

industrial process. An industrial design registration gives protection of an initial period of five years and can be renewed for a further period of up to five years. The protection given by a registered industrial design prevents anyone other than the owner from using that design in Canada during the life of the registration. There is a public search room in Hull, Que. where all previously registered designs can be searched.

Applications for registration or requests for information should be sent to: Copyright and Industrial Design Branch, Bureau of Corporate Affairs, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada, Ottawa-Hull K1A 0C9.

Individuals or companies floating timber on the inland water of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick must, under the Timber Marking Act, select a mark or marks for the timber and apply for the registration of such marks within one month of engaging in this business.

16.3.3 Standards Council of Canada

This Crown corporation, with headquarters in Ottawa, is the national co-ordinating body responsible for promoting voluntary standardization in Canada. The Standards Council promotes the development and use of standards as a means of advancing the economy, benefiting the health, safety and welfare of the public, facilitating domestic and international trade and furthering international co-operation in the field of standards.

To carry out its mandate the Council created the National Standards System, a federation of organizations accredited by the Council to answer Canada's standards requirements in the fields of standards writing, certification and testing.

The objects of the Council are to foster and promote voluntary standardization relating to the construction, manufacture, production, quality performance and safety of buildings, structures, manufactured articles and products and other goods.

Both Canadian and overseas standards users are served by the Council's standards information service which answers inquiries pertaining to national, foreign and international standards, certification systems and technical regulations.

In the international field, the Council appoints members and directs activities of the Canadian national committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and is the member body for Canada in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The Council is responsible for Canada's participation in the work of these international standards-writing bodies, co-ordinating some 2,500 volunteers. It is also the

Canadian sales outlet for the international standards of IEC and ISO, and foreign national standards.

16.3.4 Trade standards and regulations

In its consumer program, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada is responsible for administration of broad legislation affecting the marketplace. Policies and programming are determined by the consumer affairs bureau of the department.

Hazardous products. The product safety branch administers the Hazardous Products Act. The Act makes specific mention of products designed for household, garden or personal use, for use in sports or recreational activities or for use by children. It also mentions without reference to end use, poisonous, toxic, flammable, explosive and corrosive products. The Minister is empowered to establish mandatory standards; these include a ban on the use of small parts in infants' toys, flammability standards for textiles and a requirement for warning labels on dangerous chemicals. Regulations governing playpens, rattles and cribs are designed to protect children, and other rigid specifications cover such products as hockey helmets, glazed ceramics and cellulose insulation.

General commodity field. The Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act and regulations administered by the consumer products branch are designed to give uniformity to packaging and labelling practices in Canada, reduce the possibilities of fraud and deception in packaging and labelling, and control the undue proliferation of package sizes. The legislation applies to most pre-packaged consumer products and came into effect in September 1975 for non-food items and in March 1976 for foods.

Regulations under the Textile Labelling Act, in effect since December 1972, require labels on all consumer textile articles. The label must include fibre names and percentages and the identification of the dealer. The regulations also deal with misrepresentation in both labelling and advertising. The textile care labelling system of coloured symbols recommending proper care for textile products is a voluntary program. The Canada Standard size system for children's garments, developed by the Canadian General Standards Board in conjunction with Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada, is administered under the National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act. This system is also voluntary, although dealers must conform to the standard size before using the Canada Standard size logo on a product.