1 Purpose
This recommendation outlines the general requirements for the creation of Material Data Sheets (MDS) for fibre products. Products can be e.g. textiles, fabrics, fleece which are used for seats or seat belts. The recommendation covers also fibre reinforcements for plastic or elastomer components like tires or fuel hoses. The recommendation describes Man-made Fibres and Natural Fibres in accordance with ISO 2076 and ISO 6938. It shall be used to report comprehensive fibre product compositions thus enabling the automobile manufacturers to demonstrate compliance with legal and proprietary requirements. The description of a fibre material product should include the base fibre substances, pigment portions, flame retardants or water/dust repelling substances as they remain in/on the product. Substances which do not remain on the product, e.g. if they are washed out in a washing process, need not be declared.

2 References
IMDS 001, ISO 2076 (Man-made fibres), ISO 6938 (Natural fibres)

3 Definitions
3.1 Material composition
The fibre should be built up with homogeneous material which contains three kind of substances, Base Material (Fibre), Pigments and Additives.
3.2 Base Material (Fibre)

For textiles often man-made fibres or natural fibres are used. You can find these substances in the IMDS-substance list by searching “man-made fibre” or “natural fibre”.

Search for “Man-made fibre” in the substance list of IMDS.

Result: List of man-made fibres in accordance with ISO 2076.

Aramid-Fibre as an example for a man-made fibre
Search for “Natural Fibre” in the substance list of IMDS.

Result: List of natural fibres in accordance with ISO 6938

Please note that natural fibres are often called “?-hair” or “?-wool” and not only “?-fibre”.
3.3 Pigments
In many cases the fibres have several contents of pigments (man-made fibres) or they are coloured by a colouring agent. The contents of this agent/pigments which remains on (or in) the fibre has to be declared. If the substances are part of GADSL, they have to be declared with their scientific name (Example: Cobalt chromite blue spinel as pigment).

Cobalt chromite blue spinel as pigment. This pigment has to be declared on the substance level.

Otherwise, the substance can be declared as wild card “Pigment portion, not to declare”. In the case you have different types of colour (e.g. light and dark), you can describe the material by using the highest content of colour/pigments (worst case).

3.4 Further Additives
Additives like flame retardants or water/dust repelling substances as they remain on the product have to be declared. If they are part of GADSL, they have to be declared with their scientific name.
4 Examples

- Textile Part - Example
  - Textile
  - Upper layer
    - Polyester-Fibre
      - PES-Fibre (Basic polymer) [rest to sum up to 100%]
      - Substances for declaration (If any)
      - Pigment portion (If any) [wild card]
      - Organic Ingredient (If any) [wild card]
  - Fleece
    - Polyester-Fibre
      - PES-Fibre (Basic polymer) [rest to sum up to 100%]
      - Substances for declaration (If any)
      - Pigment portion (If any) [wild card]
      - Organic Ingredient (If any) [wild card]
  - Adhesive
    - Adhesive
      - Polyurethane resin
  - Carrier
    - Substances for declaration (If any)
IMDS Recommendation

5 Release and Revisions

5.1 Release
The recommendation was first approved and released on February 2003.

5.2 Revision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description / Reason</th>
<th>Originating Organization / Committee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Feb. 2020</td>
<td>Alignment with Recommendation 001, focus on the unique requirements</td>
<td>IMDS J-SC</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>June 2005</td>
<td>ILRS to GADSL</td>
<td>IMDS Material Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>July 2004</td>
<td>Man-made fibres and natural fibres added as basic substances in the data base, editorial changes.</td>
<td>IMDS-SC</td>
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