

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 and repealing Council Directive 73/44/EEC and Directives 96/73/EC and 2008/121/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance)

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally adopted).

ANNEX I

LIST OF TEXTILE FIBRE NAMES

(referred to in Article 5)

Table 1

Number	Name	Fibre description
1	wool	fibre from sheep's or lambs' fleeces (<i>Ovis aries</i>) or a mixture of fibres from sheep's or lambs' fleeces and the hairs of animals listed in number 2
2	alpaca, llama, camel, cashmere, mohair, angora, vicuna, yak, guanaco, cashgora, beaver, otter, followed or not by the word 'wool' or 'hair'	hair of the following animals: alpaca, llama, camel, kashmir goat, angora goat, angora rabbit, vicuna, yak, guanaco, cashgora goat, beaver, otter
3	animal or horsehair, with or without an indication of the kind of animal (e.g. cattle hair, common goat hair, horsehair)	hair of the various animals not mentioned under number 1 or 2
4	Silk	fibre obtained exclusively from silk-secreting insects
5	cotton	fibre obtained from the bolls of the cotton plant (<i>Gossypium</i>)
6	kapok	fibre obtained from the inside of the kapok fruit (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>)
7	flax (or linen)	fibre obtained from the bast of the flax plant (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)
8	true hemp	fibre obtained from the bast of hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)
9	Jute	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> and <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> . For the purposes of this Regulation, bast fibres obtained from the following species shall be treated in the same way as jute: <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> , <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> , <i>Abutilon</i>

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Table 1

		<i>avicennae, Urena lobata, Urena sinuata</i>
10	abaca (Manila hemp)	fibre obtained from the sheathing leaf of <i>Musa textilis</i>
11	Alfa	fibre obtained from the leaves of <i>Stipa tenacissima</i>
12	coir (coconut)	fibre obtained from the fruit of <i>Cocos nucifera</i>
13	broom	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> and/or <i>Spartium Junceum</i>
14	ramie	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> and <i>Boehmeria tenacissima</i>
15	sisal	fibre obtained from the leaves of <i>Agave sisalana</i>
16	sunh	fibre from the bast of <i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
17	henequen	fibre from the bast of <i>Agave fourcroydes</i>
18	maguey	fibre from the bast of <i>Agave cantala</i>

Table 2

Number	Name	Fibre description
19	acetate	cellulose acetate fibre wherein less than 92 % but at least 74 % of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
20	alginate	fibre obtained from metallic salts of alginic acid
21	cupro	regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by the cuprammonium process
22	modal	a regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by a modified viscose process having a high breaking force and high wet modulus. The breaking force (B_C) in the conditioned state and the force (B_M) required to produce an elongation of 5 % in the wet state are:

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Table 2

		$B_C \text{ (cN)} \geq 1,3 \frac{\sqrt{T+2T}}{\sqrt{T}}$ $B_M \text{ (cN)} \geq 0,5 \frac{\sqrt{T}}{\sqrt{T}}$ <p>where T is the mean linear density in decitex</p>
23	protein	fibre obtained from natural protein substances regenerated and stabilised through the action of chemical agents
24	triacetate	cellulose acetate fibre wherein at least 92 % of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
25	viscose	regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by the viscose process for filament and discontinuous fibre
26	acrylic	fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85 % (by mass) in the chain of the acrylonitrilic pattern
27	chlorofibre	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in their chain more than 50 % by mass of chlorinated vinyl or chlorinated vinylidene monomeric units
28	fluorofibre	fibre formed of linear macromolecules made from fluorocarbon aliphatic monomers
29	modacrylic	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50 % and less than 85 % (by mass) of the acrylonitrilic pattern
30	polyamide or nylon	fibre formed from synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring amide linkages of which at least 85 % are joined to aliphatic or cycloaliphatic units

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Table 2

31	aramid	fibre formed from synthetic linear macromolecules made up of aromatic groups joined by amide or imide linkages, of which at least 85 % are joined directly to two aromatic rings and with the number of imide linkages, if present, not exceeding the number of amide linkages
32	polyimide	fibre formed from synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring imide units
33	lyocell	a regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by dissolution, and an organic solvent (mixture of organic chemicals and water) spinning process, without formation of derivatives
34	polylactide	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85 % (by mass) of lactic acid ester units derived from naturally occurring sugars, and which has a melting temperature of at least 135 °C
35	polyester	fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85 % (by mass) in the chain of an ester of a diol and terephthalic acid
36	polyethylene	fibre formed of unsubstituted aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon linear macromolecules
37	polypropylene	fibre formed of an aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon linear macromolecule where one carbon atom in two carries a methyl side chain in an isotactic disposition and without further substitution
38	polycarbamide	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the

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		chain the recurring ureylene (NH-CO-NH) functional group
39	polyurethane	fibre formed of linear macromolecules composed of chains with the recurring urethane functional group
40	vinylal	fibre formed of linear macromolecules whose chain is constituted by poly(vinyl alcohol) with differing levels of acetalisation
41	trivinyll	fibre formed of acrylonitrile terpolymer, a chlorinated vinyl monomer and a third vinyl monomer, none of which represents as much as 50 % of the total mass
42	elastodiene	elastofibre composed of natural or synthetic polyisoprene, or composed of one or more dienes polymerised with or without one or more vinyl monomers, and which, when stretched to three times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
43	elastane	elastofibre composed of at least 85 % (by mass) of a segmented polyurethane, and which, when stretched to three times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
44	glass fibre	fibre made of glass
45	elastomultiester	fibre formed by interaction of two or more chemically distinct linear macromolecules in two or more distinct phases (of which none exceeds 85 % by mass) which contains ester groups as the dominant functional unit (at least 85 %)

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Table 2

		and which, after suitable treatment when stretched to one and half times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
46	elastolefin	fibre composed of at least 95 % (by mass) of macromolecules partially cross-linked, made up from ethylene and at least one other olefin and which, when stretched to one and a half times its original length and released, recovers rapidly and substantially to its initial length
47	melamine	fibre formed of at least 85 % by mass of cross-linked macromolecules made up of melamine derivatives
48	name corresponding to the material of which the fibres are composed, e.g. metal (metallic, metallised), asbestos, paper, followed or not by the word 'yarn' or 'fibre'	fibres obtained from miscellaneous or new materials not listed above