

## Federal Trade Commission

## § 20.1

or so as to deceive purchasers or prospective purchasers in any other material respect. [Guide 7]

[59 FR 64549, Dec. 14, 1994]

### § 18.8 Deception as to origin or source of industry products.

(a) It is an unfair or deceptive act or practice to sell, offer for sale, or advertise an industry product by misrepresenting directly or by implication the origin or source of such product to purchasers or prospective purchasers (e.g., by use of the term *Holland* to describe bulbs grown in the U.S.A.); *provided, however*, that when a plant has an accepted common name that incorporates a geographical term and such term has lost its geographical significance as so used, the mere use of such common names does not constitute a misrepresentation as to source or origin (e.g., “Colorado Blue Spruce,” “Arizona Cypress,” “Black Hills Spruce,” “California Privet,” “Japanese Barberry,” etc.).

(b) It is also an unfair or deceptive act or practice to advertise, sell, or offer for sale an industry product of foreign origin without adequate and non-deceptive disclosure of the name of the foreign country from which it came, where the failure to make such disclosure would be misleading to purchasers or prospective purchasers. [Guide 8]

[59 FR 64550, Dec. 14, 1994]

## PART 20—GUIDES FOR THE REBUILT, RECONDITIONED AND OTHER USED AUTOMOBILE PARTS INDUSTRY

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AUTHORITY: 15 U.S.C. 41–58.

SOURCE: 44 FR 11182, Feb. 27, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

### § 20.0 Scope and purpose of the guides.

The Guides in this part apply to the manufacture, sale, distribution, mar-

keting and advertising (including advertising in electronic format, such as on the Internet) of used parts and assemblies containing used parts designed for use in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, tractors, or similar self-propelled vehicles whether or not such parts or assemblies have been reconstructed in any way (hereinafter “industry products”). Such automotive parts and assemblies include, but are not limited to, anti-lock brake systems, air conditioners, alternators, armatures, air brakes, brake cylinders, ball bearings, brake shoes, heavy duty vacuum brakes, calipers, carburetors, cruise controls, cylinder heads, clutches, crankshafts, constant velocity joints, differentials, drive shafts, distributors, electronic control modules, engines, fan clutches, fuel injectors, fuel pumps, front wheel drive axles, generators, master cylinders, oil pumps, power brake units, power steering gears, power steering pumps, power window motors, rack and pinion steering units, rotors, starter drives, speedometers, solenoids, smog pumps, starters, stators, throttle body injectors, torque convertors, transmissions, turbo chargers, voltage regulators, windshield wiper motors, and water pumps. Tires are not included. (Tires are covered by the Tire Advertising and Labeling Guides, 16 CFR part 228.)

[67 FR 9922, Mar. 5, 2002]

### § 20.1 Deception generally.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to represent, directly or by implication, that any industry product or part of an industry product is new or unused when such is not the fact, or to misrepresent the current condition, or extent of previous use, reconstruction or repair of any industry product.

(b) It is unfair or deceptive to offer for sale or sell any industry product unless a clear and conspicuous disclosure that such product has been used or contains used parts is made in advertising, sales promotional literature and invoices and on product packaging. Additionally, it is unfair or deceptive to offer for sale or to sell any rebuilt, remanufactured, reconditioned, or otherwise new-appearing industry product unless such disclosure using appropriate descriptive terms is made on the

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product itself with sufficient permanency to remain visible for a reasonable period of time after installation. Examples of appropriate descriptive terms include, but are not limited to “Used,” “Secondhand,” “Repaired,” “Remanufactured,” “Reconditioned,” “Rebuilt,” or “Relined.”<sup>1</sup> On invoices to the trade only, the disclosure may be made by use of any number, mark, or other symbol that is clearly understood by industry members as meaning that the products or parts identified on the invoices have been used.

(c) It is unfair or deceptive to place any means or instrumentality in the hands of others so that they may mislead consumers as to the previous use of industry products or parts.

[67 FR 9922, Mar. 5, 2002]

### § 20.2 Deception as to identity of rebuilder, remanufacturer, reconditioner or reliner.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to misrepresent the identity of the rebuilder, remanufacturer, reconditioner or reliner of an industry product.

(b) In connection with the sale or offering for sale of an industry product, if the identity of the original manufacturer of the product, or the identity of the manufacturer for which the product was originally made, is revealed and the product was rebuilt, remanufactured, reconditioned or relined by someone else, it is unfair or deceptive to fail to disclose such fact wherever the original manufacturer is identified in advertising and sales promotional literature concerning the product, on the container in which the product is packed, and on the product, in close conjunction with, and of the same permanency and conspicuousness as, the disclosure of previous use of the product described by this section. Examples of such disclosures include:

(1) Disclosure of the identity of the rebuilder:

Rebuilt by John Doe Co.

<sup>1</sup>If the term “recycled” is used, it should be used in a manner consistent with the requirements for that term set forth in the Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims, 16 CFR 260.7(e).

(2) Disclosure that the product was rebuilt by an independent rebuilder:

Rebuilt by an Independent Rebuilder.

(3) Disclosure that the product was rebuilt by someone other than the manufacturer so identified:

Rebuilt by other than XYZ Motors.

(4) Disclosure that the product was rebuilt for the identified manufacturer, if such is the case:

Rebuilt for XYZ Motors.

[67 FR 9922, Mar. 5, 2002]

### § 20.3 Misrepresentation of the terms “rebuilt,” “factory rebuilt,” “remanufactured,” etc.

(a) It is unfair or deceptive to use the words “Rebuilt,” “Remanufactured,” or words of similar import, to describe an industry product which, since it was last subjected to any use, has not been dismantled and reconstructed as necessary, all of its internal and external parts cleaned and made rust and corrosion free, all impaired, defective or substantially worn parts restored to a sound condition or replaced with new, rebuilt (in accord with the provisions of this paragraph) or unimpaired used parts, all missing parts replaced with new, rebuilt or unimpaired used parts, and such rewinding or machining and other operations performed as are necessary to put the industry product in sound working condition.

(b) It is unfair or deceptive to represent an industry product as “Factory Rebuilt” unless the product was rebuilt as described in paragraph (a) of this section at a factory generally engaged in the rebuilding of such products. (See also § 20.2.)

[67 FR 9922, Mar. 5, 2002]

## PART 23—GUIDES FOR THE JEWELRY, PRECIOUS METALS, AND PEWTER INDUSTRIES

Sec.

23.0 Scope and application.

23.1 Deception (general).

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23.3 Misuse of the terms “hand-made,” “hand-polished,” etc.

23.4 Misrepresentation as to gold content.

23.5 Misuse of the word “vermeil.”

23.6 Misrepresentation as to silver content.