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**Textiles — Man-made fibres —  
Generic names**

*Textiles — Fibres chimiques — Noms génériques*



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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](http://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](http://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](http://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 seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition (ISO 2076:2013), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the mandatory [Clause 2](#) (Normative references) has been added and subsequent clauses have been renumbered;
- in [Table 1](#), the definition of protein (5.28) has been modified, chitosan (5.36), polyacrylate (5.37), polybenzoxazole (5.38) and polyarylate (5.39) as well as their respective definition have been added;
- in [Table D.1](#), chitosan, polyacrylate, polybenzoxazole and polyarylate have been added;
- in [Table E.1](#), polybenzoxazole and polyarylate have been added;
- in [Table F.2](#), protein (EU denomination) has been added.

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](http://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<sup>[1]</sup> and the Technical Report ISO/TR 11827<sup>[3]</sup>.

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](#)).

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/>

### 3.1

#### **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.

## 4 General

### 4.1 Table entries

The entries in [Table 1](#) are organized into five principal elements: generic name, other denominations, abbreviated terms, distinguishing attributes and chemical formulae.

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.

### 4.2 Generic name (for example, acetate)

This is the name to be used for the fibre whose attributes are described under the heading “Distinguishing attribute” in [Table 1](#). The use of this name shall be limited to those fibres that contain