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Series 4
Série des 4

WITHDRAWAL

December 2018

Selected standards in the series Textiles

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RETRAIT

Décembre 2018

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CAN/CGSB-4.31-2014

Terry towels and towelling (ICS 59.080.30)

CAN/CGSB-4.69-2014

Terry washcloths (ICS 97.160)

CAN/CGSB-4.117-2014

Polyester/cotton plain fabric (105 g/m², 150 g/m² and 170 g/m²) (ICS 59.080.30)

CAN/CGSB-4.141-2014

Polyester/cotton twill fabric (170 g/m² and 245 g/m²) (ICS 59.080.30)

CAN/CGSB-4.157-2014

Generic names for man-made fibres (ICS 59.060.20)

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CAN/CGSB-4.31-2014

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CAN/CGSB-4.69-2014

Débarbouillettes en tissu éponge (ICS 97.160)

CAN/CGSB-4.117-2014

Tissu de polyester et coton, armure unie (105 g/m², 150 g/m² et 170 g/m²) (ICS 59.080.30)

CAN/CGSB-4.141-2014

Tissu armure sergée polyester/coton (170 g/m² et 245 g/m²) (ICS 59.080.30)

CAN/CGSB-4.157-2014

Noms génériques des fibres chimiques (ICS 59.060.20)



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CAN/CGSB-4.157-2014

Supersedes CAN/CGSB-4.157-M91

Generic names for man-made fibres

ICS 59.060.20



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Generic names for man-made fibres

CETTE NORME NATIONALE DU CANADA EST DISPONIBLE EN VERSIONS
FRANÇAISE ET ANGLAISE.

Prepared by the
Canadian General Standards Board 

Approved by the
 **Standards Council of Canada**
Conseil canadien des normes

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Withdrawn

Generic names for man-made fibres

1 Scope

This National Standard of Canada contains a list of generic names, for technical and commercial use, for the different categories of man-made fibres manufactured at present on an industrial scale for textile and other purposes.

This standard contains all of the generic names contained in International Standard ISO 2076. Generic names for other fibres in general use on the North American continent are also included.

This standard also describes a system of nomenclature for grafted fibres and for biconstituent/multiconstituent fibres.

The use of generic names in the labelling and/or advertising of consumer textile articles is regulated under the *Textile Labelling Act* and the *Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations* administered by the Competition Bureau (Industry Canada). Users of this standard have a responsibility to consult this legislation regarding its application to consumer textile articles.

The testing and evaluation of a product against this standard may require the use of materials and/or equipment that could be hazardous. This standard does not purport to address all the safety aspects associated with its use. Anyone using this standard has the responsibility to consult the appropriate authorities and to establish appropriate health and safety practices in conjunction with any applicable regulatory requirements prior to its use.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions that, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this National Standard of Canada. The referenced documents may be obtained from the sources noted below.

NOTE The addresses provided below were valid at the date of publication of this standard.

An undated reference is to the latest edition or revision of the reference or document in question, unless otherwise specified by the authority applying this standard. A dated reference is to the specified revision or edition of the reference or document in question. However, parties to agreements based on this National Standard of Canada are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below.

2.1 Competition Bureau — Industry Canada

Textile Labelling Act

Textile Labelling and Advertising Regulations.

2.1.1 Source

The above may be obtained from the Publishing and Depository Services, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S5. Telephone 613-941-5995 or 1-800-635-7943. Fax 613-954-5779 or 1-800-565-7757. E-mail publications@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca. Web site publications.gc.ca.

2.2 International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO 2076 *Man-made fibres — Generic names.*

2.2.1 Source

The above may be obtained from the Standards Council of Canada, Standards Sales Branch, 270 Albert Street, Suite 200, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6N7, e-mail info@scc.ca, Web site www.scc.ca.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this National Standard of Canada, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

man-made fibre

filament yarn, tow or staple fibre manufactured from a natural or synthetic polymer.

3.2

grafted fibre

fibre containing a base component on which grafting is effected and a grafted component which is bonded chemically to the main chain.

3.3

biconstituent/multiconstituent fibre

manufactured textile fibre that is essentially a physical combination or mixture of two or more distinct constituents combined at or prior to extrusion, which constituents, if separately extruded, would each form a fibre.

4 Generic names for man-made fibres

4.1 A list of generic names for man-made fibres, together with a description of the constitution of the polymer, is given in Table 1¹. Where applicable, examples, chemical formulae, and characteristics or definitions pertaining to each fibre are provided.

4.1.1 Unless otherwise specified, the generic names given in the first column of Table 1 apply to the fibres which include 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.

5 System of nomenclature for grafted fibres

5.1 Grafted fibres shall be designated by a compound generic name consisting of the grafted component, followed by the base component and separated by a hyphen. The term “grafted” shall precede the compound generic name.

EXAMPLE When polyethylene is grafted onto cellulose, cellulose is the base component and polyethylene is the grafted component. This grafted fibre would be named as follows: grafted polyethylene-cellulose.

5.1.1 The designation of the base component shall be in accordance with the generic classification given in Table 1.

5.1.2 In the case of a grafted monomer, the designation of the monomer shall be in accordance with the rules of IUPAC (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry).

5.1.3 In the case of a grafted polymer, the designation of the polymer shall be in accordance with the generic classification of the polymer (see Table 1).

¹ For the convenience of users, an alphabetical listing of the generic names precedes Table 1.

6 System of nomenclature for biconstituent/multiconstituent fibres

6.1 Biconstituent/multiconstituent fibres shall be designated by a compound generic name consisting of the generic names of the constituents, separated by hyphen(s) and enclosed in brackets. Each of the generic names shall be preceded by its percentage by mass in the textile fibre. The term “biconstituent” in the case of two constituents or “multiconstituent” in the case of more than two constituents shall precede the compound generic name.

EXAMPLE When nylon and polyester exist as a biconstituent fibre and the percentage by mass in the textile fibre is 60% nylon and 40% polyester, the fibre shall be designated as:

Biconstituent (60% nylon - 40% polyester).

When Biconstituent/Multiconstituent fibres are made from fibres of different physical properties but of the same generic name they shall be designated by the generic name of constituent fibres preceded by the term “multiconstituent” or “biconstituent” as the case may be.

EXAMPLE A fibre made from low-shrink acrylic and high-shrink acrylic shall be designated as:

Biconstituent (acrylic).

6.1.1 This nomenclature covers fibres that are coextruded as in the case of core/sheath or side-by-side configurations and fibres that have a matrixfibril configuration.

7 Notes

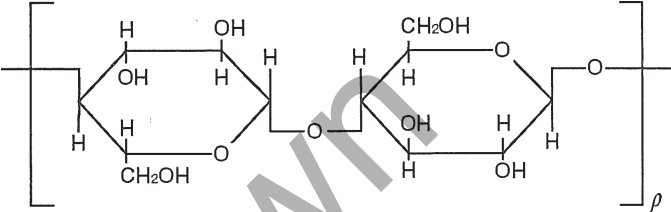
7.1 Canada participated in ISO Technical Committee 38, Textiles and approved ISO 2076 at the time it was developed.

Alphabetical listing of generic names

	Number of generic name (Table 1)
Acetate	9
Acrylic	1
Alginate	26
Anidex	31
Aramid	17
Azlon	14
Carbon	34
Chlorofibre	11
Cupro	5
Cuprammonium rayon	5
Deacetylated acetate	8
Elastane	20
Elastodiene	21
Fluorofibre	32
Glass	30
Lastrile	19
Metallic	29
Modacrylic	2
Modal	7
Nylon	16
Nytril	15
Olefin	23
PBI	33
Polyamide	16
Polycarbamide	27
Polyester	3
Polyethylene	24
Polyolefin	23
Polypropylene	25
Polyvinyl chloride	13
Protein	14
Rayon	4
Rubber	18
Saran	12
Spandex	20
Triacetate	10
Trivinyll	28
Vinal	22
Vinylal	22
Vinyon	13
Viscose	6

Table 1 — Generic names

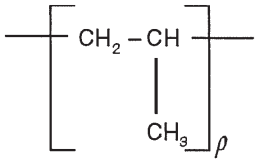
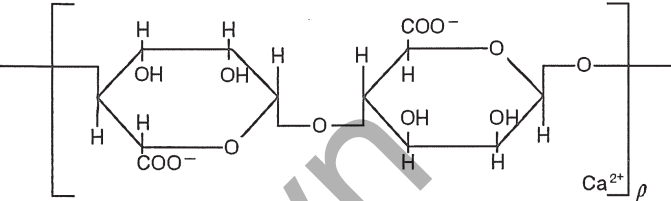
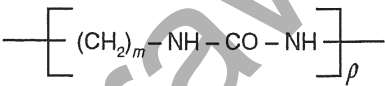
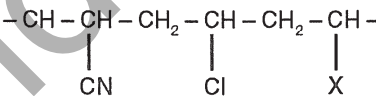
Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Examples, chemical formulae, characteristics or definitions
1. acrylic*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% (by mass) of acrylonitrile repeating units	polyacrylonitrile: $\left[\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{CN}}{\text{CH}} \right]_{\rho}$ acrylic copolymer: $\left[(\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{CN}}{\text{CH}})_m - (\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{Y}}{\overset{\text{X}}{\text{C}}})_n \right]_{\rho}$
2. modacrylic*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 35% and less than 85% (by mass) of the acrylonitrile	acrylic copolymers: $\left[(\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{CN}}{\text{CH}})_m - (\text{CH}_2 - \underset{\text{Y}}{\overset{\text{X}}{\text{C}}})_n \right]_{\rho}$ where X = H and Y = Cl: poly (acrylonitrile <u>or</u> vinyl chloride) where X = Y = Cl: poly (acrylonitrile <u>or</u> vinylidene chloride)
3. polyester*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% (by mass) of an ester of a diol and terephthalic acid	polyethylene terephthalate: $\left[\text{OC} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{COO} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{O} \right]_{\rho}$

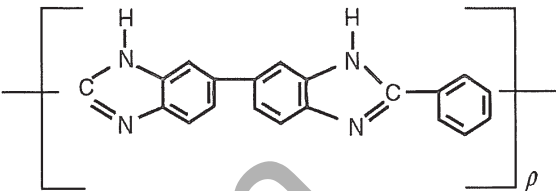
Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Examples, chemical formulae, characteristics or definitions
4. rayon	regenerated cellulose	general generic term to cover regenerated cellulose regardless of the process of manufacture
5. cupro* or cuprammonium rayon	fibre of regenerated cellulose obtained by the cuprammonium process	cellulose: 
6. viscose*	fibre of regenerated cellulose obtained by the viscose process	
7. modal*	fibre of regenerated cellulose having a high breaking force and a 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 its wet state are: $B_c \geq 1.3 \sqrt{T} + 2T$ $B_M \geq 0.5 \sqrt{T}$ where T is the linear density in decitex B_c and B_M are expressed in centinewtons	
8. deacetylated acetate	regenerated cellulose	
9. acetate*	fibre of cellulose acetate wherein less than 92%, but at least 74% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated	secondary cellulose acetate: $\left[C_6H_7O_2 (OR)_3 \right]_\rho$ where R = H or CH_3CO and the degree of esterification is between 2.22 and 2.76
10. triacetate*	fibre of cellulose acetate wherein at least 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated	cellulose triacetate: $\left[C_6H_7O_2 (OR)_3 \right]_\rho$ where R = H or CH_3CO and the degree of esterification is between 2.76 and 3

Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Examples, chemical formulae, characteristics or definitions
11. chlorofibre*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50% (by mass) of vinyl chloride or vinylidene chloride units (more than 65% in the case where the rest of the chain is made up of acrylonitrile, the modacrylic fibres being thus excluded)	poly(vinyl chloride): $\left[\text{CH}_2 - \text{CHCl} \right]_{\rho}$ poly(vinylidene chloride): $\left[\text{CH}_2 - \text{CCl}_2 \right]_{\rho}$
12. saran	fibre of linear macromolecules composed of at least 80% by mass of vinylidene chloride units	$\left[\text{CH}_2 - \text{CCl}_2 \right]_{\rho}$
13. polyvinyl chloride or vinyon	fibre of linear macromolecules composed of at least 85% by mass of vinyl chloride units	$\left[\text{CH}_2 - \text{CHCl} \right]_{\rho}$
14. protein* or azlon	regenerated natural protein	casein, arachin, zein, etc.
15. nylril	fibre of linear macromolecules (a) composed of at least 85% by mass of vinylidene dinitrile units, and (b) in which the vinylidene dinitrile units constitute at least every other unit in the polymer chain	$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{CN} \\ \\ \text{C} - \text{C} \\ \\ \text{CN} \end{array} \right]_{\rho}$

Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Examples, chemical formulae, characteristics or definitions
16. polyamide* or nylon*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring amide linkages at least 85% of which are joined to aliphatic or cycloaliphatic units	<p>polyhexamethylene adipamide (polyamide 6.6):</p> $\left[\text{NH} - (\text{CH}_2)_6 - \text{NH} - \text{CO} - (\text{CH}_2)_4 - \text{CO} \right]_{\rho}$ <p>polycaproamide (polyamide 6):</p> $\left[\text{NH} - (\text{CH}_2)_5 - \text{CO} \right]_{\rho}$ <p>polyundecanamide (nylon 11):</p> $\left[\text{NH} - (\text{CH}_2)_{10} - \text{CO} \right]_{\rho}$ <p>NOTE: The definition of the name "polyamide" given in this standard concerns only the technical and commercial uses of the man-made fibres to which it applies: it is not intended to cover all polyamide compounds (of which the products called "aramid" represent a special kind), but is merely the continuation of a fibre name established at a time when polyamide fibres other than aliphatic had not yet been developed.</p>
17. aramid*	fibre of linear macromolecules made from aromatic groups joined by amide or imide linkages, of which at least 85% are joined directly to two aromatic rings and with imide linkages, if present, not numerically exceeding amide linkages	<p>example 1:</p> $\left[\text{OC} - \text{Ar} - \text{CO} - \text{NH} - \text{Ar} - \text{NH} \right]_{\rho}$ <p>example 2:</p> $\left[\left(\text{OC} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{CO} \right)_m - \text{N} - \text{Ar} - \text{NH} \right]_m - \left(\text{OC} - \text{Ar} - \text{CO} - \text{NH} - \text{Ar} - \text{NH} \right)_{\rho}$ <p>NOTE: In each example, the aromatic groups Ar may be alike or different.</p>
18. rubber		natural or synthetic rubber
19. Iastrile	copolymer composed of a diene and not more than 50% but not less than 10% by mass of acrylonitrile units	

Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Examples, chemical formulae, characteristics or definitions
20. spandex or elastane*	fibre of at least 85% (by mass) of a segmented polyurethane and which when stretched under tension to three times its unstretched length, rapidly and substantially reverts to the unstretched length when the tension is removed	macromolecules having alternate elastic and rigid segments with repetition of the group: $- O - CO - NH -$ NOTE: Forms part of the class of elastofibres
21. elastodiene*	fibre of natural or synthetic polyisoprene, or of one or more dienes polymerized with or without one or more vinyl monomers, and which when stretched under tension to three times its unstretched length, rapidly and substantially reverts to the unstretched length when the tension is removed	natural polyisoprene extracted from the latex of <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> , vulcanised: $ \begin{array}{c} \\ - CH_2 - CH - C - CH_2 - \\ \qquad \qquad \\ S_x \qquad \qquad CH_3 \\ \qquad \qquad \\ CH_3 \\ \\ - CH_2 - CH - C - CH_2 - \\ \\ \end{array} $ NOTE: Forms part of the class of elastofibres. The term "rubber" is used in some cases.
22. vinal or vinylal*	fibre of linear macromolecules of poly(vinyl alcohol) with different levels of acetalization	acetalized poly(vinyl alcohol): $ \left[\begin{array}{c} (CH_2 - CH)_m - (CH_2 - CH - CH_2 - CH)_n \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \\ OH \qquad \qquad O - R - O \\ \end{array} \right]_{\rho} $ where $n \geq 0$
23. olefin or polyolefin	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% by mass of olefin units	NOTE: "Olefin" and "polyolefin" are both acceptable generic names.
24. polyethylene*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% by mass of olefin unit present as ethylene units	polyethylene: $ \left[CH_2 - CH_2 \right]_{\rho} $ NOTE: Forms part of the class of polyolefins.

Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Examples, chemical formulae, characteristics or definitions
25. polypropylene*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% by mass of olefin units present as propylene units	polypropylene:  NOTE: Forms part of the class of polyolefins.
26. alginate*	fibres obtained from the metallic salts of alginic acid	calcium alginate: 
27. polycarbamide*	fibre of linear macromolecules having in the chain the recurring linkage — NH — CO — NH —	polymethylene urea: 
28. trivinyI*	Terpolymer of acrylonitrile, a chlorinated vinyl monomer, and a third vinyl monomer, none of which represents as much as 50% of the total mass	 where X ≠ Cl
29. metallic		metal, plastic-coated metal, or a plastic core covered with metal NOTE: ISO 2076 defines fibre obtained from metal as “metal fibre” and fibres coated with metals as “metallized fibres”.
30. glass*	fibre obtained by drawing molten glass into textile form	aluminum, calcium and magnesium borosilicates NOTE: Is also, in some European countries, called “Verranne” when it is in the form of staple fibres and “Silionne” when in the form of continuous yarns.
31. anidex	fibre of linear macromolecules composed of at least 50% by mass of one or more esters of monohydric alcohol and acrylic acid	

Generic name	Constitution of polymer	Examples, chemical formulae, characteristics or definitions
32. fluorofibre*	fibre of linear macromolecules made from aliphatic fluorocarbon monomers	polytetrafluoroethylene: $\left[\text{CF}_2 - \text{CF}_2 \right]_{\rho}$ polyhexafluoropropylene polychlorotrifluoroethylene
33. PBI	a manufactured fibre in which the fibre-forming substance is a long chain aromatic polymer having reoccurring imidazole groups as an integral part of the polymer chain	polybenzimidazole: 
34. carbon*	fibre containing at least 90% by mass of carbon obtained by thermal carbonization of organic precursors	

*Generic name included in ISO 2076