§ 779.11 General statement.

The meaning and application of the provisions of law discussed in this part depend in large degree on the definitions of terms used in these provisions. The Act itself defines some of these terms. Others have been defined and construed in decisions of the courts. In the following sections some of these basic definitions are set forth for ready reference in connection with the part’s discussion of the various provisions in which they appear. Some of these definitions and their application are considered in detail in other interpretative bulletins. The application of the others is considered in the sections of this part where the particular provisions containing the defined terms are discussed.

§ 779.12 Commerce.

Commerce as used in the Act includes interstate and foreign commerce. It is defined in section 3(b) of the Act to mean “trade, commerce, transportation, transmission or communication among the several States or between any State and any place outside thereof.” (For the definition of “State” see §779.16.) The application of this definition and the kinds of activities which it includes are discussed at length in the interpretative bulletin on general coverage of the Act, part 776 of this chapter.

§ 779.13 Production.

To understand the meaning of “production” of goods for commerce as used in the Act it is necessary to refer to the definition in section 3(j) of the term “produced.” A detailed discussion of the application of the term as defined is contained in the interpretative bulletin on general coverage of the Act, part 776 of this chapter. Section 3(j) provides that “produced” as used in the Act “means produced, manufactured, mined, handled, or in any other manner worked on in any State; and for the purposes of this Act an employee shall be deemed to have been engaged in the production of goods if such employee was employed in producing, manufacturing, mining, handling, transporting, or in any other manner working on such goods, or in any closely related process or occupation directly essential to the production thereof, in any State.” (For the definition of “State,” see §779.16.)

§ 779.14 Goods.

The definition in section 3(i) of the Act states that “goods, as used in the Act, means ‘goods (including ships and marine equipment), wares, products, commodities, merchandise, or articles or subjects of commerce of any character, or any part or ingredient thereof, but does not include goods after their delivery into the actual physical possession of the ultimate consumer thereof other than a producer, manufacturer, or processor thereof.’ The interpretative bulletin on general coverage of the Act, part 776 of this chapter, contains a detailed discussion of the application of this definition and what is included in it.

§ 779.15 Sale and resale.

(a) Section 3(k) of the Act provides that “Sale” or “sell”, as used in the Act, “includes any sale, exchange, contract to sell, consignment for sale, shipment for sale, or other disposition.” Since “goods”, as defined, includes any part or ingredient of goods (see §779.14), a “resale” of goods includes their sale in a different form than when first purchased or sold, such as the sale of goods of which they have become a component part (Arnold v. Kanowsky, 361 U.S. 388). The Act, in section 3(n), provides one exception to this rule by declaring that “resale”, as used in the Act, “shall not include the sale of goods to be used in residential or farm building construction, repair, or maintenance: Provided, That the sale is recognized as a bona fide retail sale in the industry.” A resale of goods is