

Criteria for the certification of textiles and textile materials

Textile materials and objects are for example:

- Clothing of all kinds
- Wigs
- Carnival dresses
- Bed linen
- Furniture fabrics
- Carpets
- Curtains

The following is checked:

Dependent on the claim made with the Allergy Seal of Quality, requirements in terms of chemical and mechanical irritation to the skin apply to textile materials as a measure of allergenic potential. Additional requirements are established for latex and latex replacement textiles and silk.

Requirements concerning the chemical irritations of the skin

Textile materials must not contain any of the following allergenic substances which exceed the concentrations according to the Öko-Tex standard 100, namely azo dyes, disperse dyes, formaldehyde and the contact allergens nickel and chromium (VI).

Requirements concerning the mechanical irritations of the skin

Textile materials which are additionally advertised "for sensitive skin" must, in addition to the requirements above, provide evidence of minimised mechanical contact sensation on the skin. Test reports on surface roughness (surface behaviour) etc. can be submitted as proof. With regard to skin sensory comfort, a textile can be assessed as good if the surface index is between 3 and 15.

Requirements for latex or latex replacement textiles

In latex and latex replacement textiles, the proportion of allergising proteins (Hev b1, Hev b3, Hev b5, Hev b 6.02) must meet the requirements in accordance with EN 455-3

Requirements for silk

Textile materials made of silk must additionally be free of sericin.

Requirements for textile floor coverings

In addition to the requirements regarding chemical irritation (see above), a dust-binding test must show that the dust level after sedimentation corresponds to PM10 <50 µg / m³ and PM2.5 <25 µg / m³.

The Allergy Seal of Quality refers exclusively to allergies and intolerances. It certifies that a product has been tested and verified for its suitability for people with allergies or intolerances.

The manufacturer or retailer determines which products should be certified and has them checked by Service Allergie Suisse SA. Consumers will then find the relevant information both on the product packaging and in the product database at www.service-allergie.ch.