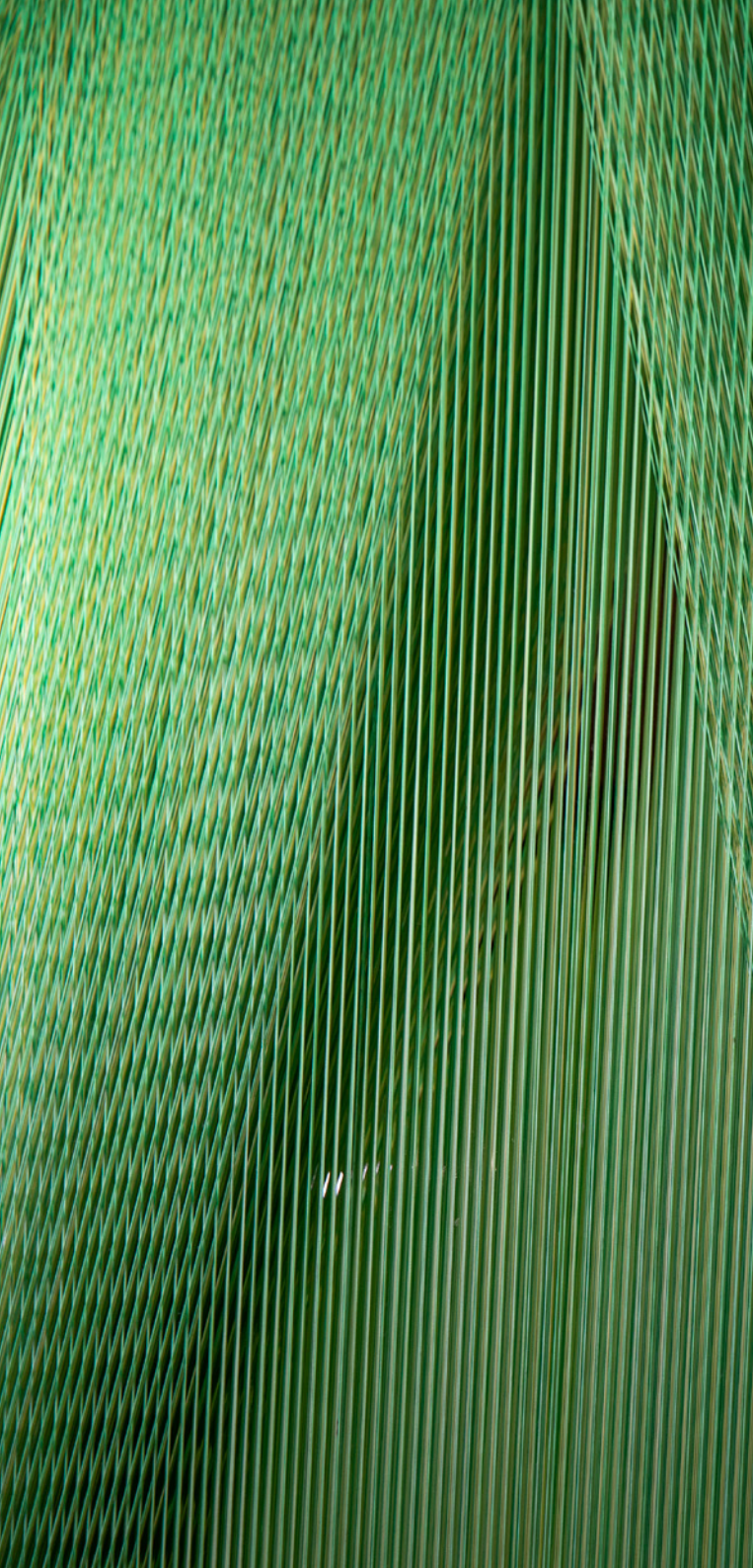




SUSTAINABLE FABRICS

VANELLI





We have a responsibility to look after our planet, and everyone in it

As pioneers in our sector, we at Vanelli have made it our responsibility to approach sustainability. This is one of the main factors that determines our business strategy

Our **V**care project incorporates our future oriented development goals in our sustainability strategy as well as the present day necessities.

We have high standards at Vanelli, which means we are always innovating; discovering new ways to make our impact valuable, and as truly sustainable as possible.

We are dedicated to doing this with beauty, heart, and creativity.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



As a company that regards sustainability as a guide for all its activities, Vanelli aims to follow the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).



Linen



Linen is a natural cellulose fibre which stems from the flax plant.

The fibre has excellent thermoregulation and moisture management properties as well as easy-care properties, which means it's perfectly suited for home products. As a durable fibre, linen endures wear, but it is also comfortable and flexible.

Sustainable Fibre

Flax cultivation uses considerably fewer resources than cotton or polyester

- Low use of fertilizers and insecticides
- No need for irrigation
- Flax can be cultivated in poor soil which can not be used for food production
- Flax can be used to rehabilitate polluted soil
- Flax plants have a high rate of carbon absorption
- The entire plant is used to make linen, leaving no waste footprint
- Linen is naturally biodegradable and recyclable



Linen



Care for European Grown Linen

Vanelli Linen products

Linen is a natural cellulose fibre which stems from the flax plant.

The fibre has excellent thermoregulation and moisture management properties as well as easy-care properties, which means its perfectly suited for home products. As a durable fibre, linen endures wear, but it is also comfortable and flexible.

- At Vanelli we use European Grown Linen
- Natural field retting for preparing the fibres for yarn -No irrigation guaranteed 99,9% by the Confederation of Flax and Hemp (CELC)
- A rotation crop
- No genetically modified organisms (GMO)
- Fibre extraction (scouring) is 100% mechanical

**UP TO 2.1
TONS**

OF CO₂

are absorbed per to
cellulose produced



60%

LESS WATER

is required to grow
flax compared to
cotton



Bleached & Unbleached Fabrics

Colour differences are a character of natural fibres such as linen, hemp, cotton and wool. The exact colour of plant-based fibres depends on the sun exposure and the influence of the soil during the retting process.

The rigid demand for colour continuity is a burden on the environment

- In order to meet the demands in production, yarns or fabrics are bleached before dyeing
- Due to the colour consistency requirements, even the natural linen colour in textile products is colour achieved through a process of bleaching before dyeing.



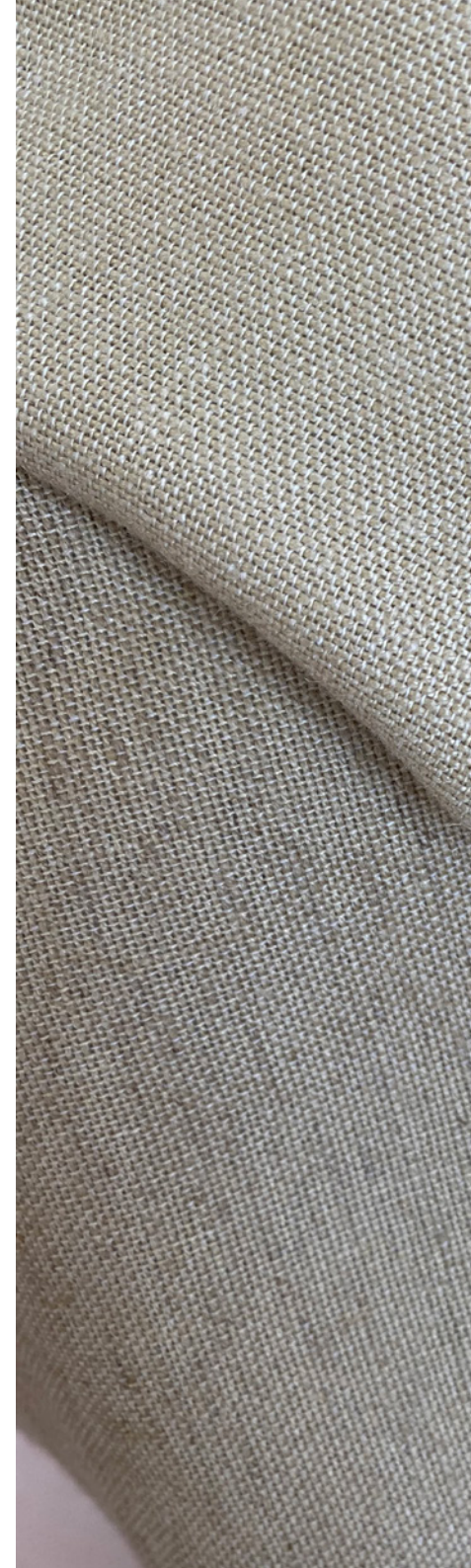
Bleached & Unbleached Fabrics

RETHINKING bleaching and dyeing of natural fibres

- Reducing water , energy and chemical consumption in textile processing is important.
- There is a strong correlation between water and energy use in textile bleaching, since a high proportion of the energy is used for heating the wash water.
- This is especially notable regarding natural fibres . Linen and hemp for example are a sustainable alternatives , but attention needs to be paid to the dyeing processes.

The beauty of the melange and natural look of the fabric is preserved when bleaching is skipped. For collections with a clear sustainability focus, leaving natural fabrics unbleached is a forward-thinking option. This however requires rethinking. Customers should be clearly informed about the technical aspects in this more sustainable process, as colour continuity can not be guaranteed.

After bleaching, a fabric has a uniform degree of whiteness and it becomes more absorptive. For this reason fabrics are often bleached before dyeing. Apart from this factor, there is a huge demand for white fabric!





**BLEACHED
FABRIC**

**UNBLEACHED
FABRIC**

Unbleached fabric saves water, energy and chemical use

Consumptions while bleaching 10.000 kg monthly
(linen,hemp,viscose,cotton) fabric;

	DYEING ONE BATCH	DYEING 100 BATCH
Gas Consumption	105 kwh	10.500 kwh
Electricity	28 kwh	2.800 kwh
Water	3 m ³	300 m ³
Chemicals	20 kg	2.000 kg

BCI for Better Cotton

The Better Cotton Initiative BCI represents a new globally recognised standard for more sustainable cotton production.

Better Cotton is cotton grown in a way that aims to reduce the stress on the local environment and improve the livelihoods and welfare of farming communities.

Better Cotton is a multi stakeholder initiative from producer to retailer who have decided to act together to reduce the damaging environmental and social consequences of cotton production and make the sector's future more secure. BCI is about helping farmers transform farming practices in ways that reduce stress on the local environment and improve the livelihoods of farming communities. The initiative wants to show farmers that it makes business sense to reduce pesticide usage, manage water better, improve soil health and the welfare of farm workers.

At Vanelli we aim to considerably increase the use of BCI cotton in our production.

We are aware that the cultivation of organic cotton requires more water than regular cotton, we are looking for Better Cotton as a sustainable alternative.

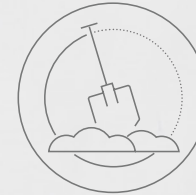
How it works



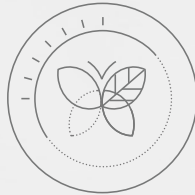
BCI Farmers Minimise the Harmful Impact of Crop Protection Practices



BCI Farmers Promote Water Stewardship



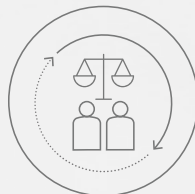
BCI Farmers Care for the Health of the Soil



BCI Farmers Enhance Biodiversity and Use Land Responsibly



BCI Farmers Care for and Preserve Fibre Quality



BCI Farmers Promote Decent Work



BCI Farmers Operate an Effective Management System







Lyocell

V-care for Lyocell

From forest to fabric



Lyocell fibers are man-made cellulose fibres derived from sustainable wood sources, harvested from certified and controlled sources

- The lyocell manufacturing process for man-made cellulose fibres (MMCF) is considerably more sustainable than the viscose process
- Lyocell is made in a closed loop system that recycles the used chemicals. The process uses less energy and water than the viscose process
- Just like natural fibres and other MMCF fibres viscose, modal and cupro, lyocell is 100% biodegradable



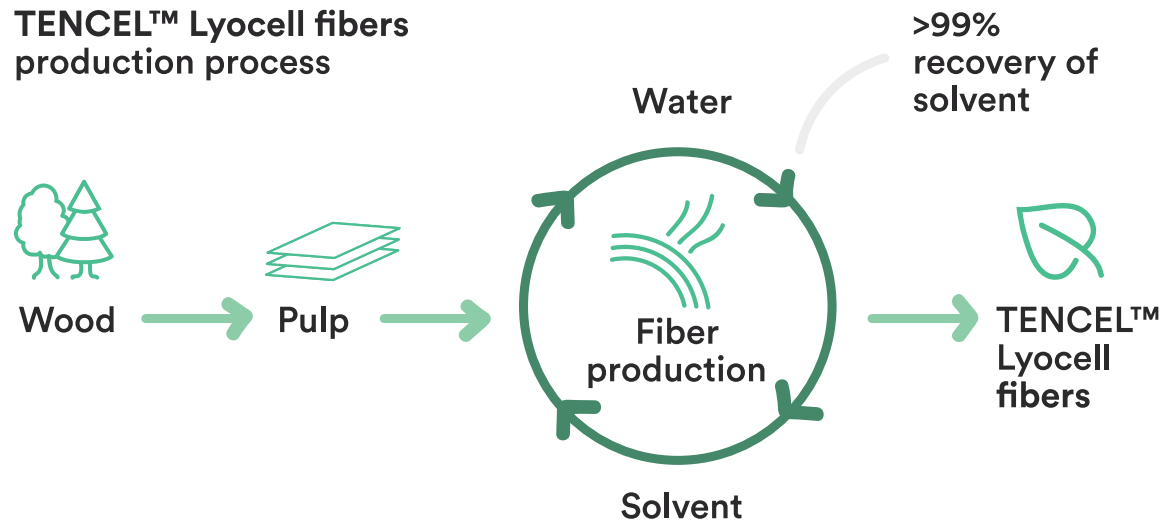
sustainable production

of TENCEL™ Lyocell fibers

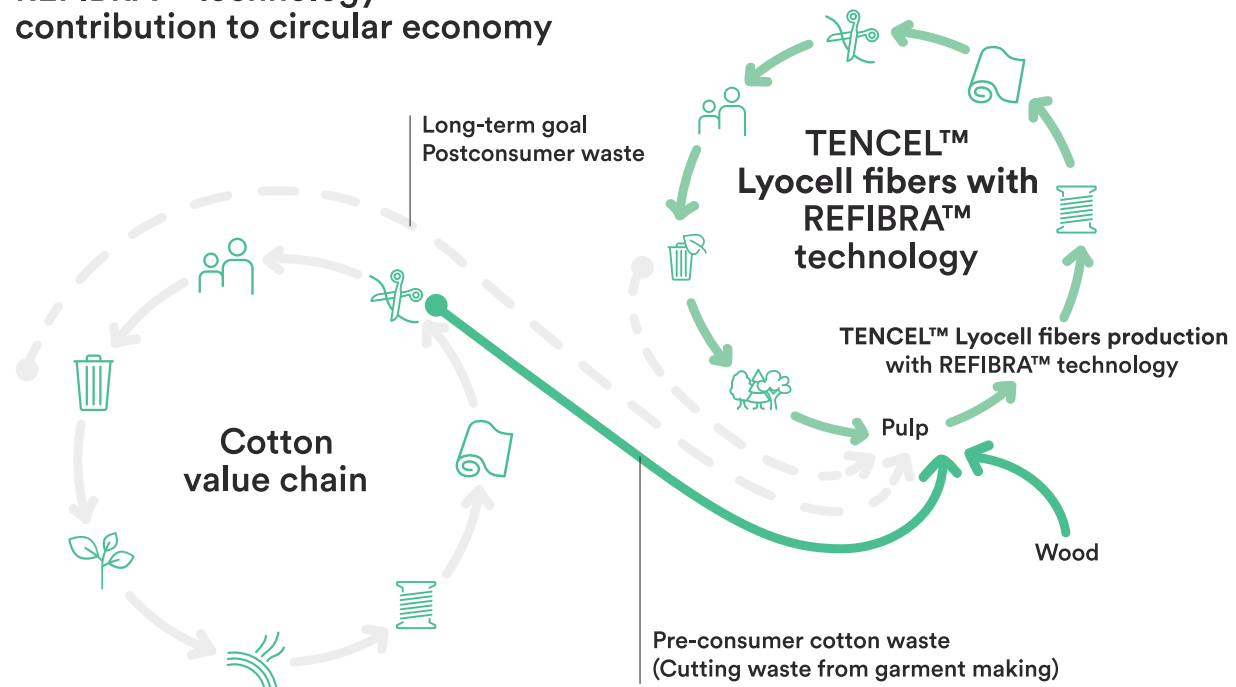
Lyocell fibre Tencel™ is made from eucalyptus trees from PEFC certified forests. Eucalyptus trees grow quickly without the use of pesticides, fertilizers or irrigation.

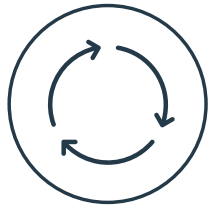
TENCEL™ Lyocell fibers have gained the reputation for their environmentally responsible close loop production process, which transforms wood pulp into cellulosic fibers with high resource efficiency and low ecological impact. This solvent-spinning process recycles process water and reuses the solvent at a recovery rate of more than 99%. This economically viable manufacturing process received the European Award for the Environment from the European Commission in the category "The Technology Award for Sustainable Development (2000).

TENCEL™ Lyocell fibers production process



REFIBRA™ technology - contribution to circular economy





Recycled polyester FR

 cycle for future

"We turn yesterday's drinking bottles into beautiful fire-retardant fabrics"

With sustainability at the forefront of our design and development processes we reduce the impact on the environment without compromising on quality.

Vanelli presents collections created with high quality FR polyester yarns made from post-consumer and post-industrial recycled PET products such as bottles, packaging, and by-products of manufacturing processes.

Polyester is mechanically recycled plastic that is melted and reformed to make new yarn.

By choosing recycled polyester, we are able to deliver an excellent technical performance with a smaller environmental footprint. Recycled polyester lowers the demand for new petroleum, thus reducing the carbon footprint by creating 75% less CO₂ emissions compared to production of virgin polyester

70% LESS ENERGY

required to produce rPet compared to virgin polyester



54% FEWER CO₂ EMISSIONS

generated during rPet production compared to virgin polyester







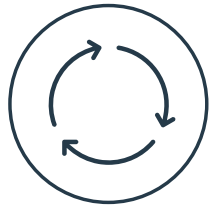
GRS - THE GLOBAL RECYCLED STANDARD

The Global Recycled Standard is a certification for products with at least 20% recycled content. The GRS logo can be used with at least 50% recycled content. According to the standard, each production stage needs to be certified, from the recycling stage until the business transaction of the final product.









Reduce reuse recycle

✓cycle for future

✓Cycle® is designed to “reuse and recycle” the waste fabrics from Vanelli production and in turn help with global sustainability in our industry.

The main goal of ✓Cycle® is, through the use of life cycle assessment (LCA), to evaluate the environmental impact of our waste fabric management system and consider how we can “reduce, reuse and recycle” in an alternative way.

REDUCTION OF WASTE

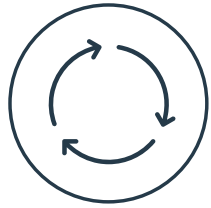
We are involved in various upcycling projects such as donating surplus fabrics to be made into bags and other products and waste fibre and yarns to fill cushions.

FURTHER PROJECTS

We compost the leftover food from our factory. The resulting soil is used to fertilize the Vanelli olive gardens.

We have created a forest with 1.500 trees in order to reset our carbon footprint.

We find it our responsibility to contribute to the development of the society by voluntarily participating in social and community initiatives



Energy Saving Recycled Fabrics

 cycle for future

As a sustainability pursuing enterprise, Vanelli values global issue; therefore, we dedicate to develop eco-friendly fabrics.

We shall consider comprehensively for solutions and create new image of “eco textile” with least polluted environment measure including raw materials, design, process, and recycling. In order to conserve energy and water, Vanelli has invested in updating various equipment with significant performance and we will continue towards the ultimate goal of “less energy process.

It is the special recycled yarn which is dyed in a lower temperature. In this way %15 energy saving are achieved.

**15% LESS
ENERGY**









At Vanelli

V care using less energy & water

All production processes are inspired by the philosophy of circular economy, which is based on the concept of optimizing waste recovery.

REDUCTION AT THE SOURCE

At Vanelli we are committed to use less water, energy, and chemicals in our production. We ensure energy efficiency with LED lighting which consumes 70 80% less electricity. Our efficient chimney filtering system reduces our carbon footprint and contamination by filtering all types of smokes, vapours and gases. We continue to implement the most innovative energy saving methods, such as the use of high performance motors and heat recovery systems.

LATEST TECHNOLOGY

We follow the technological development closely and invest in environmentally friendly cutting edge machinery and technologies

CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Our advanced chemical management process assures careful examination and assessing of all agents from the sustainability perspective.

WATER SAVING

We use 30% less water in production compared to the textile industry average of 120 liters water for 1kg fabric. We constantly challenge ourselves to use less.

WASTE WATER

Vanelli utilizes advanced waste water purification technology. With Bursa BOSB water purification plant's latest technology, the waters are purified and recycled. We are proud to be using only recycled water in our production. Furthermore, 85% of the water used in finishing and dyeing can be reused.

Our Certificates



We have a responsibility to
look after our planet.

VANELLI

OSB. Gri Cd. 2. Sk. No: 2 16140 Nilüfer, Bursa, Turkey
T. +90 224 242 7070 info@vanellitextile.com

vanellitextile.com



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