Explanatory Notes to the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union

(2016/C 30/04)

Pursuant to the second indent of Article 9(1)(a) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 [1], the Explanatory Notes to the Combined Nomenclature of the European Union [2] are hereby amended as follows:

On page 279, the Explanatory note to heading:

'**7019 Glass fibres (including glass wool) and articles thereof (for example, yarn, woven fabric)**'

is replaced by the following:

'**7019 Glass fibres (including glass wool) and articles thereof (for example, yarn, woven fabric)**

Glass fibres include two main categories:

(a) textile glass fibres (filament glass fibres) produced from textile glass, i.e. glass products in which the filaments are largely parallel to each other; textile glass fibres are mostly used for reinforcement of other materials, e.g. composites, plastics;

(b) glass wool fibres; glass wool fibres (random oriented fibres) produced by a rotary spinning process and are mostly used for insulation purposes.

There are two types of textile glass fibre:

(a) (continuous) filament glass fibre consisting of a large number of continuous parallel filaments with diameters usually between 3 and 34 µm (microns); after forming, those continuous filaments are held together in a strand by size (also called "sizing") designed to facilitate subsequent production steps (chopping, winding, twisting, weaving, etc.); the intermediate products are then used in the production of certain commercial glass fibre articles (chopped strands, rovings, yarns, etc.);

(b) discontinuous filament glass fibre (staple glass fibre) consisting of filaments cut or broken in short lengths during the production process and pulled into a continuous strand of loosely assembled fibres; they are usually used in woven fabrics, for example, for the covering of walls in the construction and building sector.

Textile glass fibres can be further processed into the following articles of this heading:

— mats and scrims with chemically bonded fibres, i.e. chopped strand mats, continuous strand mats and typical non-woven products like thin sheets (voiles), laid scrims, etc.,

— fabrics with mechanically bonded fibres, i.e. woven fabrics, non-crimp fabrics, knitted fabrics, stitched fabrics, needled fabrics like woven rovings, open mesh fabrics, screens.'

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[1] Council Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 of 23 July 1987 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff (OJ L 256, 7.9.1987, p. 1).

[2] OJ C 76, 4.3.2015, p. 1.