

## SCHEDULE 2

### PART I TEXTILE FIBRES

<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Column 1 Name</i>	<i>Column 2 Fibre Description</i>
1	wool	fibre from sheep's or lambs' fleeces ( <i>Ovisaries</i> ) or a mixture of such fibres and the hair of any animal mentioned under 2
2	alpaca, llama, camel, cashmere, mohair, angora, vicuna, yak, guanaco, beaver, otter, followed or not by the name 'wool' or 'hair'	hair of the following animals: alpaca, llama, camel, cashmere goat, angora goat, angora rabbit, vicuna, yak, guanaco, 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 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	hemp	fibre obtained from the bast of hemp ( <i>Cannabis sativa</i> )
9	jute	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> , <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> , <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> , <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> , <i>Abutilon avicennae</i> , <i>Urena lobata</i> , <i>Urena sinuata</i>
10	abaca	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	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>
15	ramie	fibre obtained from the bast of <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> and <i>Boehmeria tenacissima</i>

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format. The electronic version of this UK Statutory Instrument has been contributed by Westlaw and is taken from the printed publication. **Read more**

<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Column 1 Name</i>	<i>Column 2 Fibre Description</i>
16	sisal	fibre obtained from the leaves of <i>agave sisalana</i>
16a	sunm	fibre from the bast of <i>Crotalaria juncea</i>
16b	henequen	fibre from the bast of <i>Agave Fourcroydes</i>
16c	maguay	fibre from the bast of <i>Agave Cantala</i>
17	acetate	cellulose acetate fibre wherein less than 92% but at least 74% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
18	alginate	fibre obtained from metallic salts of alginic acid
19	cupro	regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by the cuprammonium process
20	modal	a fibre of regenerated cellulose 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:  $B_c \#(C \# N) \geq 1.3 \sqrt{T} + 2 \# T$ $B_M \#(C \# N) \geq 0.5 \# \sqrt{T}$ where T is the mean linear density in decitex
21	protein	fibre obtained from natural protein substances regenerated and stabilised through the action of chemical agents
22	triacetate	cellulose acetate fibre wherein at least 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
23	viscose	regenerated cellulose fibre obtained by the viscose process for filament and discontinuous fibre
24	acrylic	fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85% (by mass) in the chain of the acrylonitrilic pattern
25	chlorofibre	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in their chain more than 50% (by mass) of chlorinated vinyl or chlorinated vinylidene monomeric units
26	fluorofibre	fibre formed of linear macromolecules made from fluorocarbon aliphatic monomers

<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Column 1 Name</i>	<i>Column 2 Fibre Description</i>
27	modacrylic	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50% and less than 85% (by mass) of the acrylonitrilic pattern
28	polyamide or nylon	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain the recurring amide functional group
29	polyester	fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85% (by mass) in the chain of an ester of a diol and terephthalic acid
30	polyethylene	fibre formed of un-substituted aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon linear macromolecules
31	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
32	polycarbamide	fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain the recurring ureylene (NH-CO-NH) functional group
33	polyurethane	fibre formed of linear macromolecules composed of chains with the recurring urethane functional group
34	vinylal	fibre formed of linear macromolecules whose chain is constituted by polyvinyl alcohol with differing levels of acetalisation
35	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
36	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
37	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
38	glass fibre	fibre made of glass
39	name corresponding to the material of which the fibres are	fibres obtained from miscellaneous or new materials not listed above

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format. The electronic version of this UK Statutory Instrument has been contributed by Westlaw and is taken from the printed publication. **Read more**

<i>Nos.</i>	Column 1 <i>Name</i>	Column 2 <i>Fibre Description</i>
	composed, e.g. metal (metallic, metallised), asbestos, paper, followed or not by the word 'yarn' or 'fibre'	