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Textiles — Nonwovens — Web formation and bonding — Vocabulary

*Textiles — Nontissés — Vocabulaire pour la formation et l'assemblage
du voile*



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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms for the processing of nonwovens, and terms applied to the resulting product.

1.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

Process term	Definition	Terms applied to resulting product
2.1 airlaying:	Forming a web ¹⁾ by dispersing fibres into an air stream and then condensing them from the air stream onto a moving screen by means of pressure or a vacuum.	2.1.1 airlaid web: Web of fibres produced by airlaying. 2.1.2 airlaid nonwoven: Airlaid web ¹⁾ bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.
2.2 carding:	Forming fibres into a web ¹⁾ by means of a carding machine.	2.2.1 carded web: Web of fibres produced by carding. 2.2.2 carded nonwoven: Carded web ¹⁾ bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.
2.3 drylaying:	Forming a web ¹⁾ from fibres by carding or airlaying.	2.3.1 drylaid web: Web of fibres produced by drylaying. 2.3.2 drylaid nonwoven: Drylaid web ¹⁾ bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.
2.4 electrostatic:	Forming a web ¹⁾ of fibres, especially microfibres, from a polymer solution or emulsion, or from a polymer melt, by means of an electrostatic field.	2.4.1 electrostatic: Web produced by an electrostatic process.
2.5 flashspinning:	Modified spinlaying method in which a solution of a polymer is extruded under conditions where, on emerging from the spinneret, solvent evaporation occurs so rapidly that the individual filaments are disrupted into a highly fibrillar form. These fibres are then deposited onto a moving screen to form a web ¹⁾ .	2.5.1 flashspun web: Web of fibres produced according to the flashspinning method. 2.5.2 flashspun nonwoven: Web of fibres produced by the flashspinning method and bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.

Process term	Definition	Terms applied to resulting product
2.6 meltblowing:	Method in which a molten polymer is extruded into a high-velocity hot gas stream which converts it into fibres. These are then cooled and collected as a web ¹⁾ on a moving screen.	2.6.1 meltblown web: Web produced by meltblowing. 2.6.2 meltblown nonwoven: Meltblown web ¹⁾ bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.
2.7 parallel laying:	Forming a web ¹⁾ in such a way that the fibres or filaments are laid in directions roughly parallel to the machine direction.	2.7.1 parallel-laid web: Web in which the fibres or filaments are laid roughly parallel to the machine direction.
2.8 random laying:	Forming a web ¹⁾ in such a way that the fibres or filaments are laid in essentially random directions.	2.8.1 random-laid web: Web ¹⁾ in which the fibres are laid in essentially random directions. 2.8.2 random-laid nonwoven: Random laid web ¹⁾ bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.
2.9 hydroentangling:	Method of bonding a web ¹⁾ of fibres or filaments by entangling them using high-pressure water jets.	2.9.1 hydroentangled web: Web of fibres or filaments bonded by hydroentangling. 2.9.2 hydroentangled nonwoven: Web bonded by hydroentanglement. It may additionally be bonded by other techniques.
2.10 spinlaying:	Method of forming a web ¹⁾ in which a polymeric melt or solution is extruded through spinnerets to form filaments which are laid down on a moving screen.	2.10.1 spunlaid web: Web produced by the spinlaying method. 2.10.2 spunlaid nonwoven; "Spunbonded" : Spunlaid web bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.
2.11 wetlaying:	Forming a web from an aqueous dispersion of fibres by applying modified papermaking techniques.	2.11.1 wetlaid web: Web produced by wetlaying. 2.11.2 wetlaid nonwoven: Wetlaid web bonded by one or more techniques to provide fabric integrity.
1) There is no universally accepted meaning of the term "web"; however in ISO definitions the term "web" is commonly understood to refer not only to a single web but also to a multi-ply web. The term "batt" usually refers to a multilayer or lofty web, while "fleece" is used for a multilayer web.		

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