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D1.1 Taxonomy

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AUTHOR

Wageningen University and Research

REVIEWERS

CS-Pointex and Euramaterials

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This deliverable report describes the work performed in Task 1.1 of the RegioGreenTex project. The goal of this task was to create a shared understanding among the consortium members about the recycling model applied to textiles, more in general related to fibres/materials, and the overall textile sector. For this task we build a framework called Taxonomy.

The taxonomy should 1) provide a common language to all partners within the RegioGreenTex project and the textile sector in general, 2) should offer a controlled vocabulary, 3) should improve accuracy and precision of the information due to the common vocabulary between the partners, and 4) should avoid involuntary greenwashing (SMEs). We constructed a framework in the form of a database in excel, based on the Ellie.Connect Taxonomy Guide. The categories and terms were expanded to better fit the requirements of the RegioGreenTex project.

For now, it is a searchable database under construction, as the database is not complete and final. We focussed on setting up the structure of the database and collection of the terms, and less on the proper explanation of the terms. This needs to be done, together with the partners, during the next two years of the RegioGreenTex project, in line with the bottom-up approach that has been implemented in the whole project.





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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Taxonomy (Task 1.1)

This deliverable report describes the work performed in Task 1.1 of the RegioGreenTex (RTG) project. Goal of this task is to create a shared understanding among the consortium members about the recycling model applied to textiles, more in general related to fibres/materials, and the overall textile sector.

The textile and clothing sector is rich in its vocabulary to describe all the (sub) stages in the manufacturing process. The textile industry is in transition to become more sustainable and circular, and novel processes and new materials become part of the value chain. In this task we worked on developing the necessary common language or terminology to support this transition.

<u>Taxonomy</u> is the science that deals with naming, describing and classification of all living organisms including plants. Classification is based on behavioural, genetic, and biochemical variations. Characterization, identification, and classification are the processes of taxonomy. Here we apply this taxonomy approach not on living organisms but on textiles and its diverse material use.

1.2 Embedding of the textile taxonomy in RegioGreenTex

Expectations of the Taxonomy tool were nicely described by CITEVE during a partner meeting in September 2023 of Work package 1, led by Centexbel:

- It should provide a common language to all partners within the RegioGreenTex project and the textile sector in general.
- It should offer a controlled vocabulary (different wordings for the same concept- search for information by different terms).
- It should improve accuracy and precision of the information due to the common vocabulary between the partners.
- It should avoid involuntary greenwashing (SMEs).

Contributions of the partners to the Taxonomy were also shared during the meeting:

- EURATEX: Coordinate work of other partners, define standards/requirements/limits in accordance with the EC and Grant Agreement specifications.
- Ovam: Has experience in waste-related taxonomy and provides support and review of the deliverable. Ovam also gives guidance on waste frame directive elements of end-of-waste criteria and transboundary transport of waste.
- Po.in.tex: Can contribute to the translation of the Taxonomy from English to Italian and shares other input or contributions if needed.
- Citeve: Citeve will be able to share knowledge in the taxonomy that is focussed on textile circularity and recycling. Citeve owns a recycling line and participates in several projects involving this theme.

The Taxonomy tool is useful for the Self-Assessment Tool developed by Euramaterials (WP2). SMEs active in RegioGreenTex work with new technologies and it is important for them to use the same vocabulary in their communication. In addition, official terms used by the EU, Member States and Regional Authorities should be unambiguous, and this taxonomy could assist there.

The Taxonomy tool is especially important for the RegioGreenTex Digital Tool developed by Ariadne Innovation (WP2). In this matchmaking tool companies should be able to describe their activities, their place in the value chain, their specific processes and materials, and the gaps they are facing. Also, their inputs, outputs and residue streams they are generating are of interest for other companies, in order to build a true circular system.







Figure 1: The circular textile industry in a fossil-free society (WUR)





2 METHODS

- The Ellie.Connect Taxonomy Guide formed the basis of this work. The categories and terms were expanded to better fit the requirements of the RGT Taxonomy. The database was built in excel by WUR. It is a searchable database constructed of drop-down tables that can be ordered in many ways (at this moment an unprotected excel file).
- Next step was to consult other partners (Centexbel, Ariadne, OVAM) for their input and sources for interesting terms, vocabulary, and specific wording.
- Final step was incorporation of all information provided. The result is a database <u>under construction</u>, as the database is not complete and final. We focussed on setting up the structure of the database and collection of the terms, and less on the proper explanation of the terms. This needs to be done, together with the partners, during the next two years of the RegioGreenTex project, in line with the bottom-up approach that has been implemented in the whole project.





3.1 Mind map and database in excel

To construct the taxonomy, we build a database in excel and defined the various categories. The Taxonomy is based on the mind map illustrated in Figure 2.

We noticed that for some categories we could only come up with terms with a single definition, i.e. without a connection with other groups or categories. These categories were then called 'glossary', as they resemble a kind of dictionary. In the other categories, the terms related to one or more groups or categories. These categories form the real taxonomy and were called 'taxonomy'.

It is an option to remove the glossary parts when building the final Taxonomy, but for the moment the glossary parts are nice to have in the discussions to come.



Figure 2: Mind map taxonomy

The mind map is combined with a database in excel. The excel file here included consists of 13 tabs with all categories listed. The tables are dropdown lists and can be ordered by each column. By default, the lists are ordered in alphabetical order of the terms. Further explanation of the categories is listed below:





- Actors (Taxonomy)
 - An actor is a participant in an action or process. This can be a company but also government, academia, or even an individual. For companies it is intended that they can recognise themselves in one of the options listed here.
- Market segments (Glossary)
 - This is a glossary of market segments actors can be active in.
- Sustainability and circularity (Glossary)
 - This is a glossary of terms that are used to describe sustainability and circularity.
- Recycling (Glossary)
 - Recycling is part of circular actions (R strategies) but is complex in its processes and vocabulary. This category aims to describe the different terms that are used to describe recycling activities by actors.
- Value Chain Activities (Taxonomy)
 - This category lists general activities of the actor in the value chain. Companies can be active on multiple fields, e.g. designing and producing garments in an atelier. This category can be expanded with recycling activities in a later stage.
- Material processing (Taxonomy)
 - This category lists in more detail the specific type of activities (unit operations) an actor can perform while working with <u>materials</u>. The processes are further categorized as being part of e.g. yarn formation or dyeing.
- Material fibres (Taxonomy)
 - The materials being processed consist of specific textile fibres. In this list the most common textile fibres are listed (commercial names). The fibres are further classified on their fibre type (natural, semi-synthetic, synthetic), polymer class, specific polymer, and the sources (biobased or fossil resources) for these fibres. This classification is relevant for recycling, and the list can be expanded with recycling options.
- Material polymers (Taxonomy)
 - A textile fibre is built up by polymers, and in this list the different polymers are listed (chemical names). The polymers are further classified on their polymer class and their polymer category. Also, this list is relevant for recycling, and the list can be expanded with recycling options, as each polymer has its own preferential recycling processes.
- Material properties (Glossary)
 - Material properties relevant for textiles are listed in this tab.
- Fabrics (Glossary)
 - This is a glossary of textile fabrics.
- End products (Taxonomy)
 - This is a list of textile end products and their category (e.g. apparel, home)
- Certifications (Glossary)
 - This is a list of all terms relevant for certifications.
- Miscellaneous (Glossary)
 - o This is a list of components (of concern) and other terms not fitting in the other categories.

3.2 How to continue?

The database is now ready to be reviewed, edited, and discussed by the partners in RegioGreenTex. We will present the tool at the beginning of next year (M13-14 of the project) to the WP1 project team, and in March 2024 at the consortium meeting in Portugal.

The translation of the database into 6 other languages by the regional clusters is foreseen, where needed, in a later stage of the RGT project once the database is 'finalized'.





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What type of company are you?

| Term | Explanation | Reference | Organisation |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|
| Academia | The life, community, or world of teachers, schools, and education. Active in education and academic research | 1 | academia |
| Actors | A participant in an action or process. | 1 | |
| Association | Association a group of people organized for a joint purpose | 1 | |
| Brand owner | A type of product that is manufactured by a particular company and sold under a particular name. | 1 | |
| Cluster organisation | Organization that supports the strengthening of collaboration, networking and learning in innovation clusters. | 1 | |
| Consultancy | | | consultancy |
| Consumer | Purchase and use textile products for personal use. | | individual |
| Designer | Create designs for textiles, influencing trends and styles. | | company |
| Environmental organisation | Advocate for sustainable and environmentally friendly practices in the textile industry. | | NGO |
| Event organiser | Organiser of something that happens or takes place, especially one of importance, a planned public or social occasion | 1 | company |
| Federation | A group of corporations collaborating based upon a specific characteristic of the group members e.g. an industry, a geographical area. | 1 | |
| Financial institutions | Provide funding, loans, and financial services to businesses in the textile industry. | | |
| Government agencies | Implement policies, regulations, and incentives that impact the textile industry. | | government |
| Incubator/accelerator | A business incubator is a workspace created to offer startups and new ventures access to the resources they need, all under one roof. | 1 | |
| investment firm/fond | An investment company is a corporation or trust engaged in the business of investing the pooled capital of investors in financial securities. Targets ca | 1 | |
| Logistics and transport | Facilitate the movement of raw materials, textiles, and finished products throughout the supply chain. | | company |
| Machinery supplier | Provides equipment for the efficient and advanced manufacturing of textiles. | | company |
| Manufacturer | Manufacturers produce raw materials, semi-finished or finished products. They can use technologies developed by Technology Providers. | 1 | company |
| Marketing & Communication Services | An organization that will provide you with the tools to help you communicate and sell your product in a better way. | 1 | |
| Museum | An institution that researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits cultural heritage. | 1 | |
| Network organisation | | | |
| Online platform | A range of services available on the Internet including marketplaces, search engines, social media, creative content outlets, app stores, communication | 1 | company |
| Public agency | A government or state agency, sometimes an appointed commission, is a permanent or semi-permanent organization in the machinery of governme | 1 | |
| Publisher | The business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature, information, musical scores or sometimes recordings, or art | 1 | |
| Raw material supplier | Provide raw materials such as cotton, wool, silk, cellulose pulp, granulate, and dyes to the textile industry | | company |
| Regulatory body | Enforce standards and regulations related to the production, labeling, and safety of textile products. | | |
| Research and Development Institution | Conduct research to improve manufacturing processes, develop new materials, and address industry challenges. | | research |
| Retailer | Sell finished textile products to consumers through various channels such as brick-and-mortar stores or online platforms. | | company |
| Service provider | A service provider provides organizations with services like consulting, legal, real estate, communications, storage, processing. | 1 | |
| Social enterprise | An organization that applies commercial strategies to maximize the financial, social and environmental improvement of its operations. | 1 | company |
| Technology provider | A company that develops, produces and sells software applications and/or technology that is used in the business or manufacturing processes of the | 1 | company |
| Textile processor | Actor involved in processing of textiles after use (e.g. collection, sorting, reuse, repair, recycling) | 2 | company |
| Trade associations | Represent the interests of the industry, provide support, and facilitate communication among stakeholders. | | |

| Term | Explanation | Reference |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Advertainment | Advertainment is a term used to describe entertainment that incorporates elements of advertising. It is the practice of integrating brand communications within the content of entertainment products (movies, songs | 12 |
| Agrotech | The textiles used in agriculture are called as agro-textiles. The properties of the textiles which are required in agro textiles include strength, elongation, stiffness, porosity, bio-degradation, resistance to sunlight and r | 3 |
| Apparel | The clothing or apparel market includes most garments that are worn. A huge consumer of fabric, clothing manufacture can be split by market, e.g. men's, women's and children's clothing, sportswear, casual wear or | 4 |
| Apparel , baby | | |
| Bed & bath | Textiles used related to the bed or bath. | 1 |
| Big data | Big data is a term used to refer to the study and applications of data sets that are so big and complex that traditional data-processing application software are inadequate to deal with them. | 12 |
| Blockchain | A blockchain is a digital record of transactions. The name comes from its structure, in which individual records, called blocks, are linked together in single list, called a chain. Blockchains are used for recording transact | 12 |
| Buildtech | The textiles that are used in the construction and architectural application are termed as buildtech. Buildtech segment consists of textiles or composite materials that are used in the construction of permanent and te | 3 |
| Carpets | A textile product for use as a floor covering. | 1 |
| Clothing | Clothing (also known as clothes and attire) is fibre and textile material worn on the body. The wearing of clothing is mostly restricted to human beings and is a feature of nearly all human societies. The amount and the | 12 |
| Clothtech | Clothtech includes fibres, yarns and textiles used as technical components in the manufacturing of clothing such as sewing threads, interlinings, waddings and insulation. Most of these components are hidden, for exit | 3 |
| Design | Realization of a concept or idea into a configuration, drawing, model, mould, pattern, plan or specification (on which the actual or commercial production of an item is based) and which helps achieve the item's desig | 12 |
| Domestics | 1. A general trade term for such household goods as sheets, pillow cases, towels, and blankets. Used in the plural form; the term originated about 1815 when New England mills began to specialize in heavy drills and | 5 |
| Electronics | The branch of physics and electrical engineering that deals with the emission, behavior and effects of electrons and with electronic devices. | 1 |
| Fashion | Fashion is a popular style or practice, especially in clothing, footwear, accessories, hairstyle and make-up. Fashion is a distinctive and often constant trend in the style in which a person dresses. | 12 |
| Fashion, fast | is defined as low-cost clothing collections, which are imitations of the current luxury fashion clothing items being in trend. The fast fashion system motivates faster production and encourages higher disposability. Th | 6 |
| Fashion, slow | The ideology behind the concept is producing sustainable clothing without causing any pollution. This sustainability can be achieved in all the stages of production, from the design concept to the end-user (customer | 6 |
| Footwear | Shoes, heels ect. | 1 |
| Geotextile | All the fabrics (woven, nonwoven and knitted textile materials) which can provide a range of primary functions such as support, drainage and separation at or below ground level, lie in the category of geotextiles. Ge | 3 |
| Haute couture | The creation of exclusive custom-fitted clothing. Haute couture is high-end fashion that is constructed by hand from start to finish, made from high-quality, expensive, often unusual fabric and sewn with extreme atte | 12 |
| Hometech | Hometech segment of technical textiles comprises of the textile components used in the domestic environment – interior decoration and furniture, carpeting, protection against the sun, cushion materials, fireproofir | 3 |
| Industrial design | In a legal sense, an industrial design constitutes the ornamental or aesthetic aspect of an article. An industrial design may consist of three dimensional features, such as the shape of an article, or two dimensional feat | 12 |
| Indutech | Indutech includes technical textile products used in the manufacturing sector. The applications are diverse such as separating and purifying industrial products, cleaning gases and effluents, transporting materials bet | 3 |
| Interior Textiles | Textiles used for the interior decoration. | 1 |
| Knitwear | A wearable product made of knitted fabric. | 1 |
| Leisurewear | Clothing designed for relaxation. | 1 |
| Medtech | Medtech products comprise textile materials used in hygiene, health and personal care as well as surgical applications. The Medtech products are available in all forms such as woven, knitted and non-woven based o | 3 |
| Mobiltech | Mobiltech segment of technical textiles is used in the construction of automobiles, railways, ships, aircraft and space craft. The Mobiltech products can be broadly classified into two categories - visible components a | 3 |
| Oekotech | Any textile product which is produced in eco-friendly way and also processed under eco-friendly limits come under oekotech. The fabrics made up of organic cotton, hemp, bamboo, recycled polyester or tencel or PL | 3 |
| Outdoor Textiles | Textiles designed for outdoor use. | 1 |
| Packtech | The several flexible packaging materials used for industrial, agricultural, consumer and other goods come under the term Packtech as shown in Fig. 7.6. It consists of synthetic bags used for industrial packaging and ju | 3 |
| Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) | The purpose of personal protective clothing is to protect the person from hazard. | 1 |
| Product design | The detailed specification of a manufactured item's parts and their relationship to the whole. A product design needs to take into account how the item will perform its intended functionality in an efficient, safe and | 12 |
| Product development | The creation of products with new or different characteristics that offer new or additional benefits to the customer. Product development may involve modification of an existing product or its presentation, or formu | 12 |
| Protech | The textiles that provide protection against different functions are called protective textiles. Textiles for protection is an important area that has drawn a great attention towards it. Protech consists of all those textile | 3 |
| Ready-to-wear | Ready-to-wear or prêt-à-porter is factory-made clothing, sold in finished condition, in standardized sizes. The advantage is that the price can be kept relatively low. Off-the-peg is sometimes used for items other than | 12 |
| Sensor Technology | A company that makes use of sensors to detect and respond to some kind of input from the physical environment. | 1 |
| Sleepwear | Clothing designed for sleeping. | 1 |
| Sportswear | Sportswear or activewear is clothing, including footwear, worn for sport or physical exercise and its design depends on the demands of the sport activity in question. | 12 |
| Sporttech | The textiles that are used in sports in any form are called as sporttech. The applications are diverse and range from artificial turf (e.g. in hockey) used in sports surfaces through to advanced carbon fibre composites f | 3 |
| Technical textiles | textile materials and products manufactured primarily for their technical and performance properties rather than their aesthetic or decorative characteristics. Technical textiles covers 12 main application areas as fol | 3 |
| Trims | The decoration of a product, typically with contrasting items or pieces of material. | 1 |
| Underwear | Clothing that is worn under other clothing, usually next to the skin. | 1 |
| Upholstery | Textiles for furniture upholstery. | 1 |
| Wall decoration | Textiles for decorating the walls. | 1 |
| Window decoration | Textiles that are used to cover the window. | 1 |
| Workwoor | Warkwarz is clathing work for work as possible work that involves manual labour. Warkwarz is submitted to sular concerning its use and sare | 12 |

| abs decision abs decision and a sector and a secto | Term | Explanation | Reference |
|--|--|--|-----------|
| BandAnother band band band band band band band band | Agriculture, organic | holistic production management system which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and soil biological activity, emphasising the use of management pract | 2 |
| Name of a point of a point of a set of a | Biobased | A material that is manufactured using substances that are derived from living organisms, derived from biomass | 1 |
| Bank and build Set and build <th< td=""><td>Biobased content</td><td>Transferrar many memory and a single additional size of the annual single spansing, defined non-information</td><td>2</td></th<> | Biobased content | Transferrar many memory and a single additional size of the annual single spansing, defined non-information | 2 |
| BandbardSelection of the big where has been provide starting where ha | Dishased, content | riaction of a product that is derived non-boomss | 2 |
| BarbarComparison of the start of each of a st | Biobased, product | Product wholly or partiy derived from biomass. The bio-based product is typically characterized by the bio-based carbon content or the bio-based content. Documentation proving source or material, either | 2 |
| NumberCompany and products in a strate of any interplane strate of any | Biodegradation | Degradation caused by biological activity, especially by enzymatic action, leading to a significant change in the chemical structure of a material | 2 |
| Band< | Biological cycle | cycle(s) through which biological nutrients are restored into the biosphere in a way that rebuilds ecosystem resilience and natural capital and enables the regrowth of renewable resources | 2 |
| | Biomass | Material of biological origin, excluding material embedded in geological formations or transformed to fossilized material and excluding peat. This includes organic material (both living and dead) from above | 2 |
| Cancer page 1Besidue seame yais a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and a source page to a soft when yoe and yoe a | By-product | Co-product from a process that is incidental or not intentionally produced and which cannot be avoided. Waste is not a by-product. | 2 |
| Cancer Series Series of the ser | Circular economy | The circular economy is an economic system in which the reusability of products and raw materials is optimized and value destruction are minimized. In contrast to the present linear system in which raw m | 12 |
| Construct | Circular supplies | a circular business moldel refers to use renewable energy, bio-based or fully recyclable input material to replace toxic and single-lifecycle inputs | 6 |
| CommunitAppendix a price data by a physicape (D) (1) a phane a multip price) of quarks a basis a price price of the physicape (D) (1) a physi | Circularity | | |
| communityprovery a mean the prove p | Compost | exemple call conditioner obtained by biodescedation (2.3.7.4) of a mixture concistion missionally of yearships accordingly with other exemple material and having a limited minoral context | 2 |
| Company Co | Compost | organic soil conditioner obtained by biodegradation (3.2.7.1) or a mixture consisting principally or vegetable residues, occasionally with other organic materia and having a limited mineral content | 2 |
| Company in a price of a pric | Compostability | property of a material to be biodegraded in a composting process. Compostability refers to an aerobic process. Composting of textiles can be restricted by biowaste regulations. | 2 |
| Composing composing protong proton | Compostable material | material that undergoes degradation (3.2.7.5) by biological processes during composting to yield CO2, water, inorganic compounds and biomass (3.1.2.4) at a rate consistent with other known compostable | 2 |
| Caline Construction of protocols of proto | Composting, industrial | composting process performed under controlled conditions on industrial scale with the aim of producing compost for the market. Composting of textiles can be restricted by biowaste regulations. | 2 |
| Cale is Cale Appropriate protect in protect when in a material registrate generation from a material method from any end that they are started from any end that the | Cradle to Cradle | | |
| Call is Construct to Construct is specified on part of a protect free optical specified free optic | Cradle to Gate | description of a portion of product life cycle which begins with raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources and extends through the end of that stage or any other in the product system stage | 2 |
| DepartmentEmpertained sequence department is a structure sequence department is a ready of sequence seq | Cradle to Grave | description of product life cycle which basiss with raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources and extends through the final final final descent | 2 |
| NomeNo | Description | description of productine evolution to gains with raw indectain adjustion of generation motion in adjust and exponents and extends an object and the productine evolution and adjust adjust and the productine evolution and adjust adj | 2 |
| Description Operation | Degradation | irreversible process leading to a significant change in the structure of a material, typically characterized by a change of properties (e.g. integrity, molecular mass or structure, mechanical strength) and/or by | 2 |
| None in ConstructionNone in Construction in the data production is the data production in the data production in the data production is the data production in the data production is the data production in the data production is | Design for Circularity | design for circularity is about using design strategies that keep garments in the loop at highest possible value at all time—ultimately designing out waste from the system from the very beginning. Designing | 6 |
| Step is the function of a calibr years in memory in execution in a fear step is the step is and a large year is a calibr years in the step is the step is the step is a step is the st | Design for Disassembly | For garments that are more complex in their design, pattern construction or that need the functions of textiles and parts from different cycles, a mono-material solutions might not be an applicable strategy | 6 |
| Base between the service of the service frequency and service frequency | Design for Emotional Durability | Emotional durability refers to consumers' connection to their items. In case of a strong connection and adherence, consumers are considered to keep their items in use for a longer time. 'Designing in' emot | 6 |
| BasisEnclose in a cality mean to the privat space of a gramm. The due both a short for creat data pothers, the vest The functions, a planet, and the set of a short for creat data planet, the set of the planet and the set of a short for creat data planet, the set of the planet and the set of a short for creat data planet, the set of the planet and the set of a short for creat data planet, the set of the planet and the set of a short for creat data planet, the set of the planet and the set of a short for creat data planet, the set of the planet and the set of a short for creat data planet, the set of the set | Design for Environment | is the analysis of the environmental, health, and safety issues relevant to the entire life of the product. The idea is to reduce resource depletion and waste during the manufacture, use and disposal or reuse | 6 |
| Desk Desk ComponentDesk Desk ComponentDesk Desk< | Design for Euroctional Durability | Functional durability refers to the physical aspects of a garment. This also includes whether it is made to last and whether it can resist damage due to wear. The functional or physical durability is affected in | 6 |
| DescriptionSearch and when a sequence should be approximately access of any sequence should be | Design for Longevity | The device of the physical appendix of the history of the physical appendix of the physical appe | 6 |
| DespDe | Design for Mana Material | besigning to longewity is about creating gamments to last, both in style, quality and in induction, in order to achieve this, several other entits to degles can be used to enhance both the functional and enducina | 6 |
| Book In Section 20Section | Design for Mono-Material | Mono-material refers to a design strategy where a garment and all its parts are entirely designed within one cycle, through either biodegradation or recycling. This strategy is suitable for garments where tr | 0 |
| Chargh Congconstruction on decay of a body yook (1 a. 11. 3) if it is body in branche (12.11) is a body due for a theorem (12.12.3)construction (13.12.3)construction (13.12.3)Decay fromaddity of a bedy pool (12.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)Decay fromaddity of a bedy pool (13.2.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)Decay fromaddity of a bedy pool (13.2.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)Decay fromaddity of a bedy pool (13.2.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)construction (13.2.3.3)Decay from (13.2.3.3)addity of a bedy pool (13.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3. | Design for Recyclability | construction and design of a textile product using choices that will facilitates recycling of the product after its initial service lifespan | 2 |
| Gene before begin begin beside and region has had incluids are and region by the adm and regin by | Design for Remake | construction and design of a textile product (3.1.1.13), with the plan to remake (3.2.2.11) the article after the initial service lifetime | 2 |
| BindendendendendendendendendBindB | Design for Repairability | construction and design of a textile product using choices that will facilitate ease of repair by the end user during the product's lifespan | 2 |
| Display Display Control High of a back product space for a myour of product space for a space for | Disposal, final | end-of-life (3.2.3.5) treatment of waste (3.2.7.15) by incineration (3.2.7.9) or landfilling (3.2.7.11) | 2 |
| constraintinstraint of environment later (1,1,2,1) is product ingring and environment, the unset (1,2,1,1) throughout parket): Start (1,2,1,2)is product ingring and environment later | Durability | ability of a textile product to retain its required properties in specified conditions for an intended lifespan | 2 |
| store of the second seco | Ecodosian | summy or or care, product or ream to require up properties in specifical conditions for an internet interpolit Interaction of automation access(1) (2) 2) (interacting and davalagement with the sing for different internet (2) 2) 2) the specifical condition (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) | 2 |
| consert consert | couesign | integration or environmental impacts (3.2.3.7) into product design and development, with the aim or reducing adverse environmental impacts (3.2.3.7) throughout a product's life cycle (3.2.3.9) | 2 |
| Conservedconstraint space frame space frame space frame space frame space spp | Ecolabel | Ecolabels are a quality label issued to products or services with a lesser environmental impact than comparable products or services, on the basis of a set of pre-determined criteria. | 12 |
| ExtendUnit with a way and pack at many the pack a | Economy, circular | economic system that uses a systemic approach to maintain a circular flow of resources by recovering, retaining or adding to their value, while contributing to sustainable development | 2 |
| Index of the depanded is a properties is a result of projects is result of a result of | Economy, linear | | |
| Environmental lapsedelement of a to grantscarin statistics or private but have statistics or private by the servermentaFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesFindencesfindencesfindencesfindencesfindences </td <td>End-of-life</td> <td>stage which begins when the used product is ready for disposal, recycling, reuse, etc. and ends when the product is returned to nature (combustion, deterioration), or is recycled or reused. The end-of-life</td> <td>2</td> | End-of-life | stage which begins when the used product is ready for disposal, recycling, reuse, etc. and ends when the product is returned to nature (combustion, deterioration), or is recycled or reused. The end-of-life | 2 |
| Increasedesign to the submertionand the submertionaEnclosememorane layersmemorane layers <t< td=""><td>Environmental aspect</td><td>algebra of an organization's activities or products or sonices that interacts or son interact with the anyingment</td><td>2</td></t<> | Environmental aspect | algebra of an organization's activities or products or sonices that interacts or son interact with the anyingment | 2 |
| CompanyProducts a degree products on the large oneImage one of the large oneImage oneConstructionChernoid used for the large of th | Environmental aspect | element of an organization's detunities of products on services that interacts of can interact with the environment | 2 |
| Linguage Monther (M) Perturbative Security of the Security of any security is replaced to the path consumer goal a product's like (pike A DP perkips) is characterized by 1 bits withing of reports) Image: Security Sec | Environmental impact | change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, including possible consequences, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's environmental aspects | 2 |
| Enclode propending (mp) environmental geb (m) approximation in which a product in selender of the point concern stage (m) concert stage (m) concern stage (m | European Production | Products designed and made in Europe. | 1 |
| Training took denial synchronDenial sues of the flinking of the laber with a low environment lapet.Image: the laber synchron covering feedback is training action monosoft (0) and hydring action (0) and hydrin | Extended producer responsibility (EPR) | environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle. An EPR policy is characterized by:a) the shifting of responsib | 2 |
| Galiationmaintacture grosses where go clocked belocked [2.5.2.7] or instructure or a high segmentator angles controllegher controlling belocked in a segmentation and segmentator and segmentation and seg | Finishing, low chemical impact finishing | Chemicals used for the finishing of the fabric with a low environmental impact. | 1 |
| Generationunsubstantiated or mulsicing data about the positive or registive mean mean material agent (2.3.2) of a priority, private in the function of a method priority, intermedian private, int | Gasification | manufacturing process whereby collected feedstocks (3.2.6.12) are introduced in a high temperature oxygen-controlled atmosphere converting feedstocks into syngas (carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen | 2 |
| momentacontrol during a wate product or product when the instant and products. built information and a responder. The information and a responder to a responder. The information and a responder to a r | Greenwashing | unsubstantiated or misleading claim about the positive or negative environmental aspects (3,2,3,6) of a product, service, technology or company practice | 2 |
| model product iterating proteins allowing the proteins allowing the proteins allowing proteins allowing the protein | la de cartíne | unsubsantatee on misedung uam about the positive or negative environmentian aspects (0.2.2.0) or a product, service, technology or company practice | 2 |
| inplatproduct, materior or energy frow hat enters a unit process. Products and materials interfaces, intermediate, inplate models and o spotdack, input inducts remarked and respondent input inductor. Insert information in products and materials inducts and input inductor.2Unit orcomplation and evaluation of the input, outputs and the potential environmental inputs of a product system frequence in a product system frequence in a spot inductor.2Unit or information of the input, outputs and the potential environmental inputs of a product system frequence in the input inductor.2Muss blanes modelChain of outputs model in which material of a product system frequence in the input inductor.2Muss blanes modelChain of outputs model in which material is product sint of a product system frequence in the input inductor.2Muss blanes modelChain of outputs model in which material is product system frequence information in the induces in the input induces | Incineration | controlled burning or waste products or other comoustible materials in an incinerator or similar apparatus | 2 |
| undilwate diposal is for the deposit of into indu dure controls of regulated confloos. Landling inco to be aged option for wate diposal is one purkatchess. Landling is not to be or2UP optionconstruction and the deposit of wate diposal is gene a product system is marked to apposite is the option2UP optionconstruction and the deposit of wate diposal is gene a product system is marked to apposite is the option2UP optionconstruction and the deposite of the deposite of wate diposite of the option is the option2UP optionproduct system is marked to apposite of the deposite of the d | Input | product, material or energy flow that enters a unit process. Products and materials include raw materials, intermediate products and co-products. Input includes reused reprocessed and recycled materials | 2 |
| Ufile systemconstruction of method stages of a product system, from sym atterial acquisiton from natures the flad alsopsit.aUfile systemconstruction of the paper, solution and evaluation and the potential intervemental in | Landfill | waste disposal site for the deposit of waste on to or into land under controlled or regulated conditions. Landfill might not be a legal option for waste disposal in some jurisdictions. Landfilling is not to be cor | 2 |
| Uff open sequence (LGA)compliate and evaluation of the space, sequence and of specified out and compliants are products with and of product specified out and compliants are products with and of specified out and compliants are products with a of of specified out and compliants are products with a of of specified out and compliants are products with a of of specified out and compliants are products with a of of specified out and compliants are products with a of of specified out and compliants are products with a of of specified out and compliants are products are are are products with a specified out and compliants are products are are are are are are assessed out the product area are are areas are are another and compliants area areas are | Life cycle | consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal. | 2 |
| Uff spanexpected time of a product's survivale user period of use2Mis balance modelchild cutody model in which material or products with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of an observation with a set of cargo company of cargo | Life cycle assessment (LCA) | compliation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle | 2 |
| Absection model Absection concell | Life snan | avanted time of a product's consideable use or period of use | 2 |
| while balance incomechain of casures or products ward acts a pectate our acts or products in the range out of the pectate | Mana halanan madal | | 2 |
| Material functionmaterial functionpatterial functionpatteri | Mass balance model | chain of custody model in which materials of products with a set of specified characteristics are mixed according to defined criteria with materials of products without that set of characteristics. The proportional set of specified characteristics are mixed according to defined criteria with materials of products without that set of characteristics. | 2 |
| Outputproduct, material or energy flow that leaves a unit process. Products and materials include raw materials include raw materials includes ray that memory accessed and recessed. We also use products materials materials include raw materials includes ray that memory meters of materials include raw materials includes ray that memory meters of materials include raw materials includes ray that memory meters of materials include raw materials includes ray that memory meters of materials include raw materials includes ray that memory meters of materials includes ray that meters of materials includes registers of materials include | Material, compostable | material that undergoes degradation (3.2.7.5) by biological processes during composting to yield CO2, water, inorganic compounds and biomass (3.1.2.4) at a rate consistent with other known compostable | 2 |
| OvercossnypionAlthough to thing is regarded as or of the primary need of humas in the madern sockty, the consump ond to the sice purposes of protection, warmth, and moderny. We since and product a tasspare of evolut houses model for fers to ending on point access and evolution warmsh to in termalable benefits of or alter access products to tesm of the primary need of the sock sets method is a product stage and evolution access model is a product model is a product stage and evolution access model is a product and and evolution access model is a product and and evolution access model is a product and and evolution access model is a product with is stall in a product and be product.80 ResultRepair and manaacce of a discarded product is in a new product with is stall in addicer and product.10080 ResultRepair and manaacce of a discarded product is in a new product with a stall in decision in a product access and evolution.10080 ResourceRepair and manaacce of a discarded product is in a new product with a stall in addicer stage and product is a stall with an evolution and the product is a model is a stall with a stall with an evolution and the product is a model in addicer stall with an evolution is a stall with a sta | Output | product, material or energy flow that leaves a unit process. Products and materials include raw materials, intermediate products, co-products and releases. Output includes reused, reprocessed and recycle | 2 |
| Product as soricea circular bandler lefters ordering product asses and relian ownerhop to internate benefits of order resource productionly mode index integration and Gene modes in a society of circular resource index integrit may define and entropy of mate hangeaProduct urbs for society in and Gene modes in a product side in product and components by results and society production in definition correling the product before in trackis the assessment side in the independ product side in trackis the assessment side in the modes product side in trackis the assessment side in the independ product side in trackis the assessment side in the independ product side in trackis the assessment side in the independ product side in trackis the assessment side in the independ product side in trackis the assessment side in the independ product side independ product side in trackis the assessment side in the independ product side in the independ product side independ product side in trackis the assessment side independ products in the independ product side independ products in the independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side in the assessment side independ product side independ produ | Overconsumption | Although clothing is regarded as one of the primary needs of humans in the modern society, the consumption of clothing goes beyond the basic purposes of protection, warmth, and modesty. We also buy | 6 |
| Induct schon fortprint (FP)sum d GHG emissions and GHC removals in a groduxt system, sepresed as Q2 aquivalents and buskers in update during the induct system, sepresed as Q2 aquivalents and busk results (arr during and upgrading), and upgrading, and updrading, and updra during apprading the varia, updraved with a original functionImage Advised | Product as a Service | a circular business moldel refers to offering product access and retain ownership to internalize benefits of circular resource productivity | 6 |
| Product II de Stansion a croade bankes mobile inferits to extending the working life/ged of products and components by pricing, primage under useling, and part useling. 1 Product, II de Stansion Make a product redundant by autonoming its function or offering the same function with a redual/fifterent product. 10 Riseria Make a product redundant by autonoming its function or offering the same function with a redual/fifterent product. 10 Riseria Make a product redundant by autonoming its function or offering the same function with a redual/fifterent product. 10 Riseria Reave by autonet commer of discarded products with a main go constant and fulls to original function 10 Riseria Reave by autonet commer of discarded products in a new product with a stan function. 10 Riseria Reave and opmoducts ori paris in the function of a stance under ground with a different function. 10 Riseria Reave and opmoducts ori paris in the function of a product with a different function. 10 Riseria Riseria Riseria 10 Riseria Riseria Riseria 10 Riseria Riseria Riseria 10 Riseria Riseria 10 Riseria 10 Riseria< | Broduct carbon footprint (CEB) | Figure of GHC emissions and GHC removals in a product custom expressed as CO2 equivalents and based on a life custo assessment using the single impact category of climate change | 2 |
| rodest, off-data acception terms and in definition covering the product lefter is reades the outcome, with a advalued if equipated activity products. 9 Relevie Make a product readers to making a product lefter is readers the outcome, with a advalued if equipated activity products. 9 Relevie Make a product readers to making a product use iterativity is function or offering the same functions. 10 Relevie Increase efficiency or outce y consumer of discarded products with a stall of different product. 10 Relevie Increase efficiency or outce y consumer of discarded product is an even advalue of director or use by consumer of discarded products in a new product with a stall increase mode (increase of discarded products an even advalue) of director of a product. 10 Relevie Reset an an maintance of a defective product with a different function. 10 Relevie Process materials to outce the start function. 10 Releving Reset advalue of discarded product is no the same function. 10 Releving Receiving Receiving 20 Receiving Receiving Receiving 20 Receiving Receiving Receiving 20 Receiving Receiving Receiving 20 Re | Dreduct Life Extension | and other ended offer the restored as the worked system, supressed as consistent and base contract and any second as an uncertainty and any second as a second as the second as a second a | 6 |
| rinduct, microlaskdescriptive term used in definition covering the product ber of calcing which and packat, damaged or doublet productsdDefinitionMake a product requires the use interim product. To offering the same function with a radially differint product.10DefinitionReserve and product subscription (a particul use interim product subscription)10DefinitionReserve and product subscription.10DefinitionReserve and product and bring to particul use interim product subscription.10DefinitionReserve and product and bring to particul use interim product subscription.10DefinitionReserve and product and bring to particul use interim product subscription.10DefinitionReserve and product subscription.10DefinitionReserve and product subscription.10DefinitionReserve and products on tax ne used with to organil function.10DefinitionReserve and products on tax ne used with a different function.10DefinitionReserve and products on tax ne used with a different function.10DefinitionReserve and products on tax ne used model subscription.10DefinitionReserve and products on tax ne use material and beleficts. It is an alternative to "cover energy or products for energy products for energy products for energy products for energy products.10Reserve and product based on an existing product seles to increave energy or products.Renak also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired.12Reserve and product based on an existing product seles to increave energy or products. | Product Life Extension | a circular business indicerreters to exterioring the working metyle of products and components by reseming, remaindacturing, and upgrading. | 0 |
| Bit BehavieMake a product redundant by abandoning its function or offering the same function with and adjuid afferent product.DescriptionDescriptionBit BethavieIncrease efficiency in product manufacture or use by consuming ever natural resources in supprison and adjuits to orginal functionDescriptionBit BethavieRepair and manufacture or use by consuming ever natural resources in supprison and adjuits to orginal functionDescriptionBit BethavieRepair and manufacture or use by consuming ever natural resources in supprison and adjuits to orginal functionDescriptionBit BethavieRepair and manufacture or use by consuming ever natural resources in supprison and supprison and adjuits to orginal functionDescriptionBit BethavieRepair and manufacture or use by consuming ever natural resources in supprison and supprison and superison and supprison and supprison and supprison and supprison and supprison and superison and supprison and s | Product, off-class | descriptive term used in definition covering the product before it reaches the customer, such as off-class products, damaged or obsolete products | 2 |
| R1 Rethink Rethink (effect to making a product use-intensive (e.g., through sharing products or by yuting multi-functional products on market) 10 R2 Reduce Increase efficiency in product mandicute or use by consuming twee mature resources 10 R3 Reuse Reuse by another consumer of discarded products in an use work its stilling add condition and fulfits stolling its or to still addite consumer of discarded products in an ere youtce with the sing inflamit function 10 R5 Refurched Repair an diminatore of of deferitive or use by consuming twee matural inflamit function. 10 R6 Remanufacture use parts of discarded products in an ere yor outce with the sing function. 10 R6 Renarule (R1) Use discarded products in an ere yor outce with the sing function. 10 R6 Record Process material with energy recover 10 R6 Record Indirection of material with energy recover 10 R6 Record Indirection of material with energy recover 10 Recording is the process of traiting product das in the non-traiting and dojects. Et an alterative to "companito | R0 Refuse | Make a product redundant by abandoning its function or offering the same function with a radically different product. | 10 |
| 22 ReductIncrease officiency in product manufacture or use by consuming fewer natural resources of discription and fulfits is original function1038 ResuceResube y andme rossume of discription products in a two products in an two products in a two products in a two products in a two products with its original function of a product.1058 FebruhahoRestore and discription is abative grading moderniang the function of a product.1058 ResultUse discription of outcolsts. The two products with a strint is abative grading moderniang the function.1058 ResultUse discription of outcolsts. The two product with the same function.1058 ResultNoncentro officient is abative grading moderniang the function.1058 ResultNoncentro officient is abative abative product is the same or lower quality the same function of the product.1058 ResultResults is a the same two and and biolistics. It is an alternative two is conventional "water adars in the new material ada objects. It is an alternative two is discription officient is a same trading in the same or lower quality and the same function of the product.1078 ResultsResults is and trading or entro is results the indicative science or same trading in the same or lower quality is and trading and trading is and tra | R1 Rethink | Rethink refers to making a product use-intensive (e.g. through sharing products or by putting multi-functional products on market) | 10 |
| B2 Bease Result on the constance of discarded product which is still ingode conflotion and uffikin sorginal function 10 B4 Beaper Reparat on maintance of discarded products in a bue set with its orginal function of a product 10 B5 Retrubih Restore an old product and bring it up to date. Refurbibing is about upgrading/ moderning the function of a product 10 B5 Retrubit Use discarded products on its parts in the formation of a new product with a different function. 10 B5 Record Process material so to bath the same or lower quality 10 B6 Record Incinentation of material with energy recovery 10 Recording Recording is the process of converting waste products by thermal, chenical or biological processes to recover energy or products for energy of the process of converting waste products for insol to table product in the some for the product in the product is discarded products and partially or entrely reassemble used or unsol text tie products in the products for energy products for energy products for energy products for energy of the product is 11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1 | R2 Reduce | Increase efficiency in product manufacture or use by consuming fewer natural resources | 10 |
| Pa Repair Repair and maintances of defective products on term be used with its original function. 10 BS Refurshink Restore an indipenduct and bring it up data. Refurshing is about graphing indiversing the function of a product. 10 BS Refurshink Use discarded products or its parts in the formation of a new product with the same function. 10 BS Repurpose Use discarded products or its parts in the formation of a new product with a different function. 10 BS Recycle Process materials to obtain the same or lower quality. 10 BS Recycle Process materials to obtain the same or lower quality. 10 BS Recycle Process of treating waste product Sty Itermin, demical or biological processes to recover nergy or products. For nergy products for energy products and the regist of discarded product sets and objects. It is an alternative waste disposal that can see material and help lower greenhouse gas ensistion. 2 Recycles Operative cass of treating waste product Sty Iterming, them alternative and objects. It is an alternative and the register demande and net product. 2 Recycles disassemble and partially or entrity reassemble used or unsold textic products into new products. Remake also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake also includes replaced without having to replace the entre product. 2 Resource enforces Resources enforcemy reassemateris and help the resource start at a text te | R3 Reuse | Reuse by another consumer of discarded product which is still in good condition and fulfils its original function | 10 |
| Net NeglanNeglan and instantial mathematical soft of the Descetting planding moderniding the function of a product1065 Netmanufactureuse parts of discarded products in a new product with the same function1065 NetmanufactureUse discarded products in a new product with a different function.1087 NetpurposeUse discarded products on the same of ower quality1088 NetycieProcess materials to obtain the same of ower quality1088 NetycieProcess materials to obtain the same of ower quality1088 NetycieProcess of treating waste products by thermal, demical on biological process to recover energy or products for energy products1088 NetycieProcess of treating waste product by the mathemal, thermical is no ower metalisis and objects. It is an alternative to "conventional" waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions. R1288 NetycieGiassemble and partaily or entirely reassemble used or unside testlip products in one wy products. Remarke also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remarke alms to 21288 NetworkGiassemble and partaily or entirely reassemble used or unside testlip product. The same as consumptioning impacts on the environment. It allows us to create more white same as consumptioning impacts on the environment. It allows us to create more white same as consumption. This can apply to material with environment. It allows us to create more white same as consumptioning impacts on the environment. It allows us to create more white same as consumptioning impacts on the second test of the same be environment. The allows us to create more white same and test of the same bero weells1288 Netycie< | P4 Pennik | Reads by another consistence of an another both in a balance with a real with the animal to organization and the second | 10 |
| as networksResponse10ResponseUse gradies discarded products or its parts in the formation of a new product with a different function.10R7 RepurposeUse discarded products or its parts in the formation of a new product with a different function.10R8 RecverIncinentation of material with emergy recovery10R8 Recvery, emergyprocess in terting waste products by thermal, chemical or biological processes to recover energy or products for energy production2Recvery, emergyprocess of transmits2Recvery, emergyprocess of transmits2Recvery, emergydisasemble and partalial y or entirely reassemble used or unsold textlle products into new products. Remake also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake alms to2Resvery, emergyreplands and partalial y or entirely reassemble used or unsold textlle products into new products. Remake also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake alms to2Remakedisassemble and partalial y or entirely reassemble used or unsold textlle products into new products. Remake also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake alms to2Remakereplandshilty11.113 that alba and all or some intog parts to be separately repaired or replaced without having to replace the entire product2Resource, neroeverya circular business moldel refers to recovering materials, resources, and energy. Galayned or replaced without having to replace the entire product2Secourd, neroevableresource that can be analyng or processed ture enterned within a foreseable time frame. <td< td=""><td>DE Defushish</td><td>Repart one manufander of or decentive product so it can be used with its original function.</td><td>10</td></td<> | DE Defushish | Repart one manufander of or decentive product so it can be used with its original function. | 10 |
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| 87 Repurpose Use discarded products or its parts in the formation of a new product with a different function. 10 88 Recycle Process materials to obtain the same or lower quality. 10 89 Recover, energy process of treating waste products by thermal, chemical or biological processes to recover energy or products for energy products for energy products. 20 Recover, energy Recover, density of the process of converting waste materials and objects. It is an alternative to "conventional" waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions. R 12 Recover, density of a product based on an existing product design to improve targeted characteristics of the product. The may products. Remake alion includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake alins to 2 2 Remake disassemble and partially or entirely reassemble used or unsold textile products: then we products. Remake alion includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake alins to 2 2 Remake replenishable naturally at source at a reat least the same as consumption. This can party to materials and buject spraits to the service were the reproduct. 2 Resource, enforcency resource that can bartually represented within a foresceed products. Remake alion is to represent were the same alion to align at the resource in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the entire product. 2 Resource, rencovery accular busines model refers to recovering materials, resources, nand textile in represent disposed products. 2 Se | K6 Remanufacture | use parts of discarded products in a new product with the same function | 10 |
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| liscarding | Explanation | Re |
|---|---|----|
| riscarung | act of throwing away textiles no longer useful or required by its owner | |
| Downcycling | production of recycled material (3.2.6.30) that is of lower economic value or quality than the original product | |
| nd-of-life | Stage which begins when the used product is ready for disposal, recycling (3.2.6.32), reuse (3.2.2.16), etc. and ends when the product is returned to nature (combustion, deterioration), or is recycled or reus | |
| eedstock | primary material (3.1.1.10) introduced into a plant for processing | |
| ibre, non-virgin | fibre that has been obtained from or processed through a recycling (3.2.6.32) process | |
| ibre, recycled | fibre that has been obtained from or processed through a recycling (3.2.6.32) process | |
| Aaterial, cascading | material produced by cascade recycling (3.2.6.3) | |
| Aaterial, post-consumer | material or object which has been used by the end user(s) and is no longer of use for this end-user(s) | |
| Aaterial, primary | material which has never been processed into any form of end-use product | |
| Aaterial, reclaimed | substances or objects that would have otherwise been disposed of as waste (3.2.7.15), but has instead been collected and used in another process or product, requiring only minor alterations and or refinisl | |
| Aaterial, recovery | material processing operations as part of textile, fibre or polymer recycling but excluding energy recovery (3.2.7.7), and aerobic/anaerobic digestion | |
| Aaterial, recycled | materials that have been recovered, or otherwise diverted, from the waste (3.2.7.15) stream, either from the manufacturing process [i.e. post-industrial recycled materials, but not in-house scrap] or after (| |
| Aaterial, secondary | materials that have been recovered, or otherwise diverted, from the waste (3.2.7.15) stream, either from the manufacturing process [i.e. post-industrial recycled materials, but not in-house scrap] or after (| |
| Aaterial, virgin | material which has never been processed into any form of end-use product | |
| roduct, off-class | descriptive term used in definition covering the product before it reaches the customer, such as off-class products, damaged or obsolete products | |
| Recyclability | ability to be recycled | |
| ecvcled content | proportion, by mass, of recycled material in products | |
| ecycled content, post-consumer | material generated by households or by commercial, industrial and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product which can no longer be used for its intended purpose, including returns of u | |
| Recycling | Activities to obtain recovered resources for use in a product, excluding energy recovery. Activities to obtain resources can include activities such as collection, transport, sorting, cleaning, re-processing, etc. | |
| Recycling, cascade | Process in which a material is repeatedly used usually at decreasing quantity and quality at each subsequent stage or cycle. Cascading takes into account the inherent loss of quantity and quality over time. | |
| ecycling, chemical | manufacturing processes that convert waste (3.2.7.15) materials into a feedstock (3.2.6.12) by changing the chemical structure of waste materials to be used in the production of new polymers, monomers | |
| Recycling, chemical | The use of chemical processes to break down the fibres, which means that the polymers that make up the fibres are either modified or broken down (chemical bonds are broken), sometimes as far down as | |
| Recycling, closed loop | System by which textile products are used and then recovered and turned into new textile products indefinitely, without losing their inherent properties. Depending on the technology used, some material losing their inherent properties. | |
| Recycling, fabric | process of recovering woven, nonwoven or knitted fabric and reprocessing the textile material into useful products | |
| Recycling, feedstock | manufacturing processes that convert waste (3.2.7.15) materials into a feedstock (3.2.6.12) by changing the chemical structure of waste materials to be used in the production of new polymers, monomers | |
| Recycling, fiber to fiber | turning textile waste into new fibers that are then used to create new clothes or other textile products | _ |
| Recycling fibre | sustem for disascembling used fibres extracting polymers and re-spinning or converting them for new uses. Cellulosic fibre regeneration implies some modification to the polymer structure. Recycling of polymers | - |
| Recycling, fibre | Preservation of the fibres after disinteration of the fabric | |
| Recycling, fibre mechanical | mechanical process for disassembling used textile products, extracting fibres and incorporating them into a new textile product or other application | |
| Recycling, mechanical | mechanical process used in a recycling system based on physical forces. Compounding, drying, grinding, re-granulating, sprading, spredding (3,2,6,34), washing are examples of mechanical recycling proc | |
| tecycling, mechanical | The use of mechanical processes (cut intro teaching carried) to head down the fabric and senarate the varies and films; This mean that the structure of the films remains intart. Mechanical methods and the films remains intart Mechanical methods and the films remains intart Mechanical methods. | |
| Recycling, monomer | Eibres and subsequently polymers are broken down into their chemical building blocks | _ |
| ecycling open loop | recycling materials received into another material category or annication with loss of purity or quality | |
| ecycling, open loop | The use of hybrid processes to make the filters or polymore suitable for encrossing which means either melting or discolving them. With hybrid recycling the structure of the fibres is changed but the | |
| cereing, prijsteur | The use of physical processes to make the hores of polymers statute of the hores of | |
| ecucling polymer | Disassambly of the fabric while the polymers remain intert | |
| Recycling, polymer | Disasembly of the fabric while the polymers remain intact | |
| Recycling, polymer Lecycling, rate ecycling, thermo-mechanical process | Disassembly of the fabric while the polymers remain intact ratio of the amount of material that has completed a recycling process to the total amount input. Exact calculations may vary based on situation. morrows used in a recycling system that melts anothere trainally employed to nerrol toplomer recycling. | |
| Recycling, polymer lecycling, rate lecycling, thermo-mechanical process octing, augmented | Disasembly of the fabric while the polymers remain intact ratio of the amount of material that has completed a recycling process to the total amount input. Exact calculations may vary based on situation. process used in a recycling system that mells a polymer, typically employed to permit polymer recycling contain concerns based hym no accession used and a contract or procession of the polymer and the identifier. Technologies may used that the computer vision. NIP // | |
| Recycling, polymer tecycling, rate tecycling, thermo-mechanical process orting, augmented orting, automated | Disasembly of the fabric while the polymers remain intact ratio of the amount of material that has completed a recycling process to the total amount input. Exact calculations may vary based on situation. process used in a recycling system that melts a polymer, typically employed to permit polymer recycling sorting process beyond human perception using optical or spectroscopic sensor technologies as well as machine readable identifiers. Technologies may include but are not limited to: computer vision, NIR/I continue using machines to conduct the arctine concern. Technologies may include but are not limited to: computer vision, NIR/I continue using machines to conduct the arctine concern. Technologies may include but are not limited to: DIR bill PEID. DB etc. | |
| Recycling, polymer Recycling, rate Recycling, thermo-mechanical process orting, augmented orting, automated orting, manual | Disassembly of the fabric while the polymers remain intact ratio of the amount of material that has completed a recycling process to the total amount input. Exact calculations may vary based on situation. process used in a recycling system that melta solowiner, typically employed to permit polymer recycling sorting process beyond human perception using optical or spectroscopic sensor technologies as well as machine readable identifiers. Technologies may include but are not limited to: computer vision, NIR/I sorting using machines to conduct the sorting process. Technologies may include but are not limited to FTIR, NIR, RFID, QR etc. Sorting process conducted human perception using or hard in concertion. | |
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What are your activities in the value chain?

| Term | Explanation | Reference |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Artificial Intelligence | Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence by machines. | 1 |
| Augmented Reality | Augmented Reality is an interactive experience which combines the real world with computer generated content. | 1 |
| Blockchain | A blockchain platform is a shared digital ledger that allows users to record transactions and share information in a secure, tamper-proof manner. A distributed network of computers m | 1 |
| Chain of custody | process by which inputs (3.2.3.8) and outputs (3.2.3.13) and associated information are transferred, monitored and controlled as they move through each step in the relevant supply ch | 2 |
| Consulting & Professional Services | Organizations that offer counselling services. | 1 |
| Data & Analytics | Data and analytics, the management of data for all uses (operational and analytical) and the analysis of data to drive business processes and improve business results through more effe | 1 |
| Designing | An arrangement of form or colors, or both, to be imple@mented as ornamentation in or on various textile materials. Designs or patterns may be woven or knitted into the structure of a f | 5 |
| Digital Transformation | Digital transformation is the integration of digital technology into all areas of a business, fundamentally changing the way you operate and deliver value to customers. | 1 |
| Distribution | | 1 |
| Education & Training | Providing information, courses, lecturing and training. | 1 |
| Embroidery & Quilting | Decorating fabric or other materials | 1 |
| Environmental Services | To provide information and advice on all aspects of the environment. | 1 |
| Innovation | To create new ideas, devices or methods. | 1 |
| Machinery | Distributing and creating machinery. | 1 |
| Manufacturer, atelier | Transforms textiles into finished textile products through cutting and sewing. | |
| Manufacturer, dyehouse | | |
| Manufacturer, fabrics | Formation of fabric by e.g. knitting, weaving, felting, non-woven techniques | |
| Manufacturer, fibers | a company who produce and supply fibers. Each type of fibers has different process and manufacturing. for example for cotton usually the fiber manufacturer are the farmers who culti | |
| Manufacturer, finisher | | |
| Manufacturer, printing | A manufacturer who prints textiles. | 1 |
| Manufacturer, raw material | Produces raw materials for the textile industry like natural fibers, cellulose pulp, granulate or dyes. | |
| Manufacturer, yarns | a company who converted fibers or filament into a yarn. Yarn manufacture include intermediate steps such as opening, blending, carding, combing, drawing, spinning and winding. | |
| Packaging | A service that will provide you with different types of packaging. | 1 |
| Providing service | The provision of assistance or advice to a customer about a product | 1 |
| Publicing | An action to make something known to the public. | 1 |
| Research and Development | Systematic activity combining both basic and applied research, and aimed at discovering solutions to problems or creating new goods and knowledge. R&D may result in ownership of ir | 12 |
| Sourcing | The process of determining how and where in the world such goods as textiles and clothing will be manufactured or acquired for retail distribution | 5 |
| Supply chain | series of interlinked processes or activities that includes the sourcing of raw material and extends through the manufacturing, processing, handling, and delivery, collection (3.2.6.7) and | 2 |
| Textile collection | The collection of textile waste. | 1 |
| Textile recycler | Recycling post-production and post-consumer materials. | 1 |
| Textile repair | | |
| Textile reuse | Second-hand products | |
| Textile sorter | Sorting textile waste. | |
| Traceability | To make a production line or a final product traceable. | 1 |
| Training | A course that is given in order to be able to do the job. | 1 |
| Value chain | Entire sequence of activities or parties that create or receive value through the provision of a product or service | 2 |

| erobic digestion | | | degradation |
|--|--|--|---|
| maerobic digestion autoclave | An autoclave is a pressure chamber used to carry out industrial processes requiring elevated temperature and pressure different from ambient air pressure. Autoclaves are used in the textile i | 12 | degradation |
| Bio-polishing Bleaching | An enzyme treatment that removes fuzz or projections from the surface of fabrics made of cellulose in order to increase the smoothness and brightness of the fabric. The purpose of bleaching is to remove any coloring matter from the fabric and confer it a whiter appearance. In addition to increase in fabric whiteness, the bleaching process may also result i | 5 | finishing finishing |
| Nending | | | formation |
| Calendering | A finishing process produciting a flat, glossy, and smooth surface by passing the fabric under pressure beltween cylinders. The number of cylinders varies; the greater the heat and presitsure, | 5 | finishing |
| Larbamation Carding | Carding is a mechanical process that disentangles, cleans and intermixes fibres to produce a continuous web or sliver suitable for subsequent processing. This is achieved by passing the fibres | 12 | formation |
| Collection Composting | process of gathering and transporting used textile products (3.1.1.13) or waste materials to a sorting facility for further processing such as reuse (3.2.2.16), repair (3.2.2.14)remanufacturing (3. | 2 | collection degradation |
| Compounding | Compounding consists of preparing plastic or synthetic yarn formulations by mixing and/or blending polymers and (functional) additives in a molten state. | 12 | formation |
| Dutting | | | size reduction |
| Depolymerization Desizing | reversion of a polymer to its monomer(s) (3.1.1.5) or to a polymer of lower relative molecular mass. Note 1 to entry: The resulting smaller molecules can be monomers (3.1.1.5) and oligomers i Desizing is a process of removing sizing agents from the fabrics, which are usually applied on the warp yarns before weaving. Sizing agents mostly comprise macromolecular film-forming and fi | 2 | finishing |
| Disassembly | process whereby a textile product (3.1.1.13) is taken apart in such a way that it could subsequently be reassembled and reused (3.2.2.16) or remade | 2 | |
| Dissolution | | | |
| Doubling and twsiting Drafting | 1.A process in yarn manufacture in which a group of slivers is elongated by passing them through a series of drafting rolls, each pair moving faster than the previous one. Combining several slivers is elongated by passing them through a series of drafting rolls, each pair moving faster than the previous one. Combining several slivers is elongated by passing them through a series of drafting rolls, each pair moving faster than the previous one. Combining several slivers is elongated by passing them through a series of drafting rolls, each pair moving faster than the previous one. | 5 | formation |
| Drawing fry finishing | 1A process in yarn manufacture in which a group of slivers is elongated by passing them through a series of drafting rolls, each pair moving faster than the previous one. Combining several slin | 5 | formation |
| drying cylinder | A rotating hollow cylinder, heated internally, that carries the material to be dried. Cylinder dryers may use sets of cylinders or a single large one. Also they may be configured to avoid flattenin | 5 | finishing |
| Dyeing Dyeing, beam | Dyeing can be defined as a process during which a textile substrate is brought in contact with the solution or dispersion of a colorant, and the substrate takes up the said colorant with reasona Dyeing of yarns in the form of beams | 3 | dyeing |
| Dyeing, chip Dyeing, dope | Dyeing pieces of fiber-forming polymer before extrusion. Addition of colorant to the polymer melt or solution prior to their extrusion | 3 | dyeing dyeing |
| Dyeing, exhaust | Dyeing from an aqueous solution in which most of the dye is absorbed by the fabric. The rate of absorption is adjusted to the type of fiber and is controlled by high heat and a chemical retarde | 5 | dyeing |
| Dyeing, package Dyeing, pad | Upening or yams in the form of wound packages In pad dyeing method, a continuous batch of fabric in open width, passes through an impregnator (or padding trough) containing dye liquor, followed by a passage between a pair of squeeze i | 3 | dyeing |
| Dyeing, piece Dyeing, skeins | is fabric dyeing Dyeing of yarns in the form of skeins | 3 | dyeing dyeing |
| Dyeing, solution | Addition of colorant to the polymer melt or solution prior to their extrusion | 3 | dyeing |
| Dyeing, tie | A hand method of dyeing that produces designs on fabric. Small por?Zions of the fabric are gathered and tied tightly with string or thread; may also be tied onto or around objects. Then the fal | 5 | dyeing |
| Elastane removal Embroidery | An example of the decoration of fabric or leather ground with needle-worked accessory stitches made with thread, yarn, or other flexible malterials. Although hand embroidery is a widely pra | 5 | formation |
| Intanglement Extrusion, fibre | Method of bonding a nonwoven web by applying mechanical forces or a fluid jet to wrap fibers around one another. See hydroentangled. 2. Method of interlocking fibers of filaments in a y Most swithetic and cellulosic manufactured fibres are created by "extrusion" — forcing a thick, viscous liquid through the tiny holes of a spinneret to form continuous filaments of semi-solid a | 5 | formation formation |
| iberising | | | |
| inishing | 1. Any operation for improving the appearance or usefulness of a fabric after it leaves the loom or knitting machine can be considered a finishing step. Finishing is the last step in fabric manufa | 5 | fibre isolation |
| inishing, chemical inishing, mechanical | Also called wet finishing, involves the addition of chemicals to textiles to achieve a desired result. In chemical finishing, water is used as the medium for applying the chemicals. Heat is used to called dry finishing, uses mainly physical (especially mechanical) means to change fabric properties and usually alters the fabric's anosearance as well. The mechanical finishes include calen | 3 | finishing finishing |
| inishing, thermal | The process of applying heat to textiles to impart desired functional and/or aesthetic characteristics (AATCC). Includes heat setting, calendaring, embossing, but not simple drying An artic yare added to a bhir is the british process. The face years is minimized any activity of the transfer of the setting. | 5 | finishing |
| Foam finishing | A low wet pickup finishing technique in which foam is created by incorporating air into the finishing liquor. The resulting foam can be applied to the fabric uniformity, using much less water tha | 5 | finishing |
| Foam formation Foam printing | 1. A mass of material, usually of rubber latex, vinyl, or polyurethane, formed by dispersing gas or air bubbles within the material. Thin sheets of flexible foam find use in the textile industry. 2. F A dyeing technique in which the dyestuffs are foamed and applied to selected areas of the fabric to create multicolored effects. Foam makes fabrics less wet than liquid dye solution and there | 5 | formation printing |
| oaming | | | |
| Gasification | | | degradation |
| Granulating | | | formation |
| Grinding | | | Size reduction |
| lydroentanglement | | | formation |
| (nitting (nitting, 3D | A method of constructing fabric by interlocking series of loops of one or more yarns. Two major divisions of knitted goods are: (1) weft knit fabrics in which interlocking of loops is done by hor 3D Knitting is a textile technology. Instead of manufacturing a fabric, a product is woven directly from the yarn. | 5 | formation formation |
| (nitting, circular (nitting, seamless | The construction of fabric or gaments in tubular form; knitted on a circular knitting machine. Fabric may be shaped by shrinking, stretching, or tightening of the stitches where less circumfere A type of knitting progress that expensions and engine aziment without the peed of cutting and sewing knitted pieces together. Yans are thread/adjutto the engineerate an entire aziment without the peed of cutting and sewing knitted pieces together. Yans are thread/adjutto the engineerate and completed aziment. | 5 | formation |
| (nitting, warp | Warp knitting may be defined as the loop formation process along the warp direction of the fabric. The warp knitting machines are flat and fabric formation technique is more complex as com | 3 | formation |
| (nitting, weft Manufacturing | Welt-knit fabric is familiar for their comfort and shape retention properties. The fabric can be produced from a single end. The movement of yarn in the weft direction provides the stretch abi | 3 | formation formation |
| Vielting | Cotton and its blandad (shrist are complimer subjected to a merceritation process to enhance various pronetties such as increase in the affinity chemical reactivity climensional stability tens | 2 | finishing |
| Villing | content and inside means and summerines subjected to a microcratical process to enhance randos properties such as mercade in ope animity, enhancement submity, enh | 5 | Size reduction |
| Vixing Volding | | | |
| Molding, blow Molding, injection | Blow molding is a process to create a thermoplastic hollow tube. In heated form, the tube is sealed at one end and then blown up like a balloon. The expansion is carried out in a split mold with | 12 | |
| Non-waven production | | | formation |
| Pressing | This is the basic operation in the spinning of yarn from raw fibres. Upening is the process of reducing compressed cotton fibres from a bale into smaller-fibre turts. It removes the particles of d | 9 | formation |
| Printing Printing, 3D | The application of colorants in definite, repeated patterns to fabric, yarn, or sliver by any one of a number of methods other than dyeing. Colorant is deposited in thick paste form and treated Creating garments with geometric shapes using flexible plastic materials. Also called additive manufacturing | 5 | printing |
| Printing direct | Placing a colored design on a white or light ground as opposed to resist printing or discharge printing. | 5 | printing |
| | | - | |
| Printing, discharge Printing, flock | Method of printing with chlorine or other coloridisestroying chemicals on a fabric already dyed, so as to bleach out or discharge the color on the parts printed. This yields a white pattern on a c A type of printing consisting of the application of flock (very short fibers) to the surface of a fabric by means of an adhesive. The flock may be contained in the adhesive paste, may be dusted o | 5 | printing |
| Printing, discharge Printing, flock Printing, foil Printing, heat transfer | Method of printing with obtaine or other coloridistroying chemicals on a fabric already dyet, so as to bleach out or discharge the color on the parts printing. This yeads a with a partern on a c Abyee of printing consisting of the againstand. This was a start of the part of a fabric by mess of a mathewise. The file count was consistent of the adaptive partern on a c Abyee of printing counts of the against and the part of the parts of the parts of the parts of the adaptive the part of the parts of the parts of the adaptive the part of the parts o | 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing |
| Printing, discharge Printing, flock Printing, foil Printing, heat transfer Printing, transfer Printing, transfer | Method of printing with chickine or other coloridisetroping chemicals on a fabric already dyet, so as to bleach out or discharge the color on the arts printed. This yeads a write partern on a c Abyce of printing consisting of the againstance of facio key shows the fabric by mess of a mathewise. The filos churw be contained in the adhesive ensure, may be double the production of mealing crinted effects by printing an adhesive in a design on a fabric, then agaying metallic for with a heat transfer press or steep of a clasheder. The fold adheses only in the Amethod to transfer designs from olds of agent to fabrics. Designs are priorited on gare with diggers design the subalime costs fabric when they are brought together at 400F (2004) in a he in testile processing, testing, storage, and use, the movement of a chemical, dye, or pigment between fibers within a substrate or between substrates (AATCC). | 5 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing printing |
| Printing, discharge Printing, flock Printing, foil Printing, heat transfer Printing, transfer Production Production, pulp | Method of printing with chines or other coloridiestroying chemicals on a fabric already yiet, so as to bleach out or discharge the color on the arts printing. This yields a white pattern on a characterization of the application of flock (every stort here) to the surface of a fabric by mess of an adhesive. The flock may be contained in the adhesive end flock (every stort here) to the surface of a fabric by mess of an adhesive. The flock may be contained in the adhesive ends (but of adhesive ends) and the surface of a sub-surface of a characterization of mealing or the designs from onlys of paper to fabrics. Designs are preprinted on paper with disperse dives that sub-site extor flock with why are brought together at 400° (2040) in a he in testile processing, testing, storage, and use, the movement of a chemical, dys, or pigment between flocs within a substrate or between substrates (AATCC). | 5 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing printing fibre isolation |
| Vrinting, discharge Vrinting, flock Vrinting, flock Vrinting, float Vrinting, transfer Vroduction Vroduction, pulp Purification Vrolysis | Method of printing with obtaine or other collardiset toying chemical on a flating iterativy devis, to as to basch out or discharge the color on the parts printed. This yields a white pattern on a c have of printing contrasting of the application of flack (very host flaces) to the surface of a flating to heave of a collar contrasting of the application of flack (very host flaces) to the surface of a flating to heave of a collar contrasting of the application of flack (very host flaces) to the surface of a flating to heave of a collar collar device of a collarised. The flat device of a collar device. The flat device of a chemical device only in the namehod to standard designs from olds of a part to flatics. Device of a collar device of a collar device of a collar device of a collar device of a chemical devic | 5 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing printing fibre isolation degradation |
| Printing, discharge Printing, flock Printing, flock Printing, heat transfer Production | Method of printing with obtine or other collardisetorying chemical on a flating already dyet, to as to basch out or discharge the color on the arts printed. This yeads a white pattern on a close of printing consisting of the applications of the a | 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing fibre isolation degradation recycling recycling |
| Printing, discharge Printing, Bock Printing, Bock Printing, heat transfer Printing, transfer Production Produc | Method of printing with obtaine or other coloridisticitying chemical on a faith is ilensity dyet, to as to blackh out or discharge the color on the arts printing. This yeads a white pattern on a c Alse of printing constraining of the application of flock (servised mellos) (these transfers and analyses. The flock mellos whether these is the strates are as the printing and adhesive. The flock mellos whether are transfers and the printing and adhesive the of discharge mellos. The strates are as the printing and adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive the flock can be adhesive. The flock can be adhesive the fl | 5 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing printing fibre isolation degradation recycling recycling |
| Viniting, discharge Viniting, diok Viniting, fold Viniting, heat transfer Viniting, transfer Voduction Voduction, pulp Purofication Virologia Becycling, chemical Becycling, mechanical Becycling, physical Becycling, physical | Method of printing with obtaine or other colondisetsroping chemicals on a fabric already dyet, so as to beach out or discharge the color on the parts printed. This yeads a white partern on a c Above of printing constraining of the application of flock (servised methors) the subtract on a darkies. The flock method were partern on a c Above of printing constraining of the application of flock (servised methors) the subtract on a darkies. The flock were were there is not subtract on a darkies the advection of metallic printed free advection of metallic printed equations. The flock advection of a darkies is a darkies on a fabric, then applying metallic flock with the appet of babics. Designed at 400° (204C) in a her Amethod to transfer designs formolo Go appet to black. Designed are priorited on appet with disperse darks with a substrate of a claeses. The flock darked of CAVC) in a her In testile processing, testing, storage, and use, the movement of a chemical, dye, or pigment between floers within a substrate or between substrates (AATCC). | 5 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing printing fibre isolation degradation recycling recycling recycling recycling formation |
| Viniting, discharge Viniting, discharge Viniting, flock Viniting, heat transfer Viniting, transfer Voduction Voduction, pulp Varification Varification Varification Varification Veryching, demical Kecycling, mechanical Kecycling, physical Kecycling, physical Kecyclin | Method of printing with chickine or other colleditectropics, chemicals on a flating iteratively det, to as to basch out or discharge the color on the parts particing. This yeads a with a pattern on a chard of the participation of flatic by the soft of a flatic by thems of an adhesive. The flot on the parts participation of the participation of flatic by thems of a flatic by thems of an adhesive. The flatic have be contained in the adhesive pattern on a chard. The adhesive the flatic by thems of an adhesive. The flatic have be contained in the adhesive pattern on a chard. The adhesive the flatic by thems of an adhesive. The flatic have be contained in the adhesive pattern by the flatic by thems of a dhesive. The flatic by thems of a dhesive the flatic by thems of a dhesive. The flatic by thems of a dhesive the flatic by thems of a dhesive the flatic by thems of a dhesive the they are board togott collected. The flatic by thems of a dhesive the they are board togott collected and the distribution of the distribut | 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 | printing printing printing printing fibre isolation degradation recycling recycling recycling formation printing formation |
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| Viniting, Beckbarge Viniting, Teckbarge Viniting, Teckbarge Viniti | Method or printing with chemicar or other colorhistic browning and analysis of the single data. The first may be dated on the parts printed in the dehice and single data the printing single data t | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 | printing printing printing printing printing for a solution degradation recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling formation form |
| Viniting, Beckbarge Viniting, Beckbarge Viniting, Teckbarge Viniting, Computer Viniting Viniting, Computer Viniting, Computer | Method of printing with there in or other color/filesterving concernation on falling largely devid, on a to beard out or discharge the role on the party printed. This whole a parties, may be all adds a hower parties on the second of the same of the second out or discharge the role out or the same of a discharge the role out or the same of a discharge the role out or the same of the second out or discharge the role out or the same of the second out or discharge the role out or the same of the second out or discharge the role out or the same of the second out or discharge the role out or the same of the second out or discharge the role out or the same of the second out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the role out or the same out or discharge the role out or the role out or the same role out or the same out or discharge the role out or | 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 | printing printing printing printing printing fibre tolotion degradation recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling recycling formation form |
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What type of materials are you working with?

| Fibre name/Material | Explanation | Reference | fibre type | polymer class | specific polymer | sources | Recycling options |
|--|--|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Abaca | A hard fiber from the leaf store that form the trunk of the abara plant. Mura textilic. Of the same famil | 5 | Natural fibro | Rolyraccharido | Collulora | Richarod | mochanical |
| Colluloro acotato | Finand moet from the real scents that form the a lank of the abded plant, made texans, or the same form | | Somi cunthotic fibro | Rolysaccharido | Collulose | Richard | physical |
| Cellulose acetate | | | Semi-synchetic hore | Polysaccharide | Cendiose | biobased | priysical |
| Acrylic | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyacrylic | Polyacrylic acid | Fossil (oil) | decomposition |
| Agave | A genus of plants native to the western hemisphere that has been distributed worldwide and produces | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | |
| Algae | (algae) Primitive, chlorophyll-bearing plants that grow on moist land and in fresh and salt water. Certai | 5 | | | | Biobased | |
| Alpaca | A domesticated cousin of the llama and a member of the camel family, native to the high Andean regior | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Angora goat | A small, hardy animal that can find nourishment in rough brushland where other animals are unable to | 5 | Natural fibre | Polvamide | keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Angora rabbit | A breed of rabbit originally raised in North Africa and France and now raised in Great Britain, the Nethe | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | keratin | Richased | mechanical |
| Aramide | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyamide | Aramid | Forcil (oil) | |
| Aramide Dembes fibre | Fiber that are be analyzed from the bomber plant around in Chine, ladie, and ladenses around as other | | Netwool Glass | Delvesebaside | Callulate | PUSSII (UII) | |
| Bamboo nore | Fiber that can be produced from the barnood plant grown in China, india, and indonesia as well as other | 2 | Natural libre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | |
| Bamboo viscose | Regenerated cellulosic fiber produced from bamboo. | 1 | Semi-synthetic fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | physical |
| Banana fibre | Fibers, which are obtained from plants of the banana family. Abaca, obtained from Musa testilis, is the | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | |
| Basalt | Basalt fibers or basalt rock fibers are made from extremely fine fibers of basalt, which consists of pyrox | 1 | | | | | |
| Bast fibre | | | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | mechanical |
| Camel | A large ruminant mammal used in the deserts of Asia and Africa as a nack animal and for riding. The Fu | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Richased | mechanical |
| Cashmoro | 1. A fine, roft, downy weal undergrowth produced by the cachmere goat, which is raised in the Kachmir | 5 | Natural fibro | Rohramido | Koratin | Richard | mochanical |
| Casilinere | 1. A line, sort, downy woor undergrowth produced by the cashinere goat, which is raised in the kashinin | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Cotton | A vegetable seed fiber consisting of unicellular hairs attached to the seed of several species of the genu | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | mechanical |
| Cuprammonium rayon (Cupro) | Rayon yarn or staple made by the cuprammonium process. It is a regenerated cellulose. In this process, | 5 | Semi-synthetic fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | physical |
| Down | A fluffy, soft fibrous material that grows under the contour feathers of ducks, geese, and other waterfor | 5 | | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | |
| Elastane | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyurethane | Elastane | Fossil (oil) | |
| Elastodiene | (British usage) A generic name for fibers of natural or synthetic rubber | 5 | Synthetic fibre | | | Fossil (oil) | |
| Flastoester | A generic name for fiber defined by the ETC as at least 50% by weight alighbric polyether and at least 31 | 5 | Synthetic fibre | | | Forcil (oil) | |
| | A generic name of the forest of the forest solved we general particular polycener and at costs. | - | Synthetic fibre | | | T 03311 (011) | |
| Elastomer | A synthetic rubbery material, which has the excellent stretchability and recovery of natural rubber. Acc | 5 | Synthetic fibre | | | FOSSII (OII) | |
| Feather | Feathers are epidermal growths that form a distinctive outer covering, or plumage, on both avian (bird | | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | |
| Flax | A slender annual plant, Linum usitatissimum, the bast fiber of which also is called linen. The soft fiber b | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | mechanical |
| Fluoropolymer | Generic name for fiber defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fiber containing a | 5 | Synthetic fibre | | | Fossil (oil) | |
| Hair | Used interchangeably with fiber in reference to vegetable and animal fibers. It is difficult to make a clea | 5 | Natural fibre | Polvamide | Keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Hemp | A coarse strong lustrous bast fiber obtained from the inner bark of the hemo plant. Cannabis sativa th | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Richased | mechanical |
| Honnoguon | A hard loaf the Amanulidaceae family n | 5 | Natural fibro | Polyraccharido | Colluloro | Richarod | mochanical |
| Hon fibro | A bast fiber obtained from the stems or vines of the bast shared with the bast fiber obtained from the stems or vines of the bast shared with the base of the bast stems of the bast stems of the bast stems of the base of th | 5 | Natural fibra | Polysaccharide | Colluise | Richsen | mechanical |
| nup libre | A base need to be a stems or vines of the hop plant, Humulus lupulus. It is woven into strong | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | cenulose | BIODased | mechanical |
| Jute | A bast fiber obtained from the round pod jute, Corchorus capsularis, or the long pod jute, Corchorus oli | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | mechanical |
| Kapok | Soft fibers that are suitable for stuffing. | 1 | | | | | |
| Kemp | A short, coarse wool or hair fiber with a large (>60% of fiber diameter), unevenly developed medulla th: | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Kenaf | A soft bast fiber similar to jute, obtained from the inner bark of the kenaf plant, Hibiscus cannabinus. in | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | mechanical |
| Leather | Animal skin cured and prepared for fabrication into products | 5 | | Polyamide | Collagen | Riphased | |
| Leather watherin | Animai skii cureu anu prepareu foi fabrication nito products | 5 | | Folyamide | collagen | biobased | |
| Learner, synthetic | | - | | | | | |
| Linen | Linen is one of the oldest known textile fibers. Archeologists in the country of Georgia in 2009 found fla | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | mechanical |
| Llama | Lama glama, a ruminant animal native to the high Andean regions of southern Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Lyocell | Generic classification for solvent-spun cellulosic fiber approved for use in the U.S. by the FTC. The proce | 5 | Semi-synthetic fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | physical |
| Micropolyester | More absorbent, breathable, and more comfortable. | 1 | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | Polyethylene terephthalate | Fossil (oil) | chemical |
| Milk fiber | Milk fibers are regenerated protein fibers made from a chemical substance and casein, which is derived | 1 | | | | | |
| Milkwood | Millwood plants Assigning incarnate and A surice violding a flore and a bast filter. The flore, or soud bit | - | Natural fibro | Polyraccharida | Collulora | Richarod | |
| Minkweed | Finance plants, Asciepias incarnata and A. synca, yreiding a noss and a bascriber. The noss, or seed to | 5 | Natural fibra | Debuesside | Keastia | Diobased | |
| Mink | Fur or fiber from animals in the genus Mustela. | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | |
| MMC | Man Made Cellulosics | | Semi-synthetic fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | physical |
| Modal | British generic fiber category for manufactured fibers of cellulose having a high breaking strength and h | 5 | Semi-synthetic fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | physical |
| Mohair | 1. A long, white, lustrous hair obtained from the angora goat. It ranges from 4 to 12 in. (10 to 30.5 cm) i | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Muskrat | Animal fiber from the muskrat, genus Ondrata, usable in textiles | 5 | Natural fibre | Polvamide | Keratin | Biobased | |
| Neoprepe | A generic name for a type of synthetic rubber made from the monomer chloroprene. Can be made into | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Rubbers | | Fossil (oil) | |
| Nettle fibre | A final cost bact fiber obtained from two reastion of the stinging pattle. Urtica diaica and Urtica urans, si | 5 | Natural fibro | Rolyraccharido | Colluloro | Richard | mochanical |
| Nettie fibre | A time, sort bast tiber obtained from two species of the stinging nettle, of tica dioica and of tica drens, ef | 5 | Natural libre | Polysaccriaride | Cellulose | BIODASED | mechanical |
| Nyion tibre | A generic fiber category defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fiber in which th | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyamide | | FOSSII (OII) | cnemical |
| Nylon 11 | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyamide | Nylon 11 | Fossil (oil) | chemical |
| Nylon 4 | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyamide | Nylon 4 | Fossil (oil) | |
| Nylon 6 | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyamide | Nylon 6 | Fossil (oil) | |
| Nvlon 6.12 | | | Synthetic fibre | Polvamide | Nylon 6.12 | Fossil (oil) | |
| Nylon 6.6 | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyamide | Nylon 6.6 | Forcil (oil) | |
| Peler filese | Any fibers address of form alongly as been of the salar formity. Can aslandthe aslandthe size and | - | Natural Chan | Deluseeheeide | Callulana | 103311 (011) | |
| Paint tote | Any moets obtained in on plants of these of the plant annual, see planteto, plantyta, plassava. | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | BIODASED | |
| Pineappie fibre | A fine, strong, white, lustrous leaf fiber obtained from the pineappie plant, Ananas comosus, in the Phili | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | |
| Poly lactic acid (PLA) | A manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is composed of at least 85% by weight of lac | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | Polylactic acid | Biobased | chemical |
| Polyacrylate | Any addition polymer based on one or more esters of acrylic acid, CH2 =CH–COOR. Various polyacrylate | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyacrylate | Polyacrylic acid | Fossil (oil) | decomposition |
| Polyacrylic acid | Addition polymer based on acrylic acid, CH2 =CH- COOH. Used as a water-soluble sizing material | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyolefin | Polyacrylic acid | Fossil (oil) | decomposition |
| Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyacrylic | Polyacrylonitrile | Fossil (oil) | decomposition |
| Polyamide | | | | | | | |
| Rolubutadiana | | | Sunthatic fibra | Rubborg | Rolyhytadiana | Forcil (oil) | |
| Debut these formediate bander (000) | | | Synchetic fibre | Rubbers | r oryportadiene | Disksess' | ale and and |
| Polybulyiene Turanedicarboxylate (PBF) | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | iyoutylene turanedicarboxyla | Biobased | cnemical |
| Polybutylene succinate (PBS) | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | Polybutylene succinate | Biobased | chemical |
| Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | Polybutylene terephthalate | Fossil (oil) | chemical |
| Polyester fibre | Generic name for "a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthet | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | Polyethylene terephthalate | Fossil (oil) | chemical |
| Polyester Recycled fibre | Recycled polyester (rPET) is a synthetic textile fiber and is obtained by melting the plastic and trimming | 1 | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | Polyethylene terephthalate | Recycled | |
| Polyether fibre | Manufactured fiber from a polymer containing ether (R-O-R) groups. Various experimental fibers with | 5 | Synthetic fibre | | | Fossil (oil) | |
| polyethylene (PE) fiber | Olefin fiber made by extruding polyethylene. For many years, the features of a low melting point and th | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyolefin | Polyethylene | Fossil (oil) | decomnosition |
| Polyethylene furanedicarboxylate (DEC) | and the second sec | | Synthetic fibro | Polyector | olvethylene furanocarbox dat | Biobacod | chemical |
| Rolyothylono torophthelete (OFT) | | | Synthetic file- | Dolyester | Polyothylono terestitute | Forril (=1) | chemical |
| Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) | | - | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | Polyetnylene terephtnalate | FOSSII (OII) | cnemical |
| Polyimide fibre (PI or PEI) | manufactured fiber that is used in high temperature, flame-retardant applications. The polymer is form | 5 | Synthetic fibre | | | | |
| Polyisobutene | | | Synthetic fibre | Rubbers | Polyisobutene | Fossil (oil) | |
| Polyisoprene | | | Synthetic fibre | Rubbers | Polyisoprene | Fossil (oil) | |
| Polyolefin | Any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of ethylene, propylene, or other | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyolefin | | Fossil (oil) | decomposition |
| Polypropylene (PP) | Olefin fiber manufactured from the addition polymer of propylene. CH3CH=CH2, obtained from natur | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyolefin | Polypropylene | Fossil (oil) | decomposition |
| Polystyrene (PS) | A manufactured fiber made of melt- or dry-spun polystyrene. The fiber has low to medium tenarity, low | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyolefin | Polystyrene | Fossil (oil) | decomposition |
| Rolutotrafiuoroothulono (RTEE) | the new restriction of the span polysystem. The new ras low to mediatin tenderty, low | 5 | Synthetic fibro | · oryoicini | Polytotrafiuoroathul | Cossil (oil) | accomposition |
| Polytetranuoroetriyiene (PTEE) | | | Synunetic fibre | | Polyteu anuoroetnylene | FOSSII (OII) | |
| Polytrimethylene terephthalate (PTT) | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyester | olytrimethylene terephthalai | Fossil (oil) | |
| Polyurethane (PU) fibre | A synthetic fiber that was produced in Germany during the Second World War and later the subject of ϵ | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyurethane | | Fossil (oil) | |
| Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyolefin | Polyvinyl alcohol | Fossil (oil) | |
| Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) | | | Synthetic fibre | Polyolefin | Polyvinyl chloride | Fossil (oil) | |
| Baffia | 1. A leaf stalk fiber obtained from the ranbia nalm. Ranbia ruffia, in the Democratic Republic of Madaga | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysarcharide | Cellulose | Biobased | |
| Ramie | Ramee is a plant from the pattle family. It is also compared to flax | 1 | | | | | |
| Pattan | A lightweight your tough fiber obtained in string from the wood's store of store of the | 1 | Natural films | Rolumentaria | Colluion | Rightered | |
| Rattan | A lightweight, very lough fiber obtained in strips from the woody stems of plants of the genus Calamas | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | |
| кауоп | A generic fiber category defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fiber composed | 5 | Semi-synthetic fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | physical |
| Rubber | | | | | | | |
| Rubber, natural | A raw material (polyisoprene) obtained from the sap (latex) of the rubber tree (Hevea sp.). The sap is ci | 5 | Natural fibre | Rubbers | Polyisoprene | Biobased | |
| Rubber, synthetic | A manufactured elastomeric polymer. Includes synthetic polvisoprene. polvbutadiene. certain other die | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Rubbers | | Fossil (oil) | |
| Sheen hairs | Ruminant quadruped mammal of the genus Ovis whose likely ancestry has been traced to the Moviflori | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobacod | mechanical |
| cille | Continuous quoto open mammai or the genus ovis whose likely ancestry has been traced to the Moutioni | 5 | Natural IIDre | Polyamide | Nei dun | biouased | mechdnical |
| JIK | continuous protein mament (norom) produced by the larvae of various insects, especially moth caterpi | 5 | induir àl TIDre | Polyamide | FIDIOIN | BIODased | |
| Sisai | A nard lear riber obtained from the sisal plant, Agave sisalana, of the Amaryllidaceae family. The plant h | 5 | Natural fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | mechanical |
| Spandex | A generic fiber category that has been defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fit | 5 | Synthetic fibre | Polyurethane | Elastane | Fossil (oil) | |
| Vicuña | The smallest species of South American camel family, the vicuña, Auchenia vicugna, is native to the high | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| Viscose | One of the three types of rayon and that which is produced in the greatest quantity and diversity. See h | 5 | Semi-synthetic fibre | Polysaccharide | Cellulose | Biobased | physical |
| Wool | Traditionally fibers covering the skin of sheep. Ovis so, However, as defined in the Wool Products Labol | 5 | Natural fibre | Polyamide | Keratin | Biobased | mechanical |
| | | 5 | Notal al libite | i organnue | inci d lill | 010003CU | meetidiiicai |

| polymer | Explanation | reference | polymer class | polymer category |
|--|---|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| Aramid | A generic fiber category defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is | 5 | Polyamide | condensation |
| Cellulose, bacterial | | | Polysaccharide | natural |
| Cellulose, plant-based | | 5 | Polysaccharide | natural |
| Collagen | Fibrous protein from bones and connective tissue of animals. Can be made into manufactured fibers | 5 | Polyamide | natural |
| Elastane | (British usage) A generic name for segmented polyurethane fiber. While commonly used internationally to reference the fiber, in ti | 5 | Polyurethane | condensation |
| Fibroin | A principal organic constituent of raw silk, which is classed as a protein composed of several amino acids. The other constituent is : | 5 | Polyamide | natural |
| Keratin | A complex protein that forms the basis of such epidermal tissues as wool fiber, hair, horn, feathers, claws, and nails. The keratin pr | 5 | Polyamide | natural |
| Nylon 11 | A French nylon (the trademark of which is Rilsan*) that is made from castor oil and that has a relatively low melting point. Used fo | 5 | Polyamide | condensation |
| Nylon 4 | A nylon variant developed that is said to be more like cotton in its characteristics, particularly increased moisture regain, than othe | 5 | Polyamide | condensation |
| Nylon 6 | One of the two most widely manufactured types of nylon. This variant takes its name from the fact that there are six carbon atom: | 5 | Polyamide | condensation |
| Nylon 6,12 | A variant of nylon that is especially low in moisture absorption | 5 | Polyamide | condensation |
| Nylon 6,6 | The type of nylon first commercialized by the DuPont Company that accounts for the largest quantity of nylon produced in the U.S. | 5 | Polyamide | condensation |
| Polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA) | | | Polyester | natural |
| Poly lactic acid (PLA) | | | Polyester | condensation |
| Polyacrylic acid | Addition polymer based on acrylic acid, CH2 =CH- COOH. Used as a water-soluble sizing material | 5 | Polyolefin | addition |
| Polyacrylonitrile (PAN) | Pure homopolymer of acrylonitrile, CH2 =CH– CN. Has been used in commercial acrylic fibers but most are copolymers | 5 | Polyacrylic | addition |
| Polybutadiene | | | Rubbers | addition |
| Polybutylene furanedicarboxylate (PBF) | | | Polyester | condensation |
| Polybutylene succinate (PBS) | | | Polyester | condensation |
| Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) | | | Polyester | condensation |
| Polyethylene (PE) | Addition polymer formed from ethylene gas CH2 =CH2. The polymer is used for plastic films, packaging materials and in textile finite | 5 | Polyolefin | addition |
| Polyethylene furanecarboxylate (PEF) | | | Polyester | condensation |
| Polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) | A polyester with better heat stability than polyethylene terephthalate. Has performance applications like sails and use as tire cord i | 5 | Polyester | condensation |
| Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) | Polymer from which the most widely used polyester fibers are made. | 5 | Polyester | condensation |
| Polyisobutene | | | Rubbers | addition |
| Polyisoprene | | | Rubbers | addition |
| Polypropylene (PP) | | | Polyolefin | addition |
| Polystyrene (PS) | | | Polyolefin | addition |
| Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) | An addition polymer of CF2 =CF2 . Used in microporous waterproof finishes, e.g., Gore-Tex®. See fluorocarbon fiber, rastex®, teflo | 5 | | addition |
| Polytrimethylene terephthalate (PTT) | | | Polyester | condensation |
| Polyurethane (PU) | | | Polyurethane | condensation |
| Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) | Addition polymer made by polymerization of vinyl acetate and saponification of the acetate groups. The final repeating unit of the | 5 | Polyolefin | addition |
| Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) | Addition polymer of vinyl chloride, CH2 =CHCI. | 5 | Polyolefin | addition |
| Rubber, natural | A raw material (polyisoprene) obtained from the sap (latex) of the rubber tree (Hevea sp.). The sap is coagulated and formed into | 5 | Rubbers | natural |
| Sericin | A natural gummy coating on raw silk filaments. The amount of sericin in raw silk averages around 20%, although in some cases it is | 5 | Polyamide | natural |
| Starch | A polymer of the sugar glucose that is structurally different from cellulose. Starch can be dissolved in hot water to form a viscous s | 5 | Polysaccharide | natural |

| Term | Explanation | Reference |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Abrasion | is the mechanical deterioration and progressive loss of substance of a fabric resulting from the fabric rubbing against itself or another surface usually in turn resulting from the removal of damaged/broken fibre fragments and c | 8 |
| Abrasion | is the mechanical determinant progressive loss of substance of a native result of non-mechanical determinant events and the state of a native result of native result of native results and the state of a native result of native results and the state of a native result of native results and the state of a native result of native results and the state of a native result of native results and the state of a native result of native results and the state of a native results and the state of a native results and the state of native results and the state of a native results and the state of a native results and the state of native results and the state of a native results and the state of a native results and the state of native res | 0 |
| Air permeability | The porosity, or the ease with which air passes through material. Air Permeability determines such factors as the wind resistance or salicioth, the air resistance or parachite cloth, and the efficiency or various types or air nitratic | 12 |
| Bioburden | The bioburden is the amount of microbiological contamination of an object before sterilisation. During the testing of this parameter, the number of germs and the type of microbiological contamination remaining after cleaning i | 12 |
| Biodegradable | material capable of undergoing biological aerobic or anaerobic degradation (3.2.7.5) during a fixed period leading to a release of carbon dioxide and/or biogas and biomass (3.1.2.4), depending on the environmental conditions o | 2 |
| Breaking tenacity | The tensile force at rupture per unit cross-secational area or unit linear density of a specimen. May be expressed as grams-force per denier, grams per tex, Newtons per tex | 5 |
| Colour fastness | Colour fastness characterises a material's colour resistance to fading or running under external circumstances including colour fastness to wet and dry rubbing, washing, laundring and dry cleaning, to sweat, light and saliva | 12 |
| Course density | The number of courses per unit length in a knitted fabric measured along a wale | 5 |
| Course density | The name of courses per unit length in a kinetic hours only a water the state of the state of the state and the state of t | 5 |
| Cover factor | The ratio of radine surface occupied by yaris to total radine surface. | 5 |
| Crease | 1. A fold added deliberately to a fabric by pressing, to give the desirable appearance that implies fashion rightness, usefulness, and that the garment requires minimal care. Normally creases (and pleats) are removed (unless per | 5 |
| Crease recovery | Ability of a creased or wrinkled fabric to recover its original planar shape over time | 5 |
| Crease resistance | Ability of a fabric to resist creasing and wrinkling with garment use. May be imparted by use of manufactured fibers or by a finish, usually a resin, on fabrics containing cotton or other cellulosic fibers | 5 |
| Creen | Gradual stretching of a material under a constant load. Synonym: delayed deformatio | 5 |
| Creen recovery | Fordual recovery taward the original change of a material after a deforming force is removed | c |
| Creep recovery | Gradual recovery coward the original shape of a material after a decisioning role is removed | 5 |
| Crimp | 1. Waviness in hibers, especially wool and manufactured hiber staples. This characteristic may be measured by the difference in distance between two points on the fiber as it lies in an unstretched condition (crimped length) and | 5 |
| Crimp amplitude | A total deviation from straightness in a crimped filzber or filament. | 5 |
| Crimp recovery | Ability of a yarn to return to its original crimped state after being released from a tensile force. | 5 |
| Crimped yarn | 1. Yarn in fabric with crimp caused by: (a) one set of yarns bending over and under the other set; (b) the closeness of the cloth construction; (c) the use of manufactured fibers processed to resemble wool. 2. Yarn made from the | 5 |
| Denier | An important international direct numbering system for describing linear densities of silk and manufactured filament varus and fibers other than glass. Denier is equivalent numerically to the number of grams per 9,000 meters l | 5 |
| Direction of twist | Yam or cord is held in a vertical position to determine the direction of twist: in Stwist the spirals conform in slone to the central portion of the letter S: in Z-twist, the spirals conform in slone to the central notion of the letter 7 | 5 |
| Direction of twist | The set of a field of the set of | 5 |
| Drape | A character of tabric indicative of texibility and suppleness. The degree to which a tabric tails into gracerul tolds when hung of arranged in different positions. Draping quality can be measured by a device called the drapemeter | 5 |
| Durability | Resistance of a material to loss of physical properties or ap@pearance as a result of wear and refurbishing | 5 |
| Dye depth | Degree of lightness or darkness of a woven or knitted cloth when compared to a control-swatch specimen. | 5 |
| Dyeability | Capacity of fibers to accept dyes. Dyeability varies greatly among different fibers and among different classes of dyes. In manu2factured fibers, dyeability can be controlled to facilitate production of multicolor effects | 5 |
| Flongation | The difference between the length of a stratched taxtile specimen and its initial length, expressed as a percentage of the initial length. It is measured at any specified load or at the breaking mint | 5 |
| Elementary of hearth | The amendment of the engine of a section of the mention of the mention of the local of the local field of the the section of the of the section of the secti | 5 |
| Elongation at break | The percentage increase in length or a textile specimen at the point it fails; corresponds to the breaking load. Synonym: breaking strain. | 5 |
| Evenness testing | A measure of the vanation in weight per length of slivers, tops, rovings, or yarns | 5 |
| Exhaustion | Amount of dye taken from the dyebath by fiber, yarn, or fabric being dyed; expressed as percentage of original dyebath conZcentration | 5 |
| Fabric defect detector | Instrument that scans a passing fabric and inzdicates deviations from the expected fabric structure | 5 |
| Fabric stretch | The ability of a fabric to extend substantially under tension and to recover, rather than remaining rigid. Several different stratch texts are used. All involve tensils loading and unleading curles and then measurement of elements | 5 |
| Face | The uniform of the fabric that is introduced to be can be used to the constraints and | 5 |
| race | The surface or the topic close is included to be seen becades it, presents a better appearance clinin the other side due to its characteristics, e.g., weave, luster, finish. In many fabrics, especially industrial fabrics, face and back are | 5 |
| Failure | Arbitrary point at which a textile material or product no longer is useful for its intended purpose | 5 |
| Failure analysis | Procedure used to determine the cause of a failure. | 5 |
| Fatigue | The weakening of a material so that it loses some of its ability to recover its original shape or size after being deformed repeatedly. When stretch yarn is false-twisted at speeds too high for the length of the heating unit (where I | 5 |
| Fibre composition | Amount of fibre (s) used in makine a textile product. Note 1 to entry: Fibre composition is expressed by mass percentage | 2 |
| Eibra finanass | The lines descine of the concepts of the product for the temperature of more percentage of more percentage. | - |
| rible fineness | a, the interactive set of a number expression such units as minigrams per centimeter (principally used in streat stritain), tex, or denier. 2. The mean fiber diameter (used for wool and animal hair fibers), usually in microns (µ) | 5 |
| Fibre geometry | Ine three-dimensional shape of a fiber | 5 |
| Fibre shedding | Shedding of textile fibres by mechanical, biological, chemical and photochemical or any other processes | 2 |
| Flame resistant | A fabric that burns but self-extinguishes rapidly, with or without the removal of the ignition source. Flame resistant does not mean that the fabric will resist all possible damage from fire. A fabric is considered flame resistant if it | 5 |
| Elamo retardant | Chamical used to impact flame existance to a fabric Support in extendent | 6 |
| | Chemical used to impart hame resistance to a hand. Synonym. The relations | 5 |
| Flammability test | Procedure to evaluate the combustion characteristics of a material. | 5 |
| Flexibility | The property of fibers, yarns, or fabrics of being able to be bent or folded without rupturing | 5 |
| Flexing test | A test to determine the stiffness or flexibility of yarns or fabrics. Several techniques and machines may be used for this test | 5 |
| Float | 1 The nortion of a varie in a woven fabric that extends or floats unbound over two or more adjacent ends or nicks. Warn and/or filizing varies are floated in a prearranged plan to produce the pattern in many fabrics. Support | 5 |
| Frietien test | The posterior of prime when an exceeded on model, and and on the case of the second of the angle of the second of | 5 |
| Friction test | rest method for determining state medon force, dyalamic method force, or both when hoer is rubbed against noer, yam against rabit, and against rabit, or textue material against another surface | 2 |
| Fuzzy texture | Hairy surface of some fabrics due largely to broken fil2bers. Synonym: hairy | 5 |
| Knit fabric count | the number of wales or lengthwise lines of loops together with courses that are the successive rows of knitted loops in the width direction | 5 |
| Loom reed count | is the number of dents per unit reed width. | 5 |
| No | Abbraviation stands for "your number" in the English system of measurement. See on: East a soliton spinning system your. No indicates soliton sound | 6 |
| Ne | Abbreviation stands for yum namour in the engine system of measurements are inits on a doctor symming system yum, the indicates action count | - |
| NIT | Abdreviation stands for yarn number in the metric system of measurement. Indirect method to indicate yarn size: number of kilometers per kilogram | 5 |
| Round robin test | Test programme in which a number of laboratories test identical samples of a number of test materials in order (primarily) to determine the precision (repeatability and reproducibility) of each reported parameter in a test meth | 12 |
| Sample | 1. A portion of a lot of material that is taken for testing or for record purposes (ASTM). 2. Set of specimens, or observations, from a statistical population | 5 |
| Specimen | A specific portion of a material or a laboratory sample upon which a test is performed or which is selected for that purpose (ASTM). Synonym: test specimen | 5 |
| Tear strength | is defined as the force required to start as to continue to teac in a fabric, in either welt or worn direction, under regrited conditions. A popular method of measuring the teacing streamth of a fabric is burying a popular time to | 0 |
| | is defined as the force required to star or to continue to teal in a none, in entre were or warp inection, under specified conditions. A popular mentiod or measuring the tearing strength or a none is of using a pendulum type te | 0 |
| rensile strength | Aumity or note, yain, or raunic to reasing under tension as opposed to torsion, compression, or snear, measured in toztal force or force per unit of the cross-sectional area or linear density of the original specimen, e.g., lbs. | 5 |
| Tensile stress | The stress within a material subjected to tension (ASTM) | 5 |
| Tensile test | A technique for the measurement of the resistance of a yarn or fabric to a force that tends to stretch the test sample in one direction | 5 |
| Tensile testing machine | An apparatus that imparts tension to a material and measures load and elongation or stress and strain. See constant rate of extension machine, constant rate of load machine, constant rate of traverse machine. | 5 |
| Tensiometer | A laboration device that measures the tension in a year or strand of material. Supprime tearcomater | c |
| Tensionecer | A isolatory usite that messaries the tension in a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where the tension in a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where the tension in a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where the tension in a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where the tension in a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where the tension in a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where the tension in a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where tension is a synthesis that where tension is a yain or stand or matches synthesis that where tension is a synthesis tension is a syn | 5 |
| Tension | A force in one direction that tends to cause the extension of a body of the force within the body that resists the extension. | 5 |
| lest method | A definitive procedure for the identification, measure@ment, and evaluation of one or more qualities, characteristics, or properties of a material, product, system, or service that produces a test result | 5 |
| Tex | A method of numbering yarns, fibers, and all types of textile strands. The tex number of a yarn, fiber, or other strand is the weight in grams of a one kilometer length. For example, the cotton count of 21 (twenty-one 840-yd. ha) | 5 |
| Tex system | A method of numbering yarns, fibers, and all types of tex28tile strands. It is part of the SI system (see international system of measurement, systEme internationale d'unités) and is intended to reolace eradually the diverse numbe | 5 |
| Textile tearing process | mechanical testing process of exposing textile fibre from a fabric in preparation for further processing | 2 |
| Toutile testing | Therefore in the determined of the determined of the second of the secon | - |
| rexule testing | Lauradowy experimentation to determine such data, as in: (1) raw materials, noers, and yarrs or which a textile radric is made; (2) construction of the cloth including weight, count, texture, strength; (3) colorfastness to abrasion | 5 |
| Thermal character | Apparent difference in temperature of the fabric and the skin of the observer touching it (ASTM). One of the elements of fabric hand. | 5 |
| Thermal conductivity | Rate of heat transfer per unit area, across unit distance between two materials, per unit temperature difference. | 5 |
| Thermal conductivity tester | A type of laboratory device that mearsures the resistance of a fabric to the flow of heat. A cloth is a better insulator and thus warmer when it has lower thermal conductivity | 5 |
| Thick/thin place | Fabric defect in which the fabric count varies more than a specified percentage from the intended count. If the thick or thin place is more than 1 in (2.5 cm) wide, it is considered a maior defect in fabric grading | 5 |
| Thickness | In a fabric, the distance between unner and lower surfaces as measured under a specific pressure | 5 |
| Thickness teste | A biometry devices that measures the Millioner of Armeetry and Federal environments and a second environment a | 5 |
| mickless tester | A neuronomy serve time measures the unkniess or yains and addits unknessure, the specifient is placed on a metal plate while a vertical slight pross with slight pressure on the top of the swatch. A gauge indit | 5 |
| Twist | Ine number of turns about its axis per unit of length observed in a yarn or other textile strand | 5 |
| Twist factor | Found by multiplying the yarn twist in turns/cm by the square root of yarn number in tex | 5 |
| Twist multiplier | The ratio of turns of twist per inch (tpi) to the square root of the yarn count. Different count yarns having the same twist multiplier also have the same twist helix single | 5 |
| uneven varn | An abnormally large variation in the diameter of a staple fiber vari | 5 |
| uppuppppg | Vocation is the linear double of a continuous strand or notion of a strand (ASTM). Supprime nonuniformity | - |
| unevenness | venesion in the meetine density or a continuous stratic or portion or a stratio (ASTM), synonyminioninining | 5 |
| warp twist | Ine number of turns of twist per inch normally used for yarn employed as warp in fabrics. It generally is a greater number of turns than in filling twist | 5 |
| washing test | Any test to determine the ability of a dyed and/or finished textile product to withstand laundering. A consumer can rub an inconspicuous part of a garment with detergent solution to check for possible color bleeding. There are r | 5 |
| wear testing /abrasion | Subjecting a fabric, garment, or household textile to conditions simulating those that will be encountered in use and evaluating its performanc. | 5 |
| weather resistance | Ability of a material to resist degradation of its properties when exposed to climatic conditions (AATCC). Outdoor weathering as the second address at Mismi Elevide and Bharely Asiana Beneric | 5 |
| wowo analysis | The objected examination of a cloth to determine its construction. Usually the method is executed, which are not in the objected examination of a cloth to determine its and clother of a c | 5 |
| weave dildiysis | The physical examination of a count to determine its construction. Usually the mention is executed with pick glass and pick needle | 5 |
| Weave, plain | simplest and most important of the three basic weaves, used in about 80% of all woven fabric. The plain weave repeats on two ends and two picks. The first end passes over the first pick and under the second pick. The second e | 5 |
| weaving defect | Defect in woven fabric that is created during the weaving operation | 5 |
| weight of cloth | A description or classification of a fabric by weight per vard, e.e., men's suit fabrics designated 8 or 10 oz, per vard (248 or 310 g/m). In cotton goods, greige goods are classified by the number of vards to the nound. Some heavi | 5 |
| wettability testing | A tachning for comparing the effortiences of various wetting agents (surfactants) on taville fabrics | 5 |
| whiteness (white - 0 | Internance of the statistical second | 5 |
| winteness (white reflectance) | winterness is the attitude by winternan object color is judged to approach a preferred winter (AATLL). The whiteness of a fabric can be measured by a photometer or calculated from spectrophotometric or colorimetric data (AAT | 5 |
| Woven fabric count | is indicated by enumerating first the number of warp ends per inch then the number of filling picks per inch. For instance, 68 × 72 means there are 68 ends per inch and 72 picks per inch | 5 |
| wrinkle | A short, irregular crease that develops accidentally on the surface of a fabric or garment. Wrinkles may form in fabric durine manufacturine, but more often they appear in textile end products after use and care. Various resin f | 5 |
| wrinkle recovery | That property of a fabric which enables it to recover from folding deformation (ASTM). Wrinkle recovery may be enhanced by the use of naturally resilient fibers, through the construction of the fabric or by special finishes—usu | 5 |
| wrinkle registance | That property of a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric data and the control of the fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the fabric that analysis it to resist the formation of winklow who related to a fabric that analysis it to resist the fabric that anal | 5 |
| winikie resistance | mat property or a reunic triat enables in to resist the romation of wrinkles when subjected to a routing deformation (ASTM) | 5 |
| wrong denting | Defect in woven fabric produced when one or more ends are drawn through the reed incorrectly | 5 |
| wrong draw | Defect in woven fabric produced when one or more ends are drawn through the wrong harness, causing the warp and filling to interlace improperly. | 5 |
| wrong lift | Defect in woven fabric produced when one or more hanginesses or jacquard heddles are raised incorrect | 5 |
| Vara count | 1 The court of users in the summaries decimption does to indicate users into and in the relationship of learth to weight 2. Would fabric court is indicated by summaries first the sumber of user and any list the sumber of users and any list the sum list the s | 5 |
| New count | a me como o parto de nomeneo designatori pren lo monace yan sue ano si de reactionanto o rengo do weight. 2. Woven faunc count is indicated by enumerating inst de number o warp ends per incrittent the number i | 5 |
| rarn count / yarn number | is the numerical designation given to indicate yarn size and is the relationship of length to weight | 5 |
| yarn number / yarn fineness / | A measure of the fineness or linear density of a yarn. May be expressed in indirect units (length per unit of weight or mass) or direct units (weight per unit of length). Indirect yarn numbers have been used for most spun yarns, e | 5 |
| water repellency/ water resista | In textules, the characteristic of a riber, yarn, or fabric to resist wetting (AATCC). Water-repellent fabrics generally are given finishes that produce various degrees of repellency. The principal types include wax emulsion, resin, sili | 5 |
| | | |

| Term | Explanation | Reference |
|---|--|-----------|
| Brocade | This fabric differs from damask in that the floats in the design are more varied in length and are often of several different colours. Brocade structures have satin or twill floats on a plain, ribbed, twill or satin | |
| Brocatelle | These fabrics are similar to brocade, except that they have a raised pattern. This fabric is frequently made with filament yarns, using a warp-faced pattern and weft-faced ground. | |
| Buttons | | |
| carpet | A carpet is a textile floor covering and may consist of an upper layer of pile attached to a backing. The pile usually consists of twisted tufts which are thermally treated to maintain their structure. Carpets car | 12 |
| carpet backing | A carpet backing may be composed of different elements. The primary backing is usually a woven or non-woven fabric on which the yarns are tufted. A secondary backing is a second fabric or polymer layer | 12 |
| carpet tile | Carpet tile, also known as modular tile, is carpet manufactured in tiles or as piece goods. A carpet tile is commonly square, but they may be also available in other shapes (eg. rectangular). The main advanta | 12 |
| Chambray | A carpet underlay is a layer of lett, hubber of a synthetic material (e.g. puryor ethane) placed underlead the carpet to reduce the incluming the carpet against a hard ground surface. It protects the carpet ag | 12 |
| composite | Composites are materials made of at least two different materials. In structural applications, fibre-reinforced plastics - in which the fibres have been dispersed into a matrix - are commonly used. The term "c | 12 |
| corduroy | Corduroy is a textile with a distinct pattern, a "cord" or wale. Modern corduroy is most commonly composed of furfed cords, sometimes exhibiting a channel (bare to the base fabric) between the tufts. Cord | 12 |
| Cretonne | Crepe or crape a sink, wook or synthetic nore habitic with a distinctively crisp, crimped appearance. Crepe or is non-compared and crespe or crisp. Cretone is have cotton. Innen or hemo material in coorfully origined especially for dragery and slicovers. | 12 |
| Curtain fabric | Fabrics used for curtains, usually lightweight sheers, e.g., marquisettes, net, ninon, organdy | 5 |
| Damask | Originally a rich silk fabric with woven floral designs made in China and introduced into Europe through Damascus, from which it derived its name. Now a broad group of jacquard-woven fabrics with elabora | 5 |
| Damask satin Damask swiss organdy | A damask with ground and pattern formed by warp and mining satin weaves. Eabric with a raked damask-like design: chaffarterized by an oncaure battern done by niement printing on a transParent ground. Eabric may also be made by regular color printing methods. | 5 |
| Damask twill | A fabric characterized by intricate jacquard woven-in designs. The warp-face and filling-face twills are used to produce the contrasting ground and design | 5 |
| Denim | A well-known basic cotton or blended fabric usually woven in a 2/1 or 3/1 warp-faced right-hand twill. Generally, the warp is dyed blue with a white filling. The fabric is very durable and is popular for all type | 5 |
| Duttel Extracted cloth | A fabric that is made with cotton and work varies after waveled, the cotton is carbonized or extracted to that only the work remains. Swoonwa: mobiline. The reason for this type of construction is to obtain | 5 |
| Fabric | A facilité sans au de control and woor pan, aire veening, une control sa contracte de control au automine control au automine control au automine control au automine control au | 5 |
| Fabric, 3D | | |
| Fabric, blended | fabric produced with a combination of two or more types of different textile fibres or yarns | 2 |
| Fabric, foam-laminated | Exite cloths that are characterized by a layer of polyuretame, ubber, latex, or polyvin/ chloride foam adhering to them. Techniques for laminating (1) foam is fused to the fabric by a heat laminating man | 5 |
| Fabric, furnishing | Decorative household fabrics for upEholstery and drapes. | 5 |
| fabric, jacquard | The design of the jacquard fabric is incorporated into the weave, instead of being printed or dyed onto the fabric. Valitad fabric is marked as the second of the second | 12 |
| Fabric, knitted | Annued addit consists of a number of consecutive rows of memocrangeous. There are two major devision of knitted additional and werk knitted addition is constructed by interlocking and particular grant additional movem in the interlocking of loops of one or more varies. There are two major devision of knitted additional and werk knitted additional add | 5 |
| Fabric, mono material | textiles made of textile fibres (3.1.1.12) which is only composed of single type of chemical composition | 2 |
| Fabric, non-woven | Nonworen fabrics are broadly defined as sheet or web structures bonded together by entanging fiber or filaments (and by perforating films) mechanically, thermally or chemically. They are flat or tufted po | 12 |
| Fabric, pile | A construction of the second o | 12 |
| Fabric, sweat | | |
| Fabric, water repellent | Water-repetent tabrics generally are given finishes that produce various degrees of repetiency. See shower repetiency. The principal types include wax emulsion, resin, silicone, and fluorine derivatives. Such | 5 |
| Fabric, woven | news are province or yourse and young and any other produced by some method of intel A woven fabric is composed of two basis series of yam: warp and filling. Weaking is the interfacing of these two yours to form a fabric: the specific manner in which the two sets of yams are interfaced deter | 5 |
| Fabrics, upholstery | Upholstery fabric is a rather heavy, thick and stiff fabric used to cover and decorate sofas, chairs and other upholstered furniture. Their resiltance to wear, colour fastness and easy cleaning (dirt repellency) a | 12 |
| Felt | Felt, a class of fabrics or fibrous structures obtained through the interlocking of wool, fur, or some hair fibres under conditions of heat, moisture, and friction. Other fibres will not felt alone but can be mixed | 12 |
| Fleece, polar | rements as and wavent work, or ventore including barrier made from objecter. | 12 |
| Floatless pattern knit | Jacquard Jersey in which yarns not needed for the face design are tucked at intervals to prevent them from forming long floats on the back. | 5 |
| Flock | 1. Very short fiber obtained either as wase or by grinding rags and clippings. The waster—small, tangled bunches of irregular fibers— is produced in fulling or shearing the surface of fabric, especially pile and | 5 |
| Flock dot Foam, memory | An applied decoration, usually dots or figures of cotton, wool, rayon, or synthetic toock. It is applied to the fabric in a paste of with an insoluble adnesive substance, not woven in or embroidered. Instype of Memory family load have the transferred to a synthesis and the second behavior and | 12 |
| Footing | 1. The edge of lace trimming that is seen to fabric. 2. A simple cotton lace or net used for edging. | 5 |
| Foulard | A lightweight, lustrous fabric made with a two up, two down twill, originally with a silk construction and noted for its soft finish. Frequently printed with a small design on a plain ground. Currently, also made | 5 |
| Fur Gabardine | Fur refers to the hair of non-human mammals. In clothing, tur is usually leather with the hair retained for its aesthetic and insulating properties. | 12 |
| Grey cloth/ Greige fabric | Fabric that has received no preparation, dyeing, or finishing treatment after having been produced by any textile process e.g. straight from loom. It is also called griege fabric driven from the French word for | 5 |
| Interlock | A knit construction made on a two-bed machine having short and long needles alternating in both beds. The interlock fabric produced is in effect a double 1 × 1 rib having a firm texture and lengthwise elasti- | 5 |
| Jersey Knitwear | Jersey is a generic name for a group of plain knit fabrics. Volted fabric consists of a number of concervition group of interfaction loops. There are two major variations of knitting well knitting, and ware knitting. In the more common well knitting, the wales are new | 12 |
| knitwear, circular | Anices ratio, consists of a manuel of inclusion reasons and the area were and the area of kinding. Were kinding and warp kinding, in the more common were kinding, the wares are perp | 12 |
| Labelling | Textile products shall be labelled or marked to give an indication of their fibre composition whenever they are made available on the market. The labelling and marking of textile products shall be durable, et | 12 |
| Lace | An open-work fabric made by looping, platting or twisting threads by means of a needle or a set of bobbins. | 4 |
| Lining | Linen is a ratio indee non the notes of the nak plant. Samered into cohine, hats, lueeate, curtains, handbase and similars into weather, Linen textules appear to be some of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the national same of the object in the weather and the object in the object in the weather and the object in the object in the object in the weather and the object in th | 12 |
| Materials, fluorescent | Fluorescent materials absorb light photons with short wavelengths (highly energetic) and rather quickly re-emit light with a longer wavelength. Optical brighteners are typical examples; by absorbing UV rays | 12 |
| Materials, phosphorescent | Phosphorescence substances absorb energy that is released relatively slowly in the form of light. This is nome cases the mechanism used for "glow-in-the-dark" materials which are "charged" by exposure | 12 |
| Materials, photochromatic Materials, thermochromic | Photochromatic materials are cooliness materials that termit colour when exposed to light, such as visible light of UV rays, when exposed to light, the molecular structure changes by which the materials of Thermochromic materials change colour due to a change in temperature. | 12 |
| Materials, thermoelectric | The thermoelectric effect of these substances refers to phenomena by which either a temperature difference creates an electric potential or an electric potential creates a temperature difference. | 12 |
| Mattress | A mattress is a large, rectangular pad that supports the reclining body and is part of a bed. Mattresses are presently made of many materials, both natural and synthetic. | 12 |
| Mattress ticking | Ticking is a cotion or line textue that is tightly woven for ourability and to prevent down teathers from poking through the faithful and to used to cover mattresses and bed pillows. Moline less often moline's lasterile with a wave wave resterile appearance to the tight by the faithful appearance used to use to cover mattresses and bed pillows. | 12 |
| Mousseline | ······································ | |
| needle felt | A needle felt is a non-woven fabric usually composed of synthetic fibres (PES, PP). The fibres are mechanically binded by means of needle punching, | 12 |
| non-woven, airiaid | Arrial nonwovers are made by bringing titres into an air flow and from there to a moving beit or perforated orum, where they snape a randomity leaning web. | 12 |
| Phase change materials | Phase change materials (PCM) are substances that absorb and release thermal energy during the process of melting and freezing. When a PCM freezes, it releases a large amount of energy in the form of lat | 12 |
| Pique | | |
| plastics, compostable | Compostable plastics are defined according to standards EN13432, EN1495 or ISO17088 and must compty with the following principles: -min. 90% biodegradation to water, CU2 and minerals within 6 mor Ether-reinforced notwer materials consist of fibres, which have high strength and modulus, binded to a matrix, which may have different bytical and chemical identifies. | 12 |
| plush | Plush is a soft and hairy textile having a cut nap or pile. Originally the pile of plush consisted of mohair or worsted yarn, but now silk by itself or with a cutton backing is used for plush. The soft material is larg | 12 |
| Poplin | Poplin is a strong fabric produced by the rib variation of the plain weave and characterized by fine, closely spaced, crosswise ribs. Though originally made with a slik warp and a heavier wool filling, poplin is r | 12 |
| rug Stimuli-responsive materials (SPM | The terms "carpet" and "rug" are often used interchangeably, although they are very different products. Whereas carpets usually cover the entire floor, extending from wall to wall and are secured in place, Stimulic association and and the particulation to change one or more of their properties under a defined timulus. To account for the varies of built on the change one or more of their properties under a defined timulus. To account for the varies of built of built on the change one or more of their properties under a defined timulus. To account for the varies of built of built on the change one or more of their properties under a defined timulus. To account for the varies of built of built of built on the change one or more of their properties under a defined timulus. To account for the varies of built of bui | 12 |
| Tapestry | Tapestry fabric woven on a Jacquard loom is mass-produced for upholstery and other uses. Jacquard-woven tapestry is a complicated structure consisting of two orne sets of warrange and two or more set of warrange and two or more sets of warrange and two or more set | 14 |
| Tarpaulin | A tarpaulin or tarp, is a large sheet of strong, flexible, water-resistant or waterproof material, often cloth such as canvas or polyester coated with polyurethane, or made of plastics such as polyethylene. Iney | 12 |
| Terry French | terry is an ausordence laboric based on a plain weave, which has an additional set of loops woven through the surface of the fabric. The loops are left uncut to form pile on the surface of the fabric, which is w | 12 |
| textile | The word 'textile' is from Latin, from the adjective textilis, meaning 'woven', from textus, the past participle of the verb texere, 'to weave'. A textile is a flexible material consisting of a network of natural or a | 12 |
| Textile composite | A manufactured material, the basis of which is fibers in the form of staple, tow, yarn, or woven or braided fabilitic together with a matrix, usually a polymer, that holds the textile together. Composite materia | 12 |
| Textiles, smart | might strengts, water proor coated faint made up of one or more layers, a geotextite used in initiatable and temporary building structures. | 5 |
| thickener | Material giving the required consistency to printing pastes. Starch, gum, albumen, and glue may be used as thickeners. Starch is used mostly for printing on fabrics of vegetable fibers, gum for animal fibers, i | 5 |
| Thread | 1. Thin, continuous cord, especially one made by combing strands of cotton, linen, silk, wool, or manufactured fibers. Specifically, smooth, compact yarn, generally plied, characterized by a combination of t | 5 |
| Trims | 1. A warp KRIT LAUFIC, KRITCED TAIL, THAT HAS TIRE WARES ON THE RIGHT SIDE and more or less pronounced crosswise ribs on the back. Tricot is created by the movement of one to four guide bars that position yarms | 5 |
| Tuck selvage | Selvage formed in shuttleless woven fabric by cutting the protruding end of each pick to a short length, e.g., ½ in. or 1 cm, and pushing it into the next shed. | 5 |
| tulle | Tulle is a lightweight, very fine netting, which is often starched. It can be made of various fibres, including silk, nylon, and rayon. Tulle is most commonly used for veils, gowns (particularly wedding gowns), ar | 12 |
| Uniform cloth | Faoric used for uniforms worn by the armed forces (dress and service); police and fire departments; commercial and professional workers. Usually must meet relatively rigid performance specifications. Wo | 5 |
| velvet | Velvet is a type of woven tufted fabric in which the cut threads are evenly distributed, with a short dense pile, giving it a distinctive soft feel. Velvet can be made from either synthetic or natural fibres. | 12 |
| voile | Soft, sheer fabric, usually made of 100% cotton or cotton blended with linen or polyester. Because of its light weight, the fabric is mostly used in soft furnishing. In tropical climates, voile is used for window t | 12 |
| wattle Warp | A proun of varies in long lengths and approximately parallel, but on beams or ware reek for further textile processing including washing fulltion full-tion during | 5 |
| Weave, basket | A basket weave can be woven on two or more shafts. This structure is made with two or more adjacent warp yans controlled by the same shaft, and two or more weft yans passed through the same shed. | 9 |
| Weave, diamond | Weaves that produce a diamond shape or effect. Also a twill produced by reversing the direction of the twill to form square effects. | 5 |
| weave, double Weave, honeycomb | A output-weave ratio cas two layers or com, which are enter joined at the selvedge or are interfaced between top and lower cloth. Reasons for weaving a double cloth are to form a tube, to produce a clo A honeyromb weave structure permits the warm and weft yarms to form holineyra and rides that monther a cellule a nonlinear cloth derb tructure, and holds the more selvedge or are interfaced between top and lower form. | 9 |
| Weave, jacquard | An advantage of Jacquard weave structures is that they can produce figured fabrics. Figured fabrics are those fabrics which have visual images on them rather than just patterns. Fabrics made on a lacquard | 9 |
| Weave, pattern | A plan (drawn on graph paper) used as a guide in weaving operations that employ harnesses. Synonyms: draft, point paper design | 5 |
| weave, plain Weave, sateen | simples and most important or the three basic weakes, used in about storys or all woven habric; stath weake and twill weake are the other two basic weakes. The plain weake repeats on two ends and two pic Same as stath weake weake to indicate stateent fabric made of staple fiber yars winn on the rottion cointing external. | 5 |
| weave, satin | Any fabric constructed by the satin weave method, one of the three basic textile weaves. The fabric is characterized by a smooth surface and usually a lustrous face and dull back; it is made in a wide variety | 12 |
| Weave, twill | A basic weave characterized by a diagonal rib, or twill line, generally running upward from left to right. Each end floats over or under at least two consecutive picks, and the points of intersection move one c | 5 |
| Wire cloth | 1. A tabric that is tormed by interfacing metallic wire. Used for sieves, fire screens. Made in a plain, open weave of a variety of metals that may be painted, galvanized, or rustproofed. 2. A very fine mesh with the strength of the screens of th | 5 |
| Wool, loden | | |
| Yarn | A continuous strand of textile fibers that may be composed of endless filaments or shorter fibers twisted or otherwise held together. Yarns may be single or ply and form the basic elements for cabled yarn, I | 5 |
| Yarn, fancy Yarn, metallic | Various yarns that differ from ordinary yarns by having deliberately introduced special effects. Among the types of fancy yarns are boucle yarn, chenille yarn, flake yarn, gimp yarn, tub yarn, slub yarn, and s Matallie yarne may be made of monofilmment flows or polyurate Two properties or compension with the second or particular to the | 5 |
| Yarn, monofilament | Monofilaments are simply simply and the second seco | 3 |
| Yarn, multifilament yarn | Is made from two or more filaments of a manufactured fibre – Is an even, strong yarn with good lustre and durability; has medium elasticity and resiliency and is slightly absorbent. They are used primarily t | 3 |
| Yarn, ply Yarn, technical | A yarn formed by twisting together two or more single yarns or strands in one operation. May be two-phy, three-phy, four-phy, or more Tachnical yaras are produced for the manufacture of tachnical targetiles. They must need the cardial four four mount of the latenda and use This must be achieved to use and the targetiles. | 5 |
| Yarn, twistless | The fibres are held together by a desixes, not by the twist, and area free in low are often laid over a continuous filament core | 9 |
| Yarn, wrap-spun yarns | These yarns are made from staple fibres bound by another yarn, which is usually a continuous man-made filament yarn. The yarns can be made from either short or long staple fibres | 9 |
| Zippers Fabric binder | A zipper, zip, fly, or zip fastener, formerly known as a clasp locker, is a commonly used device for binding the edges of an opening of fabric or other flexible material, like on a garment or a bag. It is used in class heavy choice working used heavy choice working used in class the structure of the structure o | 12 |
| · sone, on odl | A new y collent we compliance and a publications for online or effect straps | э |

sell to consumers

| Term | Explanation | Reference | Product type |
|---------------------|--|-----------|---------------|
| Accessories | An item added to clothing that has a useful or decorative purpose. | 1 | apparel |
| Anorak | The anorak is an original garment worn by the Inuit to protect them against rain and cold. | 12 | apparel |
| Apron | is an outer protective garment that covers primarily the front of the body. They are skillfully crafted out of linen, cotton, denim and other fabrics, It may be worn for hy | 14 | apparel |
| Bath linens | Bath linens are linens for use in the bathroom cleaning and wiping of wet water by all human-being after bath or refreshment as well as bathroom wall/ floors. Bath tov | 14 | home textiles |
| Bath towels | Bath towels are used for bathing and the most required bathroom accessory. A bath towel is a piece of absorbent fabric whose chief use is for drying the body, by draw | 14 | home textiles |
| Bathrobe | A bathrobe, dressing gown or morning gown is a loose-fitting outer garment and may be worn over nightwear or other clothing, or with nothing underneath. Dressing g | 12 | apparel |
| Bed linens | bed linens, which are both functional and decorative, include sheets, pillowcases, shams, blankets, comforters, bedspreads, bed skirts or dust ruffles, duvets, and throw | 14 | home textiles |
| Bed sheet | is a rectangular cloth used to cover a mattress and those sleeping upon it. | 14 | home textiles |
| Blouse | A blouse is a garment for the upper body and has a collar and long sleeves. They are fastened at the front with buttons. | 12 | apparel |
| Bottoms | The garments which cover the lower part of body are called bottoms (e.g. trousers, pants, shorts, etc.). | 3 | apparel |
| Bra | A bra, short for brassiere, is a form-fitting undergarment designed to support and protect a woman's breasts. | 12 | apparel |
| Carpet | A thick, heavy textile floor covering that may be made from a variety of fibers including cotton, wool, mohair, grass, straw, jute, nylon, polyester, saran, acrylic, olyprop | 5 | carpets |
| Dress | A dress (also known as a frock or a gown) is a one-piece garment covering the body from the shoulders down to the legs. | 12 | apparel |
| Face towels | Face towels are the smaller version of bath towel that are used to wipe the face after washing it and are also used as handkerchief | 14 | home textiles |
| Garments, baby | Garments for children during the first year of their life. STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX® imposes the strictest safety requirements on clothing/articles for baby's and todd | 12 | apparel |
| Gloves | A glove is an accessory or garment covering the whole hand. Gloves have separate sheaths or openings for each finger and the thumb and protect the hand against all k | 12 | apparel |
| Jacket | A jacket is a hip length garment for the upper body. It typically has sleeves, and fastens in the front or slightly on the side. It is worn above other clothing, and may be w | 12 | apparel |
| Kitchen linen | Texties used in kitchen for cleaning or decorative purpose examples are Dishcloth, Pot holder, Apron Napkin, Doilies, Kitchen mats, Dining table cloth, Tea cozy, Kitchen | 14 | home textiles |
| Lingerie | Lingerie is a category of women's clothing including at least undergarments, sleepwear and lightweight robes, made from fine fabrics, lace and often embroidered. | 12 | apparel |
| Napkins | Cleanliness and protection of clothing. Materials in which napkins are available are viscose, cotton or cotton polyester blend | 14 | home textiles |
| Necktie | A necktie, or simply a tie, is a long piece of cloth, worn usually by men, for decorative purposes around the neck, resting under the shirt collar and knotted at the throat | 12 | apparel |
| Nightwear | Nightwear - also called sleepwear, nightclothes, or nightdress - is clothing designed to be worn while sleeping. | 12 | apparel |
| Outerwear | Visible garments, worn above the underwear. | 12 | apparel |
| Overcoat | An overcoat is a type of long coat intended to be worn as the outermost garment, which usually extends below the knee. Overcoats are most commonly used in winter | 12 | apparel |
| Pajamas | Pajamas or pyjamas, often shortened to PJs, jimmies, jimjams, jimmyjams or jammies, can refer to several related types of clothing originating from the Indian subcont | 12 | apparel |
| Pillow | It is a large cushion used as a support for head while sleeping. | 14 | home textiles |
| Products | An article or substance that has been manufactured or refined for sale | 1 | |
| Protective clothing | Protective clothing is designed to protect the wearer against all kinds of risks, such as injuries or infections. | 12 | protective |
| Protective gloves | Protective gloves and protective clothing belong to the group of personal protective equipment (PPE). | 12 | protective |
| Pullover | In British English, a pullover may also be called a jumper or jersey. In North America it is called a sweater. It is generally knitted and pulled over the head. | 12 | apparel |
| Rainwear | Rainwear is waterproof clothing. Good rainwear or waterproof clothing is expensive, because not only the fabric but also the seams need to be made watertight. | 12 | apparel |
| Scarf | A scarf, plural scarves, is a piece of fabric worn around the neck or shoulders for warmth, sun protection, cleanliness, fashion, or religious reasons. They can be made in | 12 | apparel |
| Shorts | Shorts are a garment worn by all genders over their pelvic area, circling the waist and splitting to cover the upper part of the legs, sometimes extending down to the kn | 12 | apparel |
| Skirt | A skirt is the lower part of a dress or gown covering the person from the waist downwards, or a separate outer garment serving this purpose. | 12 | apparel |
| Socks | A sock is an item of clothing worn on the feet and often covering the ankle or some part of the calf. | 12 | apparel |
| Stockings | Stockings are close-fitting, variously elastic garments covering the leg from the foot up to the knee or possibly part or all of the thigh. | 12 | apparel |
| Suit | A suit is a set of garments made from the same cloth, usually consisting of at least a jacket and trousers. A three-piece suit includes a sleeveless vest. | 12 | apparel |
| Sweater | A sweater (North American English) is either a pullover or a cardigan, distinguished in that cardigans open at the front while pullovers do not. | 12 | apparel |
| Swimsuit, one-piece | A one-piece swimsuit is worn (usually by women, but in former times also by men) when swimming or diving, or for sun bathing. | 12 | apparel |
| Thermal clothing | Protective under or upperwear against cold. They can be made from specialty yarns (e.g. the legendary thermolactyl® by Damart) or incorporate PCM (phase change mi | 12 | protective |
| Tick | A strong, durable, closely woven fabric in plain, twill, or satin weave, which typically is used for covering box springs, mattresses, and pillows and sometimes is used as i | 5 | mattress |
| Tights | Tights (Amercian English: pantyhose) are a kind of cloth garment, most often sheathing the body from the waist to the toe tips with a tight fit, hence the name. | 12 | apparel |
| Tops | The garments which cover the trunk portion of the body are known as tops (e. g. shirt, jacket, coat, etc.) | 3 | apparel |
| Towels | Any of several fabrics intended for use as towels; specially, fabric woven in long pieces and then cut to the desired sizes, as disztinguished from cloth woven in towel len | | home textiles |
| Trousers | An article of clothing that covers the part of the body between the waist and the ankles or knees, and is divided into a separate part for each leg. | 12 | apparel |
| T-shirt | A T-shirt (or t shirt, or tee) is a style of unisex fabric shirt named after the T shape of its body and sleeves. It normally has short sleeves and a round neckline, known as a | 12 | apparel |
| Underwear | Underwear or undergarments are items of clothing worn beneath outer clothes, usually in direct contact with the skin. | 12 | apparel |
| Upholstery fabric | Any fabric used as upholstery, e.g., to cover furniture. It is made in a great variety of fibers including cotton, linen, silk, wool, manufactured fibers, and blends. Weaves i | 5 | home textiles |
| Wall cloth | A fabric that is used as a wall covering. May have embossed, printed, or woven designs | 5 | home textiles |

| Term | Explanation | Reference |
|---------------------------|---|-----------|
| Certification body | body that conducts certification of conformity | 2 |
| Fair Trade Certified | Guaranteed Fairtrade Minimum Price (for e.g. cotton famers) | 1 |
| GOTS Certified | Products are grown according to strict ecological and toxicological guidelines - without the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. | 1 |
| Third-party certification | certification provided by a person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved as concerns the certification | 2 |
| Traceability | The use of identification marks on products so their providenance and history can be determined | 5 |
| Transaction certificate | document issued by a certification body (3.2.4.3) that verifies that products being sold or shipped from one organization to another conform to a | 2 |
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| Term | Evilantian | Peference |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|
| renn | Explanation | Kererence |
| Adhesive | An adhesive is a substance applied to one surface, or both surfaces, of two separate items that binds them together and resists their separation. The use of adhesives offers many advantages over b | 12 |
| Antimony (Sb) | Semimetallic chemical element that has been known since ancient times. It is sometimes found free in nature, but is usually obtained from the ores stibnite (Sb2S3) and valentinite (Sb2O3). Nicolas | 12 |
| Arsenic (As) | Arsenic is a chemical element with atomic number 33. Arsenic occurs in many minerals, usually in combination with sulfur and metals, but also as a pure elemental crystal. Arsenic is a metalloid. It h | 12 |
| Rispolymor | advance abtained from biomary (2,1,2,4) in which the advance rate in the advance of the advance | 2 |
| Biopolymer | poymer obtained from biomass (3.1.2.4), in which the polymer retains the original chemical structure and composition present in biomass (i.e. starch, centrose, iighth or iightocentrose) | 2 |
| Biend | | |
| Cadmium (Cd) | Cadmium is a lustrous, silver-white, ductile, very malleable metal. Its surface has a bluish tinge and the metal is soft enough to be cut with a knife, but it tarnishes in air. It is soluble in acids but not | 12 |
| Chemical content | presence of chemical substances in textiles and textile products (3.1.1.13). Chemical content includes residues from process chemicals, chemical substances added for function (finishes, pigment, so | 2 |
| Contaminant | substance or material whose inclusion complicates its processing transport sale use or recovery | 2 |
| Contaminante duratuff | substance of matchair most metasion completers to processing, runsport, suc- | - |
| Contaminants, dyestuff | | |
| Contaminants, elastane | | |
| Contaminants, finishes | | |
| Contaminants prints | | |
| Dilution offerst | | 2 |
| Dilution effect | result of reducing the chemical content (3.1.4.1) in an individual textile by increasing the solvent amount | 2 |
| Disruptors, labels | | |
| Disruptors, metal hardware | | |
| Disruptors plastic bardware | | |
| Discuptors, seguine | | |
| Disruptors, sequins | | |
| Disruptors, tags | | |
| Dye, Azo | Azo dyes are organic compounds and widely used to dye textiles, leather articles, and some foods. Chemically related to azo dyes are azo pigments, which are insoluble in water and other solvents. | 12 |
| Dve. basic | Basic dyes are water-soluble cationic dyes (= dyes that can be dissociated into positively charged ions in the aqueous solution) that are mainly applied to acrylic fibres. | 12 |
| Dve cationic | Basic dues are water-soluble cationic dues (= dues that can be dissociated into notificely charged loss in the anusous solution) that are mainly applied to acruit fibrar | 12 |
| Due direct | Direct operand induct source catorine upset (= upset not can be obsourced into provide units) in the aduced sourcement in the induced sourcement of the terms of terms o | 12 |
| Dye, direct | Direct upe, also called substantive upe, any or a class of coloured, water-soluble compounds that have an attinity for fibre and are taken up directly, such as the benzidine derivatives. Direct dyes are | 12 |
| Dye, disperse | Disperse dyes were originally developed for the dyeing of cellulose acetate, and are water-insoluble. The dyes are finely ground in the presence of a dispersing agent and sold as a paste, or spray-dr | 12 |
| Dye, fluorescent | Dye that imparts exceptionally bright color because it absorbs ultraviolet energy beyond the usual visible spectrum and emits it as extra visible light. Dved material also looks bright under an ultravic | 5 |
| Dve mordant | Chrome based due that has to be blended with different types of acid to color wools and cotton | 12 |
| bye, mordanc | | 12 |
| Dye, textile | Dyes are molecules which absorb and reflect light at specific wavelengths to give human eyes the sense of colour. Lextile dyes include acid dyes, used mainly for dyeing wool, slik, and hylon; and dir | 12 |
| Dye, vat | Vat dyes are insoluble in water and cannot dye fibers directly. However, They can be made soluble by reduction in alkaline solution which allows them to affix to the textile fibres. Subsequent oxidal | 12 |
| Ethylene glycol | Organic compound that is used as a raw material to manufacture polyester fibres and in antifreeze formulations. It is an odourless, colourless, sweet-tasting, viscous liquid. Ethylene glycol is modera | 12 |
| Fibre | 1. The fundamental component that is used in the assembly of textile varies and fabrics 2. (Specific) A unit of matter characterized by having a length at least 100 times its diameter or width and wh | 5 |
| fibre estificial | 2. The tailed the end but the formation of the asterna to the asterna to the asterna the asterna the asterna to the asterna | 2 |
| Fibre, artificial | manufactured flore made by transformation of natural polymers (3.1.2.0). Artificial flores are made of macronolecular material existing in nature. | 2 |
| Fibre, man-made | fibre obtained by a manufacturing process. The term "chemically manufactured" fibre can be named "manufactured" fibre or "chemical" fibre. | 2 |
| Fibre, manufactured | Fiber defined in the textile fiber products identification act as "any fiber derived by a process of manufacture from any substance which, at any point in the manufacturing process, is not a fiber." Mi | 5 |
| Fibre, natural | Fibre which occurs in nature. Note 1 to entry: Natural fibres can be categorized according to their origin into animal, vegetable and mineral fibre. | 2 |
| Fibro organic | actual fibre (2.1.2.5) group according to the principle of organic actual time (2.2.5.4) | - |
| Fibre, organic | natural notes (5.1.2.3) grown according to the principles of organic agriculture (5.2.5.4) | 2 |
| Fibre, regenerated | fibres produced from naturally occurring polymers of cellulose or protein, where processing by dissolution is needed to convert them into fibre form | 2 |
| Fibre, regenerated cellulose | Fiber that is chemically processed from cellulose, for example wood chips. Although it may take the form of a different chemical compound in intermediate stages, the fiber appears in its completed | 5 |
| Fibre, regenerated protein | Manufactured fibre made of fibrous or nonfibrous protein material. | 5 |
| Eibre semi-synthetic | Man-made fibres of natural notimers that are formed by living organisms (i.e. cellulose proteins) | 12 |
| rible, semi-synthetic | | 13 |
| Fibre, synthetic | Man-made tibres by polymerisation of monomers to condensation or addition polymers. These polymers are mostly produced from tossil teedstocks (tossil monomers), but you can also make them | 13 |
| Fluorescent whitening agent | colorant that absorbs ultraviolet radiation and emits it as blue or violet visible light. Additive to laundry products that causes yellowed fabrics to appear whiter and brighter. Synonyms: fluorescent t | 5 |
| Granules | Granules (granulate) are the basic product from which plastic products and (synthetic) textiles are made. Virgin as well as recycled polymers are usually supplied to processors in the form of granule | 12 |
| Microfibre | fibre with linear density less than 1 dtey or a diameter less than 10 m | 2 |
| Micromote Micromote | | 12 |
| wicropiastics | microplastics come from a variety of sources, including from larger plastic debris (including hores) that degrades into smaller and smaller pleces, under the influence of OV radiation (especially(OV-e | 12 |
| Monomer | A chemical compound from which a polymer can be made. | 5 |
| MRSL | MRSL stands for Manufacturing Restricted Substance List, and provides manufacturers, suppliers, brands and retailers with acceptable limits of restricted substances in chemical formulations, which | 12 |
| NIAS | During the life cycle of food contact materials, unexpected and potentially barmful substances may migrate from packaging materials to food products. According to the legislation, NIAS (non-intent | 12 |
| Pigments | The niment colorants usually have no affinity for any type of fiher. They also do not have any ability to form chamical houds with the fiher. They are composed usually colled with the hole of chamical hours. | 2 |
| ngmelits | The pigment coloring country to any type of note. They also do not have any ability to other chemical bolics with the news. They are commonly applied with the nelp of chemical b | 5 |
| Pollutant | substance which either alone or in combination with other substances or through its products or degradation (3.2.7.5) or emissions can have a harmful effect on human health or the environment | 2 |
| Polycotton | | |
| Polymer | A substance created by the reaction of monomers (simple molecular compounds) that have reactive groups that allow them to join to form long chain-like molecules. When all monomers in the poly | 5 |
| Polymer, natural | polymer obtained from biomass (3,1,2,4) in which the polymer retains the original chemical structure and composition present in biomass (i.e. starch cellulose lignin or lignorellulose) | 2 |
| Polymor, synthetic | , , | - |
| Forymer, synthetic | | |
| Post-industrial cutoffs | | |
| Powder | | |
| Printing paste | For direct printing, a printing paste is prepared by dissolving the dyes in bot water to which is added urea and a solvent (ethylene glycol, thioethylene glycol, sometimes glycorine or a similar substance) | 12 |
| Dula | To anext printing, a printing pase is prepared by dissoning the dyes in not mater to miller is dated and a solvent (currient group and currient group, and currient group, and currient group and and a solvent (currient group and a solvent group an | |
| rup | | |
| Resin | | |
| Resin, synthetic | Synthetic resins are materials with properties similar to natural plant resins. They are viscous liquids capable of hardening permanently. Chemically they are very different from resinous compounds | 12 |
| Restricted chemical | chemical which has been banned or otherwise restricted | 2 |
| PCI | PSI stands for Pastvirted Substances List and is often used as a chemical checklist when testing finished products for the presence of restricted substances. An PSI is applicable to finished articles are | 12 |
| Column | Subsection of the structure sources but and is officin used as a chemical uncertainty mining produces for the presence of restructure sousdilles. All Not is applicable to minister all uncertainty and the structure and the struct | 12 |
| solvent | substance, usually a liquid, in which other materials dissolve to form a solution. Polar solvents (e.g. water) favour formation of ions; nonpolar ones (e.g. hydrocarbons) do not. Solvents may be predi- | 12 |
| Substance free | claim made when the level of the specified substance is no more than that which would be found as an acknowledged trace contaminant (3.1.4.2) or background level | 2 |
| SVHC | Substances that may have serious and often irreversible effects on human health and the environment can be identified as substances of very high concern (SVHCs). | 12 |
| Textile | Derived from the Latin term textilis, which is based on the verb texere, to weave, 1. A broad classification of materials that can be utilized in constructing fabrics, including textile fibers and varies 2.1. | 5 |
| Textile excilience encode | Table and tables and tables the table of tables and tables of the table of tables and tables of tables and tables of tables of tables of tables and tables of tab | 10 |
| rextile auxiliary agents | reactive auxiliaries are used to improve the manufacturing process or textile nores, yaris, rabits and finished products, as well as the properties of the final textile product. The term includes a large | 12 |
| Textile contaminated | Textile material containing unwanted substances not deliberately added. Unwanted substances are, for example, chemical residues from production processes, exposure to chemicals during transpo | 2 |
| Textile fibre | unit of matter characterized by its flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length to maximum transverse dimension, which render it suitable for textile applications | 2 |
| Textile fraction | textile materials sorted by defined characteristics. Characteristics may include but are not limited to: colours, type of parment, fibre length (staple or continuous), composition, fabrics construction a | |
| Toytilo product | and with mide mining of participation of the second of the | 2 |
| rextile product | product made maning or certine mores (5).1.1.2., yains and/or labrics and intended to be used, as such or in conjunction with other textile or non-textile elements | 2 |
| rextile product, mono material | textile product (3.1.1.13) made of textile fibres (3.1.1.12) and other components, which is only composed of single type of chemical composition | 2 |
| Textile product, multi material | textile product (3.1.1.13) made of textile fibres (3.1.1.12) and other components consisting of materials made from more than one chemical composition | 2 |

| organisation |
|--------------|
| NGO |
| consultancy |
| company |
| academia |
| government |
| individual |
| research |
| |

| fibre type | |
|----------------------|--|
| Natural fibre | |
| Semi-synthetic fibre | |
| Synthetic fibre | |

sources Fossil (oil) Biobased Recycled

Poly Poly Poly Poly Poly Poly

 polymer classes
 poly

 Polyester
 add

 Polyaccharide
 con

 Polyarylic
 polyarylic

 Polyarylic
 polyurethane

 Rubbers
 Polyacrylate

polymer category addition condensation natural

| specific polymer | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Aramid | |
| Cellulose | |
| Collagen | |
| Elastane | |
| Fibroin | |
| Keratin | |
| Nylon 11 | |
| Nylon 4 | |
| Nylon 6 | |
| Nylon 6,12 | |
| Nylon 6,6 | |
| Polyacrylic acid | |
| Polyacrylonitrile | |
| Polybutadiene | |
| Polybutylene furar | edicarboxylate |
| Polybutylene succi | nate |
| Polybutylene terep | ohthalate |
| Polyethylene | |
| Polyethylene furar | ecarboxylate |
| Polyethylene naph | thalate |
| Polyethylene terep | hthalate |
| Polyisobutene | |
| Polyisoprene | |
| Polylactic acid | |
| Polypropylene | |
| Polystyrene | |
| Polytetrafluoroeth | ylene |
| Polytrimethylene t | erephthalate |
| Polyvinyl alcohol | |
| Polyvinyl chloride | |
| Sericin | |
| Starch | |
| | |

| Reccyli | ng | |
|---------|----------|---|
| mecha | nical | |
| physica | ıl 👘 | |
| chemic | al | |
| decom | positior | ı |

Produ appar autom carpet footw geote home mattr protev workw

processing collection degradation dyeing fibre isolation finishing formation printing recycling size reduction sorting

| ouucitype |
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