

Ellie.Connect taxonomy guide

CATEGORIES

Categories are a main element in the taxonomy. They describe the types of actors involved.

Actors	A participant in an action or process.
Products	An article or substance that has been manufactured or refined for sale.

ACTORS

What defines you as an actor in the ecosystem?

Academia	The life, community, or world of teachers, schools, and education. Active in the field of education and academic research.
Association	A group of people brought together for a common purpose.
Cluster	An organization that supports the strengthening of collaboration, networking and learning in innovation clusters.
Event	Something that happens or takes place, especially one of importance, a planned public or social occasion
Federation	A group of corporations collaborating on the basis of a specific characteristic of the group members, e.g. an industry, a geographical area.
Incubator/ Accelerator	A business incubator is a workspace created to offer startups and new ventures access to the resources they need, all under one roof.
Individual	A single human being.
Investment firm/ Fond	An investment company is a corporation or trust engaged in the business of investing the pooled capital of investors in financial securities. Targets can be any type of company. They do not specialize in complementary services or logistics.
Knowledge- Research	A knowledge institute (also research institute) aims to gather and analyze available data, engage in experimentation based on theories inspired by analysis, and report the outcomes of these experiments to interested parties
Manufacturer	Manufacturers typically produce raw materials, semi-finished or finished products. They can use technologies developed by Technology Providers.
Museum	An institution that researches, collects, conserves, interprets and exhibits cultural heritage.

NGO	A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a non-profit group that functions independently of any government. NGOs, sometimes called civil societies, are organized on community, national and international levels to serve a social or political goal such as humanitarian causes or the environment.
Non-profit	A group organized for purposes other than profit and from which no part of the income is distributed to its members, directors or officers.
Online platform	A range of services available on the Internet including marketplaces, search engines, social media, creative content outlets, app stores, communications services, payment systems, services comprising the so-called “collaborative” or “gig” economy, and much more.
Public Agency	A government or state agency, sometimes an appointed commission, is a permanent or semi-permanent organization in the machinery of government that is responsible for the oversight and administration of specific functions, such as an administration.
Publisher	The business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature, information, musical scores or sometimes recordings, or art.
Retailer	A business that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.
Service Provider	A service provider provides organizations with services like consulting, legal, real estate, communications, storage, processing.
Social Enterprise	An organization that applies commercial strategies to maximize the financial, social and environmental improvement of its operations.
Technology Provider	A company that develops, produces and sells software applications and/or technology that is used in the business or manufacturing processes of the client. Typical technologies are “new” technologies like wearables, Internet of Things, machine learning, sensors, augmented reality...

PRODUCTS

Products are usually linked to an/multiple Actor(s) in the ecosystem.

Fabric	A piece of cloth or other material made by weaving or knitting threads together.
Fiber	A long tread from a man-made or natural source.
Finished Product	A finished product that can be sold to a manufacturer or retailer.

Finishing	The chemical by which a woven or knitted fabric is converted into a usable material.
Guide	A company that advises, guides and directs others.
Innovation	A company that creates new ideas, devices or methods.
Machine	A mechanical or electronic device used to perform an operation.
Publication	An action to make something known to the public.
Research Project	Answer the question through scientific research.
Service	The provision of assistance or advice to a customer about a product.
Training	A course that is given in order to be able to do the job.
Use Case	A description of all the ways in which an end user can use a system or product.
Yarn	Fibers grouped or twisted together and used in the construction of textiles.

VALUE CHAIN

In which step of the value chain is the Actor active?

Assembling	A manufacturer who assembles textile products.
Brand	A type of product that is manufactured by a particular company and sold under a particular name.
Consulting & Professional Services	Organizations that offer counselling services.
Design	An organization that designs clothes, fabrics and creates patterns.
Education & Training	Providing information, courses, lecturing and training.
Environmental Services	Providing information and advice on all aspects of the environment.
Fabric Dyeing & Finishing	A fabric dyeing and finishing company.
Fabric Printing	A manufacturer who prints textiles.
Felting	The activity of manufacturing felt from wool or other fabrics.
Fibers	A manufacturer of fabric fibers.
Knitting	A manufacturer of knitted fabrics or clothing.

Logistics & Distribution	The organization of the movement, equipment and accommodation of troops.
Machinery	Distributing and creating machinery.
Manufacturing	A person or a company that produces a finished product from a raw material.
Marketing & Communication Services	An organization that will provide you with the tools to help you communicate and sell your product in a better way.
Packaging	A service that will provide you with different types of packaging.
Services	The action of assistance.
Spinning	Spinning of filaments into yarns.
Textile Recycling	Recycling post-production and post-consumer materials.
Textile Sorting	Sorting textile waste.
Textile Waste Collection	The collection of textile waste.
Traceability	Making a production line or a final product traceable.
Weaving	A manufacture that forms fabrics by interlacing threads.
Yarn dyeing & Finishing	A yarn dyeing and finishing company.
Embroidery & Quilting	The craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle and thread.

Technologies

What kind of technologies does the actor offer, or does the product make use of?

3D Knitting	Textile technology where a product is woven directly from the yarn instead of manufacturing a fabric.
3D Printing	The act or process of making a physical object from a three-dimensional digital model, typically by depositing many thin layers of a material one after the other.
3D Visualization	The process of creating and displaying digital content with the help of 3D software.
3D Weaving	The idea is to create thickness by stacking several layers.
Artificial Intelligence	The simulation of human intelligence by machines.

Augmented Reality	An interactive experience which combines the real world with computer generated content.
Biotech Textiles	Biotechnology, which is defined as the application of living organisms and their components to industrial products and processes.
Blockchain	A blockchain platform is a shared digital ledger that allows users to record transactions and share information in a secure, tamper-proof manner. A distributed network of computers maintains the ledger, and each transaction is verified by consensus of the network participants.
Data & Analytics	The management of data for all uses (operational and analytical) and data analysis to drive business processes and improve business results through more effective decision making and enhanced customer experience.
Digital Transformation	The integration of digital technology into all areas of a business, fundamentally changing the way you operate and deliver value to customers.
Electronics	The branch of physics and electrical engineering that deals with the emission, behavior and effects of electrons and electronic devices.
Recycling	A company that specializes in recycling textile waste.
Sensor Technology	A company that makes use of sensors to detect and respond to some kind of input from the physical environment.
Traceability	Making a production line or a final product traceable.
Wearables	An item that can be worn.

MARKET SEGMENT

In which segment of the market is the Actor active?

(PPE) Personal Protective	The purpose of personal protective clothing is to protect the person from hazard.
Apparel	The clothing industry.
Accessories	An item added to clothing that has a useful or decorative purpose.
Baby	Baby clothing or accessories.
Denim	Items made of denim.
Fashion	A sense of being in fashion or having a product that is fashionable.
Knitwear	A wearable product made of knitted fabric.

Leisurewear	Clothing designed for relaxation.
Outdoor	Clothing designed for outdoor activities.
Sleepwear	Clothing designed for sleeping.
Sportswear	Clothing designed for sport activities.
Trims	The decoration of a product, typically with contrasting items or pieces of material.
Underwear	Clothing that is worn under other clothing, usually next to the skin.
Workwear	Clothing worn for work related activities.
Footwear	Shoes, heels, etc.
Innovation	The implementation of ideas leading to the introduction of new goods or services or the improvement of existing ones.
Interior Textiles	Textiles used for interior decoration.
Bed & bath	Textiles used for bed or bath.
Carpet	A textile product intended for use as a floor covering.
Mattress ticking	The mattress covers.
Upholstery	Textiles for furniture upholstery.
Wall decoration	Textiles used to decorate walls.
Window decoration	Textiles used to cover windows.
Outdoor Textiles	Textiles designed for outdoor use.
Technical Textiles	Engineered products that have a defined functionality.
Agrotech	Textiles used for agricultural purposes.
Buildtech	Textiles used in building construction.
Geotech	Fabrics associated with soil.
Indutech	Textiles used in industry.
Medtech	Textiles used in the medical sector.
Mobiltech	Textile technology integrated with the automotive sector.
Packtech	Textiles used for packaging.
Protech	A range of textile products and associated materials used in the manufacture of various types of protective clothing for personnel working in hazardous environments.

Sporttech	Textile technology used for sport purposes.
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SUSTAINABILITY

How does this actor or product create impact? How can you describe the sustainable activities?

Biobased	A material made from substances that are derived from living organisms.
Biodegradable or Compostable	Products that are biodegradable or compostable.
Biosourced polymers	Material made entirely or mainly from renewable resources.
Circular Economy	An economic system that is based on the re-use and regeneration of materials or products, which leads to continuous production.
Cradle To Cradle	Design and manufacture products that are recyclable or reusable at the end-of-life.
Design for Disassembly	Products designed to be disassembled at end-of-life.
European Production	Products designed and made in Europe.
Low chemical impact finishing	Chemicals used to finish the fabric and that have a low impact on the environment.
Low order quantities	Low volume manufacturers.
Organic	Cultivation or production without the use of artificial chemicals.
Re-use	Using the product in a different way, reclaiming or reprocessing it.
Recover	Recovery means any operation in which a useful purpose is served by the substitution of other materials.
Recycled	The re-use of materials by processing them into new products.
Refurbish	Products that are returned to the manufacturer for any reason: not sold or defective. They are repaired and resold by the original manufacturer.
Repair	Products that will be repaired.
Social Employment	Social work is a practice-based profession that promotes social change and the development of individuals and communities.

Upcycling	The reuse of objects or materials to create a product of higher quality or value than the original.
Waterless	Producing without using water.

RAW MATERIALS & FIBERS

Acetate	Acetate fiber is a semi-synthetic polymer, also known as cellulose acetate, used to make textile fabrics for clothing.
Acrylic	Synthetic fibers manufactured from a polymer, polyacrylonitrile.
Angora	Angora hair or angora fiber is the name given to the downy coats produced by the Angora rabbit.
Antistatic Yarn	Metal fibers and yarns provide excellent shielding against ESD in a wide range of applications.
Bamboo	Cellulosic polymers extracted from bamboo.
Basalt	Basalt fibers or basalt rock fibers are made from extremely fine fibers of basalt, which is composed of pyroxene, the minerals plagioclase and olivine.
Cashmere	Animal-hair fiber forming the downy undercoat of the Kashmir goat.
Chemically Recycled Nylon	Recycled nylon is usually made from pre-consumer fabric waste.
Cotton Bio Certified	Cotton that has been grown organically.
Cotton Bio GOTS/ Fair Trade	Cotton grown in accordance to strict environmental and toxicological guidelines and guaranteeing the farmers minimum price in the framework of Fairtrade.
Cotton Fair Trade Certified	Guaranteed Fairtrade Minimum Price for cotton farmers.
Cotton GOTS Certified	Products grown according to strict ecological and toxicological guidelines, without the use of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.
Cotton Made in Africa	Protecting the environment while improving working and living conditions for smallholder farmers and ginnery workers in Africa.
Cotton Mechanically Recycled	Materials are sorted by color; the fabrics are passed through a machine that shreds the fabric into yarns and then into raw fibers.
Cotton Standard (non certified)	Cotton is a natural product that comes from the cotton plant.

Flax	Obtained from the inner bark of the stem of a plant grown in temperate and subtropical regions of the world.
Hemp	Sustainable textile made from the fibers of a very high-yielding crop of the cannabis sativa plant family.
Leather	Made from animal skin, most commonly cowhide.
Lyocell	A man-made natural fiber made from wood pulp from sustainable tree farms.
Micropolyester Filament	More absorbent, more breathable, and more comfortable.
Modal	A man-made cellulosic fiber, breathable and absorbent.
Monocel	A yarn made from lyocell bamboo fibers which is an ecological alternative to conventional cotton.
Natural Bamboo	Bamboo fiber is a regenerated cellulosic fiber produced from bamboo.
PE Terephthalate Glycol	Thermoplastic polyester delivers significant chemical resistance, durability, and formability for manufacturing.
PET Carbon	PET Carbon fiber is a carbon fiber reinforced PET material that is easy to print on.
PLA	PLA stands for PolyLactic Acid and is a sustainable alternative to traditional plastic.
Poly-Acrylic	Acrylic fibers are produced from polyacrylonitrile. Because of their warmth and wool-like feel, they are generally chosen as a cheap alternative for cashmere wool.
Polyester Recycled	Recycled polyester (rPET) is a synthetic textile fiber and is obtained by melting the plastic and trimming it into one polyester fiber.
Polyester Recycled PET	rPET is a man-made fiber.
Polyester Standard (non-certified)	Polyester is a synthetic fiber that is light, durable, dimensionally stable, wrinkle-free and insulating.
Polyophins	Polyolefin fibers are those made from polymers formed by the chain-growth polymerization of olefins (alkenes), and containing more than 85% polymerized ethylene, propylene or other olefin units.
Polypropylene	Man-made fiber that has good heat-insulating properties is highly resistant to acids, alkalies, and organic solvents.

Poleypropylene Recycled	A recyclable thermoplastic polymer that is extremely rugged, versatile, and resistant to a range of bases, acids, and chemical solvents.
PVC Recycled	PVC can be recycled up to 8 times depending on its application.
PVD-P	PVD coating is a deposition method in which an ultra-thin layer of material is applied to a surface to produce a consistent, smooth and lasting finish.
Ramie	A plant from the nettle family. It is also compared to flax.
Regranulate	The end product of plastics recycling.
Silk	A fine, strong, soft, lustrous fiber produced by silkworms during cocoon formation and collected for the manufacture of thread and fabric.
Viscose Dope Dyed	This means that during the production of viscose, mass coloring pigments are added.
Viscose/Rayon	Derived from the 'cellulose' or wood pulp of fast-growing, renewable trees such as eucalyptus, beech and pine, and plants such as bamboo, soya and sugar cane.
Wool Alpaca	A natural fiber harvested from alpaca.
Wool Recycled	Recycled wool is wool that has typically undergone a process of sorting, cleaning, shredding and reduction to wool fibers.
Wool Standard (non-certified)	A natural raw material derived from the fleece of sheep.
Rayon	A semi-synthetic fiber that is made from renewable raw materials.
Milk fiber	Regenerated protein fibers made from a chemical substance and casein, which is derived from milk. It is produced in the same way as viscose rayon.
Polyamide	A synthetic fiber that is strong, light and wrinkle-free.
Leather	A material made from animal skin (cows, horses, pigs,...).
Kapok	Soft fibers that are suitable for stuffing.