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D1.1 Taxonomy

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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.

Taxonomy 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.

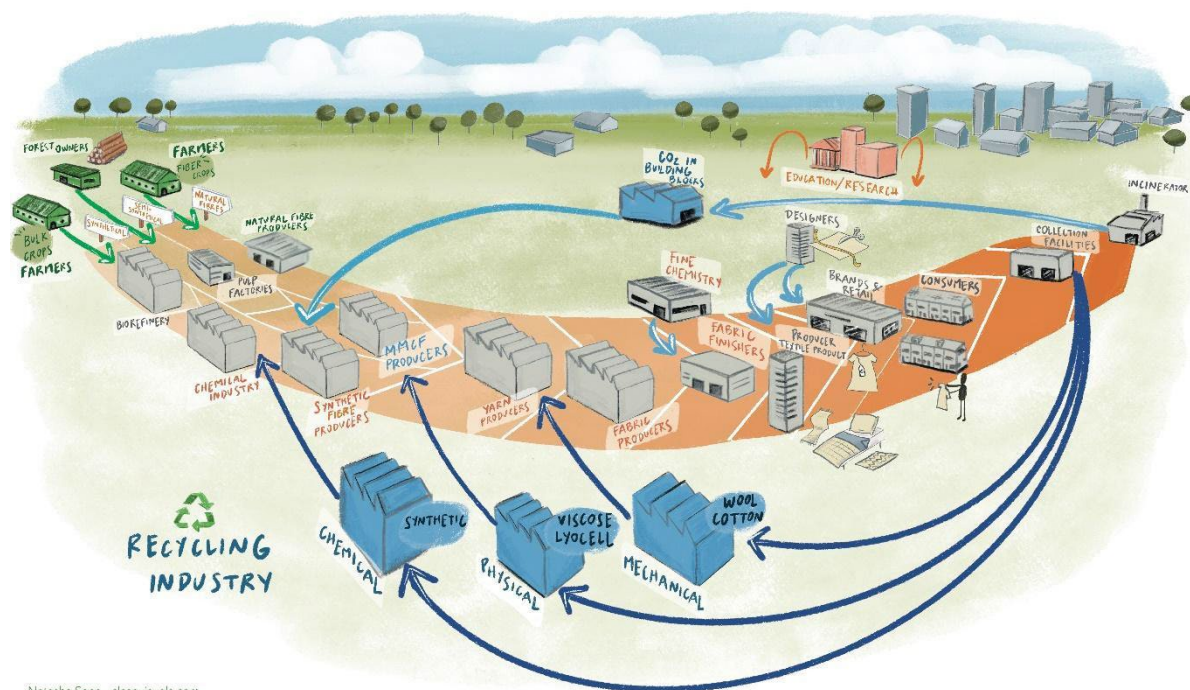


Figure 1: The circular textile industry in a fossil-free society (WUR)

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 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.

3 RESULTS

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 materials. 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)**
 - 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, communicati	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 transac	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 ti	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 th	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 ex	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, fireprooffr	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
Workwear	Workwear is clothing worn for work, especially work that involves manual labour. Workwear is submitted to rules concerning its use and care.	12

Term	Explanation	Reference
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
Biobased	A material that is manufactured using substances that are derived from living organisms, derived from biomass	1
Biobased, content	Fraction of a product that is derived from biomass	2
Biobased, product	Product wholly or partly derived from biomass. The bio-based product is typically characterized by the bio-based carbon content or the bio-based content. Documentation proving source of material, either	2
Biodegradation	Degradation caused by biological activity, especially by enzymatic action, leading to a significant change in the chemical structure of a material	2
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
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
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
Circular supplies	a circular business model refers to use renewable energy, bio-based or fully recyclable input material to replace toxic and single-lifecycle inputs	6
Circularity		
Compost	organic soil conditioner obtained by biodegradation (3.2.7.1) of a mixture consisting principally of vegetable residues, occasionally with other organic material and having a limited mineral content	2
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
Compostable material	material that undergoes degradation (3.2.7.5) by biological processes during composting to yield CO ₂ , water, inorganic compounds and biomass (3.1.2.4) at a rate consistent with other known compostable	2
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
Cradle to Cradle		
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, i	2
Cradle to Grave	description of product life cycle which begins with raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources and extends through the final disposal	2
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
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
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 strateg	6
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' emo	6
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
Design for Functional 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 l	6
Design for Longevity	Designing for longevity is about creating garments to last, both in style, quality and in function. In order to achieve this, several different strategies can be used to enhance both the functional and emotio	6
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 th	6
Design for Recyclability	construction and design of a textile product using choices that will facilitate recycling of the product after its initial service lifespan	2
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
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
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
Durability	ability of a textile product to retain its required properties in specified conditions for an intended lifespan	2
Ecodesign	Integration of environmental aspects (3.2.3.6) into product design and development, with the aim of reducing adverse environmental impacts (3.2.3.7) throughout a product's life cycle (3.2.3.9)	2
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
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
Economy, linear		
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
Environmental aspect	element of an organization's activities or products or services that interacts or can interact with the environment	2
Environmental impact	change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, including possible consequences, wholly or partially resulting from an organization's environmental aspects	2
European Production	Products designed and made in Europe.	1
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
Finishing, low chemical impact finishing	Chemicals used for the finishing of the fabric with a low environmental impact.	1
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 hydroge	2
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
Incineration	controlled burning of waste products or other combustible materials in an incinerator or similar apparatus	2
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
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
Life cycle	consecutive and interlinked stages of a product system, from raw material acquisition or generation from natural resources to final disposal.	2
Life cycle assessment (LCA)	compilation and evaluation of the inputs, outputs and the potential environmental impacts of a product system throughout its life cycle	2
Life span	expected time of a product's serviceable use or period of use	2
Mass balance model	chain of custody model in which materials or products with a set of specified characteristics are mixed according to defined criteria with materials or products without that set of characteristics. The propor	2
Material, compostable	material that undergoes degradation (3.2.7.5) by biological processes during composting to yield CO ₂ , water, inorganic compounds and biomass (3.1.2.4) at a rate consistent with other known compostable	2
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
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
Product as a Service	a circular business model refers to offering product access and retain ownership to internalize benefits of circular resource productivity	6
Product carbon footprint (CPF)	sum of GHG emissions and GHG removals in a product system, expressed as CO ₂ equivalents and based on a life cycle assessment using the single impact category of climate change	2
Product Life Extension	a circular business model refers to extending the working life cycle of products and components by reselling, repairing, remanufacturing, and upgrading.	6
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
R0 Refuse	Make a product redundant by abandoning its function or offering the same function with a radically different product.	10
R1 Rethink	Rethink refers to making a product use-intensive (e.g. through sharing products or by putting multi-functional products on market)	10
R2 Reduce	Increase efficiency in product manufacture or use by consuming fewer natural resources	10
R3 Reuse	Reuse by another consumer of discarded product which is still in good condition and fulfils its original function	10
R4 Repair	Repair and maintenance of defective product so it can be used with its original function	10
R5 Refurbish	Restore an old product and bring it up to date. Refurbishing is about upgrading/ modernising the function of a product	10
R6 Remanufacture	use parts of discarded products in a new product with the same function	10
R7 Repurpose	Use discarded products or its parts in the formation of a new product with a different function.	10
R8 Recycle	Process materials to obtain the same or lower quality	10
R9 Recover	Incineration of material with energy recovery	10
Recovery, energy	process of treating waste products by thermal, chemical or biological processes to recover energy or products for energy production	2
Recycling	Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. It is an alternative to "conventional" waste disposal that can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions. R	12
Redesign	design of a product based on an existing product design to improve targeted characteristics of the product	2
Refashion	disassemble and partially or entirely reassemble used or unsold textile products into new products. Remake also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake aims to	2
Remake	disassemble and partially or entirely reassemble used or unsold textile products into new products. Remake also includes replacement of a damaged component which cannot be repaired. Remake aims to	2
Renewable	replenishable naturally at source at a rate at least the same as consumption. This can apply to materials and energy.	2
Repairability	characteristic of a textile product (3.1.1.13) that allows all or some of its parts to be separately repaired or replaced without having to replace the entire product	2
Resource efficiency	Resource efficiency means using the Earth's limited resources in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the environment. It allows us to create more with less and to deliver greater value with le	12
Resource, non-renewable	resource that exists in a limited amount that cannot be naturally regenerated within a foreseeable time frame	2
Resource, recovery	a circular business model refers to recovering materials, resources, and energy from disposed products or by-products.	6
Resource, renewable	resource that can be naturally or artificially grown or regenerated using processes found in nature within a foreseeable time frame. A renewable resource is capable of being exhausted but can be regrown	2
Second hand goods	goods or components/parts that have been used and that are re-entering a market for sale, lease or use by a second user or an end user	2
Sharing Platform	a circular business model refers to enabling increased utilization rate of products by making possible shared use/access/ownership	6
Social Employment	Social work is a practice-based profession that promotes social change and the development of people and communities.	1
Sustainability	sustainability is still a quotable non direct-defined term. To our current knowledge, sustainability is a lifestyle where everyone's footprint from an environmental and economical point of view does not	6
Sustainable chemistry	is a scientific concept that seeks to improve the efficiency with which natural resources are used to meet human needs for chemical products and services. Sustainable chemistry encompasses the design, m	11
Sustainable procurement	is a special decision-making process, consisting of a range of steps (demand management, market research, award and procurement processing) involving a range of actors and actions against which sustain	6
Sustainable product design	is a design philosophy and practice in which products contribute to social and economic well-being, have negligible impacts on the environment, and can be produced from a sustainable resource base. This	6
System, 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	2
System, open-loop		
Technical cycle	cycle(s) within the economic system through which resources are used, recovered, restored, and utilized within existing or new products	2
Textile, bio-processing	Use of environmentally benign chemicals and/or processes particularly in wet processing such as use of enzymes in scouring, bleaching, and finishing	5
Textile, thermal recovery	combustion process for extracting the fuel value of materials and deliver heat to another process. Textiles are examples of materials. Other materials can also be included such as buttons, slide fasteners an	2
Transparency	open, comprehensive and understandable presentation of information	2
Waste-to-energy	process of treating waste products by thermal, chemical or biological processes to recover energy or products for energy production	2
Durable textiles	Durable textile products do not easily lose their strength, dimension, and appearance under stressful application such as tension, abrasion, friction, and wear. Durability of textiles depends on fiber charact	
Use Case	A description of all the ways in which an end user can use a system or product.	1
Value chain	entire sequence of activities or parties that create or receive value through the provision of a product or service	2

Term	Explanation	Reference
Discarding	act of throwing away textiles no longer useful or required by its owner	2
Downcycling	production of recycled material (3.2.6.30) that is of lower economic value or quality than the original product	2
End-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 reused	2
Feedstock	primary material (3.1.1.10) introduced into a plant for processing	2
Fibre, non-virgin	fibre that has been obtained from or processed through a recycling (3.2.6.32) process	2
Fibre, recycled	fibre that has been obtained from or processed through a recycling (3.2.6.32) process	2
Material, cascading	material produced by cascade recycling (3.2.6.3)	2
Material, 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)	2
Material, primary	material which has never been processed into any form of end-use product	2
Material, 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 refinishing	2
Material, recovery	material processing operations as part of textile, fibre or polymer recycling but excluding energy recovery (3.2.7.7), and aerobic/anaerobic digestion	2
Material, 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 the manufacturing process [i.e. post-consumer recycled materials, but not in-house scrap]	2
Material, 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 the manufacturing process [i.e. post-consumer recycled materials, but not in-house scrap]	2
Material, virgin	material which has never been processed into any form of end-use product	2
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
Recyclability	ability to be recycled	2
Recycled content	proportion, by mass, of recycled material in products	2
Recycled 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 used products	2
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.	2
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.	2
Recycling, 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 or other textile products	2
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 the molecular level	13
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 loss is inevitable	2
Recycling, fabric	process of recovering woven, nonwoven or knitted fabric and reprocessing the textile material into useful products	2
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 or other textile products	2
Recycling, fiber to fiber	turning textile waste into new fibers that are then used to create new clothes or other textile products	2
Recycling, fibre	system for disassembling 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 nylon and polyester involves chemical processes	2
Recycling, fibre	Preservation of the fibres after disintegration of the fabric	13
Recycling, fibre mechanical	mechanical process for disassembling used textile products, extracting fibres and incorporating them into a new textile product or other application	2
Recycling, mechanical	mechanical process, used in a recycling system, based on physical forces. Compounding, drying, grinding, re-granulating, separating, shredding (3.2.6.34), washing are examples of mechanical recycling processes	2
Recycling, mechanical	The use of mechanical processes (cutting, tearing, shredding, carding) to break down the fabric and separate the yarns and fibres. This means that the structure of the fibres remains intact. Mechanical recycling is typically used for synthetic fibres	13
Recycling, monomer	Fibres and subsequently polymers are broken down into their chemical building blocks.	13
Recycling, open loop	recycling materials transferred into another material category or application with loss of purity or quality	2
Recycling, physical	The use of physical processes to make the fibres or polymers suitable for reprocessing, which means either melting or dissolving them. With physical recycling, the structure of the fibres is changed, but the chemical structure remains intact	13
Recycling, polymer	Disassembly of the fabric while the polymers remain intact	13
Recycling, rate	ratio of the amount of material that has completed a recycling process to the total amount input. Exact calculations may vary based on situation.	2
Recycling, thermo-mechanical process	process used in a recycling system that melts a polymer, typically employed to permit polymer recycling	2
Sorting, augmented	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/IR, RFID, QR, etc.	2
Sorting, automated	sorting using machines to conduct the sorting process. Technologies may include but are not limited to FTIR, NIR, RFID, QR, etc.	2
Sorting, manual	Sorting process conducted by persons using visual or haptic inspection	2
Textile, collector	actor involved in separate collection (3.2.6.7) of textiles	2
Textile, 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
Textile, fraction	textile materials sorted by defined characteristics. Characteristics may include but are not limited to: colours, type of garment, fibre length (staple or continuous), composition, fabrics construction etc.	2
Textile, post-consumer	textile material, generated by the end-users of products, that has fulfilled its intended purpose or can no longer be used, including material from the distribution chain	2
Textile, pre-consumer	Product before it reaches the customer. Pre-consumer products include items returned tried on but unused by consumers to the retailer. This definition includes all items (e.g. trims, yarn, belt, buttons, pieces of fabric)	2
Textile, recyclable	textile material or textile product suitable and prepared for recycling with techniques commercially available, including chemical, mechanical and/or thermo-mechanical recycling	2
Upcycling	process of converting waste (3.2.7.15) products to new materials that are of higher economic value or quality than in the original product	2
Waste	Resource that is considered to no longer be an asset as it provides no value to the holder. The assignment of value to waste as a resource is linked, in part, to the available technology (e.g. landfill) (3.2.7.11)	2
Waste, post-consumer (PC)	Waste arising as a result of the consumer from articles that have been used and worn	6
Waste, post-industrial (PI)	Materials that come from waste from (industrial) production. This excludes materials that are or can be reused when producing textile and in the same production process from which they originate, including pre-consumer waste	2
Waste, post-producer	Waste arising at the industrial stage of fabric and apparel manufacturers, e.g. off cuts, end of fabric rolls, production samples, etc.	6
Waste, pre-consumer (preC)	Waste arising at the retailer level, e.g. overstocks, overruns, surplus goods, damaged and liquidated product, returns, etc.	6
Waste, textile	Textile material that is considered to no longer be an asset as it provides no value to the holder	2
Waste, textile process	Substances or objects from textile processes which the holder intends or is required to dispose of	2

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 implemented 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) anc	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

Column1	Explanation	Reference	process
anaerobic digestion			degradation
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	An enzyme treatment that removes fur or projections from the surface of fabrics made of cellulose in order to increase the smoothness and brightness of the fabric.	5	finishing
Bleaching	The purpose of bleaching is to remove any coloring matter from the fabric and confer a lighter appearance. In addition to increase in fabric whiteness, the bleaching process may also result i	3	finishing
Blending			formation
Bonding			formation
Calendering	A finishing process producing a flat, glossy, and smooth surface by passing the fabric under pressure between cylinders. The number of cylinders varies, the greater the heat and pressure, t	5	finishing
Carbanation			formation
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	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) or remanufacturing (3.	2	collection
Compositing			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
Curing			size reduction
Cutting	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	2	recycling
Deising	Deising 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	3	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	
Disintegration			
Dissolution			
Doubling and twining			
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 sl	5	formation
Drawing	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 sl	5	formation
dry finishing	Any fabric finishing process that is accomplished in a dry state. For examples, see: brushing, burling, napping, pressing	5	finishing
dryfin cylinder	1.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 flatteni	3	finishing
Dyeing	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	3	dyeing
Dyeing, beam	Dyeing of yarns in the form of beams	3	dyeing
Dyeing, chip	Dyeing pieces of fiber-forming polymer before extrusion	3	dyeing
Dyeing, dope	Addition of colorant to the polymer melt or solution prior to their extrusion	3	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 retard	5	dyeing
Dyeing, package	Dyeing of yarns in the form of wound packages	3	dyeing
Dyeing, pad	In pad dyeing method, a continuous batch of fabric is 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	In fabric dyeing	3	dyeing
Dyeing, skeins	Dyeing of yarns in the form of skeins	3	dyeing
Dyeing, solution	Addition of colorant to the polymer melt or solution prior to their extrusion	3	dyeing
Dyeing, stock	is fiber dyeing	3	dyeing
Dyeing, tie	A hand method of dyeing that produces designs on fabric. Small portions of the fabric are gathered and tied tightly with string or thread, may also be tied onto or around objects. Then the fa	5	dyeing
Elastic removal			recycling
Embroidery	An example of the decoration of fabric or leather ground with needle-worked accessory stitches made with thread, yarn, or other flexible materials. Although hand embroidery is a widely pra	5	formation
Entanglement	1. Method of bonding a nonwoven web by applying mechanical forces or a fluid jet to warp fibers around one another. See hydroentanglement. 2. Method of interlocking fibers of filaments in a y	5	formation
Extrusion, fibre	Most synthetic and cellulose-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 p	12	formation
Fiberising			
Fibre production			fibre isolation
Finishing	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	finishing
Finishing, chemical	Also called dry 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 i	3	finishing
Finishing, mechanical	Also called dry finishing, uses mainly physical (especially mechanical) means to change fabric properties and usually alters the fabric's appearance as well. The mechanical finishes include calen	3	finishing
Finishing, 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	5	finishing
Float plating	An extra yarn added to a fabric in the knitting process. The face yarn is misknitted purposely to allow other yarns to appear on the right side of the fabric	5	formation
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 uniformly, using much less water tha	5	finishing
Foam formation	1.A mass of material, usually of rubber latex, vinyl, or polyurethane, formed by dispersing gas or air bubbles within the material. This sheets of flexible foam find use in the textile industry. 2.I	5	formation
Foam printing	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	printing
Foaming			
Forming			
Gauification			degradation
Grading			
Granulating			formation
Grinding			Size reduction
Hardware Removal			
Hydroentanglement			formation
Knitting	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	5	formation
Knitting, 3D	3D knitting is a textile technology. Instead of manufacturing a fabric, a product is woven directly from the yarns.	1	formation
Knitting, circular	The construction of fabric or garments in tubular form, knitted on a circular knitting machine. Fabric may be shaped by shrinking, stretching, or tightening of the stitches where less circumference	5	formation
Knitting, seamless	A type of knitting process that generates an entire garment without the need of cutting and sewing knitted pieces together. Yarns are threaded into the equipment and completed garments	3	formation
Knitting, warp	Warp knitting may be defined as the loom 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
Knitting, weft	Weft-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
Manufacturing			formation
Melting			
Mercedising	Cotton and its blended fabrics are sometimes subjected to a mercerization process to enhance various properties such as increase in dye affinity, chemical reactivity, dimensional stability, tens	3	finishing
Milling			Size reduction
Mixing			
Molding			
Molding, blow	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 wit	12	
Molding, injection			
Non-woven production			formation
Opening	This is the basic operation in the spinning of yarn from raw fibres. Opening is the process of reducing compressed cotton fibres from a bale into smaller-fibre tufts. It removes the particles of d	9	formation
Pressing			
Printing	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	5	printing
Printing, 3D	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	Method of printing with chlorine or other color/destroying 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	5	printing
Printing, flock	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, foil	The production of metallic printed effects by printing an adhesive in a design on a fabric, then applying metallic foil with a heat transfer press or steel roll calendar. The foil adheres only in t	5	printing
Printing, heat transfer	A method to transfer designs from rolls of paper to fabrics. Designs are prepared on paper with disperse dyes that sublime onto fabric when they are brought together at 400F (204C) in a he	5	printing
Printing, transfer	In textile processing, testing, storage, and use, the movement of a chemical, dye, or pigment between fibers within a substrate or between substrates (AATCC).	5	printing
Production			
Production, pulp			fibre isolation
Purification			
Pyrolysis			degradation
Recycling			recycling
Recycling, chemical	The use of chemical processes to break down the fabrics, which means that the polymers that make up the fibres are either modified or broken down (chemical bonds are broken), sometimes i	13	recycling
Recycling, mechanical	The use of mechanical processes to break down the fabrics, which means that the polymers that make up the fibres are either modified or broken down (chemical bonds are broken), sometimes i	13	recycling
Recycling, physical	The use of physical processes to make the fibres or polymers suitable for reprocessing, which means either melting or dissolving them. With physical recycling, the structure of the fibres is cha	13	recycling
Repolymerisation			formation
Roller printing	A method of printing fabrics by passing them over engraved copper rollers or cylinders. Rollers are hollow; frequently chrome plated to endure long runs. More suited to long print runs than r	5	printing
Roving	A loose assemblage of fibres drawn or rubbed into a single strand, with very little twist. In the modern cotton spinning system, it is an intermediate state between sliver and yarn.	5	formation
Sanitisation			
Satin finish	A smooth, lustrous finish that may be applied to several fabrics. The satin weave is not necessarily employed	5	finishing
Scouring	Scouring is a process for removing natural and acquired impurities from fabrics to make them more absorbent and suitable for subsequent processes such as bleaching, dyeing, printing or fini	3	finishing
Separation			
Shaping			
Shredding	mechanical process of dismantling fabric to smaller pieces in preparation for further processing	2	size reduction
Singeing	Singeing is a process of passing an open-width fabric over a gas flame at such a distance and speed that it burns only the protruding fibers but does not damage the main fabric. The main obje	3	finishing
Sizing	Sizing, also termed as slashing is the coating of warp sheet with size solution. Weaving requires the warp yarn to be strong, smooth and elastic to a certain degree. There is always a friction bet	3	finishing
Sliver	A continuous, rope like strand of loosely assembled fibres without twist that is approximately uniform in cross-sectional area. This is the usual state of fibers after they have been carded and p	5	formation
Solvolysis			
Sorting	Sorting is the first step in recycling polymer waste from textiles and plastics) after collection. During this step, materials intended for recycling are separated, cleaned and prepared. Depending	12	sorting
Sorting, augmented	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: compute	2	sorting
Sorting, automated	Sorting using machines to conduct the sorting process. Technologies may include but are not limited to FTIR, NIR, RFID, QR etc.	2	sorting
Sorting, computer vision			sorting
Sorting, manual	Sorting process conducted by persons using visual or haptic inspection	2	sorting
sorting, NIR			sorting
sorting, QR			sorting
sorting, RFID			sorting
Spinning			formation
spinning, air-jet	A pneumatic spinning system in which yarn is made by wrapping fibers around a core stream of fibers with compressed air.	12	formation
Spinning, compact	Compact spinning is an advanced technique of ring spinning. The mechanism of compact spinning involves narrowing and decreasing the width of the band of fibres which come out from the	13	formation
Spinning, direct	1. Polymerisation following extrusion of manufactured fiber. 2 Yarn that is spun on the cotton spinning system directly from card sliver. 3. Spinning of bast fiber yarn directly from untwisted i	5	formation
Spinning, dispersion	Process of manufacturing filaments of material that will not melt or form solutions, e.g., polytetrafluoroethylene (Teflon®). The particles are extruded in a carrier then fused together while t	5	formation
Spinning, dry	Dry spinning is used for polymers that need to be dissolved in a solvent. However, solidification is obtained from evaporation of the solvent. After the polymer is dissolved in a volatile solvent,	9	formation
Spinning, electrospinning	Electrospinning is a relatively simple and inexpensive method to produce fibers with diameters in the nanometer range. In an electrospinning system, a high electrostatic voltage is passed throu	12	formation
spinning, filaments	Spinning is a specialized form of extrusion that uses a spinneret to form multiple continuous filaments. The polymer being spun must be converted into a fluid state. If the polymer is a thermop	12	formation
Spinning, friction	Friction spinning is an alternative open-spinning method in which friction, rather than a rotor, is used to insert twist. Twist is inserted because of the friction with the two drum surfaces, a	9	formation
Spinning, gel	Get spinning is also known as dry-jet-wet spinning, because the filaments first pass through air and are then cooled further in a liquid bath. Gel spinning is used to make very strong fibres with	9	formation
Spinning, melt	In melt spinning, the polymer is melted and then extruded through a spinneret. The cooled and solidified molten fibres are then collected on a take-up wheel. The fibres are stretched in the m	9	formation
spinning, open-end	Open-end spinning is a technology for creating yarn without using a spindle. It is also known as break spinning or rotor spinning. Sliver from the card goes into the rotor, is spun into yarn and c	5	formation
Spinning, polymer	Most synthetic fibres are extruded using polymers derived from by-products of petroleum and natural gas, which include polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and nylon as well as compounds su	9	formation
Spinning, ring	Ring spinning is one of oldest machine-oriented spinning techniques used for staple fiber (cotton, wool, ...) spinning. It is a continuous process in which the rowing is first attenuated by using dr	12	formation
Spinning, rotor	A type of open-end spinning in which fibres are delivered into a rotor where they are collected by and twisted into end use yarn being formed.	5	formation
Spinning, wet	Wet spinning is the oldest polymer spinning process. This is used for polymers that need to be dissolved in a solvent before they can be spun. The spinneret remains submerged in a chemica	5	formation
Spinning, yarn	Final step in production of staple fiber yarn by drawing down sliver or roving and twisting. There are many techniques for yarn spinning such as open-end spinning, ring spinning, compact spin	5	formation
Stitching	The process of joining of fabric to make a garment is known as stitching. There are two things involved in stitching process, i.e. stitches and seams.	3	formation
Tearing			
Textile coating	Textile coating is the process of depositing a layer in the form of a paste on one or on both sides of a (woven, knit, non-woven, ...) textile substrate. Direct coating is a commonly used technique	12	finishing
Texturising			
Thermal fixation (thermofix)	The use of dry heat to achieve a degree of permanence when applying colorants to textile materials (AATCC). Sometimes applied to the thermosol process. Synonyms: baking, curing	5	finishing
Thermoforming	Thermoforming is a manufacturing process where a plastic sheet is heated to a pliable forming temperature, formed to a specific shape in a mould, and trimmed to create a usable product. Th	12	formation
Tufting	1. The process of creating tufted, and more in particular carpeted, on specialised multi-needle sewing machines. Several hundred needles stitch hundreds of rows of pile yarn tufts thro	5	formation
Unweave	1. To ravel yarns out of a fabric, usually for the purpose of analysis. 2. To remove filling picks near the fell of the cloth to correct a weaving fault.	5	formation
Visualization, 3D	3D visualization is the process of creating and displaying digital content with the help of 3D software.	1	
Washing	Any cleansing operation done in water or water containing detergents, alkalis, or builders. Methods include: (1) early primitive methods employed the river bank, stones, and running water; 5	5	finishing
Wave motion	In process used in production of weaves containing yarns that have different amounts of elongation under tension. It tends to exert an extra amount of the low elongation yarn to compensate.	5	formation
Weaving	The weave is a system or pattern of intersecting warp and weft yarns. The aspect and properties (strength, deformability) are determined by the type of weave.	12	formation
Weaving, 3D	In 3-Dimensional weaving is to create thickness by stacking multiple layers.	1	formation
weaving, plain	In plain weave, the warp and weft are aligned to form a simple criss-cross pattern. Each weft thread crosses the warp threads by going over one, then under the next, and so on. The weft thro	12	formation
weaving, satin	The satin weave is characterized by four or more, or five or more, fill or weft yarns floating over a weft yarn or warp yarn. Four warp yarns float over a single weft yarn. Five warp yarns float	12	formation
weaving, twill	Twill is a type of textile weave with a pattern of diagonal parallel ribs. This is done by passing the weft thread over one or more warp threads then under two or more warp threads and so on.	12	formation
Web formation	1. Fibers of cotton, wool, or manufactured staple as they are doffed from the card cylinder and before they are condensed or processed further. 2. Sheet-like array of fibres formed on garnet	5	formation
woolen finish	A napping treatment that is given to some cotton fabrics to make them appear like woolsens. Examples of cotton fabrics with woolen finishes are blanketing, cotton flannel, challs, donet flans	5	finishing
woolen spinning system	In the woolen system, both the warp and weft yarns are prepared by worsted spinning where the fibres are combed and then spun. The yarns are directly spun on the card and then spun on the spind	5	formation
Woolen/woollen	Describes yarns made on the woollen spinning system of yarn making and fabrics made there from. Some woollen fabrics are knitted, while others are woven in plain or twill weaves, although i	5	formation
woolen-spun yarn	Yarn spun on the woollen spinning system. While generally of wool, other fibers are also made into yarn by this method.	5	formation
Worsted	1. Applied to yarn, regardless of fiber content, that has been manufactured on the worsted spinning system. See also woolen. 2. Applied to fabric woven from yarn that has been spun from ci	5	formation
worsted card	Card that is designed for processing long fibers for worsted spinning where the fibres are combed and then spun. The yarns are directly spun on the card and then spun on the spind	5	formation
worsted spinning system	System of yarn production designed for medium or longer wool, animal hair fibers, manufactured fibers cut to appropriate length, and blends. Suitable fiber lengths vary from about 2½ to 7	5	formation
souring	A treatment with a weak acid solution to neutralize residual alkali in textile materials, especially cotton. Done after such processes as bleaching and scouring	5	finishing

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 stems that form the trunk of the abaca plant, Musa textilis. Of the same famil	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	mechanical
Cellulose acetate			Semi-synthetic fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	physical
Acrylic			Synthetic fibre	Polysacrylic	Polysacrylic 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 reior	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	Polyamide	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	Biobased	mechanical
Aramid			Synthetic fibre	Polyamide	Aramid	Fossil (oil)	
Bamboo fibre	Fiber that can be produced from the bamboo plant grown in China, India, and Indonesia as well as other	5	Natural fibre	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 pack animal and for riding. The Eu	5	Natural fibre	Polyamide	Keratin	Biobased	mechanical
Cashmere	1. A fine, soft, downy wool undergrowth produced by the cashmere goat, which is raised in the Kashmir	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 waterfo	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)	
Elastoester	A generic name for fiber defined by the FTC as at least 50% by weight aliphatic polyether and at least 3%	5	Synthetic fibre			Fossil (oil)	
Elastomer	A synthetic rubbery material, which has the excellent stretchability and recovery of natural rubber. Acc	5	Synthetic fibre			Fossil (oil)	
Feather	Feathers are epidermal growths that form a distinctive outer covering, or plumage, on both avian (bird)	5	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 des	5	Natural fibre	Polyamide	Keratin	Biobased	mechanical
Hemp	A coarse, strong, lustrous bast fiber obtained from the inner bark of the hemp plant, Cannabis sativa, th	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	mechanical
Hennequen	A hard leaf fiber obtained from the hennequen plant, Agave fourcroydes, of the Amaryllidaceae family, p	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	mechanical
Hop fibre	A bast fiber obtained from the stems or vines of the hop plant, Humulus lupulus. It is woven into strong	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	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	Biobased	
Leather, 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	1. 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 proc	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 fibre	Milk fibers are regenerated protein fibers made from a chemical substance and casein, which is deriv	1					
Milkweed	Milkweed plants, Asclepias incarnata and A. syriaca, yielding a floss and a bast fiber. The floss, or seed h	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	
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 l	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)	5	Natural fibre	Polyamide	Keratin	Biobased	mechanical
Muskrat	Animal fiber from the muskrat, genus Ondatra, usable in textiles	5	Natural fibre	Polyamide	Keratin	Biobased	
Neoprene	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 fine, sort bast fiber obtained from two species of the stinging nettle, Urtica dioica and Urtica urens, ei	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	mechanical
Nylon fibre	A generic fiber category defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fiber in which th	5	Synthetic fibre	Polyamide		Fossil (oil)	chemical
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)	
Nylon 6,12			Synthetic fibre	Polyamide	Nylon 6,12	Fossil (oil)	
Nylon 6,6			Synthetic fibre	Polyamide	Nylon 6,6	Fossil (oil)	
Palm fibre	Any fibers obtained from plants or trees of the palm family. See palmetto, palmyra, piassava.	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	
Pineapple fibre	A fine, strong, white, lustrous leaf fiber obtained from the pineapple 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, CH ₂ =CH-COOR. Various polyacrylat	5	Synthetic fibre	Polyacrylate	Polyacrylic acid	Fossil (oil)	decomposition
Polyacrylic acid	Addition polymer based on acrylic acid, CH ₂ =CH-COOH. Used as a water-soluble sizing material	5	Synthetic fibre	Polyolefin	Polyacrylic acid	Fossil (oil)	decomposition
Polyacrylonitrile (PAN)			Synthetic fibre	Polysacrylic	Polysacrylonitrile	Fossil (oil)	decomposition
Polyamide							
Polybutadiene			Synthetic fibre	Rubbers	Polybutadiene	Fossil (oil)	
Polybutylene furanedicarboxylate (PBF)			Synthetic fibre	Polyester	lybutylene furanedicarboxyl	Biobased	chemical
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 (PET) is a synthetic textile fiber and is obtained by melting the plastic and trimm	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	Polyester	Polyethylene terephthalate	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)	decomposition
Polyethylene furanedicarboxylate (PEF)			Synthetic fibre	Polyester	olyethylene furanedicarboxyl	Biobased	chemical
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)			Synthetic fibre	Polyester	Polyethylene terephthalate	Fossil (oil)	chemical
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, CH ₃ -CH=CH ₂ , 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 tenacity, low	5	Synthetic fibre	Polyolefin	Polystyrene	Fossil (oil)	decomposition
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)			Synthetic fibre		Polytetrafluoroethylene	Fossil (oil)	
Polytrimethylene terephthalate (PTT)			Synthetic fibre	Polyester	olytrimethylene terephthal	Fossil (oil)	
Polyurethane (PU) fibre	A synthetic fiber that was produced in Germany during the Second World War and later the subject of €	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)	
Raffia	1. A leaf stalk fiber obtained from the raffia palm, Raphia ruffa, in the Democratic Republic of Madaga	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	
Ramie	Ramie is a plant from the nettle family. It is also compared to flax.	1					
Rattan	A lightweight, very tough fiber obtained in strips from the woody stems of plants of the genus Calamus	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	
Rayon	A generic fiber category defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fiber compos	5	Semi-synthetic fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	physical
Rubber							
Rubber, natural	A raw material (polyisoprene) obtained from the sap (latex) of the rubber tree (<i>Hevea</i> sp.). The sap is c	5	Natural fibre	Rubbers	Polyisoprene	Biobased	
Rubber, synthetic	A manufactured elastomeric polymer. Includes synthetic polyisoprene, polybutadiene, certain other die	5	Synthetic fibre	Rubbers		Fossil (oil)	
Sheep hairs	Ruminant quadruped mammal of the genus Ovis whose likely ancestry has been traced to the Mouflon	5	Natural fibre	Polyamide	Keratin	Biobased	mechanical
Silk	Continuous protein filament (fibroin) produced by the larvae of various insects, especially moth caterp	5	Natural fibre	Polyamide	Fibroin	Biobased	
Sisal	A hard leaf fiber obtained from the sisal plant, Agave sisalana, of the Amaryllidaceae family. The plant f	5	Natural fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	mechanical
Spandex	A generic fiber category that has been defined by the Federal Trade Commission as "a manufactured fi	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 b	5	Semi-synthetic fibre	Polysaccharide	Cellulose	Biobased	physical
Wool	Traditionally, fibers covering the skin of sheep, Ovis sp. However, as defined in the Wool Products Label	5	Natural fibre	Polyamide	Keratin	Biobased	mechanical

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 the U.S. it is a trademark of the company that developed it.	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 sericin.	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 protein is found in the epidermis of all animals.	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 for a variety of applications.	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 other nylons.	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 atoms between the amide groups.	5	Polyamide	condensation
Nylon 6,6	A variant of nylon that is especially low in moisture absorption.	5	Polyamide	condensation
Nylon 6,12	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, CH ₂ =CH-COOH. Used as a water-soluble sizing material.	5	Polyolefin	addition
Polyacrylonitrile (PAN)	Pure homopolymer of acrylonitrile, CH ₂ =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 CH ₂ =CH ₂ . The polymer is used for plastic films, packaging materials and in textile finishing.	5	Polyolefin	addition
Polyethylene furanedicarboxylate (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.	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 CF ₂ =CF ₂ . Used in microporous waterproof finishes, e.g., Gore-Tex®. See fluorocarbon fiber, rayon®, teflon®.	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 polymer is -CH ₂ -CH(OH)-.	5	Polyolefin	addition
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Addition polymer of vinyl chloride, CH ₂ =CHCl.	5	Polyolefin	addition
Rubber, natural	A raw material (polyisoprene) obtained from the sap (latex) of the rubber tree (<i>Hevea sp.</i>). The sap is coagulated and formed into sheets.	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 as high as 30%.	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 solution.	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
Air permeability	The porosity, or the ease with which air passes through material. Air Permeability determines such factors as the wind resistance of sailcloth, the air resistance of parachute cloth, and the efficiency of various types of air filtratio	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-sectional 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, laundering 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
Cover factor	The ratio of fabric surface occupied by yarns to total fabric 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
Creep	Gradual stretching of a material under a constant load. Synonym: delayed deformation.	5
Creep recovery	Gradual recovery toward the original shape of a material after a deforming force is removed	5
Crimp	1. Waviness in fibers, especially wool and manufactured fiber 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 fiber 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 yarns and fibers other than glass. Denier is equivalent numerically to the number of grams per 9 000 meters l	5
Direction of twist	Yarn or cord is held in a vertical position to determine the direction of twist: in S-twist, the spirals conform in slope to the central portion of the letter S; in Z-twist, the spirals conform in slope to the central portion of the letter Z	5
Drape	A character of fabric indicative of flexibility and suppleness. The degree to which a fabric falls into graceful folds when hung or 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 appearance 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 manufactured fibers, dyeability can be controlled to facilitate production of multicolor effects	5
Elongation	The difference between the length of a stretched textile specimen and its initial length, expressed as a percentage of the initial length. It is measured at any specified load or at the breaking point.	5
Elongation at break	The percentage increase in length of a textile specimen at the point it fails; corresponds to the breaking load. Synonym: breaking strain.	5
Evenness testing	A measure of the variation 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 concentration	5
Fabric defect detector	Instrument that scans a passing fabric and indicates 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 stretch tests are used. All involve tensile loading and unloading cycles and then measurement of elongatio	5
Face	The surface of the fabric that is intended to be seen because it presents a better appearance than 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 t	5
Fibre composition	Amount of fibre (s) used in making a textile product. Note 1 to entry: Fibre composition is expressed by mass percentage.	2
Fibre fineness	1. The linear density of a fiber expressed in such units as milligrams per centimeter (principally used in Great Britain), tex, or denier. 2. The mean fiber diameter (used for wool and animal hair fibers), usually in microns (μ)	5
Fibre geometry	The 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
Flame retardant	Chemical used to impart flame resistance to a fabric. Synonym: fire retardant	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 portion of a yarn in a woven fabric that extends or floats, unbound, over two or more adjacent ends or picks. Warp and/or filling yarns are floated in a prearranged plan to produce the pattern in many fabrics. Synonym: fl	5
Friction test	Test method for determining static friction force, dynamic friction force, or both when fiber is rubbed against fiber, yarn against yarn, fabric against fabric, or textile material against another surface	5
Fuzzy texture	Hairy surface of some fabrics due largely to broken fibers. 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
Ne	Abbreviation stands for "yarn number" in the English system of measurement. See nm. For a cotton spinning system yarn, Ne indicates cotton count	5
Nm	Abbreviation 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 met	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 or to continue to tear in a fabric, in either weft or warp direction, under specified conditions. A popular method of measuring the tearing strength of a fabric is by using a pendulum type te	8
Tensile strength	Ability of fiber, yarn, or fabric to resist breaking under tension as opposed to torsion, compression, or shear. Measured in tottal 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 laboratory device that measures the tension in a yarn or strand of material. Synonym: tensometer.	5
Tension	A force in one direction that tends to cause the extension of a body or the force within the body that resists the extension.	5
Test method	A definitive procedure for the identification, measurement, 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. hai	5
Tex system	A method of numbering yarns, fibers, and all types of textile strands. It is part of the SI system (see international system of measurement, système internationale d'unités) and is intended to replace gradually the diverse numb	5
Textile tearing process	mechanical testing process of exposing textile fibre from a fabric in preparation for further processing	2
Textile testing	Laboratory experimentation to determine such data, as in: (1) raw materials, fibers, and yarns of which a textile fabric 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 meaasures 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 major defect in fabric grading.	5
Thickness	In a fabric, the distance between upper and lower surfaces as measured under a specific pressure.	5
Thickness tester	A laboratory device that measures the thickness of yarns and fabrics under standard pressure. The specimen is placed on a metal plate while a vertical sliding foot rests with slight pressure on the top of the swatch. A gauge indi	5
Twist	The 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 yarn	An abnormally large variation in the diameter of a staple fiber yarn	5
unevenness	Variation in the linear density of a continuous strand or portion of a strand (ASTM). Synonym: nonuniformity	5
warp twist	The 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 i	5
wear testing /abrasion	Subjecting a fabric, garment, or household textile to conditions simulating those that will be encountered in use and evaluating its performance.	5
weather resistance	Ability of a material to resist degradation of its properties when exposed to climatic conditions (AATCC). Outdoor weathering tests are conducted at such locations as Miami, Florida, and Phoenix, Arizona. Records of temperatur	5
weave analysis	The physical examination of a cloth to determine its construction. Usually the method 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 yard, e.g., men's suit fabrics designated 8 or 10 oz. per yard (248 or 310 g/m). In cotton goods, greige goods are classified by the number of yards to the pound. Some heav	5
wettability testing	A technique for comparing the effectiveness of various wetting agents (surfactants) on textile fabrics	5
whiteness (white reflectance)	Whiteness is the attribute by which an object color is judged to approach a preferred white (AATCC). 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 during manufacturing, 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 resistance	That property of a fabric that enables it to resist the formation of wrinkles when subjected to a folding 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 harnesses or jacquard heddles are raised incorrect	5
Yarn count	1. The count of yarn is the numerical designation given to indicate yarn size and is the relationship of length to weight. 2. Woven fabric count is indicated by enumerating first the number of warp ends per inch then the number i	5
Yarn 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 resist	In textiles, the characteristic of a fiber, 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, sil	5

Term	Explanation	Reference
Batist		
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		
Canvas		
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
carpet underlay	A carpet underlay is a layer of felt, rubber or a synthetic material (e.g. polyurethane) placed underneath the carpet to reduce the friction of the carpet against a hard ground surface. It protects the carpet ag	12
Chambray		
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 tufted cords, sometimes exhibiting a channel (bare to the base fabric) between the tufts. Cor	12
crepe	Cr�pe or cr�pe is a silk, wool, or synthetic fibre fabric with a distinctively crisp, crimped appearance. Cr�pe is also historically called cr�pe or crisp.	12
Cretonne	Cretonne is a heavy cotton, linen or hemp material in colorfully printed designs, used especially for drapery and slipcovers.	12
Curtain fabric	Fabrics used for curtains, usually lightweight sheers, e.g., marquisesettes, net, n�non, 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 elabori	5
Damask satin	A damask with ground and pattern formed by warp and filling satin weaves.	5
Damask swiss organdy	Fabric with a raised damask-like design; characterized by an opaque pattern done by pigment printing on a transparent ground. Fabric 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
Duffel		
Extracted cloth	A fabric that is made with cotton and wool yarn; after weaving, the cotton is carbonized or extracted so that only the wool remains. Synonym: moblaine. The reason for this type of construction is to obtain	5
Fabric	A flexible sheet material that is assembled of textile fibers and/ or yarns that are woven, knitted, braided, netted, felted, plaited, or otherwise bonded together to give the material mechanical strength.	5
Fabric, 3D		
Fabric, blended	fabric produced with a combination of two or more types of different textile fibres or yarns	2
Fabric, fluorescent	Cloth that glows brilliantly in sunlight or artificial light. Special dyes or materials are used	5
Fabric, foam-laminated	Textile cloths that are characterized by a layer of polyurethane, rubber, latex, or polyvinyl chloride foam adhering to them. Techniques for laminating (1) foam is fused to the fabric by a heat laminating ma	5
Fabric, furnishing	Decorative household fabrics for upholstery 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.	12
Fabric, knitted	Knitted fabric consists of a number of consecutive rows of interlocking loops. There are two major varieties of knitting: weft knitting and warp knitting. In the more common weft knitting, the wales are perp	12
Fabric, knitted	Knitted fabric is constructed by interlocking series of loops of one or more yarns. There are two major deviation of knitted goods: (1) weft knit fabrics in which interlocking of loops done by horizontal movem	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	Nonwoven fabrics are broadly defined as sheet or web structures bonded together by entangling fiber or filaments (and by perforating films) mechanically, thermally or chemically. They are flat or tufted po	12
Fabric, non-woven	A textile structure produced by bonding or interlocking of fibers, or both; accomplished by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means and combinations thereof.	5
Fabric, pile	Fabric with cut fibres or uncut loops which stand up densely on the surface. Usually has a plush feel (i.e., bath towel, velvet).	12
Fabric, sweat		
Fabric, water repellent	Water-repellent fabrics generally are given finishes that produce various degrees of repellency. See shower repellency. The principal types include wax emulsion, resin, silicone, and fluorine derivatives. Such	5
Fabric, woven	Fabrics are produced by converting yarns, and sometimes fibres, into a fabric having characteristics determined by the materials and methods employed. Most fabrics are produced by some method of inte	12
Fabric, woven	A woven fabric is composed of two basic series of yarn: warp and filling. Weaving is the interlacing of these two yarns to form a fabric; the specific manner in which the two sets of yarns are interlaced 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 resistance 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
Flannel	Flannel is a soft woven fabric, of various fineness. Flannel was originally made from carded wool or worsted yarn, but is now often made from either wool, cotton, or synthetic fibre. Flannel may be brushed	12
Fleece, polar	Polar fleece is a soft napped insulating fabric made from polyester.	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 waste or by grinding rags and clippings. The waste—small, tangled bunches of irregular fibers— is produced in fulling or shearing the surface of fabric, especially pile and	5
Flock dot	An applied decoration, usually dots or figures of cotton, wool, rayon, or synthetic flock. It is applied to the fabric in a paste or with an insoluble adhesive substance, not woven in or embroidered. This type of	12
Foam, memory	Memory foam (brand name TEMPUR®) mainly consists of polyurethane as well as additional chemicals increasing its viscosity and density. It is often referred to as "viscoelastic" polyurethane foam, or low-r	5
Footing	1. The edge of lace trimming that is sewn 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	Fur refers to the hair of non-human mammals. In clothing, fur is usually leather with the hair retained for its aesthetic and insulating properties.	12
Gabardine		
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 griegie fabric driven from the French word foi	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	Jersey is a generic name for a group of plain knit fabrics.	12
Knitwear	Knitted fabric consists of a number of consecutive rows of interlocking loops. There are two major varieties of knitting: weft knitting and warp knitting. In the more common weft knitting, the wales are perp	12
knitwear, circular	Knitwear in the form of a seamless tube created by a circular knitting.	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, es	12
Lace	An open-work fabric made by looping, plaiting or twisting threads by means of a needle or a set of bobbins	4
Linen	Linen is a fabric made from the fibres of the flax plant. Garments made of linen are valued for their exceptional coolness and freshness in hot weather. Linen textiles appear to be some of the oldest in the w	12
Lining	A lining is an inner layer of fabric, fur, or other material inserted into clothing, hats, luggage, curtains, handbags and similar items.	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 in some cases the mechanism used for "glow-in-the-dark" materials which are "charged" by exposure	12
Materials, photochromatic	Photochromatic materials are colourless materials that "emit" colour when exposed to light, such as visible light or UV rays. When exposed to light, the molecular structure changes by which the materials o	12
Materials, thermochromic	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 cotton or linen textile that is tightly woven for durability and to prevent down feathers from poking through the fabric, and is used to cover mattresses and bed pillows.	12
Moire	Moire, less often m��r��, is a textile with a wavy (watered) appearance, usually created by the finishing technique called "calendering".	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, airlaid	Airlaid nonwovens are made by bringing fibres into an air flow and from there to a moving belt or perforated drum, where they shape a randomly leaning web.	12
non-woven, spunlaid	Spunlaid, also called spunbond, nonwovens are made in one continuous process. fibres are spun and then directly dispersed into a web by deflectors or can be directed with air streams. This technique leads	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, EN14995 or ISO17088 and must comply with the following principles: - min. 90% biodegradation to water, CO2 and minerals within 6 mon	12
plastics, fibre-reinforced	Fibre-reinforced polymer materials consist of fibres, which have high strength and modulus, bonded to a matrix, which may have different physical and chemical identities.	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 cotton 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 silk warp and a heavier wool filling, poplin is r	12
rug	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,	12
Stimuli-responsive materials (SRM)	Stimuli-responsive materials (SRMs) have the particularity to change one or more of their properties under a defined stimulus. To account for the variety of underlying physical-chemical mechanisms, we call	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 or more sets of warp and two or more set o	12
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. Ine	12
Terry	Terry is an absorbent fabric 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
Terry, French		
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	12
Textile composite	A manufactured material, the basis of which is fibers in the form of staple, tow, yarn, or woven or braided fabric together with a matrix, usually a polymer, that holds the textile together. Composite materia	12
Textile membrane	High-strength, waterproof coated fabric made up of one or more layers; a geotextile used in inflatable and temporary building structures.	5
Textiles, smart	Commonly the expressions "smart" and "intelligent" textiles or wearables are used interchangeably. The term "smart textile" may refer to either a "smart textile material" or a "smart textile system". Only th	12
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
Tricot	1. A warp knit fabric, knitted flat, that has fine wales 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 yarn	5
Trims		
Tuck selvage	Selvage formed in shuttleless woven fabric by cutting the protruding end of each pick to a short length, e.g., �/8 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	Fabric 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
Velours		
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
Waffle		
Warp	A group of yarns in long lengths and approximately parallel, put on beams or warp reels for further textile processing including weaving, knitting, twisting, dyeing	5
Weave, basket	A basket weave can be woven on two or more shafts. This structure is made with two or more adjacent warp yarns controlled by the same shaft, and two or more weft yarns 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	A double-weave fabric has two layers of cloth, which are either joined at the selvage or are interlaced between top and lower cloth. Reasons for weaving a double cloth are to form a tube, to produce a clo	9
Weave, honeycomb	A honeycomb weave structure permits the warp and weft yarns to form hollows and ridges that produce a cell-like appearance. A pointed draft is used for this structure, and both the warp and weft yarns flk	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 Jacquard	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	Simplest and most important of the three basic weaves, used in about 80% of all woven fabric, satin weave and twill weave are the other two basic weaves. The plain weave repeats on two ends and two pic	5
Weave, sateen	Same as satin weave but used to indicate sateen fabric made of staple fiber yarn spun on the cotton spinning system.	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 fabric that is formed by interlacing 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 wi	5
Wool, boiled		
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, l	5
Yarn, fancy	Various yarns that differ from ordinary yarns by having deliberately introduced special effects. Among the types of fancy yarns are boucl�� yarn, chenille yarn, flake yarn, gimp yarn, nub yarn, slub yarn, and s	5
Yarn, metallic	Metallic yarns may be made of monofilament fibres or ply yarns. Two processes are commonly used to produce metallic yarns. The laminating process seals a layer of aluminium between two layers of acet	9
Yarn, monofilament	Monofilaments are simply single filaments of synthetic fibres that are strong enough to be useful without being twisted with other filaments into a yarn. – They are fine and strong with good lustre and durat	3
Yarn, multiflament 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 fo	3
Yarn, ply	A yarn formed by twisting together two or more single yarns or strands in one operation. May be two-ply, three-ply, four-ply, or more	5
Yarn, technical	Technical yarns are produced for the manufacture of technical textiles. They must meet the specific functional requirements of the intended end use. This may be achieved by using special yarn production t	4
Yarn, twistless	The fibres are held together by adhesives, not by the twist, and 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	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 cl	12
Zipper, binder	A heavy cotton webbing used in several industrial applications for binder or check straps	5

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	Textiles 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 kni	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 m	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 ;	5	mattress
Tights	Tights (American 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 dis:tinguished 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 ;	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

[illegible]

Term	Explanation	Reference
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
Biopolymer	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 lignocellulose)	2
Blend		
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
Contaminants, dyestuff		
Contaminants, elastane		
Contaminants, finishes		
Contaminants, prints		
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 hardware		
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
Dye, 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
Dye, cationic	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
Dye, direct	Direct dye, also called Substantive Dye, any of a class of coloured, water-soluble compounds that have an affinity 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. Dyed material also looks bright under an ultravi	5
Dye, mordant	Chrome based dye that has to be blended with different types of acid to color wools and cotton.	12
Dye, textile	Dyes are molecules which absorb and reflect light at specific wavelengths to give human eyes the sense of colour. Textile dyes include acid dyes, used mainly for dyeing wool, silk, and nylon; 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 oxidat	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 moder	12
Fibre	1. The fundamental component that is used in the assembly of textile yarns 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, artificial	manufactured fibre made by transformation of natural polymers (3.1.2.6). Artificial fibres are made of macromolecular 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." M	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
Fibre, organic	natural fibres (3.1.2.5) grown according to the principles of organic agriculture (3.2.5.4)	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
Fibre, semi-synthetic	Man-made fibres of natural polymers that are formed by living organisms (i.e. cellulose, proteins).	13
Fibre, synthetic	Man-made fibres by polymerisation of monomers to condensation or addition polymers. These polymers are mostly produced from fossil feedstocks (fossil 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 dtex or a diameter less than 10µm	2
Microplastics	Microplastics come from a variety of sources, including from larger plastic debris (including fibres) that degrades into smaller and smaller pieces, under the influence of UV radiation (especially)UV-İ	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 harmful substances may migrate from packaging materials to food products. According to the legislation, NIAS (non intent	12
Pigments	The pigment colorants usually have no affinity for any type of fiber. They also do not have any ability to form chemical bonds with the fibers. They are commonly applied with the help of chemical b	3
Pollutant	substance which either alone or in combination with other substances or through its products of 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 pol	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 lignocellulose)	2
Polymer, synthetic		
Post-industrial cutoffs		
Powder		
Printing paste	For direct printing, a printing paste is prepared by dissolving the dyes in hot water to which is added urea and a solvent (ethylene glycol, thioethylene glycol, sometimes glycerine or a similar substar	12
Pulp		
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
RSL	RSL stands for Restricted Substances List and is often used as a chemical checklist when testing finished products for the presence of restricted substances. An RSL is applicable to finished articles ar	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 pred	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 yarns. 2. (	5
Textile auxiliary agents	Textile auxiliaries are used to improve the manufacturing process of textile fibres, yarns, fabrics 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 transpc	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 garment, fibre length (staple or continuous), composition, fabrics construction €	
Textile product	product made mainly of textile fibres (3.1.1.12), yarns and/or fabrics and intended to be used, as such or in conjunction with other textile or non-textile elements	2
Textile 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	fibre type	sources	polymer classes	polymer category	specific polymer	Recycling	processing	Product type
NGO	Natural fibre	Fossil (oil)	Polyester	addition	Aramid	mechanical	collection	apparel
consultancy	Semi-synthetic fibre	Biobased	Polysaccharide	condensation	Cellulose	physical	degradation	automotive
company	Synthetic fibre	Recycled	Polyamide	natural	Collagen	chemical	dyeing	carpets
academia			Polyacrylic		Elastane	decomposition	fibre isolation	footwear
government			Polyolefin		Fibroin		finishing	geotextiles
individual			Polyurethane		Keratin		formation	home textiles
research			Rubbers		Nylon 11		printing	mattress
			Polyacrylate		Nylon 4		recycling	protective
					Nylon 6		size reduction	workwear
					Nylon 6,12		sorting	
					Nylon 6,6			
					Polyacrylic acid			
					Polyacrylonitrile			
					Polybutadiene			
					Polybutylene furanedicarboxylate			
					Polybutylene succinate			
					Polybutylene terephthalate			
					Polyethylene			
					Polyethylene furanecarboxylate			
					Polyethylene naphthalate			
					Polyethylene terephthalate			
					Polyisobutene			
					Polyisoprene			
					Polylactic acid			
					Polypropylene			
					Polystyrene			
					Polytetrafluoroethylene			
					Polytrimethylene terephthalate			
					Polyvinyl alcohol			
					Polyvinyl chloride			
					Sericin			
					Starch			