

Certifiable products

In principle, all textiles or products made of textile materials that have been awarded one or more of the recognised certification labels can be considered for Green Button certification. Exceptions are toys, products made wholly or partly from leather and fabrics. The regulations governing use of the certification mark (Grüner Knopf) refer to the internationally recognised Nice Classification for the registration of marks, and the following overview is based on this. Textile products can generally be classified in four main categories: clothing textiles; household and home textiles; technical textiles; and textile shoes and accessories. The sub-groups allow a more specific breakdown of the categories.

Clothing textiles	Household and home textiles	Technical textiles	Textile shoes and accessories
Women's apparel (e.g. jackets, blouses, dresses, trousers)	Bed linen (e.g. bedspreads, pillowcases, mattresses, bed linen, bed systems)	Textiles in the medical and hygiene sector (e.g. bandages, dressings)	Textile footwear
Men's apparel (e.g. suits, t-shirts, trousers)	Bathroom textiles (e.g. towels, bathmats)	Textiles in the automotive engineering sector (e.g. airbags, safety belts)	Bags and rucksacks
Unisex clothing	Kitchen textiles (e.g. tea towels)	Textiles in the environmental sector (e.g. textile filtration systems, textile drainage systems)	Headwear and face coverings (e.g. hats, face masks)
Children's apparel (children's clothes, baby clothes)	Table linen	Textiles in the agricultural engineering sector (e.g. textile irrigation systems)	Scarves and wraps
Underwear (daywear and nightwear)	Curtains, drapes, awnings	Textiles in the materials handling, transport and storage technology sector (e.g. textile packaging)	Belts

Clothing textiles	Household and home textiles	Technical textiles	Textile shoes and accessories
Hosiery	Furnishing fabrics (e.g. furniture covers)	Textiles in the occupational safety sector (e.g. personal protective equipment)	Cases (e.g. for spectacles, telephones, camcorders)
Sportswear	Carpets and rugs	Textiles in the sport and leisure sector (e.g. outdoor products, tents)	Fabric coverings (e.g. for hot water bottles, toasters)
Swimwear	Textile wallpaper	Geotextiles (e.g. textile floor sealants)	
Workwear	Decorative fabrics	Textiles in the construction engineering sector (e.g. textile insulation materials)	
Outdoor apparel	Lace and embroidery	Textiles in the industrial sector mechanical engineering, chemical industry, electrical industry (e.g. textile filtration systems, pipes, cables)	

Explanatory notes:

Alongside **clothing textiles**, which are produced for fashion and specialist garments, we have the categories of household textiles and technical textiles.

Household and home textiles cover all textiles that are produced for home use in the private or public sphere. Household textiles include bed linen, curtains and decorative fabrics, furnishing fabrics, carpet products, bathroom textiles and lace and embroidery.

We define all textiles that are used in industry as **technical textiles**, including specialist textiles for sport and occupational safety. Technical textiles are used in a wide range of sectors, such as mechanical engineering, medical engineering, automotive construction, and the landscaping and construction industries.