

COTONE E LINO COTTON AND LINEN

MATERIALE • MATERIAL

55% Lino + 45% Cotone naturale • 55% Linen + 45% Natural Cotton

COLORE • COLOR

Naturale o colore personalizzabile con riferimento Pantone® • Natural or customizable color with Pantone® reference

PERSONALIZZAZIONE • CUSTOMIZATION

Personalizzabile nelle misure e nella stampa (serigrafica, transfer o digitale) • Customizable in sizes and printing (screen, transfer or digital print)

RICICLABILITÀ • RECYCLABILITY



Riciclabile, raccolta differenziata: "INDUMENTI". Verifica le direttive del comune di residenza.

• Recyclable, separate collection: "CLOTHES". Check the directives of your municipality.

PRODUZIONE • MANUFACTURING

Prodotto in Cina o Italia • Made in China or Italy

CERTIFICAZIONI • CERTIFICATION

Possiamo fornire borse e packaging con **lino e cotone** certificato **OEKO TEX** oppure scegliere di utilizzare **cotone organico** certificato **GOTS** o **cotone riciclato** con certificazione **GRS** • We can supply bags and packaging with **OEKO TEX** certified **linen and cotton** or to choose to use **GOTS** certified **organic cotton** or **GRS** certified **recycled cotton**.

Flax fiber (linen), average production

Punteggio Higg Index/SAC (Sustainable Apparel Coalition) per la materia grezza (1 Kg) prima della lavorazione.

Metodologia di punteggio: la procedura per convertire i dati del punto medio LCIA in punteggi ambientali per le categorie di impatto misurato LCIA (Life Cycle Impact Analysis / Analisi dell'impatto del ciclo di vita)

Biogenic Carbon Content & Water Consumption do not count towards the final MSI score*

Global Warming	Biogenic* Carbon Content	Eutrophication	Water Scarcity	Water Consumption	Resource Depletion, Fossil Fuels	Chemistry
2.40	-	30.73	0.61	-	1.76	2.87

Description

The average production of this process includes 76% flax fiber (linen), dew retted and 24% flax fiber (linen), warm water retted. Includes crop production, retting, scutching, and hackling. Flax production describes conventional flax production taking place in France and China. Flax fibre production includes: - Cultivation - Retting - Scutching -Combing. The cultivation includes all field work and use of pesticides. Retting is a process which allows micro-organisms to dissolve or rot away cellular tissues around the bast fibre bundles, enabling an easier extraction of the fibres. There are several different ways to perform retting. The two main retting process classes are dew retting and water retting. Dew retting consists of leaving the stems on the fields, whereas water retting involves immersing the stems in a tank, a pond or a stream. Dew retting is performed in the humid regions of Western Europe, where rain is sufficient in the summer. Water retting makes use of a body of water to speed up the process of retting: the time is cut from 1-2 months (dew retting) down to 1-2 weeks or even less, in the case of warm water retting. On the other hand, water retting can often lead to "over-retting", where the bast fibres are weakened. Water-retting is performed in China. Scutching is the separation process by which the flax fibres are gained and prepared for spinning. Machine scutching is the standard. So-called scutching mills press the retted flax stems between iron rollers, separating the long and short fibers, seeds, shives and dust. Economic allocation of combed flax is 81.5%.

Modeling Notes

World Apparel and Footwear Life Cycle Database. The average production includes 76% flax fiber (linen), dew retted and 24% flax fiber (linen), warm water retted.

[Higg MSI Methodology and Data Version 3.5 \(Last updated: December 2022\)](https://portal.higg.org/60c4de463454b7000bf12149/product-tools/msi-v2/example-materials)

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