

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WILTON, BRUSSELS, VELVET, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS AND RUGS

Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-IR-5-71  
Under Section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



TC Publication 447  
Washington, D. C.  
December 1971

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,  
December 27, 1971.

To the President:

This report is made pursuant to section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 900), which provides that--

So long as any increase in, or imposition of, any duty or other import restriction pursuant to this section or pursuant to section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 remains in effect, the Tariff Commission shall keep under review developments with respect to the industry concerned, and shall make annual reports to the President concerning such developments.

Introduction

In 1962, in response to a Tariff Commission finding of serious injury to the domestic Wilton and velvet carpet industry, the President proclaimed an increase in the rate of duty applicable to imported Wilton and velvet carpets, from 21 percent to 40 percent ad valorem. Thereafter the Commission made several annual reports to the President on developments in the trade. In 1967 the Commission reported on the probable economic effect on the industry of restoring the 21-percent rate of duty. Following receipt of that report, the President extended the period during which the 40-percent rate would remain in effect to December 31, 1969.

On November 18, 1969, following an investigation in response to a petition by the domestic industry, the Commission reported to the President that in its judgment, under conditions which currently existed in the domestic Wilton and velvet industry, in the

marketplace, and in the industry abroad, U.S. producers in the aggregate would be little affected by the termination of the duty increase. 1/ After receipt of this report, the President announced a decision to permit the increased rate of duty on imitation oriental floor coverings to revert to the 21-percent rate, but to extend the escape-clause rate (40 percent ad valorem) on Wiltons and velvets other than imitation oriental types to the close of December 31, 1972. At the same time, the White House announced that the President would ask the Tariff Commission for additional information regarding non-oriental carpets and rugs to help determine whether any further action might be necessary regarding the tariff on those articles.

In response to the Presidential request, the Commission conducted an investigation under section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and made a report to the President on June 19, 1970. 2/ The report supplied additional information and concluded that conditions in the U.S. market with respect to competition between imported and domestic Wiltons and velvets had not changed in any significant degree in the 6 months since the product coverage of the escape-clause rate was modified. The Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

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1/ Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs: Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-I-EX-5 Under Section 351(d)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, TC Publication 302, 1969. This report contains a detailed listing of earlier Commission reports and Presidential actions on Wiltons and velvets.

2/ Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs: Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-I-A-9 Under Section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, TC Publication 326, 1970.

announced on October 5, 1970, that the President had decided that no further action was warranted with regard to tariffs on Wiltons and velvets of nonoriental design. Such floor coverings will continue to be dutiable at 40 percent ad valorem under item 922.50 through December 31, 1972, unless the President proclaims otherwise.

Pursuant to section 351(d)(1), a report was made respecting developments in the Wilton and velvet industry during 1970. 1/ The present report is confined principally to developments during 1971.

#### Description and Uses

Wiltons and velvets constitute two of the major types of woven-pile floor covering. 2/ Seventeen years ago they accounted for about 40 percent of the pile floor coverings made in the United States; They currently account for less than 5 percent. By far the major portion of the market for pile floor coverings (more than 90 percent) is now supplied by tufted carpets and rugs. The remainder is accounted for by woven carpets and rugs other than Wiltons and velvets, such as Axminsters, narrow cushion-backed carpets woven on upholstery-type looms, and machine-knitted types. Recently, there has been a phenomenal growth in the production of so-called indoor-outdoor carpets, of which felted or needle-punched types (nonpile) have contributed an increasing share.

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1/ Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, and Tapestry Carpets and Rugs: Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-IR-5-70 Under Section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, TC Publication 350, 1970.

2/ Pile carpets are those having tufts that stand erect and form the surface of the carpet. The tuft ends may be cut or uncut (looped). 3

Wiltons now account for less than 15 percent of U.S. production of woven-pile floor coverings, and less than 1 percent of that of all pile floor coverings. Velvets presently account for more than 40 percent of the production of woven-pile floor coverings, but for less than 4 percent of the production of all pile floor coverings.

A growing variety of manmade fibers are used for pile yarns. Polypropylene and polyester are now used as well as nylon, acrylic, and rayon fibers, and fibers especially designed for use in carpets have been introduced. Manmade fibers accounted for more than 80 percent of the pile yarns used in all soft-surface floor coverings produced in the United States in 1970. In the same year, however, wool remained the predominant fiber used in woven carpets and rugs, accounting for 54 percent of the total.

#### Wilton (and Brussels) carpets and rugs

The Wilton carpet is woven on a loom with a jacquard attachment. This is a mechanism to determine whether individual pile yarns will be submerged in the body of the fabric or will appear on the surface. It is used to achieve a pattern, by variations in the color, texture, or depth of pile. The yarns submerged in the body of the fabric give the carpet what has been termed a "cushion back."



### Velvet (and tapestry) carpets and rugs

Velvet carpets are made by one of the simplest of carpet weaves. They are usually less expensive than Wiltons because they are woven more rapidly and require less pile yarn per square yard of carpeting. Nevertheless, when closely woven, velvets are long wearing and are rich in appearance.

Textured effects are achieved by a variety of methods. An ordinary plush surface is attained when pile is cut and the tufts are uniform in height. The pile may be woven at different heights to form a sculptured or textured surface. Tightly twisted pile yarns finished in cut pile provide a frieze surface. Uncut looped pile supplies a pebbly texture. Other effects are obtained by combining cut and uncut pile in the surface.

Velvet carpets may be woven on Wilton looms without the use of the jacquard attachment and in such instances are often referred to, particularly in foreign countries, as plain Wiltons.

### Machine-tufted carpets and rugs

Two decades ago tufted carpets and rugs were relatively unimportant in the market for floor coverings; they consisted mostly of scatter rugs, bathmats, and other rugs and mats 4 feet by 6 feet and smaller. At present tufted carpets account for more than 90 percent of the domestic output of soft-surface floor coverings, and they consist predominantly of sizes larger than 4 feet by 6 feet.

Machine-tufted carpets differ from machine-woven carpets principally in the manner by which the surface yarns are anchored to the base of the fabric. In Wiltons and velvets, the pile tufts (pile warp) are anchored into the backing during the weaving process by the weft yarns, which run the width of the fabric. The weft yarns, in turn, are bound into the fabric by the chain warp. In the tufted carpet, the tufts are inserted mechanically into a previously prepared fabric backing. This backing, which is generally made of jute or manmade fibers, is coated with latex after the tufts have been inserted in order to anchor them more firmly and inhibit the carpet's sliding. In recent years most of the tufted carpets produced have been provided with an additional backing of jute or other fabric, bonded to the original or primary backing, to give more body and wearability to the carpet.

The tufting machine (which probably should be thought of as a tuft-inserting machine) employs a multineedle operation to sew the pile yarns (tufts) into the backing. It operates at many times the speed of an ordinary Wilton or velvet loom, thereby contributing to the lower cost of the tufted carpet.

Tufting technology has continued to advance. Finer gauge tufting machines, new types of carpet backing, piece dyeing, and the printing of tufted carpets with color and design are among the advances in recent years. As a result, many attributes of woven carpets can be incorporated in tufted carpets, and at a lower cost.

Tufted carpets have largely supplanted woven carpets and account for almost the whole increase in the sale of pile floor coverings in recent years.

Most prospective buyers (and many retail salesmen as well) are uninformed and unconcerned as to the difference between Wilton, velvet, and tufted construction. Moreover, there is little endeavor on the part of either manufacturers or retailers, through advertising or sales promotion, to acquaint buyers with the difference. In their advertising, retailers generally disregard weave or construction, giving predominant emphasis to price and then to type of fiber.

#### U.S. Tariff Treatment

Wilton (including Brussels) and velvet (including tapestry) floor coverings, other than imitation oriental, and floor coverings of like character or description, are currently dutiable at the escape-clause rate of 40 percent ad valorem provided for in item 922.50 of part 2 of the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). If the escape-clause rate was terminated, these articles would become dutiable at 21 percent ad valorem, the trade-agreement rate, under item 360.46 of the TSUS. 1/

Imitation oriental floor coverings are currently dutiable at 21 percent ad valorem under item 360.46; these types of Wilton and velvet floor coverings were dutiable at 40 percent ad valorem from

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1/ Imports from designated Communist-dominated or Communist-controlled countries are dutiable at 60 percent ad valorem.

June 18, 1962, to the close of December 31, 1969. 1/ The trade-agreement rate applicable to imports under item 360.46 is the same as that in 1962 before the escape-clause action was taken; floor coverings under this item were reserved from the Kennedy Round negotiations by virtue of section 225(a)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The President, by Proclamation No. 4074 of August 15, 1971, imposed, effective August 16, 1971, a surcharge in the form of an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem on articles which are not free of duty under the TSUS and which are the subject of tariff concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements. This duty applies in addition to the duties otherwise imposed on the articles involved. However, the additional duty, when added to the existing duty imposed under rate column numbered 1 of the TSUS, in no event is to result in an aggregate rate in excess of the rate provided in rate column numbered 2.

The rates of duty set forth in rate column numbered 1 apply to the products of all nations and areas except those designated as being under Communist domination or control; the rates set forth in rate column numbered 2 apply to those nations and areas.

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1/ Presidential Proclamation No. 3953 (35 F.R. 141).

## U.S. Consumption

U.S. consumption of Wiltons and velvets declined from 47.4 million square yards in 1959 to 18.0 million square yards in 1970, a decrease of about 62 percent (table 1). During 1962-63 the decline in consumption was accompanied by a sharp decrease in imports of Wiltons and velvets, which was attributable in part to the duty increase in mid-1962. The decline in consumption in subsequent years and the accompanying decline in U.S. production largely reflected the increasing substitution of tufted carpeting for Wiltons and velvets. From 1961, the peak year of imports, through 1970, annual imports declined by 7.5 million square yards (92 percent), and U.S. production declined by 11.0 million square yards (38 percent). Imports supplied 22 percent of U.S. consumption of Wiltons and velvets in 1961, but only 4 percent in 1970.

In the first half of 1971, consumption of Wiltons and velvets amounted to 7.8 million square yards, which was about 1.9 million square yards less than in the corresponding period of 1970. However, in January-June 1971, increased imports, largely of imitation oriental Wilton types, resulted in an increase to 7.6 percent in the ratio of imports to consumption. Imports of nonoriental types accounted for less than 2 percent of consumption.

## The U.S. Industry

In the latter part of 1970 and in 1971, four plants in which Wiltons and/or velvets were produced ceased operations. One plant produced Wiltons, Axminsters, and other types; two plants produced Wiltons, velvets, and tufted; and one plant produced velvets only. Consequently, as of December 1, 1971, Wiltons and velvets were being produced in 16 plants by 16 firms. Velvets were being produced by 13 of these firms and Wiltons, by eight. Most of the firms produced other types of floor coverings as well: Axminsters were produced by two; tufted, by 11; knitted, by two; and other types, by five. Of the 16 plants in which Wiltons and velvets were produced, nine produced no other types of floor coverings.

In some three or four smaller firms, Wiltons and velvets account for all or a large part of total production of the firm. The remaining firms are nearly all larger, multiplant firms whose Wilton and velvet production accounts for a relatively small part of their total output. In several individual plants of the multiplant firms, however, Wiltons and velvets constitute all or the major part of the production. They made up about 13 percent of the total floor-covering output of firms (including multiplant firms) which produced Wiltons and velvets in 1970; considering only the plants in which the Wiltons and velvets were produced, these floor coverings accounted for about one-third of the production and about half the value of sales.

Six of the 16 plants operating as of December 1, 1971, were located in Pennsylvania; three, in Massachusetts; two, in South Carolina; and one each in Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Nearly all of the output of Wiltons and velvets by U.S. producers is of nonoriental types. One U.S. producer is believed to account for the bulk of U.S. production of Wilton imitation orientals; such articles are a minor part of total production of floor coverings by that firm.

#### U.S. Production, Sales, and Inventories

U.S. production of Wiltons and velvets in 1970, 17.7 million square yards, was less than half that in the peak year 1959 (table 1). The output in the first half of 1971 was about 23 percent below that in the corresponding period of 1970. U.S. production, which constitutes the bulk of current consumption, is sold largely in commercial and institutional markets, while the relatively small quantity of imports is sold largely in the residential market. A negligible quantity of U.S. production is exported.

Indexes of the sales and inventories of Wiltons and velvets by U.S. concerns are shown in table 2. The quantity of sales has declined more sharply since 1963 than has the value of sales. Producers' yearend inventories decreased between 1959 and 1969, but increased sharply in 1970. The larger inventories of one concern accounted for nearly all of the increase. The quantity and value of

annual sales were nearly stable during 1967-69; in 1970, however, the quantity of sales was 18 percent lower and the value of sales was 15 percent lower than in 1969.

#### Employment

About 6,500 production and related workers were employed in plants manufacturing Wiltons and velvets in 1970, and about 5,500 were employed in January-June 1971. Only about a third of the total man-hours worked by these employees, however, were devoted to the manufacture of Wiltons and velvets. Indexes of employment and man-hours worked in Wilton and velvet plants on all products and on Wiltons and velvets for the years 1960-70 are shown in table 3. All three indexes have declined since 1960, although employment on Wiltons and velvets has declined more than employment on all products of the plants. The sharp declines from 1968 to 1970 reflect the fact that certain plants had closed or had ceased production of Wiltons and velvets.

#### Prices

Wholesale-price indexes for Wiltons, velvets, and all soft-surface floor coverings, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, are shown in table 4 for January and June 1958-70 and December 1970. A generally declining trend in prices for all soft-surface floor coverings over the period is attributable largely to declining prices of tufted floor coverings resulting from production efficiencies and lower cost raw materials. The price decreases occurred concurrently with a sharp growth in total floor-covering



sales. In December 1970, the Bureau of Labor Statistics price index for all soft-surface floor coverings was 11 percent lower than the 1957-59 base, and that for velvets was 4 percent lower. 1/ The Tariff Commission estimates that the price for Wiltons was about 5 to 10 percent higher than the 1957-59 average.

In June 1971, retailers and manufacturers of floor coverings at the various home-furnishing markets were predicting price increases of 5 to 8 percent before fall. Phase I of the President's economic policy prevented this, but requests for increases during Phase II are expected.

#### U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of Wiltons and velvets increased gradually from a low of 519,000 square yards in 1965 to 883,000 square yards in 1969, and then declined to 695,000 square yards in 1970 (table 1). Imports in 1970, however, were less than one-tenth as large as in 1961, the year preceding the escape-clause action. Imports in January-September 1971 amounted to 910,000 square yards, compared with 473,000 in January-September 1970.

Imports of the Wiltons and velvets subject to the 40-percent rate amounted to 182,000 square yards, valued at \$1.1 million, in January-September 1971 as compared to 244,000 square yards, valued at \$1.5 million, in the year 1970 (table 5). Imports of imitation

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1/ Effective Jan. 1, 1971, the base for the index was changed from 1957-59=100 to 1967=100. Comparable data have not been available since the change.

oriental floor coverings were 451,000 square yards, valued at \$2.5 million, in 1970 and 728,000 square yards, valued at \$3.9 million, in January-September 1971. In the latter period, they accounted for 80 percent of the quantity and 78 percent of the value of total imports of Wiltons and velvets. Entries of these floor coverings were not separately reported until January 1, 1970, when the increased rate on them was terminated.

In recent years Belgium has been the leading supplier of Wiltons and velvets of both the imitation oriental and other types (table 6). Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Italy together supplied nearly 90 percent of U.S. imports of Wiltons and velvets other than imitation orientals during January-September 1971: Belgium supplied 59 percent of the quantity; the United Kingdom, 21 percent; and Italy, 8 percent. The unit value of such imports from these sources was highest for those from the United Kingdom (\$8.34 per square yard) and lowest for those from Belgium (\$4.48 per square yard); the average unit value of imports from all sources was \$5.82 per square yard.

The major part of the Wilton and velvet imports from the United Kingdom were types other than imitation oriental, whereas those from Belgium and Italy were largely imitation orientals dutiable at the lower trade-agreement rate.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX



Table 1.--Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

| Year        | Production <u>1/</u>    | Imports                 | Exports <u>2/</u>       | Apparent consumption <u>3/</u> | Ratio of import consumption |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|             | <u>1,000</u><br>sq. yd. | <u>1,000</u><br>sq. yd. | <u>1,000</u><br>sq. yd. | <u>1,000</u><br>sq. yd.        | Percent                     |
| 1958-----   | 34,258                  | 4,632                   | 266                     | 38,624                         | 12.0                        |
| 1959-----   | 40,570                  | 6,982                   | 196                     | 47,356                         | 14.7                        |
| 1960-----   | 31,530                  | 8,165                   | 186                     | 39,509                         | 20.7                        |
| 1961-----   | 28,663                  | 8,234                   | 221                     | 36,676                         | 22.5                        |
| 1962-----   | 29,473                  | 5,919                   | 230                     | 35,162                         | 16.8                        |
| 1963-----   | 28,290                  | <u>4/</u> 1,853         | 188                     | 29,955                         | 6.2                         |
| 1964-----   | 24,248                  | <u>4/</u> 949           | 149                     | 25,048                         | 3.8                         |
| 1965-----   | 23,546                  | 519                     | 245                     | 23,820                         | 2.2                         |
| 1966-----   | 23,359                  | 574                     | 235                     | 23,698                         | 2.4                         |
| 1967-----   | 20,855                  | 669                     | 204                     | 21,320                         | 3.1                         |
| 1968-----   | 21,169                  | 879                     | 327                     | 21,721                         | 4.0                         |
| 1969-----   | 20,331                  | 883                     | 401                     | 20,813                         | 4.2                         |
| 1970-----   | 17,667                  | 695                     | 352                     | 18,010                         | 3.9                         |
| Jan.-June-- |                         |                         |                         |                                |                             |
| 1970-----   | <u>5/</u> 9,645         | 322                     | 220                     | 9,747                          | 3.3                         |
| 1971-----   | 7,447                   | 598                     | 223                     | 7,822                          | 7.6                         |

1/ In recent years, a relatively small quantity (believed to be less than 5 percent) of floor coverings woven on upholstery-type looms has been included in this tabulation.

2/ Exports of wool floor coverings, including Wiltons and velvets.

3/ Production plus imports minus exports.

4/ Contains a relatively small quantity of pile floor coverings other than Wiltons and velvets, estimated to be less than 10 percent.

5/ Revised.

Source: Production estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission from data supplied by domestic producers; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 2.--Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs: Indexes of U.S. net sales and inventories, 1957-70

(1957-59=100)

| Year      | Net sales |       | Inventories<br>as of Dec. 31<br>(quantity) |
|-----------|-----------|-------|--|
|           | Quantity  | Value |  |
| 1957----- | 97 :      | 102 : | 102  |
| 1958----- | 95 :      | 92 :  | 93   |
| 1959----- | 108 :     | 106 : | 104  |
| 1960----- | 89 :      | 88 :  | 93   |
| 1961----- | 79 :      | 80 :  | 92   |
| 1962----- | 84 :      | 83 :  | 88   |
| 1963----- | 80 :      | 80 :  | 87   |
| 1964----- | 69 :      | 75 :  | 77   |
| 1965----- | 68 :      | 73 :  | 70   |
| 1966----- | 66 :      | 73 :  | 69   |
| 1967----- | 60 :      | 68 :  | 64   |
| 1968----- | 60 :      | 68 :  | 61   |
| 1969----- | 60 :      | 67 :  | 56   |
| 1970----- | 49 :      | 57 :  | 74   |

Source: Computed from data submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. firms whose output is estimated to have accounted for more than 90 percent of total U.S. production of Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs during the period 1957-70.

Table 3.--Plants producing Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs:  
Indexes of the average number of production and related workers  
employed and man-hours worked, 1960-70

(1960-62=100)

| Year      | Average number of<br>workers employed<br>on all products | Man-hours worked on-- |                     |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
|           |  | All products          | Wiltons and velvets |
| 1960----- | 112 :  | 109 :                 | 110                 |
| 1961----- | 97 :   | 97 :                  | 96                  |
| 1962----- | 91 :   | 94 :                  | 94                  |
| 1963----- | 83 :   | 89 :                  | 87                  |
| 1964----- | 78 :   | 82 :                  | 74                  |
| 1965----- | 77 :   | 81 :                  | 71                  |
| 1966----- | 75 :   | 79 :                  | 67                  |
| 1967----- | 70 :   | 74 :                  | 62                  |
| 1968----- | 73 :   | 76 :                  | 61                  |
| 1969----- | 67 :   | 72 :                  | 56                  |
| 1970----- | 59 :   | 56 :                  | 34                  |

Source: Computed from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. firms whose output is estimated to have accounted for more than 90 percent of total U.S. production of Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs during 1960-70.

Table 4.--Wilton, velvet, and all soft-surface floor coverings: Indexes of wholesale 1/ prices in the United States, January and June 1958-70 and December 1970

| (1957-59=100)  |         |         |  |
|----------------|---------|---------|--|
| Year and month | Wiltons | Velvets | All soft-surface floor coverings <u>2/</u> |
| 1958:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 100     | 102     | 102  |
| June-----      | 97      | 97      | 98   |
| 1959:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 95      | 98      | 97   |
| June-----      | 99      | 101     | 98   |
| 1960:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 100     | 101     | 99   |
| June-----      | 102     | 103     | 100  |
| 1961:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 99      | 99      | 98   |
| June-----      | 99      | 98      | 98   |
| 1962:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 99      | 95      | 96   |
| June-----      | 97      | 95      | 96   |
| 1963:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 97      | 92      | 94   |
| June-----      | 97      | 91      | 94   |
| 1964:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 108     | 98      | 99   |
| June-----      | 108     | 98      | 97   |
| 1965:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 105     | 96      | 95   |
| June-----      | 105     | 96      | 95   |
| 1966:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 106     | 98      | 94   |
| June-----      | 106     | 98      | 94   |
| 1967:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 105     | 95      | 90   |
| June-----      | 102     | 94      | 89   |
| 1968:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 105     | 94      | 90   |
| June-----      | 105     | 94      | 90   |
| 1969:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 106     | 95      | 91   |
| June-----      | 3/      | 94      | 90   |
| 1970:          |         |         |  |
| January-----   | 3/      | 94      | 89   |
| June-----      | 3/      | 94      | 88   |
| December-----  | 3/      | 96      | 89   |

1/ The term "wholesale," as used in the index, refers to sales in large lots at the first (primary market) level of commercial transaction; later transactions at other stages in the distribution cycle are not included.

2/ Includes Wiltons, velvets, and tufted.

3/ Not reported.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Note.--Effective January 1, 1971, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed over to a base of 1967=100.



Table 5.--Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, by specified sources, 1970 and January-September 1971

| Source                                     | 1970                  |                |        | January-September 1971 |                |        |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|----------------|--------|
|  | Imitation<br>oriental | Other<br>types | Total  | Imitation<br>oriental  | Other<br>types | Total  |
| Quantity (1,000 square yards)              |                       |                |        |                        |                |        |
| Belgium and<br>Luxembourg----              | 404                   | 123            | 527    | 648                    | 108            | 756    |
| United Kingdom--                           | 1                     | 46             | 47     | 14                     | 39             | 53     |
| Italy-----                                 | 31                    | 28             | 59     | 44                     | 14             | 58     |
| France-----                                | 4                     | 12             | 16     | 2                      | 3              | 5      |
| West Germany----                           | 7                     | 11             | 18     | 3                      | 6              | 9      |
| Denmark-----                               | 1                     | 10             | 11     | 4                      | 7              | 11     |
| Japan-----                                 | 1                     | 7              | 8      | -                      | -              | -      |
| All other-----                             | 2                     | 7              | 9      | 13                     | 5              | 18     |
| Total-----                                 | 451                   | 244            | 695    | 728                    | 182            | 910    |
| Value (1,000 dollars)                      |                       |                |        |                        |                |        |
| Belgium and<br>Luxembourg----              | 2,238                 | 674            | 2,912  | 3,413                  | 482            | 3,895  |
| United Kingdom--                           | 7                     | 335            | 342    | 97                     | 325            | 422    |
| Italy-----                                 | 137                   | 176            | 313    | 209                    | 94             | 303    |
| France-----                                | 29                    | 80             | 109    | 14                     | 28             | 42     |
| West Germany----                           | 45                    | 62             | 107    | 39                     | 39             | 78     |
| Denmark-----                               | 5                     | 96             | 101    | 23                     | 42             | 65     |
| Japan-----                                 | 2                     | 54             | 56     | -                      | -              | -      |
| All other-----                             | 24                    | 46             | 70     | 69                     | 51             | 120    |
| Total-----                                 | 2,488                 | 1,523          | 4,011  | 3,865                  | 1,061          | 4,926  |
| Unit value (per square yard) <sup>1/</sup> |                       |                |        |                        |                |        |
| Belgium and<br>Luxembourg----              | \$5.55                | \$5.47         | \$5.53 | \$5.26                 | \$4.48         | \$5.15 |
| United Kingdom--                           | 7.62                  | 7.31           | 7.32   | 6.78                   | 8.34           | 7.92   |
| Italy-----                                 | 4.34                  | 6.37           | 5.29   | 4.71                   | 6.87           | 5.22   |
| France-----                                | 6.52                  | 7.04           | 6.89   | 7.92                   | 7.88           | 7.89   |
| West Germany----                           | 6.13                  | 6.02           | 6.06   | 14.92                  | 6.69           | 9.22   |
| Denmark-----                               | 7.04                  | 9.51           | 9.34   | 6.36                   | 6.35           | 6.35   |
| Japan-----                                 | 4.60                  | 6.85           | 6.71   | -                      | -              | -      |
| All other-----                             | 11.29                 | 6.23           | 7.36   | 5.57                   | 8.51           | 6.52   |
| Average-----                               | 5.52                  | 6.25           | 5.77   | 5.31                   | 5.82           | 5.41   |

<sup>1/</sup> Calculated from unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, 1966-70, January-September 1970, and January-September 1971

| Source                                 | 1966 <u>1/</u> | 1967          | 1968   | 1969   | 1970   | Jan.-Sept. 1970 | Jan.-Sept. 1971 |
|--|----------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Quantity (1,000 square yards)          |                |               |        |        |        |                 |                 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg-----            | 379            | 498           | 649    | 636    | 527    | 341             | 756             |
| United Kingdom--                       | 45             | 40            | 55     | 57     | 47     | 35              | 53              |
| Italy-----                             | 106            | 101 <u>2/</u> | 132    | 125    | 59     | 45              | 58              |
| France-----                            | 17             | 14            | 6      | 14     | 16     | 12              | 5               |
| West Germany----                       | 17             | 9             | 26     | 18     | 18     | 14              | 9               |
| Japan-----                             | 6              | 3             | 5      | 4      | 8      | 8               | -               |
| All other-----                         | 4              | 4             | 6      | 29     | 20     | 18              | 29              |
| Total-----                             | 574            | 669           | 879    | 883    | 695    | 473             | 910             |
| Value (1,000 dollars)                  |                |               |        |        |        |                 |                 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg-----            | 2,197          | 2,907         | 3,571  | 3,364  | 2,912  | 1,880           | 3,895           |
| United Kingdom--                       | 288            | 266           | 359    | 416    | 342    | 246             | 422             |
| Italy-----                             | 466            | 503 <u>2/</u> | 641    | 613    | 313    | 239             | 303             |
| France-----                            | 104            | 104           | 41     | 95     | 109    | 83              | 42              |
| West Germany----                       | 104            | 56            | 147    | 133    | 107    | 89              | 78              |
| Japan-----                             | 37             | 34            | 23     | 19     | 56     | 56              | -               |
| All other-----                         | 40             | 52            | 54     | 209    | 172    | 142             | 186             |
| Total-----                             | 3,236          | 3,922         | 4,837  | 4,849  | 4,011  | 2,735           | 4,926           |
| Unit value (per square yard) <u>3/</u> |                |               |        |        |        |                 |                 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg-----            | \$5.80         | \$5.83        | \$5.50 | \$5.29 | \$5.53 | \$5.51          | \$5.15          |
| United Kingdom--                       | 6.43           | 6.66          | 6.56   | 7.35   | 7.32   | 7.03            | 7.92            |
| Italy-----                             | 4.38           | 4.99          | 4.86   | 4.92   | 5.29   | 5.30            | 5.22            |
| France-----                            | 6.22           | 7.48          | 6.98   | 6.88   | 6.89   | 6.88            | 7.89            |
| West Germany----                       | 6.01           | 5.99          | 5.66   | 7.50   | 6.06   | 6.31            | 9.22            |
| Japan-----                             | 5.88           | 10.16         | 4.30   | 5.28   | 6.71   | 6.71            | -               |
| All other-----                         | 8.64           | 15.18         | 8.30   | 6.82   | 8.41   | 8.14            | 6.46            |
| Average-----                           | 5.63           | 5.86          | 5.50   | 5.49   | 5.77   | 5.78            | 5.41            |

1/ Country breakdown partly estimated.

2/ Includes 11 thousand square yards, valued at 50 thousand dollars, shipped from Italy but country of origin unknown.

3/ Calculated from unrounded figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

