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Date: 02 July 2025

Origin: European

Latest date for receipt of comments: 25 August 2025

Project No. 2024/02700

Responsible committee: TCI/100 Co-ordination of activities in textiles and clothing

Interested committees:

Title: Draft BS EN ISO 2076 Textiles - Man-made fibres - Generic names.

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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

For international standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee before sending the consensus UK vote and comments to the international committee, which will then decide appropriate action. If the international standard is approved, it is usual for the text to be published as a British Standard.

For national standards, comments will be reviewed by the relevant UK national committee and the resulting standards published as a British Standard.

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Please indicate whether you consider the UK should submit a negative (with supporting technical reasons) or positive vote on this draft. Please indicate if you are aware of any reason why this draft standard should not be published as a British Standard.

Submission of Comments

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 2076

Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names

Textiles — Fibres chimiques — Noms génériques

ICS: 01.040.59; 59.060.20

ISO/TC 38

Secretariat: JISC

Voting begins on:
2025-07-02

Voting terminates on:
2025-09-24

This document is circulated as received from the committee secretariat.

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 248, *Textiles and textile products*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This eighth edition cancels and replaces the seventh edition (ISO 2076:2021), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- this document has been restructured in order to get the fibre names and their definition from the former [Table 1](#) to [Clause 3](#);
- in [Clause 3](#) (former [Table 1](#)), fibre ([3.1](#)) and man-made fibre ([3.2](#)) have been added as general terms, former generic names of man-made cellulose fibre have been changed to specific names – viscose ([3.3.2](#)), modal ([3.3.3](#)), cupro ([3.3.6](#)), lyocell ([3.3.4](#)) – gathered as cellulose ([3.3](#)), specific names of fibrillated ([3.3.1](#)) and cellulosic ([3.3.5](#)) have been added within cellulose ([3.3](#)), specific names of para-aramid ([3.8.1](#)), meta-aramid ([3.8.2](#)), copolymer para-aramid ([3.8.3](#)), polyaramidimide ([3.8.4](#)) have been added within aramid ([3.8](#)), specific names of polyvinyl chloride ([3.9.1](#)), polyvinylidene chloride ([3.9.2](#)) have been added within chlorofibre ([3.9](#)), specific names of polyamide 6 ([3.14.1](#)), polyamide 6-6 ([3.14.2](#)), polyamide 6.10 ([3.14.3](#)), polyamide 11 ([3.14.4](#)), polyamide 12 ([3.14.5](#)), polyamide 5.6 ([3.14.6](#)), polyamide 5.10 ([3.14.7](#)) have been added within polyamide ([3.14](#)), specific names of polyethylene terephthalate ([3.15.1](#)), polytrimethylene terephthalate ([3.15.2](#)), polybutylene terephthalate ([3.15.3](#)) have been added within polyester ([3.15](#)), specific names of polyethylene ([3.16.1](#)), polypropylene ([3.16.2](#)), elastolefin ([3.16.3](#)) have been added within polyolefin ([3.16](#)), specific names of levo-poly lactide ([3.22.1](#)), dextro/levo-poly lactide ([3.22.2](#)) have been added within poly lactide ([3.22](#)) the definition of polyarylate ([3.34](#)) has been modified, vinylon ([3.19](#)), polyhydroxyalkanoate ([3.35](#)) and polyether ester ([3.36](#)) have been added as well as their respective definition have been added, elastomultimer ([3.38](#)) has been classified within the names of bicomponent;
- in [Table F.4](#), polyarylate (JP denomination) has been deleted.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The objective of this document is to propose a generic name of fibre (a generic name is unique by nature) within the framework of the ISO standardization for the textile products. It has been elaborated in order to present a compilation of generic names and the rules to create a new generic name for new fibres.

It is intended to be the reference for the ISO 1833 series^[1] and the Technical Report ISO/TR 11827^[3].

It can be used as a reference within the framework of the globalization since compilation of the generic names of man-made fibres is important for the global distribution of textile products due to national regulations for the declaration of fibre content and care labelling. It can be an answer to a universal need for the standardization of generic names that would foster easy movement of textiles across borders to facilitate trade, for example, for companies which might have plants in multiple countries and have innovations and business activities covering research and development in fibre-producing.

This document can be helpful for the coordination of national or regional authorities (for examples, FTC in the USA, European Commission in European Union, etc.) within the framework of regulations. [Annex F](#) links the generic names to the specific requirements regarding some national or regional regulations.

For example, products destined for the European market are labelled in accordance with the regulation identified as Regulation (EU) No. 1007/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 September 2011 on textile fibre names and related labelling and marking of the fibre composition of textile products. Regulation 1007/2011 repeals Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and includes some different and/or additional fibre denominations other than the present generic names (see [F.3](#) and [Table F.2](#)).

The terms and definitions in this document are organized into principal elements:

- terms: generic name of the fibre (as 3.x), or, when relevant, specific names of the concerned fibre (as 3.x.y), with abbreviated terms (when existing);
- definitions: distinguishing attributes of the concerned fibre;
- in notes to entry, example of chemical formulae, other denominations (related to certain national or regional legislations).

In some chemical formulae, *k*, *m*, *n* or *p* are used to express the repetition of the monomer or oligomer unit and *R* for radical group.

The entries of [Table D.1](#) in [Annex D](#) are an index of generic names in English and in French.

The entries of [Table E.1](#) in [Annex E](#) are an index of abbreviated terms in alphabetical order with English and French equivalents.

Annexes include the description of the fibre structures in case of fibre made of several components (see [Annex B](#)) and the description of modified fibres (see [Annex C](#)).

Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names

1 Scope

This document defines the generic names used to designate the different categories of man-made fibres, based on a main polymer, currently manufactured on an industrial scale for textile and other purposes, together with the distinguishing attributes that characterize them. The term “man-made fibres” has been adopted for those fibres obtained by a manufacturing process, as distinct from materials which occur naturally in fibrous form.

This document gives recommendations of rules for the creation of the generic name (see [Annex A](#)).

NOTE These rules have been introduced in the sixth edition of ISO 2076, and thus, they are not applicable to the existing generic names of the previous editions.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

General terms related to fibres

3.1 fibre

<textile> unit of matter characterized by its flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length to maximum transverse dimension, which render it suitable for textile applications

3.2 man-made fibre

fibre obtained by a manufacturing process

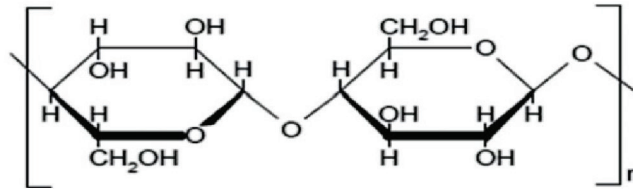
Note 1 to entry: The term “man-made” fibre can be named “manufactured” fibre or “chemical” fibre.

Names of man-made fibres

3.3 cellulose

man-made cellulose
fibre composed of cellulose polymers

Note 1 to entry: chemical formulae of cellulose



3.3.1 fibrilcell

aggregated *cellulose* (3.3) obtained through a dry spinning process from microfibrillated and processed polymers in a water suspension

Note 1 to entry: The molecular structure of fibrilcell is based on cellulose I.

3.3.2 viscose CV

regenerated *cellulose* (3.3) obtained after xanthation and dissolution by sodium hydroxide process

Note 1 to entry: The xanthation and dissolution by sodium hydroxide process is known as viscose process.

Note 2 to entry: The molecular structure of viscose is based on cellulose II.

Note 3 to entry: Other denominations of viscose: rayon (JP, US).

3.3.3 modal CMD

regenerated *cellulose* (3.3) having a high breaking strength and a high wet modulus obtained using a modified viscose process

Note 1 to entry: The breaking strength B_c in the conditioned state and the force B_w required to produce an elongation of 5 % in its wet state are

$$B_c \geq 1,3\sqrt{\rho_1} + 2\rho_2$$

$$B_w \geq 0,5\sqrt{\rho_1}$$

where ρ_1 is the mean linear density (mass per unit length), in decitex. B_c and B_w are expressed in centinewtons.

Note 2 to entry: The molecular structure of modal is based on cellulose II.

Note 3 to entry: Other denominations of modal: rayon (US).

3.3.4 lyocell CLY

regenerated *cellulose* (3.3) obtained by an organic solvent spinning process

Note 1 to entry: It is understood that an “organic solvent” means essentially a mixture of organic chemicals and water, and that “solvent spinning” means dissolving and spinning without the formation of a derivative.

Note 2 to entry: The molecular structure of lyocell is based on cellulose II.

Note 3 to entry: Other denominations of lyocell: rayon (US).

3.3.5

cellaline
CAL

regenerated *cellulose* (3.3) obtained through direct dissolution by an inorganic solvent spinning process

Note 1 to entry: It is understood that an “inorganic solvent” means essentially a mixture of inorganic chemicals (such as a solution of sodium hydroxide and sodium zincate) and water, and that “solvent spinning” means dissolving and spinning in alkaline spin bath without the formation of a derivative.

Note 2 to entry: The molecular structure of cellaline is based on cellulose II.

3.3.6

cupro
CUP

regenerated *cellulose* (3.3) obtained by the cuprammonium process

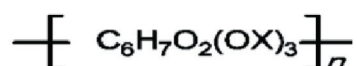
Note 1 to entry: The molecular structure of cupro is based on cellulose II.

3.4

acetate
CA

cellulose acetate fibre in which less than 92 %, but at least 74 %, of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated

Note 1 to entry: chemical formulae of secondary cellulose acetate



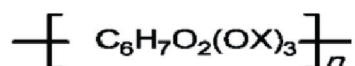
where X = H or CH₃CO and the degree of esterification is at least 2,22 but less than 2,76.

3.5

triacetate
CTA

cellulose acetate fibre in which less than 92 % of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated

Note 1 to entry: chemical formulae of cellulose triacetate



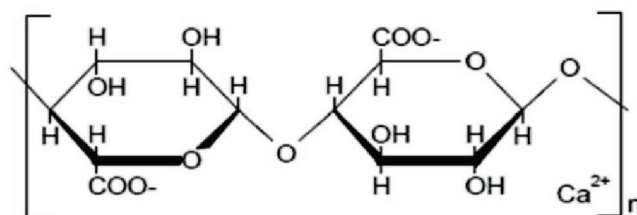
where X = H or CH₃CO and the degree of esterification is between 2,76 and 3.

3.6

alginate
ALG

fibre obtained from the metal salts of alginic acid

Note 1 to entry: chemical formulae of calcium alginate



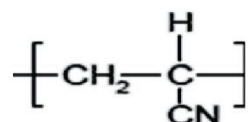
3.7

acrylic

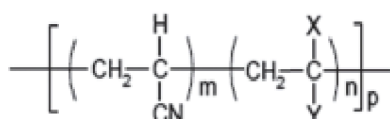
PAN

fibre composed of linear macromolecules having, in the chain, at least 85 % by mass of acrylonitrile repeating units

Note 1 to entry: chemical formulae of acrylonitrile



and acrylic copolymers



3.8

aramid

AR

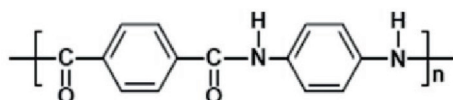
fibre composed of linear macromolecules made up of aromatic groups joined by amide or imide linkages, at least 85 % of the amide or imide linkages being joined directly to two aromatic rings and the number of imide linkages, if the latter are present, not exceeding the number of amide linkages

3.8.1

para-aramid

aramid (3.8) produced by polymerization of terephthaloyl chloride and p-phenylenediamine, yielding a polymer with linear macromolecules where amide linkages connect benzene rings at 1,4-positions

Note 1 to entry: chemical formulae of para-aramid



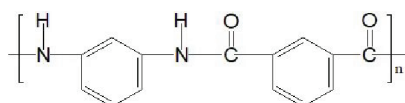
In this example, the aromatic groups can be the same or different. The prefix “para-” refers to the chemical vocabulary related to the positions of the linkages on the aromatic ring.

3.8.2

meta-aramid

aramid (3.8) produced by polymerization of isophthaloyl chloride and m-phenylenediamine, yielding a polymer with linear macromolecules where amide linkages connect benzene rings at the 1,3-positions

Note 1 to entry: chemical formulae of meta-aramid



The prefix “meta-” refers to the chemical vocabulary related to the positions of the linkages on the aromatic ring.