

Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names

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National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO 2076:1999 and implements it as the UK national standard. It supersedes BS 4815:1990 which is withdrawn.

A number of fibre descriptions set out in Statutory Instrument 1986 No 26 the Textile Products (Indication of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 accord with those contained in the 1972 edition of BS 4815, consequently BS 4815:1972 will not be withdrawn until these Regulations are revised.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee TCI/66, Apparel, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the ISO title page, page ii, pages 1 to 8, an inside back cover and a back cover.

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 2076 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 2076:1989) which has been technically revised.

Textiles — Man-made fibres — Generic names

1 Scope

This International Standard lists the generic names used to designate the different categories of man-made fibres 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

2 General

The entries in Table 1 are organized into the four following principle elements.

2.1 Generic name (e.g. acetate)

This is the name to be used for the fibre whose attributes are described under the heading **Distinguishing attribute** in Table 1. Use of this name shall be limited to those fibres that contain not more than 15 % (m/m) of fibre-forming additives (no limit is placed upon the proportion of additives that are not fibre-forming). In both the English and the French languages, the generic name shall be written without capital letters. The generic name may also be used to describe textile products (yarns, fabrics etc.) made from man-made fibres, in which case it is accepted that the manufacturing process may have modified the distinguishing attribute.

2.2 Code (e.g. CA)

This is a two- to four-letter designation used to facilitate the naming of man-made fibres, e.g. in sales and technical literature. In some cases the coding system given to textile fibres is different from the one used for plastics.

2.3 Distinguishing attributes

These are attributes that differentiate one fibre from all others. Chemical difference, which often results in distinctive property differences, is the main basis for classification in this International Standard; other attributes are used where necessary to differentiate between otherwise similar man-made fibres. The distinguishing attributes are not necessarily those by which the fibres might be identified or the same as those used for naming chemical molecules, nor are they necessarily suitable for the analysis of fibre mixtures.

NOTE In these descriptions the concepts “group”, “linkage” and “unit” have been used in the following manner:

¾ “group” is used to denote, eg., hydroxyl groups on acetate;

¾ “linkage” is used to denote a chemical bond;

¾ “unit” is used to denote a repeating element.

2.4 Examples of chemical formulae

These are an indication of the chemical structure of the fibre. The examples do not comprise mandatory elements of this International Standard given that in some cases the same chemical formula may be shared by more than one type of fibre; e.g. cellulose II is shared by cupro, lyocell, modal and viscose.