

RUS H. 326

WILTON, BOUSSEUS, VELVET, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS AND RUGS / INVEST. # TEA-1-A-9

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
June 19, 1970.

To the President:

This report is made pursuant to section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 900), which provides that--

Upon request of the President or upon its own motion, the Tariff Commission shall advise the President of its judgment as to the probable economic effect on the industry concerned of the reduction or termination of the increase in, or imposition of, any duty or any other import restriction pursuant to this section or section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

Introduction

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

On June 27, 1969, in response to a petition filed on behalf of the domestic industry concerned, the Commission instituted an

investigation (No. TEA-I-EX-5) pursuant to section 351(d)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act. 1/ In connection with this investigation the Commission reported to the President, on November 18, 1969, that in its judgment, under conditions which currently existed in the domestic Wilton and velvet carpet industry, in the market place, and in the industry abroad, the U.S. producers in the aggregate would be little affected by the termination of the duty increase.

After receipt of the Commission's report, and after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, the President, by proclamation dated December 31, 1969, 2/ extended the increased rate of duty (40 percent ad valorem) on imports of Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs, other than imitation oriental types, to the close of December 31, 1972. The rate of duty on imitation oriental floor coverings was decreased from 40 percent to 21 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1970.

In a White House press release of January 2, 1970, it was announced that the President would ask the Tariff Commission for additional information regarding nonoriental design carpets and rugs to help determine whether any further action might be necessary regarding the tariff on such articles. The President's request was conveyed to the Commission by his Special Representative for Trade

1/ A detailed listing of the Tariff Commission's reports and Presidential actions on Wiltons and velvets through 1968 is given in the Commission's report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-I-EX-5, November 1969 (TC Publication 302).

2/ Proclamation No. 3953 (35 F.R. 141)

Negotiations in a letter dated February 13, 1970, which stated in part as follows:

To follow up on this matter, the President has directed me to write you and request the additional information so that he can determine whether he should amend his proclamation for certain categories of carpets and rugs.

Specifically, the President requests that the Tariff Commission submit a supplementary report as quickly as possible, providing as much data as it can on the types, qualities, prices, and other characteristics of both domestically produced and imported carpets of non-Oriental design, and on the price at which the major types and qualities are being sold in the U.S. market. He is particularly concerned in knowing the point at which heavy price competition might occur in each of the different types of domestically produced and imported carpets as a result of removing the remaining escape clause protection.

The Office of the Special Trade Representative indicated to the Commission that the President's request was being made under section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The Commission instituted the current investigation on February 19, 1970. Public notice of the investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by the publication of the notice in the Federal Register (35 F.R. 3778). The hearing was held on April 21, 1970, at which time all interested parties were afforded opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard.

Probable Economic Effect of the Termination
of the Increase in the Duty

This report follows by about 8 months an earlier report by the Commission on the probable economic effect of the termination of the escape-clause rates of duty on Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs. Subsequent to the earlier report, as described above, the U.S. escape action respecting such floor coverings was modified. The President continued the escape-clause rate (40 percent ad valorem) on Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs other than imitation oriental types until the close of 1972, and he allowed the rate with respect to imitation oriental floor coverings to revert to 21 percent ad valorem at the beginning of 1970.

In the early months of 1970, about three-fifths of the Wilton and velvet floor coverings entering the United States were classified as imitation oriental floor coverings and about two-fifths, as other types of Wiltons and velvets (still subject to the escape-clause rate). In the Commission's judgment, conditions in the U.S. market with respect to competition between imported and domestic Wiltons and velvets have not changed in any significant degree in the 6 months since the President modified the product coverage of the escape-clause rate.

Characteristics of Domestically Produced
and Imported Wiltons and Velvets

General description and uses

Wiltons and velvets constitute two of the major types of woven pile floor covering. ^{1/} Seventeen years ago they accounted for about 40 percent of the pile floor coverings made in the United States. Currently they 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 Wilton and velvet, 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.

Wiltons now account for less than 15 percent of the 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 carpet face (pile) yarns. Polypropylene and polyester are now used as well as nylon, acrylic, and rayon fibers. Types especially designed for use

^{1/} 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).

in carpets have been introduced. Manmade fibers accounted for 81 percent of the face (pile) yarns used in all soft-surface floor coverings produced in the United States in 1969. In the same year, however, wool remained the predominant fiber used in woven carpets and rugs, accounting for 56 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 the 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, bath mats, and other rugs and mats 4' x 6' 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' x 6'.

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 of manmade fibers, is coated with latex after the tufts have been inserted in order to anchor the tufts 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 policy retailers generally disregard weave or construction. They give predominant emphasis to price and then to type of fiber.

Comparison of domestic and imported types of Wiltons and velvets

Wiltons and velvets are produced domestically and abroad in a wide variety of constructions, weights, colors, and surface effects, using various types of yarns, and, of course, selling at a variety of prices. Direct comparisons, type for type, are difficult. A listing of the major groups produced in the United States and abroad, based

on reports to the Commission by domestic and foreign producers for their leading types, is given below:

U.S. production

Average wholesale
list price in the
United States
(Per square yard)

Wiltons:

1. Light-weight pile (under 32 oz. per sq. yd.), wool or manmade, some of which is made for application of foam rubber or other backing-----	n.a.
2. Medium-weight pile (40-46 oz.), varying density and pile weight, in tweed or textured effects:	
Wool-----	\$7.63
Manmade-----	6.08
3. Medium- to heavy-weight cut pile, wool or chiefly wool, densely woven-----	11.76
4. Heavy-weight cut pile (55 oz. and over), wool, medium density-----	12.89

Velvets:

1. Medium-weight loop pile (40-42 oz.), manmade fibers, 60-66 tufts per square inch-----	6.70
2. Medium-weight loop pile (44-48 oz.), wool, 60-64 tufts per square inch (includes Gropoint type)-----	7.95
3. Heavy-weight cut pile (over 50 oz.), wool, plush surface, 60-64 tufts per square inch-----	11.58
4. Miscellaneous twist, cut and loop, textured loop, and other surface effects, of wool or manmade fibers-----	n.a.

Foreign production

	<u>Average wholesale price abroad (Per square yard)</u>
Wiltons:	
1. Light-weight cut pile (29-33 oz.), wool, figured or carved-----	\$5.90
2. Medium-weight cut pile (37-45 oz.), wool, usually figured-----	7.60
3. Heavy-weight cut pile (mostly 60 oz. or over), wool-----	9.00
Velvets:	
1. Light-weight cut pile (mostly under 35 oz.), wool, plush or twist-----	5.80
2. Medium-weight cut pile (mostly 40-42 oz.), wool, mostly plush or twist-----	6.50
3. Heavy-weight cut pile (over 48 oz.), wool, plush or twist-----	7.50

In a brief submitted in 1967 in connection with the Commission's Investigation No. TEA-I-EX-2, representatives of the domestic carpet industry described the major types of domestic and foreign Wiltons and competition therein, as follows (p. 21):

" . . . The Commission's investigation will doubtless show that probably 80 percent of the Wiltons being made in the United States are in the multi-colored Wilton area of specially designed, patterned commercial carpets, with the remaining Wiltons being the cut and loop type. In this area of specially designed Wilton carpets, the domestic industry agrees with the importers that imports are not a serious threat. (Tr. 87-88; see page 25). The domestic manufacturers also agree . . . (Tr. 185-186, 214) that tufting will make serious inroads into this market because of the development of the tufted printing process. The cut and loop Wilton has already suffered, and will continue to suffer, serious inroads from tufting. While this is an area in which import competition was encountered under the 21 percent rate of duty and similar competition may be expected if the duty is cut again with resultant injury to the domestic industry, this type is presently less important to the domestic industry than the velvet types to be discussed."

With regard to velvets, the domestic industry appears to be particularly concerned with the possibility of substantially increased imports of one-level, loop-pile velvets, referred to as the Gropoint type. This type of carpet is used almost entirely in commercial installations. In the October 1969 hearing in connection with Investigation No. TEA-I-EX-5, it was stated: "Currently about 10 million square yards of Gropoint-type carpet are being produced annually." ^{1/} Imports have been negligible.

The prices shown in the earlier tabulation represent average prices for types of carpets in the group; sales of both domestic and imported products are made at lower as well as at higher prices. The range of current prices reported to the Commission for nonoriental type Wiltons and velvets with a pile weight of 30 ounces or more is as follows:

	<u>Range of prices</u> <u>(Per square yard)</u>
Domestic (wholesale price in the United States):	
Wiltons:	
Manmade fibers-----	\$5.05- \$9.50
Wool-----	\$7.15-\$13.92
Velvets:	
Manmade fibers-----	\$5.75--\$8.45
Wool-----	\$6.26-\$11.95
Foreign (wholesale price abroad):	
Wool Wiltons-----	\$5.05- \$9.40
Wool velvets-----	\$4.85- \$9.24

The above information is based on comprehensive reports from domestic producers and data furnished by leading producers abroad who export to the United States. The foreign prices are for leading items

^{1/} Transcript of the hearing, p. 38.

sold by foreign producers, whether or not sold to the United States. If the duty were to be reduced to 21 percent ad valorem, assuming that freight, insurance, brokers' fees, and other charges were equivalent to 10 percent of the foreign price, and that importers' markup was equal to 20 percent, the wholesale selling price in the U.S. market would be about 50 percent greater than the foreign price. Thus it would appear that the imported products which are similar to the domestic would have little, if any, price advantage even at the lower rate of duty.

In testimony before the Commission during its hearing in October 1969 it was brought out that whereas the "true" Gropoint carpet had a wholesale list price of \$8.45, substantial sales of a closely similar type had been made by the same domestic manufacturer to the Government at a price of slightly less than \$5.00 a square yard. ^{1/} Importers' representatives testified that the cost of manufacturing this carpet abroad would be roughly \$4.40-\$4.75 ^{2/} and that with the addition of the duty and other charges they could not possibly compete at anywhere near the \$5.00 price level. They have repeatedly testified that they have little interest in the domestic market for Gropoint-type carpet.

General differences noted between U.S. and foreign production are (a) nearly all of the leading types of foreign production are of wool or chiefly wool whereas a large part of U.S. production is of manmade fibers; (b) a greater proportion of foreign output is in lighter

^{1/} Transcript of the hearing, pp. 98, 101, 273.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 274.

weights (usually under 35 oz. per sq. yd.); and (c) most foreign velvet production is in twist or plush pile, types which together probably account for less than 20 percent of U.S. velvet output.

Certain types which are produced abroad would find little demand in the United States and certain types produced in the United States have no comparable production abroad. The light-weight Wiltons and velvets produced in substantial quantity abroad have relatively few domestic counterparts. Most such products have been displaced in the U.S. market by tufted floor coverings. In medium-weight Wiltons and velvets there is little foreign production of carpets of manmade fibers whereas a substantial part of the U.S. output is of manmade fibers. There is no indication that foreign producers are prepared to initiate production of Wiltons and velvets of manmade fibers for the U.S. market. The major type of wool velvet produced domestically is a one-level loop pile principally for commercial use. This type (Gropoint) is not among the leading types produced abroad.

In summary, any increase in imports which might occur should the rate of duty be lowered to 21 percent ad valorem would be likely to result from appearance and quality characteristics of the imported products which differ from those of the domestic products rather than from lower prices. Areas where imports are likely to increase include (a) Wiltons (other than imitation orientals) in unique patterns, designs, and colors; (b) plush velvets, largely for residential use; and (c) dense, low-level cut-pile velvets for commercial use. No substantial imports of the loop-pile velvets (Gropoint type) are expected. Increased imports in the above categories would not displace

significant quantities of domestic Wiltons or velvets but would tend to supplement the domestic supply. The level of imports would probably not exceed 5 to 6 percent of domestic Wilton and velvet consumption for the next several years.

U.S. Consumption

The U.S. consumption of Wiltons and velvets declined from 47.4 million square yards in 1959 to an estimated 20 million square yards in 1969, a decrease of about 58 percent (table 1). The decline in consumption during 1962-63 was largely attributable to a substantial decrease in imports as a result of the duty increase in mid-1962, although domestic production also decreased somewhat during this period. The decline in subsequent years was accompanied by a continuing decline in domestic production as the result of a shift to tufted and other types of floor coverings. From 1961, the peak year of imports, through 1969, annual imports declined by 7.4 million square yards (a decrease of 89 percent) and U.S. production declined by 8.7 million square yards (30 percent). Imports supplied 23 percent of the U.S. consumption of Wiltons and velvets in 1961, but only 4 percent in 1969. Imports have tended to increase since 1965, largely because of an increasing demand in the United States for Wilton rugs of oriental designs. Domestic production, which comprises the great 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 is exported.

The U.S. Industry

In 1970, Wiltons and velvets were produced in 20 plants by 17 concerns. Velvets were produced by 14 of these concerns and Wiltons by 11. Most of the concerns produced other types of floor coverings as well; Axminsters were produced by 3; tufted, by 15; knitted, by 1; and other types, by 4. Of the 20 plants in which Wiltons and velvets were produced, 10 produced no other types of floor coverings. Seven of the 20 plants were located in Pennsylvania; 3 in Massachusetts; 2 each in New Hampshire, North Carolina, and South Carolina; and 1 each in Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, and Virginia.

Tufted carpets accounted for 73 percent of the output of floor covering by concerns that produced Wiltons and velvets in 1966 and for 78 percent in 1968 and 79 percent in 1969. In the specific plants producing Wiltons and velvets, tufted carpets accounted for 63 percent of the output, Wiltons and velvets 33 percent, and other types 4 percent in 1969. 1/

U.S. Production

U.S. production of Wiltons and velvets has declined substantially since 1959. Production in 1969, 20 million square yards, was about 1.1 million square yards lower than in 1968, and was 20.5 million square yards lower than in 1959 (table 1). The production of Wiltons has declined more sharply than that of velvets. Between 1960 and

1/ In terms of quantity (sq. yds.). On the basis of sales value in 1968, the latest year for which such data are available, Wiltons and velvets accounted for 45 percent of the total.

1969, the output of Wiltons decreased by 67 percent while that of velvets decreased by 11 percent. In 1969 the production of Wiltons was about 19 percent below, and that of velvets almost equal to, the output of such carpets in 1968. Velvets continue to account for the major part of production of the two types.

Most of the Wiltons currently produced are multicolored and patterned carpets specially designed for the commercial market (hotels, restaurants, theaters, schools, etc.). The principal velvet type apparently is the Gropoint type--a tightly-woven one-level round-wire (loop pile) carpet designed primarily for use in commercial installations. Other important velvet types are the plush (cut pile); the twist, composed of tightly twisted pile yarns finished in cut pile; the serrated wire, a multilevel loop pile; and variations of the cut-and-loop and multilevel types. The available data indicate that currently more Wiltons and velvets are used in commercial installations than in residential installations.

Several of the producing concerns have only a small output of Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs. In 1969, 10 concerns produced 93 percent of the aggregate output of the two types; they manufactured 86 percent of the Wiltons and 95 percent of the velvets. Between 1960 and 1969 production of Wiltons and velvets by these concerns decreased by 8.1 million square yards, production of tufteds increased by 75.5 million square yards, and production of other types of floor coverings

decreased by 5.3 million square yards, 1/ resulting in a net increase of 62.1 million square yards. Only 1 concern reported a reduction in total yardage. The Wilton and velvet share of production dropped from 39.1 percent to 13.5 percent while the share of tufteds rose from 40.4 percent to 79.1 percent. No concern increased its production of Wiltons although 4 concerns increased their production of velvets.

Wiltons and velvets were 65 percent of the total output in plants where they were produced in 1960 and 33 percent in 1969, whereas the share of tufteds rose from 21 percent to 65 percent. Because of the increase in their output of other kinds of carpeting, chiefly tufted, production of all floor coverings in the Wilton and velvet plants of the 10 concerns increased over 16 million square yards between 1960 and 1969.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of Wiltons and velvets declined sharply from the record high of 8.2 million square yards in 1961 to a low of 519,000 square yards in 1965. After 1965, they increased in each year, reaching 883,000 square yards in 1969 (table 1). Wiltons are estimated to have comprised more than 60 percent of the 1969 imports. The average unit value of Wilton and velvet imports was \$5.50 per square yard in 1968 and \$5.49 in 1969.

1/ Production of Axminster and of knitted carpets decreased substantially, but production of other types, almost all needlepunched, increased.

Composition

The particular types of Wiltons and velvets which accounted for the bulk of imports in 1961 no longer enter in significant quantity. These types were (1) figured and round-wire roll goods and (2) twist-type velvets. Both kinds were low-priced and sold largely for wall-to-wall installation in the residential market. The sharp decline in imports is attributed not only to the duty increase in 1962, but to price competition from domestic tufted carpets and to the declining popularity of figured carpets.

Unlike the domestic Wiltons and velvets, which are in large part of manmade fibers and are sold principally on order for commercial installations, the imports are almost wholly of wool pile and are sold (as in 1961) principally for household use. The Wiltons imported in recent years were largely cut-pile rugs of oriental design, made on face-to-face looms, types which are no longer subject to the escape-clause rate of duty. Imports of Wiltons other than imitation orientals are relatively small and are believed to consist of other figured rugs and some carpeting for wall-to-wall installations. The imported velvet carpeting consists largely of plush type, with a dense cut pile. The domestic velvet, on the other hand, is largely of one-level loop-pile construction.

Imports of Wiltons and velvets in January-April 1970 are shown in table 2. Entries of the imitation oriental types, which were first separately reported beginning January 1, 1970, amounted to 125,970

square yards and comprised 54 percent of the quantity and 56 percent of the value of total imports in the period. Although comparable data are not available for the corresponding period of 1969, the duty reduction on imitation oriental types does not appear to have resulted in any large increase in imports.

Principal sources

Belgium, Italy, and the United Kingdom together supplied 93 percent of the quantity and 91 percent of the value of U.S. imports of Wiltons and velvets in 1969 (table 3). Belgium supplied 72 percent of the quantity and 70 percent of the value; Italy supplied 14 percent of the quantity and 13 percent of the value; and the United Kingdom supplied 7 percent of the quantity and 8 percent of the value.

Based on the data for January-April 1970, 63 percent of the quantity from Belgium were imitation orientals and 37 percent other types; those from Italy were 59 percent imitation orientals and 41 percent other types; and those from the United Kingdom were 2 percent imitation orientals and 98 percent other types. Of the total imports of other types, Belgium accounted for 58 percent; the United Kingdom, 16 percent; and Italy, 9 percent.

Countries which are the leading sources of U.S. imports supply other foreign markets of much more importance to them than the U.S. market. Their principal markets are usually closer and have lower tariffs or (among members of the Common Market) none. Nearly 90 percent of Belgium's output of all textile floor coverings is exported. The principal market for those exports in 1968 was West Germany, which

took more than one-third (value basis) of the total; the United States took less than 5 percent. Wiltons and velvets account for about half the value of U.S. imports of floor coverings from Belgium. Italy, like Belgium, exports the bulk of its domestic output of textile floor coverings. West Germany is its principal market, accounting for about 30 percent of the total in 1968. The United States accounted for 8 percent. Wiltons and velvets account for about two-thirds of the value of U.S. imports of floor coverings from Italy. Of Britain's total exports of machine-made carpets and rugs, exports to the United States account for only 2 percent and less than half of them are Wiltons and velvets. Japan supplied over 3 million square yards of Wiltons and velvets to the United States in 1961 but such imports have been negligible since 1965. Most of Japan's output of woven and tufted floor coverings is consumed in the home market. Although the United States is the leading market for Japanese exports of floor coverings, nearly all of the exports consist of braided and hooked rugs.

Statistical Appendix

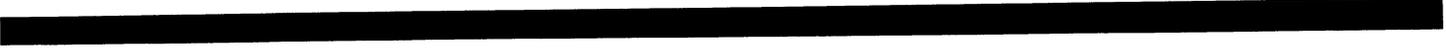


Table 1.--Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958-69

Year	Produc-	Imports	Ex-	Apparent	Ratio of imports to--	
	tion <u>1/</u>		ports <u>2/</u>	consump-	Produc-	Consump-
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	tion	tion
	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	Percent	Percent
1958--	34,258	4,632	266	38,624	13.5	12.0
1959--	40,570	6,982	196	47,356	17.2	14.7
1960--	31,530	8,165	186	39,509	25.9	20.7
1961--	28,663	8,234	221	36,676	28.7	22.5
1962--	29,473	5,919	230	35,162	20.1	16.8
1963--	28,290	<u>4/</u> 1,853	188	29,955	6.6	6.2
1964--	24,248	<u>4/</u> 949	149	25,048	3.9	3.8
1965--	23,546	519	245	23,820	2.2	2.2
1966--	23,359	574	235	23,698	2.5	2.4
1967--	20,855	669	204	21,320	3.2	3.1
1968--	21,169	879	327	21,721	4.2	4.0
1969--	20,022	883	401	20,504	4.4	4.3

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.

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.

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 floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, by types, January-April 1970

Source	Imitation oriental	Other types	Total
Quantity (square yards)			
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	107,552	62,572	170,124
Italy-----	13,458	9,240	22,698
United Kingdom-----	339	17,530	17,869
West Germany-----	3,059	4,706	7,765
France-----	1,335	6,034	7,369
All other-----	227	7,714	7,941
Total-----	125,970	107,796	233,766
Value			
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	\$660,061	\$313,832	\$973,893
Italy-----	57,045	59,096	116,141
United Kingdom-----	2,242	116,916	119,158
West Germany-----	21,091	28,925	50,016
France-----	9,177	34,262	43,439
All other-----	8,062	50,411	58,473
Total-----	757,678	603,442	1,361,120
Unit value (per square yard)			
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	\$6.14	\$5.02	\$5.72
Italy-----	4.24	6.40	5.12
United Kingdom-----	6.61	6.67	6.67
West Germany-----	6.89	6.15	6.44
France-----	6.87	5.68	5.89
All other-----	35.52	6.54	7.36
Average-----	6.01	5.60	5.82

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

Table 3.--Wilton and velvet floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, 1964-69

Source	1964	1965 ^{1/}	1966 ^{1/}	1967	1968	1969
Quantity (1,000 square yards)						
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	611	266	379	498	649	636
Italy-----	32	95	106	101	^{2/} 132	125
United Kingdom---	61	50	45	40	55	57
West Germany-----	14	13	17	9	26	18
France-----	57	20	17	14	6	14
Japan-----	145	49	6	3	5	4
All other-----	29	26	4	4	6	29
Total-----	^{3/} 949	519	574	669	879	883
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	2,302	1,826	2,197	2,907	3,571	3,364
Italy-----	236	495	466	503	^{2/} 611	613
United Kingdom---	393	333	288	266	359	416
West Germany-----	86	88	104	56	147	133
France-----	262	130	104	104	41	95
Japan-----	598	270	37	34	23	19
All other-----	144	118	40	52	54	209
Total-----	^{3/} 4,021	3,260	3,236	3,922	4,837	4,849
Unit value (per square yard) ^{4/}						
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	\$3.77	\$6.87	\$5.80	\$5.83	\$5.50	\$5.29
Italy-----	7.37	5.22	4.38	4.99	4.86	4.92
United Kingdom---	6.42	6.61	6.43	6.66	6.56	7.35
West Germany-----	6.14	6.52	6.01	5.99	5.66	7.50
France-----	4.57	6.61	6.22	7.48	6.98	6.88
Japan-----	4.13	5.55	5.88	10.16	4.30	5.28
All other-----	4.90	4.54	8.64	15.18	8.30	6.82
Average-----	4.24	6.28	5.63	5.86	5.50	5.49

^{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/} Contains a relatively small amount of pile floor coverings other than Wiltons and velvets, estimated to be less than 10 percent.

^{4/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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