remaining SIAPs, an effective date at least 30 days after publication is provided.

Further, the SIAPs contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Approach Procedures (TERPS). In developing these SIAPs, the TERPS criteria were applied to the conditions existing or anticipated at the affected airports. Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting these SIAPs are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, that good cause exists for making some SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a ''significant regulatory action'' under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a ''significant rule'' under DOT Regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air traffic control, Airports, Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC on June 26, 1998.

Tom E. Stuckey,

Acting Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, part 97 of the Federal Aviation Regulations (14 CFR part 97) is amended by establishing, amending, suspending, or revoking Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 97 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120, 44701; and 14 CFR 11.49(b)(2).

2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

§§ 97.23, 97.25, 97.27, 97.29, 97.31, 97.33, 97.35 [Amended]

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME; § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, ISMLS, MLS, MLS/DME, MLS/RNAV; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPTER SIAPs, identified as follows:

** * * Effective 16 July 1998*

Louisville, KY, Louisville Intl-Standiford Field, GPS RWY 17R, Orig
Louisville, KY, Louisville Intl-Standiford Field, GPS RWY 35L, Orig
Louisville, KY, Louisville Intl-Standiford Field, ILS RWY 17L, Amdt 1
Louisville, KY, Louisville Intl-Standiford Field, ILS RWY 35R, Amdt 1
Detroit, MI, Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County, ILS RWY 3R, Amdt 13

** * * Effective 13 August 1998*

Kenai, AK, Kenai Muni, VOR RWY 19, Amdt 16
Kenai, AK, Kenai Muni, ILS RWY 19, Amdt 6
Kenai, AK, Kenai Muni, GPS RWY 1, Orig
Kenai, AK, Kenai Muni, GPS RWY 19, Orig
Fort Huachuca/Sierra Vista, AZ, Libby AAF-Sierra Vista Muni, GPS RWY 8, Orig
Wilmington, DE, New Castle County, VOR/DME RNAV RWY 9, Orig, CANCELLED
Marianna, FL, Marianna Muni, GPS RWY 18, Orig
Goshen, IN, Goshen Muni, GPS RWY 9, Amdt 1
Goshen, IN, Goshen Muni, VOR RWY 9, Amdt 12
Goshen, IN, Goshen Muni, VOR OR GPS RWY 27, Amdt 6
Goshen, IN, Goshen Muni, ILS/DME RWY 27, Amdt 1, CANCELLED
Goshen, IN, Goshen Muni, ILS RWY 27, Orig
Baltimore, MD, Baltimore-Washington Intl, ILS RWY 10, Admt 17
Boston, MA, General Edward Lawrence Logan Intl, GPS RWY 4R, Orig
Boston, MA, General Edward Lawrence Logan Intl, VOR/DME RNAV RWY 4R, Amdt 1
Cortland, NY, Cortland County-Chase Field, GPS RWY 6, Orig
Burlington, NC, Burlington-Alamance Regional, LOC RWY 6, Amdt 1
Charlotte, NC, Charlotte/Douglas Intl, VOR/DME RWY 18R, Amdt 6, CANCELLED
Charlotte, NC, Charlotte/Douglas Intl, VOR RWY 36R, Amdt 5A, CANCELLED
Wadesboro, NC, Anson County, VOR/DME OR GPS–A, Amdt 1, CANCELLED
Lancaster, OH, Fairfield County, VOR OR GPS–A, Amdt 10
Lancaster, OH, Fairfield County, LOC RWY 28, Amdt 1
Lancaster, OH, Fairfield County, NDB OR GPS RWY 28, Amdt 8
Lancaster, OH, Fairfield County, VOR/DME RNAV OR GPS RWY 10, Amdt 10
Bradford, PA, Bradford Regional ILS RWY 32, Amdt 10
Florence, SC, Florence Regional, GPS RWY 1, Orig
Florence, SC, Florence Regional, GPS RWY 9, Orig
Florence, SC, Florence Regional, GPS RWY 19, Orig
Hohenwald, TN, John A. Baker Field, NDB RWY 2, Orig
Price, UT, Carbon County, GPS RWY 36, Orig

** * * Effective 8 OCT 1998*

Hot Springs, AR, Memorial Field, VOR RWY 5, Amdt 16
Hot Springs, AR, Memorial Field, ZAPLE VOR RWY 5, Amdt 4
Hot Springs, AR, Memorial Field, NDB RWY 5, Amdt 7
Hot Springs, AR, Memorial Field, ILS RWY 5, Amdt 14
Hot Springs, AR, Memorial Field, GPS RWY 5, Orig
Indianapolis, IN, Indianapolis Downtown Heliport, COPTER GPS 291, Orig

**** Effective Upon Publication*

Bentonville, AR, Bentonville Muni/Louise M Thadden Field, GPS RWY 18, Amdt 1
Bentonville, AR, Bentonville Muni/Louise M Thadden Field, GPS RWY 36, Amdt 1

[FR Doc. 98–17631 Filed 7–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4910–13–M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

16 CFR Part 303

Rules and Regulations Under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') announces amendments to Rule 7 of the Rules and Regulations Under the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (''Textile Rules''), to designate two new generic fiber names and establish two new generic fiber definitions for fibers manufactured by BASF Corporation (''BASF'') of Mt. Olive, New Jersey, and DuPont Advanced Fiber Systems (''DuPont'') of Wilmington, Delaware. The amendments create a new subsection (*w*) to Rule 7 that establishes the name ''melamine'' for a fiber for which BASF has registered the trade name ''Basofil''; and a new subsection (*x*) to Rule 7 that establishes the name ''fluoropolymer'' for a fiber that DuPont designates by the registered name ''Teflon.''

DATES: Effective: July 2, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: James G. Mills, Attorney, Division of Enforcement, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580; (202) 326–3035, FAX: (202) 326–3259.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. Statutory and Regulatory Framework

Section 4(b)(1) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (''the Act'') declares that a textile product will be misbranded unless it is labeled to show, among other elements, the percentages, by weight, of the constituent fibers (or fiber combinations) in the product, designated by their generic name and in order of predominance by weight. 15 U.S.C. 70b(b)(1). Section 4(c) of the Act provides that the same information required by section 4(b)(1) (except the percentages) must appear in written advertisements for covered textile products. 15 U.S.C. 70b(c). Section 7(c) empowers the Commission to promulgate such rules, including the establishment of generic names of manufactured fibers, as are necessary to enforce the Act's directives. 15 U.S.C. 70e(c).

Rule 6 of the Textile Rules requires manufacturers to use the generic names of the fibers contained in their textile fiber products in making required disclosures of the fiber content of the products. 16 CFR 303.6. Rule 7 sets forth the generic names and definitions that the Commission has established for synthetic fibers. 16 CFR 303.7. Rule 8 sets forth the procedures for establishing new generic names. 16 CFR 303.8.

B. Procedural History

On March 22, 1996, BASF and DuPont submitted their applications to the Commission separately. The applications and related materials were placed on the rulemaking record.

BASF stated that Basofil fiber, which is mostly used in combination with other heat- and flame-resistant fibers, is intended for use in applications where heat and flame resistance and low flammability are vital, including fire-blocking fabrics, protective apparel and heat-insulating fabrics. BASF stated that, because the unique chemistry of Basofil fiber is inadequately described under the existing generic names listed in the Textile Rules, a new generic name and definition should be established.

DuPont states that it has manufactured a fiber it calls ''Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber'' or ''Teflon fiber'' since the 1950's for industrial applications, but that it expected to begin commercial sales of the fiber in socks beginning in late April 1996. DuPont explained that it was petitioning the Commission to establish a new name and definition for its fiber in its new use in textile fiber products covered by the Textile Rules because none of the current generic fiber definitions in Rule 7 of the Textile Rules is appropriate for Teflon fiber.

On June 25, 1996, the Commission issued BASF the designation ''BC 0001'' and DuPont the designation ''DP 0001'' for temporary use in identifying Basofil and Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber, respectively, pending a final determination as to the merits of the applications for new generic names. The Commission staff analyzed the applications as well as additional materials that the two companies subsequently submitted separately at the staff's request. On January 6, 1998, the Commission published two Notices of Proposed Rulemaking (''NPR'') detailing the technical aspects of BASF's (63 FR 449) and DuPont's (63 FR 447) fibers and requesting public comment on whether to add new generic fiber names and definitions to Rule 7 of the Textile Rules to describe them. On March 23, 1998, the comment periods created by the two NPRs closed. No comments were received in either matter.

II. Description of the Fibers and Solicitation of Comments in the NPRs

A. The Commission's Criteria for Granting a New Generic Name and Definition Under Rule 7

In the NPRs, the Commission solicited comment on the petitioners' applications and asked whether the applications met the following criteria, which the Commission first announced at 38 FR 34,112 (Dec. 11, 1973) as grounds for the granting of petitions for new generic names, and later clarified and reaffirmed on Dec. 6, 1995, 60 FR 62,352, and again on May 23, 1997, 62 FR 28,342:

1. The fiber for which a generic name is requested must have a chemical composition radically different from other fibers,and that distinctive chemical composition must result in distinctive physical properties of significance to the general public.

2. The fiber must be in active commercial use or such use must be immediately foreseen.

3. The grant of the generic name must be of importance to the consuming public at large, rather than to a small group of knowledgeable professionals such as purchasing officers for large Government agencies.

B. The BASF NPR

1. Fiber Description and Proposed Name and Definition

The BASF NPR provided a detailed description, taken from BASF's application, of Basofil's chemical composition and physical and chemical properties.[1] BASF maintained that, because of its unique melamine-formaldehyde chemistry, Basofil is especially well-suited for applications in which heat and flame resistance are needed. BASF thus intends to use Basofil in the manufacture of heat- and flame-resistant textile products like fire-blocking fabrics, gloves and aprons and other protective apparel. BASF described Basofil chemically as follows:

> The product is a fiber made from a condensation polymer of melamine derivatives and formaldehyde * * *. In the condensation reaction, methylol compounds are formed which then react with one another to form a three-dimensional structure of methylene ether and methylene bridges.
>
> The chemical composition of Basofil fiber is based upon a three-dimensional cross-lined structure containing methylene links, such as (Melamine-NH-CH_2-NH-Melamine) and dimethylene ether links such as (Melamine-NH-CH_2-O-CH_2-NH-Melamine). The melamine can also be modified to contain hydroxyl groups.
>
> The network structure of Basofil fiber provides the characteristics found in melamine-based resins—heat stability, solvent resistance, and low flammability.

BASF stated that Basofil combines fire protection and heat stability with good chemical, hydrolysis and ultraviolet resistance, and that the fiber, which is white and dyeable, can be processed on standard textile manufacturing equipment for the production of woven, knitted, and nonwoven fabrics. BASF further asserted that Basofil's most outstanding physical properties are its high Limiting Oxygen Index (LOI), low thermal conductivity, heat dimensional stability, and the fact that it does not shrink, melt or drip when exposed to a flame.

The Commission proposed the following fiber name and definition for Basofil, which has been suggested by BASF:

Melamine. A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of a cross-linked melamine polymer.

In proposing this definition in the BASF NPR, the Commission noted that BASF had explained that the unusually low (50%) threshold for the principal element of the fiber (the cross-linked melamine polymer) in the definition is based on the possibility that Basofil may be modified in the future to contain other components typically found in fiber formulations, such as dispersing

[1] 63 FR 449, at 449–50 (Jan. 6, 1998). For brevity's sake, the Commission is providing a simplified description of the fiber today, and refers those members of the public who wish to see detailed technical information about the fiber to the earlier description in the NPR.

aids, fillers, flame retardants, heat or light stabilizers, optical modifiers, etc.

2. Discussion of the Three Criteria

a. Distinctive Chemical Composition and Physical Properties of Importance to the Public

The materials submitted by BASF show that Basofil fiber is based upon unique melamine chemistry that is not encompassed by any existing definition in Rule 7 and that results in a fiber with the physical property of significant resistance to heat and flame. This property is very important to those members of the general public (for example, cooks, foundry workers, welders, and fire-fighters) who need textile fiber products that are highly resistant to heat and flame. Thus, BASF's application meets this first criterion.

b. Active Commercial Use

BASF stated in the materials it submitted that it has begun to import Basofil fiber and to market the fiber to potential end users. When it filed its petition, BASF was in the process of building a plant in Enka, North Carolina, capable of producing approximately 3.6 million pounds of Basofil. Counsel for BASF has informed Commission staff that the plant is currently operational. Such a level of production for distribution satisfies this second criterion.

c. Importance to the Consuming Public

The Commission agrees with BASF that the granting of a generic name to describe Basofil is of importance to the general public, and not just a few knowledgeable professionals such as purchasing officers for large Government agencies, because of the importance of Basofil's properties to all consumers in need of textile fiber products with resistance to heat and flame. The Commission believes that granting a generic name and definition for Basofil fiber will assist consumers seeking high heat and flame resistance to identify those textile fiber products containing Basofil. Thus, the application satisfies this final criterion.

d. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, the Commission finds that BASF's fiber Basofil is of a distinctive chemical composition not encompassed by any of the Textile Rules' existing generic definitions for manufactured fibers, that its physical properties are important to the public, that the fiber is in active commercial use, and that the granting of a new generic name and definition is important to the consuming public at large. Because the Commission has received no additional information bearing on this issue beyond that available to it when it proposed in the NPR to amend Rule 7 to include a name and definition for Basofil, the Commission amends Rule 7 of the Textile Rules by adding the following new name and definition for BASF's fiber:

Melamine. A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of a cross-linked melamine polymer.

C. The DuPont NPR

1. Fiber Description and Proposed Name and Definition

The DuPont NPR provided a detailed description, taken from DuPont's application, of Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber's chemical composition and physical and chemical properties.[2] DuPont described Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber generally as inherently low friction, water-resistant, flame-resistant, and low modulus (i.e., with a high degree of flexibility, so textile products that are made from the fiber will drape easily to conform to the shape of the wearer, and will feel soft and comfortable to the touch). DuPont expects the initial market for the fiber to be sports apparel where fabrics from Teflon fiber and blends containing it may reduce the chance of skin irritation and may have other desirable characteristics, such as permanent water- and stain- resistance, softer hand, and improved comfort.

DuPont described the chemical characteristics of Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fibers and the base resins used to make the fibers as follows:

> Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon resins and fibers developed by DuPont have unusually high thermo-chemical resistance and display exceptionally low coefficients of friction. The molecular structure of Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon consists of long chains of carbon atoms fully saturated by fluorine atoms. The carbon-fluorine bonds are extremely strong and the carbon-carbon bonds are well-shielded by the fluorine atoms * * * Molecules of Teflon PTFE fluorocarbons are electrically neutral and therefore lack the strong polar forces that bind together the molecules of other fibers such as nylon or cellulose. However, the extreme regularity of the molecules permits very close packing.

DuPont stated that the coefficient of friction of Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber is the lowest of all known fibers, and that, because the static coefficient of friction is only slightly higher than the dynamic value, the fiber does not exhibit ''stick-slip'' behavior, which means that the fiber feels very smooth and slippery when rubbed between the fingers, rather than periodically catching and slipping. DuPont also asserted that its fiber is the most chemically resistant fiber known, and that the only known solvents for Teflon fiber or resin are selected perfluorinated organic liquids at temperatures above 570° F (299° C).

DuPont asserted that continuous exposure to temperatures below 400° F (204° C) ordinarily does not degrade the fiber, and that the fiber is stable over a wide range of temperatures. According to DuPont, the fiber becomes less ductile at extremely low temperatures and softens at extremely high temperatures, and that adequate toughness and strength are available for selected uses at temperatures as low as −450° F (−268° C) and as high as 550° F (288° C). DuPont also asserted that Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber has significant resistance to sunlight and the effects of weather.

The Commission proposed the following fiber name and definition, which had been suggested by DuPont:

Fluoropolymer. A manufactured fiber containing at least 95% of a long-chain polymer synthesized from aliphatic fluorocarbon monomers.

DuPont suggested ''fluoropolymer'' in its application so the fiber's name would be consistent with all other products that DuPont sells under the brand name ''Teflon,'' and because the name ''fluoropolymer'' is already well-established in association with its Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber. The Commission noted in the DuPont NPR, however, that a name—''fluorofibre''—has already been established for this type of fiber by the International Organization for Standardization (''ISO'') for fibers (like Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber) that are composed of linear macromolecules made from aliphatic fluorocarbon monomers. The Commission therefore solicited comment on whether, in the interests of international standardization of fiber terminology, the ISO generic name (spelled ''fluorofibre'' or ''fluorofiber'') would be more appropriate than DuPont's suggested name (''fluoropolymer'') to describe fibers similar to DuPont's Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber.

[2] 63 FR 447, at 447–48 (Jan. 6, 1998). For brevity's sake, the Commission is providing a simplified description of the fiber today, and refers those members of the public who wish to see detailed technical information about the fiber to the earlier description in the NPR.

2. Discussion of the Three Criteria

a. Distinctive Chemical Composition and Physical Properties of Importance to the Public

The facts that the coefficient of friction of Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber is the lowest of all known fibers, that the fiber is the most chemically resistant fiber known, and that the fiber is stable over a wide range of temperatures, together with its unique molecular structure, result in a distinctive chemical composition and distinctive physical properties. The Commission agrees with DuPont that its fiber does not fall under any of the existing definitions in the Textile Rules. The properties of Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber generally—low friction, water-resistance, flame-resistance, and low modulus—are of considerable importance to the public, because they result in a fiber that can be used in sports apparel and other wearing apparel where reduced skin irritation, permanent water- and stain-resistance, softer hand, and improved comfort are highly desirable. Thus, the application meets this first criterion.

b. Active Commercial Use

DuPont has informed Commission staff that it is currently producing Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber in significant quantities for use in sports-related textile wearing apparel, and that it has observed manufacturers in Japan beginning to market similar fibers in markets abroad. Consequently, the criterion for active commercial use is satisfied.

c. Importance to the Consuming Public

As discussed above, Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber exhibits the characteristics of low friction, water- and flame-resistance, and low modulus. The Commission believes that granting a new generic name to identify this fiber is of importance to the consuming public at large, and not just to a few knowledgeable professionals, because it will enable consumers to recognize garments (such as hiking and athletic socks) with a reduced chance of skin irritation, significant water- and stain-resistance, softer hand, and improved comfort. Thus, DuPont's application meets this third criterion.

d. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing, the Commission finds that DuPont's Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber is of a distinctive chemical composition not encompassed by any of the Textile Rules' existing generic definitions for manufactured fibers, that its physical properties are important to the public, that the fiber is in active commercial use, and that the granting of a new generic name and definition is important to the consuming public at large. Because the Commission has received no additional information bearing on this issue (including whether to adopt the name ''fluorofiber/fluorofibre'' instead of DuPont's proposed name ''fluoropolymer'')[3] beyond that available to it when it proposed in the DuPont NPR to amend Rule 7 to include a name and definition for Teflon PTFE fluorocarbon fiber, the Commission amends Rule 7 of the Textile Rules by adding the following new name and definition for DuPont's fiber:

Fluoropolymer. A manufactured fiber containing at least 95% of a long-chain polymer synthesized from aliphatic fluorocarbon monomers.

III. Effective Date

The Commission is making the amendments effective today, as permitted by 5 U.S.C. 553(d), because the amendments do not create new obligations under the Rule; rather, they merely create a fiber name and definition that the public may use to comply with the Rule.

IV. Regulatory Flexibility Act

In the two NPRs, the Commission tentatively concluded that the provisions of the Regulatory Flexibility Act relating to an initial regulatory analysis, 5 U.S.C. 603–604, did not apply to the proposals because the amendments, if promulgated, would not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. The Commission believed that the proposed amendments would impose no additional obligations, penalties, or costs. The amendments simply would allow covered companies to use new generic names for new fibers that may not appropriately fit within current generic names and definitions, and would impose no additional labeling requirements. To ensure, however, that no substantial economic impact was overlooked, the Commission solicited public comment in the two NPRs on the effects of the proposed amendment on costs, profits, competitiveness of, and employment in small entities. 63 FR 447, at 448–49; 63 FR 449, at 451 (Jan. 6, 1998).

No comments were received on this (or any other) issue in response to the two NPRs. Accordingly, the Commission hereby certifies, pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. 605(b), that the amendments promulgated today will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

V. Paperwork Reduction Act

These amendments do not constitute ''collection[s] of information'' under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, Pub. L. 104–13, 109 Stat. 163, 44 U.S.C. Chapter 35 (as amended), and its implementing regulations, 5 CFR 1320 *et seq.* (1997). Those procedures for establishing generic names that do constitute collections of information, 16 CFR 303.8 (1997), have been submitted to OMB, which has approved them and assigned them control number 3084–0101.

List of Subjects in 16 CFR Part 303

Labeling, Textile, Trade Practices.

VI. Text of Amendments

For reasons set forth in the preamble, 16 CFR Part 303 is amended as follows:

PART 303—RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION ACT

1. The authority citation for part 303 continues to read as follows:

Authority: Sec. 7(c) of the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act (15 U.S.C. 70e(c)).

2. In § 303.7, paragraphs (w) and (x) are added, to read as follows:

§ 303.7 Generic names and definitions for manufactured fibers.

* * * * *

(w) *Melamine.* A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of a cross-linked melamine polymer.

(x) *Fluoropolymer.* A manufactured fiber containing at least 95% of a long-chain polymer synthesized from aliphatic fluorocarbon monomers.

By direction of the Commission.

Benjamin I. Berman,

Acting Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–17541 Filed 7–1–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–M

[3] Amendments to the Textile Rules promulgated since the NPRs were published now permit the description of generic fibers defined in Rule 7 by means of the ISO designations. 68 FR 7,508; 7,510–11; 7,518 (Feb. 13, 1998). Thus, marketers who wish to use ''fluorofibre'' (or ''fluorofiber'') to describe DuPont's fiber now may do so pursuant to that amendment, or they could use ''fluoropolymer'' in accordance with today's amendment.