

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 2076

GENERIC NAMES FOR MAN-MADE FIBRES

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 2076, *Generic names for man-made fibres*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 2076, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in May 1970. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Australia	Germany	Spain
Belgium	Greece	Sweden
Brazil	India	Switzerland
Canada	Iran	Turkey
Chile	Israel	U.A.R.
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Denmark	New Zealand	U.S.A.
Finland	Norway	U.S.S.R.
France	South Africa, Rep. of	

The following Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft :

Japan

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

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GENERIC NAMES FOR MAN-MADE FIBRES

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation gives a list of generic names*, for technical and commercial use, of the different categories of man-made fibres at present manufactured on an industrial scale for textile and other purposes.

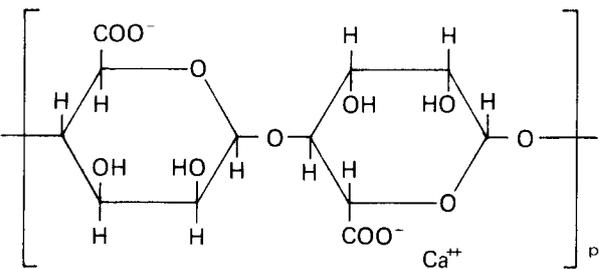
2. GENERAL DEFINITIONS

Man-made fibres include filament yarn, tows and staple fibres manufactured from natural or synthetic polymers.

The use of the generic names given in the first column of the following Table applies to fibres which comprise at least 85 % of the polymer described in the second column, the remaining portion up to 100 % being made up of additives not chemically linked with the said polymer.

* In the English and French languages the generic names need not be written with initial capital letters.

TABLE - Generic names

Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Typical examples, chemical formulae or characteristics
cupro*	cellulose II	regenerated cellulose obtained by cuprammonium process
viscose*	cellulose II	regenerated cellulose obtained by the viscose process
modal*	cellulose II	regenerated cellulose obtained by processes giving a high tenacity and a high wet modulus. These fibres or filaments should be able to resist in the wet state a load per unit linear density of 22.0 cN per tex. Under this load the elongation in the wet state should not be greater than 15 %.
deacetylated acetate*	cellulose II	regenerated cellulose obtained by approximately complete deacetylation of a cellulose acetate
acetate	secondary cellulose acetate	cellulose acetate wherein less than 92 % but at least 74 % of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
triacetate	cellulose triacetate	cellulose acetate wherein at least 92 % of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated
protein	regenerated natural protein	casein, arachin, zein, etc.
alginate	metallic salts of alginic acid	calcium alginate : 
acrylic	linear macromolecules comprising at least 85 % (by mass) in the chain of the recurring unit $-CH_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ CN}}{CH} -$	polyacrylonitrile : $-(CH_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ CN}}{CH})_p -$ and acrylic copolymer : $- \left[(CH_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ CN}}{CH})_m - (CH_2 - \underset{\substack{ \\ Y}}{\overset{\substack{X \\ }}{C}})_n \right]_p -$

* The name "rayon", in French *rayonne*, was not used by ISO in this document because this name, used generically for regenerated cellulose fibres in some countries, does not have the same meaning everywhere. Each Member Body must determine its own position on this question and, should it be deemed necessary, define that position in its national standards.