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REFERENCED BY AS 2450 -1987

AS 2450—1981
UDC 667-1:001.4

(use 677.1/.5)

Australian Standard 2450—1981

GLOSSARY OF GENERIC NAMES FOR TEXTILE FIBRES



STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter



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ACT Consumer Affairs Bureau
Australian Confederation of Apparel Manufacturers
Australian Consumers Association
Australian Federation of Consumer Organizations
Australian Institute of Drycleaning
Australian Institute of Launderers and Linen Suppliers
Australian Knitting Industries Council
Australian Leather Institute
Australian Retailers Association
Australian Wholesale Softgoods Federation
Australian Wool Corporation
Australian Wool Testing Authority
Bureau of Consumer Affairs, W.A.
CSIRO, Division of Textile Industry
Consumer Affairs Council, Tasmania
Department of Business and Consumer Affairs
Department of Consumer Affairs, N.S.W.
Department of Defence
Department of Primary Industry
Department of Public and Consumer Affairs, S.A.
Department of Technical and Further Education, N.S.W.
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Victoria
Northern Territory Consumers Protection Council
Queensland Consumer Affairs Council
Textile Council of Australia
University of New South Wales
Wool Textile Manufacturers of Australia

This standard, prepared by Committee CS/4, Care Labelling of Textiles, in conjunction with TX/-/1, Textile Standards Board Executive, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 3 March 1981, and was published on 1 May 1981.

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This standard was issued in draft form for public review as part of DR 79022.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

GLOSSARY OF GENERIC NAMES FOR TEXTILE FIBRES

AS 2450—1981

First published1981

**PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

ISBN 0 7262 2221 6



30 APR 1981

PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Care Labelling of Textiles, in conjunction with the Textile Standards Board. It lists the generic names for textile fibres which may be used for technical and commercial purposes.

In fibre content labelling of textile products, it is essential that reference be made to the existing textile labelling laws which specify the generic names to be used.

The glossary is divided into two sections. The first contains the generic names for natural fibres and the second those for man-made fibres.

In the preparation of this glossary, reference was made to ISO 2076, Man-made Fibres—Generic Names, and to the Council Directive of the European Economic Community, dated 26 July 1971 (71/307/EEC) relating to the labelling of textile products for marketing. ISO DP 6938, Textiles—Natural Fibres—Generic Names, was also considered. The descriptions of the fibres listed comply with those used in these documents. For the chemical derivation of man-made fibres, reference should be made to ISO 2076.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

GLOSSARY OF GENERIC NAMES FOR TEXTILE FIBRES

NATURAL FIBRES

Name	Description
abaca or Manila hemp	Fibre obtained from the sheathing leaf of <i>Musa textilis</i> .
animal hair	Hair of various animals other than those listed in this glossary.
alpaca	Hair of the alpaca.
angora	Hair of the angora rabbit.
camel	Hair of the camel.
cashmere	Hair of the cashmere goat.
coir	Fibre obtained from the fruit of <i>Cocos nucifera</i> (coconut).
cotton	Seed hair of the cotton plant (<i>Gossypium</i>).
flax	Fibre obtained from the stem of the flax plant (<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>).
guanaco	Hair of the guanaco.
hemp	Fibre obtained from the stem of hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>).
horsehair	Hair of the horse.
jute	Fibre obtained from the stem of <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> or <i>C. capsularis</i> .
kapok	Seed hair from the kapok tree: Java kapok (<i>Eriodendron anfractuosum</i>); Indian kapok (<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>).
kenaf	Fibre obtained from the stem of <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> (hibiscus hemp).
llama	Hair of the llama.
mohair	Hair of the angora goat.
ramie	Fibre obtained from the stem of <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> or <i>B. tenacissima</i> .
silk	Fibre obtained exclusively from silk-secreting insect larvae, in particular <i>Bombyx mori</i> .
sisal	Fibre obtained from the leaves of <i>Agave sisalana</i> .
tussah silk	Fibre obtained exclusively from the silk-secreting insect larvae <i>Autheraea myletta</i> .
vicuna	Hair of the vicuna.
wool	Hair of the sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>).
yak	Hair of the yak.

MAN-MADE FIBRES

NOTE: The generic names apply to fibres which include at least 85 percent of the polymer described, the remaining portion up to 100 percent being made by additions not chemically linked with the said polymer.

Name	Description
acetate	Cellulose acetate fibre wherein less than 92 percent but at least 74 percent of hydroxyl groups are acetylated.
acrylic	Fibre formed of linear macromolecules comprising at least 85 percent (by mass) in the chain of the acrylonitrilic pattern.
alginate	Fibre obtained from metallic salts of alginic acid.
aramid	Fibre formed of synthetic linear macromolecules made from aromatic groups joined by amide linkages, in which at least 85 percent of the amide linkages are joined directly to two aromatic rings and in which imide groups may be substituted for up to 50 percent of the amide groups.
chlorofibre	Fibre formed of linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50 percent (by mass) of vinyl chloride or vinylidene chloride units (more than 65 percent in the case where the rest of the chain is made up of acrylonitrile, the modacrylic fibres being thus excluded).