



## Ohio Administrative Code Rule 4101:6-1-17 Miscellaneous fillers.

Effective: November 5, 2021

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### (A) Definitions:

- (1) "Acetate fiber" means the fiber formed from cellulose acetate.
- (2) "Beans" means the seeds of various leguminous plants.
- (3) "Buckwheat hulls" means the outer seed pods of the buckwheat plants.
- (4) "Cat-tail plant fiber" means fibers from the cat-tail plant.
- (5) "Cellophane" means a thin, transparent sheeting of regenerated cellulose.
- (6) "Cellulose fiber" means fiber from wood or other vegetable growth to a cellulose state and containing not more than four per cent lignin and twelve per cent pentosans.
- (7) "Coconut husk fiber" or "coir" means the fibrous material obtained from the husk or the outer shell of the coconut.
- (8) "Corn husk" means the leafy covering obtained from ears of corn.
- (9) "Corrugated fiber board" means the combination of three sections of stiff compact pasteboard whereby one section has been formed into folds and is enclosed between the other two sections.
- (10) "Dry polymer gel" means a two-phase colloidal polymer consisting of a foamable powder.
- (11) "Excelsior" means shredded, thread-like wood fibers. It shall not include waste products, such as shavings, sawdust, or similar waste.



(12) "Fiber sheet" means any natural or synthetic substance composed of thread-like materials interwoven, pressed, or molded into a thin sheet-like form.

(13) "Flax tow" means the coarse, broken, and refuse parts of flax separated from the fine, fibrous parts in preparing the fibers for spinning.

(14) "Fur" means the fine soft underfur removed from the tanned or untanned pelts of mammals of the class of furbearers. The name of the animal may be stated and, when so indicated on the label, it must be a true statement.

(15) "Gel" means a two-phase colloidal system consisting of a solid and a liquid in a more solid form than a solution.

(16) "Glass fiber" means the fiber obtained when glass is spun into thin filaments from a liquid state.

(17) "Hay" means any grass properly dried or cured and free from dust, burrs, sticks, or other foreign material.

(18) "Iron filings" means small particles of metal produced by the filing or grinding of iron.

(19) "Isotropic ferrite" or "magnet" means any piece of ferromagnetic material that has magnetic properties.

(20) "Jute fiber" means the best fiber derived from any species of the corchorus plant.

(21) "Jute tow" means the broken or refuse parts of jute separated from the fine, fibrous parts in preparing the fibers for spinning.

(22) "Jute waste" means the by-product of any machine through which jute fiber passes in spinning into yarn or cordage, but prior to the process of spinning.

(23) "Kapok" means the mass of fibers investing the seed of the kapok tree (*Ceiba pentandra*). Any additional term descriptive of the geographical origin or of the quality of such fibers shall be a true



statement when set forth on the label.

(24) "Marabou fibers" means barbs of turkey feathers stripped from quills and separated into individual or disconnected barbs.

(25) "Metallic fiber" means a fiber composed of metal, plastic-coated metal, metal-coated plastic, or a core completely covered by metal.

(26) "Metallic foil" means a thin metal sheet usually less than 0.15 millimeters thick.

(27) "Milkweed fiber" means the surface fiber from inside of the seed pods of milkweed plants (Asclepias).

(28) "Moss" means the vegetable fiber hair growth found in swamps and on trees.

(29) "Palm fiber" means the fibrous material obtained from the leaf of the palm, palmetto, or palmyra tree.

(30) "Paper by-products" means paper that has been used in the manufacture or processing of other products and subsequently used in bedding and upholstered furniture.

(31) "Paper sheets" means the sheets of paper used for separating or covering felts or batting. If this material does not exceed ten per cent of the filling, it need not be shown on the label.

(32) "Potpourri (scented)" means a mixture of dried flower petals, spices, and other miscellaneous anthology used to scent an article.

(33) "Rayon" means the fiber formed from regenerated cellulose.

(34) "Resin coated" means new material, in pad form, where only the surfaces have been coated with resin or latex.

(35) "Rice (scented or unscented)" means the grain of an annual Cyperales grass plant.



- (36) "Sand" means the loose, gritty particles of worn or disintegrated rock that can pass through a ten mesh sieve, with a particle size of no larger than two millimeters or 0.0787 inches in diameter.
- (37) "Sea grass" means the material obtained from maritime plants or seaweeds.
- (38) "Silicone gel" means a fluid, resin, elastomer, grease, rubber, or foamable powder that is heat-stable and water-repellant, semiorganic radical polymers attached to the silicones.
- (39) "Silk waste" means the by-products of any preparing or spinning machinery through which the silk filaments or fibers pass.
- (40) "Sisal" means the leaf fiber derived from the *Agave sisalina* and similar species of agaves.
- (41) "Steel fibers" means thin steel fibers similar to those found in steel wool pads. The term "steel wool" is not permitted.
- (42) "Straw" means the stalk or stem of grain, such as wheat, rye, oats, rice, and the like, after threshing. The kind of straw may be stated, but, when indicated, must be a true statement. It shall be free from chaff, beards, bristles, husks, glumes, dirt, or other extraneous matter.
- (43) "Tampico" means the stiff plant fiber derived from a number of Mexican plants, such as *Agave* and *Yucca*, but principally *Agave lechuguilla*.
- (44) "Textile fiber waste" means new material consisting of a variety of fibers that have been reduced to a fibrous state.
- (45) "Textile napper" means new material in the form of short fibers or lint removed during the process of raising the face of a cloth.
- (46) "Tula" means the leaf fiber derived from the *Tula Ixtle* and similar species of agaves.
- (47) "Urethane foam (high resilience)" means a cellular urethane product that is created by the



interaction of an ester or an ether and a carbamic acid derivative. It must have a minimum density of 2.3 pounds per cubic foot, a minimum resilience of sixty per cent, and a minimum support factor of 2.4.

(48) "Viscoelastic polyurethane foam" means an open cell urethane product that is created by the interaction of an ester or an ester and carbamic acid derivative. It must have a minimum density of 4.0 pounds per cubic foot, a minimum resilience of sixty-five per cent, and a minimum support factor of 2.8.

(49) "Wood fiber" means fibers reduced from wood or other vegetable growth to a cellulose state and containing more than four per cent lignin or twelve per cent pentosans.

(B) The division should be consulted for the correct labeling of any materials not defined in this chapter.