

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
9092**

Third edition
2019-03

Nonwovens — Vocabulary

Nontissés — Vocabulaire

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Reference number
ISO 9092:2019(E)

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 9092:2011), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the scope has been expanded to cover auxiliary terminology to distinguish nonwovens from other materials.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Nonwovens — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document establishes a definition for the term nonwovens and provides auxiliary terminology to distinguish nonwovens from other materials.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 General

3.1.1

nonwoven

engineered (3.1.2) fibrous assembly, primarily planar, which has been given a designed level of structural integrity by physical and/or chemical means, excluding weaving, knitting or papermaking

3.1.2

engineered

anything that benefited from an application of science to design, plan and manufacture products to utility specifications

3.1.3

fibrous assembly

predetermined amount and arrangement of natural or manufactured fibrous material such as, but not limited to fibres, continuous filaments, or chopped yarns of any length or cross-section

Note 1 to entry: It can be a two- or three-dimensional alignment of fibrous materials made by a web forming process.

3.1.4

structural integrity

measurable level of added tensile strength

3.1.5

physical and/or chemical means

bonding technologies that result in frictional forces between fibres (through entanglement) or adhesive forces between fibres (with or without the use of binders)

3.1.6

paper making

process of producing a thin material by pressing together, short, refined cellulose fibres formed on a screen from a water suspension of these fibres, and drying them, with hydrogen bonding as the predominant mechanism holding the web together

Note 1 to entry: The refined fibres plus the self-bonding that occurs between cellulose fibres during drying distinguish paper from wet-laid nonwovens.

Note 2 to entry: When re-wet, the hydrogen bonds between fibres are broken, and paper typically loses almost all of its strength.

3.2 Auxiliary terminology to distinguish nonwovens from other materials

3.2.1

wet laid process that is not paper making

wet laid process where cellulose or other fibres are engineered to a level of structural integrity primarily by physical and/or chemical means other than hydrogen bonding

Note 1 to entry: Most materials made through a papermaking process are classified as paper products per ISO 4046-3, but some might be classified as nonwovens, particularly where clear differentiation between the primary means of bonding is not possible.

3.2.2

films

films cast, blown or extruded from polymers, which then through physical or chemical means are made into fibrous assemblies

Note 1 to entry: These can be considered nonwovens if the length over diameter (L/D) ratio of the fibrous elements is over 30

3.2.3

stitchbond

materials primarily fibrous and engineered to a given level of integrity by physical means for specific applications and the warp or circular knit stitching is the additional bonding technology

3.2.4

wadding

high-loft assemblies, primarily fibrous, engineered to a given level of integrity by physical means for specific applications

Note 1 to entry: Waddings are not woven or knitted and can be considered a high-loft nonwoven when bonded throughout the assembly.

3.2.5

nonwoven composites and nonwovens in multi-component structures

nonwoven composites (hybrid nonwovens) and nonwovens that are combined with other discrete materials are to be considered as nonwovens