

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

CHAPTER I—FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Subchapter A—Policies, Procedure, and Orders	Part	Part
	1	57 Lightning rods industry.
	2	58 Golf, baseball, and athletic goods industry.
	3	59 Lime industry.
		60 Bank and commercial stationers.
		61 Paper bottle cap industry.
		62 Commercial cold-storage industry.
		63 Beauty and barber supply dealers.
		64 Electrical contracting industry.
		65 Insecticide and disinfectant indus- try.
		67 Feldspar grinders industry.
		68 Sled industry.
		69 Educational jewelry industry.
		70 Multi-color printers of transparent and translucent materials.
		71 Waxed-paper industry.
		73 Grocery industry.
		74 Direct-selling companies.
		75 Household furniture and furnish- ings industry.
		76 Scrap iron and steel industry.
		78 Feather and down industry.
		79 Plumbing and heating industry.
		80 Metal burial vault industry.
		81 Wastepaper dealers and packers.
		82 Upholstery textile industry.
		83 Furnace pipe and fittings industry.
		84 Warm air furnace industry.
		85 Fabricators of ornamental iron, bronze, and wire.
		86 Sanitary napkin industry.
		87 Electrical wholesalers.
		88 Saw and blade service industry.
		89 Ice cream industry, D. C. and vicinity.
		90 Mopstick industry.
		91 Dry-cleaning and dyeing service, D. C. and vicinity.
		92 Woodworking machinery industry.
		93 Cedar chest industry.
		94 Live poultry industry, New York City and vicinity.
		95 Milk producing and distributing in- dustry, Michigan and vicinity.
		97 Marking devices industry.
		98 Baby chick industry.
		99 Barre granite industry.
Subchapter B—Trade Practice Conference Rules		
18 Southern hardware jobbers.		
20 Public-seating industry.		
21 Steel office furniture industry.		
22 Kraft paper industry.		
23 Milk and ice cream can industry.		
24 Paper bag industry.		
25 Common brick industry.		
26 Fabricators of structural steel.		
27 Southern mixed feed manufactur- ers.		
28 Solid section steel window industry.		
29 Vulcanized-fiber industry.		
31 Crushed-stone industry.		
32 Face-brick industry.		
33 Cut-stone industry.		
34 Reinforcing steel fabricating and distributing industry.		
35 Wall-paper industry.		
36 Range-boiler industry.		
37 Wool-stock industry.		
38 Greeting-card industry.		
39 Ingot brass and bronze industry.		
40 Roll and machine ticket industry.		
41 Medical-gas industry.		
42 Concrete mixer and paver industry.		
43 Spice grinders and packers.		
44 Millwork industry.		
45 Solvents industry.		
46 Baby and doll carriage industry.		
47 Structural clay-tile industry.		
48 Edible oils industry.		
49 Embroidery industry.		
50 Cut tack, cut nail, and staple in- dustry.		
52 Common or toilet-pin industry.		
53 Interior marble industry.		
54 Walnut wood industry.		
55 China recess accessories industry.		
56 Assembling branch of the cheese industry.		

Part	Part
100 Cleaning and dyeing industry, Pennsylvania and adjoining territory.	129 Carbon dioxide manufacturing industry.
101 Uniform manufacturers industry.	130 Fur industry.
102 Musical merchandise industry.	131 Shrinkage of woven cotton yard goods.
103 Rabbit and cavy breeders' industry.	132 Macaroni, noodles and related products industry.
104 Wholesale drug industry.	133 Tomato paste manufacturing industry.
105 Wholesale tobacco trade.	134 Oleomargarine manufacturing industry.
106 Fire extinguishing appliance manufacturing industry.	135 Silk industry.
107 Vegetable ivory button manufacturing industry.	136 Paint and varnish brush manufacturing industry.
108 Paper drinking straw manufacturing industry.	137 Infants' and children's knitted outerwear industry.
109 Buffing and polishing wheel manufacturing industry.	138 Ribbon industry.
110 Cotton converting industry.	139 Wine industry.
111 Flat glass manufacturing and distributing industry.	140 Putty manufacturing industry.
112 Juvenile wheel goods manufacturing industry.	142 Radio receiving set manufacturing industry.
113 Ladies' handbag manufacturing industry.	143 Curled hair industry.
114 Preserve manufacturing industry.	144 Sardine industry.
115 Rubber tire industry.	145 Umbrella industry.
116 Private home study schools.	146 Tuna industry.
117 School supplies and equipment distributing industry.	147 Folding paper box industry.
118 Mirror manufacturing industry.	143 Ripe olive industry.
119 Covered button and buckle manufacturing industry.	149 Resistance welder manufacturing industry.
120 Tubular pipings and trimmings manufacturing industry.	150 Subscription and mail order book publishing industry.
121 Wet ground mica industry.	151 Linen industry.
122 Concrete burial vault manufacturing industry.	152 Hosiery industry.
123 Rayon industry.	153 Beauty and barber equipment and supplies industry.
124 Toilet brush manufacturing industry.	154 Luggage and related products industry.
125 Popular priced dress manufacturing industry.	155 Rayon and silk dyeing, printing and finishing industry.
126 House dress and wash frock manufacturing industry.	156 Sun glass industry.
127 Metal clad door and accessories manufacturing industry.	
128 Wholesale jewelry industry.	

Subchapter C—Regulations Under Specific Acts of Congress

300 Rules and regulations under the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

Subchapter A—Policies, Procedure, and Orders

PART 1—POLICIES

Sec.

- 1.1 Status of applicant or complainant.
- 1.2 Policy as to private controversies.
- 1.3 Settlement of cases by stipulation.
- 1.4 Reports of trial examiners.
- 1.5 Wool Products Labeling Act.

AUTHORITY: §§ 1.1 to 1.5, inclusive, issued under 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46.

SOURCE: §§ 1.1 to 1.5, inclusive, contained in Statement, May 8, 1940; 5 F.R. 2423. Exceptions are noted in brackets following sections affected.

§ 1.1 *Status of applicant or complainant.* The so-called "applicant" or complaining party has never been regarded as a party in the strict sense. The Commission acts only in the public interest. It has always been and now

is the rule not to publish or divulge the name of an applicant or complaining party, and such party has no legal status before the Commission except where allowed to intervene as provided by the statute.

§ 1.2 *Policy as to private controversies.* It is the policy of the Commission not to institute proceedings against alleged unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices where the alleged violation of law is a private controversy redressable in the courts, except where said practices tend to affect the public. In cases where the alleged injury is one to a competitor only and is redressable in the courts by an action by the aggrieved competitor and the interest of the public is not involved, the proceeding will not be entertained.

§ 1.3 *Settlement of cases by stipulation.* Whenever the Commission shall have reason to believe that any person has been or is using unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in commerce, and that the interest of the public will be served by so doing, it may withhold service of complaint and extend to the person opportunity to execute a stipulation satisfactory to the Commission, in which the person, after admitting the material facts, promises and agrees to cease and desist from and not to resume such unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices. All such stipulations shall be matters of public record, and shall be admissible as evidence of prior use of the unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices involved in any subsequent proceeding against such person before the Commission. It is not the policy of the Commission to thus dispose of matters involving intent to defraud or mislead; false advertisement of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics which may be injurious to health; suppression or restraint of competition through conspiracy or monopolistic practices; violations of the Clayton Act; or where the Commission is of the opinion that such procedure will not be effective in preventing continued use of the unlawful method, act, or practice. The Commission reserves the right in all cases, for any reasons which it regards as sufficient, to withhold this privilege.

§ 1.4 *Reports of trial examiners.* The policy of the Commission is that reports of trial examiners on the evidence shall not be open to public inspection or to publication until after the publication of the Commission's decisions in the cases in which such reports are made. During this time they are open only to the Commission, to counsel and to parties respondent in such cases. [Statement, Oct. 14, 1941; 6 F.R. 6326]

§ 1.5 *Wool Products Labeling Act.* In the handling of cases arising under this Act, the practice and procedure of the Commission will be as provided in cases arising under the Federal Trade Commission Act. [Statement, Oct. 14, 1941; 6 F.R. 6326]

PART 2—RULES OF PRACTICE

Sec.	
2.1	The Commission.
2.2	The Secretary.
2.3	Service.
2.4	Appearance.
2.5	Intervention.
2.6	Documents.
2.7	Applications for complaint.
2.8	Complaints.
2.9	Answers.
2.10	Motions.
2.11	Continuances and extensions of time.
2.12	Hearings on complaints.
2.13	Hearings on investigations.
2.14	Trial examiners.
2.15	Subpoenas.
2.16	Witnesses.
2.17	Evidence.
2.18	Depositions.
2.19	Admission of facts and of genuineness of documents.
2.20	Trial examiner's report.
2.21	Exceptions.
2.22	Statements of facts.
2.23	Briefs.
2.24	Oral argument.
2.25	Reports showing compliance with orders and with stipulations.
2.26	Reopening proceedings.
2.27	Trade practice conference procedure.
2.28	Confidential records and information.

AUTHORITY: §§ 2.1 to 2.28, inclusive, issued under 38 Stat. 721; 15 U.S.C. 46.

SOURCE: §§ 2.1 to 2.28, inclusive, contained in Rules of Practice, Federal Trade Commission, May 8, 1940, 5 F.R. 2423. Exceptions are noted in brackets following sections affected.

§ 2.1 *The Commission*—(a) *Offices.* The principal office of the Commission is at Washington, D. C.

All communications to the Commission must be addressed to: Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., unless otherwise specifically directed.