may be used as cellulose precursors for rayon fabric,
7 including cotton linters (short cotton fibers), wood pulp, and bamboo. Regardless of the source
8 of the cellulose used, the manufacturing process involves the use of hazardous chemicals, and the
9 resulting fiber is rayon and not cotton, wood, or bamboo fiber. *See* 40 C.F.R. Part 63 (“National
10 Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Cellulose Products Manufacturing”).

11 16. “[H]azardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted from cellulose products manufacturing
12 operations” include carbon disulfide, carbonyl sulfide, ethylene oxide, methanol, methyl
13 chloride, propylene oxide, and toluene. 40 C.F.R. § 63.5480.

14 17. Pursuant to the Textile Act and Rules, textile products must be labeled and
15 advertised using the proper generic fiber names recognized or established by the Commission.
16 Manufactured textile products composed, in whole or in part, of regenerated cellulose fiber must
17 be labeled and advertised using a generic fiber name such as rayon.

18 **PRIOR COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING**
19 **TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCT MISREPRESENTATIONS**

20 18. In August 2009, the Commission announced three settlements and one
21 administrative action against marketers improperly labeling and advertising rayon textile
22 products as “bamboo.” In addition to publicly announcing these cases, the Commission issued a
23 Business Alert to remind marketers of the need to label and advertise textile products properly
24 and to clarify that “bamboo” is not a proper generic fiber name for manufactured rayon textile
25 fibers. The press release announcing the four cases and the Business Alert were disseminated
26 widely throughout the marketplace.

27 19. On January 27, 2010, the Commission sent Defendant a letter (“Warning Letter”),
28 by express mail, informing Defendant that certain acts or practices in connection with the

1 advertising and labeling of textile fiber products may violate the Textile Act and the Textile
2 Rules and are unfair or deceptive under Section 5 of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1).

3 20. Defendant received the Warning Letter on February 2, 2010.

4 21. Enclosed with the Warning Letter was a synopsis of previous litigated decisions
5 issued by the Commission, as well as instructions to contact Commission staff or to visit the
6 Commission's website at <http://www.ftc.gov/bamboo> to obtain complete copies of the Textile
7 Act, Textile Rules, and the Commission's Final Orders and Opinions in the proceedings
8 described in the synopsis.

9 22. As detailed in the synopsis enclosed in the Warning Letter, in a series of litigated
10 decisions, the Commission determined, among other things, that:

11 a. both manufacturers and sellers of textile fiber products must comply with
12 the Textile Act and the Textile Rules, *see H. Myerson Sons, et al.*, 78 F.T.C. 464 (1971);
13 *Taylor- Friedsam Co., et al.*, 69 F.T.C. 483 (1966); *Transair, Inc., et al.*, 60 F.T.C. 694
14 (1962); and

15 b. it is an unfair or deceptive act or practice to falsely or deceptively stamp,
16 tag, label, invoice, advertise, or otherwise identify any textile fiber product regarding the
17 name or amount of constituent fibers contained therein, *see Verrazzano Trading Corp., et*
18 *al.*, 91 F.T.C. 888 (1978); *H. Myerson Sons, et al.*, 78 F.T.C. 464 (1971); *Taylor-*
19 *Friedsam Co., et al.*, 69 F.T.C. 483 (1966); *Transair, Inc., et al.*, 60 F.T.C. 694 (1962).

20 23. The Warning Letter also notified Defendant of its potential liability for civil
21 penalties under Section 5(m)(1) e W a

1 bamboo fiber and not of rayon. Defendant produced no such samples and has not otherwise
2 asserted that any of the retail textile fiber products it sells are “bamboo.”

3 25. Despite the Commission’s public announcements and the Warning Letter,
4 Defendant continued to engage in practices, such as those described in Paragraphs 9 through 12
5 above.

6 26. The practices described in Paragraphs 9 through 12 above are violations of the
7 Textile Act and the Textile Rules, and are deceptive acts or practices in violation of Section
8 5(a)(1) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1).

9 **VIOLATIONS OF THE TEXTILE ACT AND THE TEXTILE RULES**

10 27. The Textile Act governs, *inter alia*, the labeling and advertising of textile fiber
11 products manufactured, sold, advertised, or offered for sale in commerce. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 70a.

12 28. Under the Textile Act, a textile fiber product is “misbranded if it is falsely or
13 deceptively stamped, tagged, labeled, invoiced, advertised, or otherwise identified as to the name
14 or amount of constituent fibers contained therein.” 15 U.S.C. § 70b(a).

15 29. Pursuant to section 70e of the Textile Act, 15 U.S.C. § 70e(c), the Commission
16 promulgated the Textile Rules, which state:

17 a. all textile fiber products must carry affixed labels stating the recognized
18 generic names of the constituent fibers, 16 C.F.R. §§ 303.15; 303.16(a)(1);

19 b. no generic name for a manufactured fiber may be used until such generic
20 name has been “established or otherwise recognized by the Commission,” 16 C.F.R.
21 § 303.8;

22 c. “[w]ords, coined words, symbols or depictions, (a) which constitute or
23 imply the name or designation of a fiber which is not present in the product . . . [may] not
24 be used in such a manner as to represent or imply that such fiber is present in the
25 product.” 16 C.F.R. § 303.18. Any term used in advertising, including internet
26 advertising, that constitutes or connotes the name or presence of a textile fiber is deemed
27 to be an implication of fiber content, 16 C.F.R. § 303.40; and

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1 d. any information or representation included in advertising or labeling of a
2 textile fiber product that is not required under the Textile Act or the Textile Rules “shall
3 in no way be false, deceptive, or misleading as to fiber content and shall not include any
4 names, terms, or representations prohibited by the [Textile] Act and regulations.” 16
5 C.F.R. § 303.42(b); 16 C.F.R. § 303.41(d); *see also* 16 C.F.R. § 303.17.

6 30. A violation either of the Textile Act or of the Textile Rules constitutes an unfair
7 or deceptive act or practice in violation of the FTC Act. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§ 70a and 70e.

8 **COUNT I**

9 31. As set forth in Paragraphs 9 through 12, Defendant

10 a. markets and sells or has marketed and sold retail textile fiber products
11 labeled as “bamboo;” and

12 b. advertises or has advertised the fiber content of retail textile fiber products
13 using the terms “bamboo” and “bamboo fiber.”

14 32. In truth and in fact, as set forth in Paragraph 13, in numerous instances these
15 textile fiber products are not bamboo fiber but instead rayon, a regenerated cellulose fiber.

16 33. Therefore, through the means described in Paragraphs 9 through 12, Defendant
17 has introduced, advertised, offered for sale, or sold retail textile fiber products that are
18 mislabeled or falsely or deceptively advertised, in violation of Sections 70a and 70b of the
19 Textile Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 70a and 70b, and Sections 303.6, 303.8, 303.16, 303.17, 303.18,
20 303.33, 303.34, 303.40, 303.41, and 303.42 of the Textile Rules, 16 C.F.R. Part 303.

21 34. Defendant’s violations of the Textile Act and of the Textile Rules constitute
22 deceptive acts or practices, in or affecting commerce, in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act.
23 *See* 15 U.S.C. §§ 70a and 70e.

24 **VIOLATIONS OF PRIOR COMMISSION DETERMINATIONS CONCERNING**
25 **UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES IN COMMERCE**

26 35. Pursuant to Section 5(m)(1)(B) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(B), if the
27 Commission has determined in a proceeding under section 5(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C.
28 § 45(b), that an act or practice is unfair or deceptive by issuing a final cease and desist order

1 other than a consent order, then a person, partnership, or corporation which engages in such act
2 or practice with actual knowledge that such act or practice is unfaiaia24 Tw1w 12 0 0 1

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1 unlawful acts or practices. Absent injunctive relief by this Court, Defendant is likely to continue
2 to injure consumers, reap unjust enrichment, and harm the public interest.

3 **CIVIL PENALTIES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

4 42. Violations of the Textile Act constitute deceptive acts or practices, in or affecting
5 commerce, in violation of Section 5(a) of the FTC Act. *See* 15 U.S.C. §§ 70a and 70e. The FTC
6 “is authorized to direct and prevent any person from violating the provisions of the [Textile Act]
7 in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as
8 though all applicable terms and provisions of the [FTC Act] were incorporated” therein, and any
9 “person violating the [Textile Act] shall be subject to the penalties” provided in the FTC Act. 15
10 U.S.C. § 70e(b).

11 43. Under Section 13(b) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 53(b), this Court is authorized to
12 issue a permanent injunction to restrain violations of the FTC Act, as well as such ancillary relief
13 as is necessary.

14 44. Section 5(m)(1)(B) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(B), authorizes the
15 Court to award monetary civil penalties of not more than \$16,000 for each violation of prior
16 Commission determinations concerning unfair and deceptive acts or practices in commerce, as
17 described in Paragraphs 18–26 and 37–40.

18 45. Pursuant to Section 5(m)(1)(B) of the FTC Act, for the purpose of computing civil
19 penalties, each and every instance that Defendant has introduced, advertised, offered for sale, or
20 sold a misbranded retail textile fiber product, since February 2, 2010, constitutes an act or
21 practice that the Commission has determined in a prior proceeding to be unfair or deceptive.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 45(a)(1), 45(m)(1)(B), and 53(b) and
24 the Court’s own equitable powers, requests that the Court:

25 1. Enter judgment against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiff for each violation of
26 the Textile Act and the Textile Rules alleged in this complaint;

27 2. Award Plaintiff monetary civil penalties pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 45(m)(1)(B);

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1 3. Enter a permanent injunction to prevent future violations of the Textile Act and
2 the Textile Rules; and

3 4. Award Plaintiff the costs of bringing this action, as well as such other and
4 additional relief as the Court may determine to be just and proper.

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6 DATED: January 3, 2013

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Respectfully submitted,

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