

List of approved fibres and materials

Principle of the list of approved fibres and materials

The following list contains all fibres and materials that are authorised for products to be labelled in accordance with the Green Button Standard 2.0. A fibre or material that is not included in this list will not be considered as a source material. The requirements apply to all fibres and materials that are identified in the textile label (usually in the care label) according to the EU labelling regulation.* Weight percentages (according to the textile label) refer to the components listed.

Fibres and materials generally are allowed if they a) are recycled or b) are as new fibres/materials in principle recyclable. A recyclability is assumed to be given if

- a low SVHC content can be proven for fibres and materials, as well as
- a basic recyclability is given (i.e., melting point is below the point for thermal decomposition of the polymer), or
- a biodegradability is possible (The biodegradability of the fibre material is given according to ISO 14851 or Standard EN 13432)

Selected animal fibres are only permissible if the extraction conditions are demonstrably justifiable from the point of view of animal ethics.

Application-related exemptions for the use of fibres

Non-approved fibres are only allowed to be included in Green Button products in defined exceptional cases. Companies must be able to declare that a product is to be classified within the scope of one of the areas of application defined in the "Exception" column. The respective defined exceptions for the approval of fibres and materials then apply. Proof of eligibility for an exemption must be provided or can be demonstrated accordingly during product inspection in the evaluation and/or during registration of products between evaluations.

Proof of compliance with sustainability requirements through certification labels (approval condition)

For some of the approved fibres and materials, there is an additional requirement: they must follow the Green Button Standard 2.0 requirements for their sustainable extraction, which are fulfilled via recognised certification labels. Accordingly, for these fibres and materials it is required that the recognised certification label is present on the product to be awarded (see column "Approval condition" in the table). The process and requirements for recognition of a certification label are defined in the separate document *Green Button Standard 2.0 - Process and Requirements for Recognition of a Certification Label* ([Link](#)).

* Should products not fall under the EU labelling regulation, the company must be able to prove the material composition.

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Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Explanation	<i>Specification according to textile label</i>	<i>For some fibre types, it is required that the product is eligible to be labelled with a Green Button recognised certification label for the fibres/materials used. In some cases, this requirement only applies if a certain percentage by weight is exceeded.</i>	<i>For certain fibres, exceptions can be defined in limited areas of application (business model and/or product type).</i>
Man-made fibres			
Man-made fibres from natural polymers (regenerated):			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Lyocell (CLY)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Modal	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Regenerated protein fibres from milk	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Regenerated protein fibres from soy	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Viscose	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-

Man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics):			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Virgin man-made fibres from artificial polymers (synthetics)	Up to max. 30%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>If the end product consists of at least 70% recycled material with a recognised certification label, the synthetic fibres without certification (virgin) listed in this listing may be used.</p> <p>Special provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elastane is excluded from this and may only be used up to max. 10% (see specification on elastane below) • For virgin polyester (>0%), a recognised certification label must still be present.
Aramid	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective firefighting clothing in accordance with EN 469 • Protective vests that must comply with the Technical Guidelines "Ballistic Protective Vest" • Clothing to protect against heat and flame in accordance with ISO 11612:2015 • Protective clothing for use in welding and allied processes in accordance with EN ISO 11611:2015 Kl. 1-A1+A2
Carbon fibres	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrostatic dissipative capacity to meet the antistatic standard EN 1149-3 (charge dissipation) • EN 1149-5:2018 Protective clothing - Electrostatic properties • EN ISO 11612:2015 Protective clothing against heat and flame • EN ISO 11611:2015 Class 1-A1+A2 Protective clothing for welding and allied processes • EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009 Type 6 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN 14058 Cool environment • EN 342 Protection against cold
Elastane	Up to max. 10%	Allowed without requirements	-
Elastolefin	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Modacryl (MAC)	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN ISO 11612:2015 Protective clothing against heat and flame • EN ISO 11611:2015 Cl. 1-A1+A2 Protective clothing for welding and allied processes • EN 13034:2005 + A1:2009 Type 6 Protective clothing against liquid chemicals
Polyacryl (PAC)	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or U Standard 801
Polyacrylonitril e	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases	<p>Use of fibre possible (without certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UV protection according to EN 13758-1 or U Standard 801
Polyamide 6.6. (Nylon)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	
Other polyamides (PA 6, PA11 and others)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyester (recycled)	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyester (virgin)	>0%	Only allowed in exceptional cases and with recognised certification label	<p>Use of fibre possible (with certification label) if the product fulfils at least one of the following characteristics:</p> <p>Commercial use according to:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one of the standards to be fulfilled in the catalogue of requirements for textiles suitable for leasing according to the Hohenstein Quality Standard 701 ff. <p>OR</p> <p>Compliance with the requirements for product or material properties according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV 14237:2002 Textiles in the healthcare system <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for industrial laundering according to ISO 15797 <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN 469 Protective clothing for firefighters
Polyethylene	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyurea	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Poly lactide	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polypropylene	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Polyurethane	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-

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Explanation	<i>Specification according to textile label</i>	<i>For some fibre types, it is required that the product is eligible to be labelled with a Green Button recognised certification label for the fibres/materials used. In some cases, this requirement only applies if a certain percentage by weight is exceeded.</i>	<i>For certain fibres, exceptions can be defined in limited areas of application (business model and/or product type).</i>
Natural fibres			
Plant-based fibres			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Cotton	>0%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Abaca fibre (banana fibre)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Alfa	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Bast fibre (ramie, sisal, sunn)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Broom	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Coconut	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Hemp	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Henequen (agave)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Jute	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Kapok	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Linen	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Maguey (Agave)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-

Nettle	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
All other natural fibres	Up to 30%	Allowed without requirements	-
Animal fibres			
Type of Fibre	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Alpaca wool	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Alpaca wool	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-
Angora (rabbit)	>0%	Not allowed	-
Camel hair	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Cashmere wool	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Llama wool	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Mohair	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Mohair	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-
Sheep wool	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Sheep wool	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-
Silk	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Yak wool	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
All other animal fibres	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-

Other materials			
Type of Material	Proportion in End Product	Approval Condition	Definition of Exception
Down and feathers	>30%	Allowed with recognised certification label	-
Down and feathers	Up to max. 30%	Allowed without requirements	-
Fur	>0%	Not allowed	-
Leather	>0%	Not allowed	-
Natural rubber	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Natural latex	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
Spelt husks	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
TPU (membrane)	>0%	Allowed without requirements	-
All other fibres and materials not listed	Up to max. 3%	Allowed without requirements	-