
**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. www.iso.org/directives

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

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 2076:2010), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The objective of this International Standard 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^[2] and the Technical Report ISO/TR 11827^[3].

It could be a reference within the framework of the globalization as 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 could 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.

Nonetheless, it is not intended to supersede any national or regional regulations, but could be helpful for the coordination of national or regional Authorities (e.g. FTC in USA, European Commission in European Union, etc.) within the framework of regulations. The informative [Annex F](#) links the generic names to the specific requirements regarding some national or regional regulations.

For example, products destined for the European market should be 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 European Regulation takes precedence over this International Standard.

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, 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”, sometimes also called manufactured fibres, has been adopted for those fibres obtained by a manufacturing process, as distinct from materials which occur naturally in fibrous form.

This International Standard presents recommendations of rules for the creation of the generic name ([Annex A](#)).

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

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

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

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.

3 General

3.1 Introduction

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

3.2 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](#). The use of this name shall be limited to those fibres that contain not more than 15 % by mass of property-enhancing additives prior to spinning (no limit is placed upon the proportion of additives that are not property enhanced). In both the English and French languages, the generic name shall be written without capital letters.

The generic name may also apply to a man-made fibre which results from a manufacturing process that can confer a distinguishing attribute.

3.3 Other denominations

When relevant, this is the denomination used for the fibre name in the regulation of some countries, which differs from the generic name.