

suming public, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 153.6 *"Push money", "spiffs", etc.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, directly or indirectly, to give, pay, or contract to pay, to any clerk or salesperson of any customer-dealer handling two or more competitive brands of merchandise, "push money", "spiffs", or any other bonus, gratuity, or payment, as an inducement or encouragement to push or promote the sale of such member's product or products over competing products of other members in the industry,

(a) With the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby causing the purchasing or consuming public, when making purchases of such products, to be misled or deceived into the erroneous belief that such clerk or salesperson is free from any such special interest or influence, or is not so subsidized or paid by such member; or

(b) With the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby hampering and unduly restricting the legitimate, free, and full use and enjoyment of such retail-trade outlets for the distribution to the public of competing products; or

(c) With the purpose or effect, directly or indirectly, of otherwise substantially lessening competition or unreasonably restraining trade in the marketing of the products of the industry; or

(d) With the effect of thereby bringing about the granting of an illegally discriminatory service, payment, or price contrary to section 2 of the Clayton Act as amended by the Act of Congress approved June 19, 1936, known as the Robinson-Patman Act.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any sales plan which involves no deception, illegal discrimination, monopolistic practices, or other illegal effects or practices.

§ 153.7 *Inducing breach of contract.* Inducing or attempting to induce the breach of existing lawful contracts between competitors and their customers or their suppliers by any false or deceptive means whatsoever, or interfering with or obstructing the performance of any such contractual duties or services by any such means, with the purpose and effect of unduly hampering, injuring, or

prejudicing competitors in their businesses, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 153.8 *Defamation of competitors or disparagement of their products.* The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations, or the false disparagement of the grade, quality, or manufacture of the products of competitors, or of their business methods, selling prices, values, credit terms, policies, or services, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 153.9 *Aiding or abetting use of unfair trade practices.* It is an unfair trade practice for any person, firm, or corporation to aid, abet, coerce, or induce another, directly or indirectly, to use or promote the use of any unfair trade practice specified in the rules in this part.

PART 154—LUGGAGE AND RELATED PRODUCTS INDUSTRY

Sec.	
154.0	Definition of "commerce."
154.1	Deception in general.
154.2	Deception through concealment and nondisclosure of material facts.
154.3	Deceptive practices as to animal designations, aniline finish, graining, embossing, processing, buffing, hardware, etc.
154.4	Misuse of terms "genuine," "real," "natural," "selected," "warranted," etc.
154.5	Misuse of the terms "waterproof," "water repellent," "dustproof," or "warp-proof."
154.6	Fictitious animal designations.
154.7	False invoicing.
154.8	Substituting inferior materials not conforming to specifications.
154.9	Commercial bribery.
154.10	Defamation of competitors or disparagement of their products.
154.11	Procurement of competitors' confidential information by unfair means and wrongful use thereof.
154.12	Unfair threats of infringement suits.
154.13	Deceptive use of trade or corporate names, or trade-marks, etc.
154.14	Imitation of trade-marks, trade names, etc.
154.15	Coercing purchase of one product as a prerequisite to the purchase of other products.
154.16	Inducing breach of contract.
154.17	Misrepresentation as to character of business.
154.18	Misuse of term "special," "bargain," "close-outs," "discontinued lines," etc.
154.19	Deception in distribution of special lots.

Sec.

- 154.20 Misuse of word "free".
- 154.21 Fictitious prices.
- 154.22 Use of lottery schemes.
- 154.23 Unlawful interference.
- 154.24 Selling below cost.
- 154.25 Discrimination.
- 154.26 Discriminatory returns.
- 154.27 False or misleading price quotations.
- 154.28 Consignment distribution.
- 154.29 Aiding or abetting use of unfair trade practices.

AUTHORITY: §§ 154.0 to 154.29, inclusive (with the exceptions noted in the text), issued under 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45.

SOURCE: §§ 154.0 to 154.29, inclusive, contained in Trade Practice Rules, Luggage and Related Products Industry, Federal Trade Commission, Sept. 17, 1941; 6 F.R. 4756.

§ 154.0 *Definition of "commerce."* As used in this part, the word "commerce" means trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possessions or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to the Philippine Islands. (38 Stat. 730; 15 U.S.C. 12)

§ 154.1 *Deception in general.* It is an unfair trade practice to use, or cause or promote the use of, any advertisement, description, guarantee, warranty, testimonial, endorsement, illustration, brand, mark, or label, or any other representation or selling method, (a) which has the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public with respect to the grade, quality, quantity, material content, serviceability, nature, origin, size, construction, manufacture, processing, or distribution of any product of the industry, or with respect to the kind, grade, weight, thickness, durability, character, or finish of leather, purported leather, canvas, fiber, fabric, wood, or other material of which the product is made in whole or in part, or with respect to the stitching, lining, backing, hardware, or fittings used therein; or (b) which is false, misleading, or deceptive

in any other material respect or by reason of the concealment of any material fact.

§ 154.2 *Deception through concealment and nondisclosure of material facts.*

(a) To prevent deception of the purchasing public, luggage, (namely, suitcases, traveling bags, trunks, brief cases, satchels, sample cases, instrument cases, and similar articles of luggage), made in whole or in part of the several types of material mentioned below, shall be marked by stamp, tag, or label clearly and nondeceptively revealing the true character of such material, in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) *Split leather.* Where the article is made of or contains so-called split leather, or leather other than the top grain, the stamp, tag, or label shall show that such leather is split or cut from the under side of the hide and is not top grain leather, as for example:

"Split Cowhide."

Where the article is made in major proportion of top grain leather with the exception of certain recognizably distinct sections or parts, such as partitions, gussets, etc., which are made of a different kind, type, or character of leather, the stamp, tag, or label may be marked under this rule in such manner as will truthfully and nondeceptively show that the leather in the product is all top grain of a designated kind with certain other kind, type, or character of leather or material in designated parts, as for example:

"Top Grain Cowhide
With Split Cowhide Gussets
and Partitions."

(2) *Embossed or processed leather.* Where the article is made of or contains leather which has been embossed, dyed, grained, finished, or otherwise processed, in such manner as to simulate or imitate leather of a different kind, type, grade, quality, grain, or characteristic, the stamp, tag, or label shall show the true kind of leather used and reveal the fact that it is not the kind or type of leather it purports to be or that it is only an imitation or simulation thereof, as for example:

"Split Cowhide
Embossed to Imitate Walrus."

"Top Grain Cowhide
Imitation Pig Grain."

Where top grain leather has been embossed, dyed, grained, finished, or processed with a geometrical design or other design not simulating or imitating the natural grain or characteristics of any hide or leather, the mark designating such material may be limited to showing the kind of leather and the fact that it is embossed or processed, as for example:

"Embossed Top Grain Cowhide."

"Split Cowhide
Embossed Design."

(3) *Backed material.* Where the article is made of or contains leather which is backed with fabric, or with any material other than leather, or with split leather (such backing being glued or laminated to the outer leather), the stamp, tag, or label shall disclose the fact that such leather is backed with fabric, or with certain designated material other than leather, or with split leather of a certain kind, as the case may be. For example:

"Top Grain Cowhide
Backed with Canvas."

"Top Grain Pig
Backed with Split Cowhide."

(4) *Products simulating or imitating leather.* Where the article is made of or contains, on the exterior or to any substantial extent in the interior, material other than leather but which simulates or imitates leather, the stamp, tag, or label shall show that such material is not leather but is of certain other designated material, as for example:

"Buckram."

(5) *Rayon or linen lined.* Where the article is lined with rayon fabric or otherwise contains rayon in substantial part, or where the article is lined with, or otherwise contains in substantial part, fabric which simulates or purports to be linen but is not in fact linen, the stamp, tag, or label shall disclose the fiber content of such lining or other part by use of a truthful designation thereof, as for example, "Rayon Lined," "Cotton Lined," or "Rayon and Cotton Lining," as the case may be, with the fibers stated in the order of their predominance by weight, beginning with the largest single con-

stituent, where the fabric is composed of two or more fibers. (Where the article is of a type coming within the provisions of the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939 (54 Stat. 1128; 15 U.S.C. 68-68j), the mark shall be in accordance with the requirements of said Act and the Rules and Regulations thereunder.)

CROSS REFERENCE: For Wool Products Labeling Act regulations, see Part 300 of this chapter.

(6) *Leather of substandard thickness.* Where luggage is made wholly, or in any exterior part, of leather which does not exceed two ounces per square foot as measured by the Woburn gauge, the stamp, tag, or label shall disclose the minimum weight of such leather per square foot and shall reveal the fact that the same is substandard. Nothing in this paragraph, however, shall be construed as requiring the marking of such leather parts of the article as being of substandard thickness which parts it is necessary, in the manufacture of the article, to reduce by skiving to a thickness below the minimum, such as welting, edging, trimming, etc., necessarily required to be skived when manufacturing the article.

(b) The information to be revealed, under the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be set forth on the stamp, tag, or label conspicuously and nondeceptively. Manufacturers, or those first placing the products in the channels of trade, in attaching such stamps, tags, or labels, shall cause the same to be affixed to the articles in such sufficiently secure manner as to remain on the articles until they reach the ultimate purchaser or consumer after having passed through the ordinary channels of trade, thus avoiding the necessity of further marking as to matters required by this rule to be disclosed, so long as such original stamp, tag, or label is clear and truthful and remains upon the product. This shall not, however, relieve distributors, dealers, or other vendors of the necessity of seeing to it that such articles, when being offered for sale, sold, or distributed to their customers, are properly stamped, tagged, or labeled with the information required by this section to be disclosed thereon.

(c) The sale, resale, or distribution, by any manufacturers, distributors,

dealers, or other vendors, of any article covered by this section without being properly stamped, tagged, or labeled to disclose the information herein specified, with the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.3 *Deceptive practices as to animal designations, aniline finish, graining, embossing, processing, buffing, hardware, etc.* In offering for sale, selling, or distributing, or promoting or causing the sale or distribution of, industry products through advertisements, brands, labels, sales literature, or otherwise, it is an unfair trade practice to represent, directly or by implication:

(a) That any such product is made of a certain kind or type of leather when it is in fact composed of leather of a different kind or type; or that any leather in such product is from the hide or skin of a certain designated animal when in fact it is from a different animal; as for example, using the unqualified term "Walrus" or "Walrus Grained" as descriptive of leather which is not walrus, or the term "Calf Finish Leather" as descriptive of leather which is not in fact calf.

(b) That any such product is colored, finished, or dyed with aniline dye when such is not true in fact.

(c) That any such product or any part thereof is dyed, embossed, grained, processed, finished, or stitched in a certain manner when such is not true in fact.

(d) That any such product is composed in whole or in part of leather when such product or part thereof is composed of material other than leather.

(e) That any such product is composed in whole or in part of top grain leather when such product or part thereof is in fact composed of split leather or of material other than top grain leather. For purposes of the rules in this part, leather from which either a layer of the top surface or grain, or a so-called buffing, has been removed, shall not be considered top grain leather. (See subparagraph (6) of § 154.2 (a) for requirement as to marking leather of substandard thickness.)

(f) That the hardware or any item thereof contained in any such product is brass, solid brass, or some other designated metal, when such is not true in fact or when such hardware is only plated or coated with the metal designated and the remaining metal therein is of a different kind.

§ 154.4 *Misuse of the terms "genuine," "real," "natural," "selected," "warranted," etc.* It is an unfair trade practice to use the words "Genuine," "Real," "Natural," "Selected," "Warranted," or any other term or representation of similar import, in any way as descriptive (a) of split leather; or (b) of leather which has been embossed or processed to simulate a different kind, grade, type, or quality of leather; or (c) of any simulative, imitative, or substitute material, with the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public.

§ 154.5 *Misuse of the terms "waterproof," "water repellent," "dustproof," or "warp-proof."* It is an unfair trade practice to use the terms "Waterproof," "Water Repellent," "Dustproof," or "Warp-proof," or any other word, term, expression, or representation of similar import, in any way as descriptive of industry products composed of canvas or other materials when such products are not in fact waterproof, water repellent, dustproof, or warp-proof, respectively.

§ 154.6 *Fictitious animal designations.* It is an unfair trade practice to use, falsely or deceptively, in advertisements, labels, tags, brands, or other representations of industry products, any depiction or device, trade name, coined name, or other name or words descriptive of such products as being made of leather from the skin or hide of an animal which is in fact non-existent.

§ 154.7 *False invoicing.* Withholding from or inserting in invoices, bills of lading, or other documents of title, any statements or information by reason of which omission or insertion a false record is made, wholly or in part, of the transactions represented on the face of such invoices, bills of lading, or other documents of title, with the effect of thereby misleading or deceiving the purchasing

or consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.8 *Substituting inferior materials not conforming to specifications.* The practice of using or substituting materials inferior in grade or quality to those specified in any contract or order, without the consent of the purchaser to such use or substitution, or with the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.9 *Commercial bribery.* It is an unfair trade practice for a member of the industry, directly or indirectly, to give, or offer to give, or permit or cause to be given, money or anything of value to agents, employees, or representatives of customers or prospective customers, or to agents, employees, or representatives of competitors' customers or prospective customers, without the knowledge of their employers or principals, as an inducement to influence their employers or principals to purchase or contract to purchase products manufactured or sold by such industry member or the maker of such gift or offer, or to influence such employers or principals to refrain from dealing in the products of competitors or from dealing or contracting to deal with competitors.

§ 154.10 *Defamation of competitors or disparagement of their products.* The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations, or the false disparagement of the grade, quality, or manufacture of the products of competitors, or of their business methods, selling prices, values, credit terms, policies, or services, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.11 *Procurement of competitors' confidential information by unfair means and wrongful use thereof.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to obtain information concerning the business of a competitor by bribery of an employee or agent of such competitor, by false or misleading statements or representations, by the impersonation of one in authority, or by any other unfair means, and to use the information so obtained in such a manner

as to injure said competitor in his business or to suppress competition or unreasonably restrain trade.

§ 154.12 *Unfair threats of infringement suits.* The circulation of threats of suit for infringement of patents or trade-marks among customers or prospective customers of competitors, not made in good faith but for the purpose or with the effect of harassing or intimidating such customers or prospective customers, or of unduly hampering, injuring, or prejudicing competitors in their businesses, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.13 *Deceptive use of trade or corporate names, or trade-marks, etc.* The use of any trade name, corporate name, trade-mark, or other trade designation which has the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public as to the character, name, nature, or origin of any product of the industry, or any material used therein, or in any other material respect, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.14 *Imitation of trade-marks, trade names, etc.* The imitation or simulation of the trade-marks, trade names, brands, or labels of competitors, with the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.15 *Coercing purchase of one product as a prerequisite to the purchase of other products.* The practice of coercing the purchase of one or more products as a prerequisite to the purchase of one or more other products, where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or to unreasonably restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.16 *Inducing breach of contract.* Inducing or attempting to induce the breach of existing lawful contracts between competitors and their customers or their suppliers by any false or deceptive means whatsoever, or interfering with or obstructing the performance of any such contractual duties or services by any such means, with the purpose and effect of unduly hampering, injuring, or prejudicing competitors in their businesses, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.17 *Misrepresentation as to character of business.* For any person, firm, or corporation to hold himself or itself out to the public as a manufacturer or wholesaler when such is not the fact, or in any other manner to misrepresent the character, extent, or type of his or its business, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.18 *Misuse of terms "special," "bargain," "close-outs," "discontinued lines," etc.* It is an unfair trade practice to advertise, describe, or otherwise represent regular lines of merchandise as "Special," "Bargain," "Close-outs," "Discontinued Lines," or by words or representations of similar import, when such are not true in fact; or to so advertise, describe, or otherwise represent merchandise where the capacity and tendency or effect thereof is to lead the purchasing and consuming public to believe such merchandise is being offered for sale or sold at greatly reduced prices or at so-called "bargain" prices when such is not the fact.

§ 154.19 *Deception in distribution of special lots.* In the case of lots or quantities of luggage advertised or offered for sale at so-called special or bargain sales or reduced price sales or otherwise, it is an unfair trade practice to use advertisements or representations thereof which import or imply that such merchandise consists entirely or in substantial or greater part of products or articles of well-known manufacturers or of well-known or reputable brands or of products or articles of certain high quality, grade, or price, when no such products or articles are contained in said lot or quantity of merchandise or when only a relatively small quantity or number thereof is contained in such merchandise and said fact is not fully and nondeceptively disclosed in the advertisements and representations, or when such advertisements or representations otherwise have the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public.

§ 154.20 *Misuse of word "free".* The use of the word "free," or the equivalent thereof, where not properly or fairly qualified when the article is in fact not free, with the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchas-

ing or consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.21 *Fictitious prices.* It is an unfair trade practice to sell or offer for sale industry products at prices purported to be reduced from what are in fact fictitious prices, or to sell or offer for sale such products at a purported reduction in price when such purported reduction is in fact fictitious or is otherwise misleading or deceptive.

§ 154.22 *Use of lottery schemes.* The offering or giving of prizes, premiums, or gifts in connection with the sale of industry products, or as an inducement thereto, by any scheme which involves lottery or scheme of chance, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.23 *Unlawful interference.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, by means of any monopolistic practices, or through combination, conspiracy, coercion, boycott, threats, or any other unlawful means, directly or indirectly, to interfere with a competitor's right to purchase his materials and supplies from whomsoever he chooses, or to sell to whomsoever he chooses.

§ 154.24 *Selling below cost.* The practice of selling industry products below the seller's cost, when pursued with wrongful intent of thereby injuring a competitor and where the effect of such practice is to unreasonably restrain trade, tend to create a monopoly, or substantially lessen competition, is an unfair trade practice.

This section is not to be construed as prohibiting all sales below cost, but only such selling below the seller's cost as is resorted to and pursued as a monopolistic practice with the wrongful intent referred to and coupled with the effect of unreasonably restraining trade, tending to create a monopoly, or substantially lessening competition.

The costs referred to in the section are actual costs of the respective seller and not some other figure or average costs in the industry determined by an industry cost survey or otherwise.

§ 154.25 *Discrimination*—(a) *Prohibited discriminatory prices, or rebates, refunds, discounts, credits, etc., which effect unlawful price discrimination.* It is an unfair trade practice for any mem-

ber of the industry engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to grant or allow, secretly or openly, directly or indirectly, any rebate, refund, discount, credit, or other form of price differential, where such rebate, refund, discount, credit, or other form of price differential, effects a discrimination in price between different purchasers of goods of like grade and quality, where either or any of the purchases involved therein are in commerce, and where the effect thereof may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce, or to injure, destroy, or prevent competition with any person who either grants or knowingly receives the benefit of such discrimination, or with customers of either of them: *Provided, however:*

(1) That the goods involved in any such transaction are sold for use, consumption, or resale within any place under the jurisdiction of the United States;

(2) That nothing herein contained shall prevent differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities in which such commodities are to such purchasers sold or delivered;

(3) That nothing herein contained shall prevent persons engaged in selling goods, wares, or merchandise in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade;

(4) That nothing herein contained shall prevent price changes from time to time where made in response to changing conditions affecting either (i) the market for the goods concerned, or (ii) the marketability of the goods, such as, but not limited to, actual or imminent deterioration of perishable goods, obsolescence of seasonal goods, distress sales under court process, or sales in good faith in discontinuance of business in the goods concerned.

(b) *Prohibited brokerage and commissions.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, to pay or grant, or to receive or accept, anything of value as a commission, brokerage, or other compensation, or any allowance or discount in lieu thereof, except for services rendered in

connection with the sale or purchase of goods, wares, or merchandise, either to the other party to such transaction or to an agent, representative, or other intermediary therein where such intermediary is acting in fact for or in behalf, or is subject to the direct or indirect control, of any party to such transaction other than the person by whom such compensation is so granted or paid.

(c) *Prohibited advertising or promotional allowances, etc.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce to pay or contract for the payment of advertising or promotional allowances or any other thing of value to or for the benefit of a customer of such member in the course of such commerce as compensation or in consideration for any services or facilities furnished by or through such customer in connection with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale, of any products or commodities manufactured, sold, or offered for sale by such member, unless such payment or consideration is available on proportionally equal terms to all other customers competing in the distribution of such products or commodities.

(d) *Prohibited discriminatory services or facilities.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce to discriminate in favor of one purchaser against another purchaser or purchasers of a commodity bought for resale, with or without processing, by contracting to furnish or furnishing, or by contributing to the furnishing of, any services or facilities connected with the processing, handling, sale, or offering for sale of such commodity so purchased upon terms not accorded to all purchasers on proportionally equal terms.

(e) *Inducing or receiving an illegal discrimination in price.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry engaged in commerce, in the course of such commerce, knowingly to induce or receive a discrimination in price which is prohibited by the foregoing provisions of this section.

(f) *Purchases by schools, colleges, universities, public libraries, churches, hospitals, and charitable institutions not operated for profit.* The foregoing provisions of this section relate to practices

within the purview of the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act, which Act and the application thereunder of this section are subject to the limitations expressed in the amendment to such Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act, which amendment was approved May 26, 1938, and reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That nothing in the Act approved June 19, 1936 (Public, Numbered 692, Seventy-Fourth Congress, second session), known as the Robinson-Patman Antidiscrimination Act, shall apply to purchases of their supplies for their own use by schools, colleges, universities, public libraries, churches, hospitals, and charitable institutions not operated for profit. (52 Stat. 466; 15 U.S.C. 13c).

§ 154.26 *Discriminatory returns.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry, engaged in commerce, to discriminate in favor of one customer-purchaser against another customer-purchaser of the products of this industry, bought from such member of the industry for resale, by contracting to furnish or furnishing in connection therewith, upon terms not accorded to all customer-purchasers on proportionally equal terms, the service or facility whereby such favored purchaser is accorded the privilege of returning industry products so purchased and receiving therefor credit or refund of purchase price: *Provided, however,* Nothing in any of the rules in this part shall prohibit or be used to prevent the return of merchandise by purchaser, for credit or refund of purchase price, when and because such merchandise has not been properly labeled in accordance with the requirements of the rules in this part, or has been otherwise falsely or deceptively labeled or represented, or when and because such merchandise is defective in material, workmanship, or in any other respect contrary to warranty or purchase contract.

§ 154.27 *False or misleading price quotations.* The publishing or circulating by any member of the industry of false or misleading price quotations, price lists, or terms of sale, with the capacity and tendency or effect of thereby misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public, is an unfair trade practice.

§ 154.28 *Consignment distribution.* It is an unfair trade practice for any member of the industry to employ the practice of shipping industry products on consignment or pretended consignment for the purpose and with the effect of artificially clogging or closing trade outlets and unduly restricting competitors' use of said trade outlets in getting their products to consumers through regular channels of distribution, thereby injuring, destroying, or preventing competition or tending to create a monopoly or to unreasonably restrain trade. Nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting or preventing consignment shipping or marketing of industry products in good faith where suppression of competition, restraint of trade, or undue interference with competitors' use of the usual channels of distribution, is not effected.

§ 154.29 *Aiding or abetting use of unfair trade practices.* It is an unfair trade practice for any person, firm, or corporation to aid, abet, coerce, or induce another, directly or indirectly, to use or promote the use of any unfair trade practice specified in the rules in this part.

PART 155—RAYON AND SILK DYEING PRINTING AND FINISHING INDUSTRY

Sec.	Definition of "commerce."
155.0	
155.1	Misbranding and misrepresentation.
155.2	Deceptive concealment.
155.3	Substitution of products.
155.4	Imitation or simulation of trademarks, trade names, etc.
155.5	Defamation of competitors.
155.6	Disparagement of products of competitors.
155.7	Commercial bribery.
155.8	Procurement of competitors' confidential information by unfair means and wrongful use thereof.
155.9	Inducing breach of contract.
155.10	Unlawful interference.
155.11	Unfair threats of infringement suits.
155.12	Coercing purchase of one product as a prerequisite to the purchase of other products.
155.13	Bogus independents.
155.14	Selling below cost.
155.15	Prohibited discriminatory prices, or rebates, refunds, discounts, credits, etc., which effect unlawful price discrimination.
155.16	"End piece pilfering," false invoicing, etc.

AUTHORITY: §§ 155.0 to 155.16, inclusive (with the exceptions noted in the text), issued under 38 Stat. 719, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 45.