

Glossary

Anaerobic waste water cleaning system for biological sulfate removal:

A novel system for the biological removal of sulfates from waste water. This waste water treatment process is new to the viscose fiber industry. Anaerobic bacteria decompose the relevant substances primarily into sulfide and methane. The waste gas contains methane and is used for the generation of electricity and process heat.

Avivage:

The application of saponaceous substances during the last stage of washing. The adhesive properties of fibers are set in such a way as to optimize properties for the common processes of textile and fleece production. The effect is similar to that of domestic fabric softeners. Mixtures of lubricants, adhesives and antistatics are employed.

Vapors condensate extraction:

A process for recovering volatile ingredients from the condensed vapors of evaporation units by means of extraction.

Cellulose:

The raw material of viscose production. Cellulose is a plant constituent. The cellulose content of wood is 40%.

Chain of Custody:

The verification management of certified wood, from forest to final product. It ensures that only products manufactured from wood obtained from sustainable utilization receive the PEFC label.

COD:

Chemical oxygen demand. Another method for assessing the organic load of waste water, next to BOD (biological oxygen demand). The measure used is the chemical oxidation potential of the waste water.

Emission:

The giving off of substances, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation, odors or similar phenomena which are detrimental to the environment.

Fiber:

The Lenzing Group fiber products - viscose, modal and lyocell. All three are cellulose fibers made of wood, the natural raw material. Lenzing Viscose® and Lenzing Modal® are viscose fibers (produced by the viscose process); TENCEL® is produced by the Lyocell process and constitutes a separate fiber category.

Dissolving pulp:

A special kind of pulp used to manufacture viscose, modal and lyocell fibers and other cellulose-based products.

Furfural:

A chemical product generated at pulp production. It is used as a plant protection agent, for example.

FSC Certification:

Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is a system for the certification of wood products (forest certificate). It has been developed to secure sustainable forest management. The management standards are intended to lead to forest management that is sustainable in social, ecological and economic terms.

Hydroentanglement:

A common technology for the solidification of fiber fleece by means of high pressure water jets in order to produce binder-free nonwovens.

Immission:

The impact of emissions on the environment. Among these are mainly air pollutants, odors, noise, vibration, light, radiation and heat.

Integration:

All stages of fiber production are located at one site - from wood, the raw material, to pulp and fiber production.

JSE-SRI Index:

An index maintained by the South African JSE Securities Exchange. The SRI (Social Responsibility Index) measures corporate policies, performance and reporting in terms of ecological, economic, and social sustainability, as well as corporate governance.

Lyocell fiber:

A novel fiber developed by Lenzing, produced by an environmentally very sound solvent process. Its properties enable the design and production of new and innovative products.

Man-made cellulose fibers:

Industrially manufactured fibers made of natural raw materials (for example wood).

Modal:

Viscose refined by modified spinning conditions. It is characterized by its special softness and is the preferred fiber for high-quality lingerie and similar products. Usage properties (such as tenacity, dimensional stability, and others) are improved.

Nonwovens:

Non woven materials, fleece. The fleece materials made from Lenzing fibers are used for sanitary, medical and cosmetics purposes.

PEFC:

Pan-European Forest Certification. Global labeling of wood from ecologically, economically and socially sustainable forestry. An initiative of the private forest and timber industry based on the consensus of all substantial interest groups. These groups pursue the idea of sustainable forest management on a national and regional level. www.pefc.at

Needlepunch technology:

A technology for fleece solidification.

Viscose fiber:

Regenerate cellulose fiber, produced by the viscose process from the natural raw material wood.

Xanthogenate:

Preliminary or intermediate product of viscose production.

Xylose:

Wood sugar, component of thick liquor, base material for xylitol (carries inhibiting sweetener)