



JYSK SOP

Detailed Material List (DML)

Scope

This document describes deadlines, requirements and a “how to” guide for the Detailed Material List tab in the Supplier Portal.

Change-log

Section	Changes
8.12	Updated guidance on how to calculate the area of textile.
8.13	Update to the dtex requirement – will become voluntary.

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1 Requirements and deadlines

For products within the product area(s) mentioned in [Table 1](#) suppliers must fill out data in the Detailed Material List (DML) tab in the Supplier Portal.

Access to the DML tab is supplier specific. Once a product area that a supplier delivers to is added to [Table 1](#), all articles supplied to JYSK by the supplier will appear in the overview. However, only the data for the articles in product areas listed in [Table 1](#) need to be entered into the DML. Suppliers not supplying articles to the area(s) in [Table 1](#) will not be able to see the DML tab in Supplier Portal and do not have to do anything. Product areas will be added continuously.

For new articles the deadline is before first ETD.

Note: The current focus is on completing active articles within one product area so the deadline with completing before first ETD is not relevant yet. Completing articles before first ETD applies after a product area has been added and the backlog on articles is done according to the deadlines in [Table 1](#).

Product Area	Deadline for completing article data
Bed Linen and sheets	20.09.2025

Table 1 – Product areas and deadlines

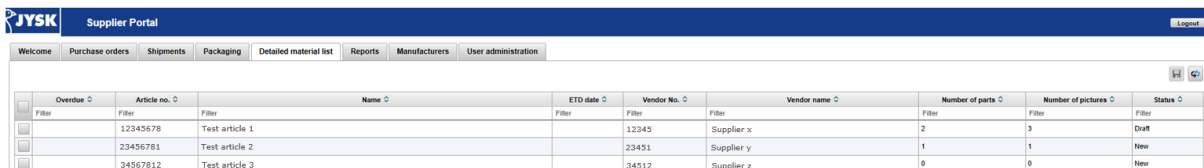
2 General information

Please note that two functions are currently being developed. We will include them in the SOP as soon as possible. The functions are described below.

2.1 Excel template

2.1.1 Download

To download the Excel template go to the overview of all articles in the DML tab.



JYSK Supplier Portal									
Welcome	Purchase orders	Shipments	Packaging	Detailed material list	Reports	Manufacturers	User administration	Logout	
Overdue	Article no.	Name	ETD date	Vendor No.	Vendor name	Number of parts	Number of pictures	Status	
Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	
	12345678	Test article 1		12345	Supplier x	2	3	Draft	
	23456781	Test article 2		23451	Supplier y	1	1	New	
	34567812	Test article 3		34512	Supplier z	0	0	New	

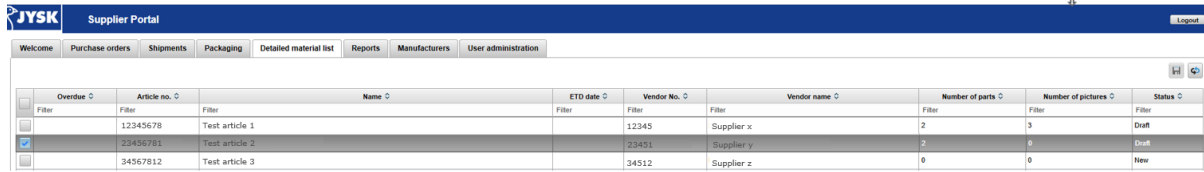
Figure 1

When you download the template for an article the article number, name and total net weight will be included in the download as shown here:

	A	B	C
1	Article no.	Article name	Article total net weight
2	12345678	Test article 1	0,98
3			
4			

Figure 2

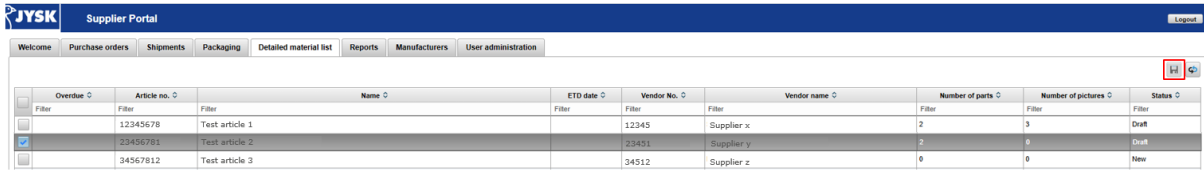
Mark the article or articles you wish to download number, name, and weight for.



Overdue	Article no.	Name	ETD date	Vendor No.	Vendor name	Number of parts	Number of pictures	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	12345678	Test article 1		12345	Supplier x	2	3	Draft
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23456781	Test article 2		23451	Supplier y	2	6	Draft
<input type="checkbox"/>	34567812	Test article 3		34512	Supplier z	0	0	New

Figure 3

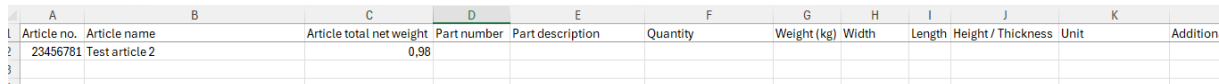
Click the button in the top right corner.



Overdue	Article no.	Name	ETD date	Vendor No.	Vendor name	Number of parts	Number of pictures	Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	12345678	Test article 1		12345	Supplier x	2	3	Draft
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23456781	Test article 2		23451	Supplier y	2	6	Draft
<input type="checkbox"/>	34567812	Test article 3		34512	Supplier z	0	0	New

Figure 4

The result is an Excel file with a row for each article that was marked.



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
Article no.	Article name	Article total net weight	Part number	Part description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Width	Length	Height / Thickness	Unit	Addition
23456781	Test article 2	0,98									

Figure 5

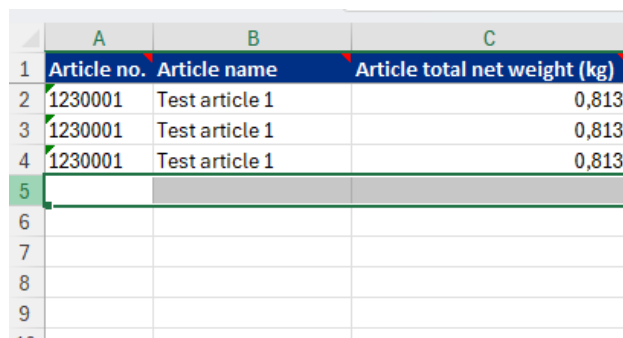
You can download the template for as many articles as you would like. If there is already added data when you download the excel template for an article, this data will be included in the download. Downloaded files will be named by the article ID "DML_DataForArticle_1234567". If multiple articles are downloaded, the downloaded file will be named "DML_DataForArticle_1234567+".

2.1.2 How to use

The excel file includes dependent drop-down lists with defined material names. The material names must be chosen from the drop-down options. Therefore, it is essential to add new rows correctly. The Excel file you download already includes formatting in rows containing article numbers and names. To ensure that any new data you add follows the same formatting select a row below one that is already correctly formatted. Then right-click and choose "Insert Row" to add a new row with the same formatting. Avoid typing directly into a blank row without formatting, as this may result in inconsistent entries that do not match the criteria of the field in the DML platform.

Please note that when the parts material is input it is important to first choose the material category followed by the sub-categories in order.

Note: To test whether the row is in the right formatting, check whether there are drop-downs under material categories and sub-categories.



	A	B	C
1	Article no.	Article name	Article total net weight (kg)
2	1230001	Test article 1	0,813
3	1230001	Test article 1	0,813
4	1230001	Test article 1	0,813
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Figure 6

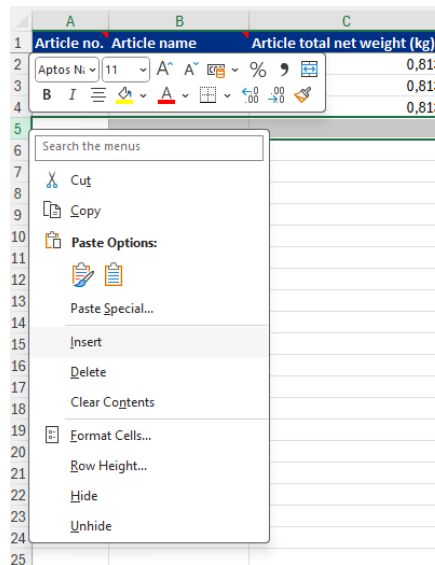


Figure 7

Each part will be a row, with the only exception being composite materials for textile and plastic. How to do this on the platform is explained in section [8.9](#), but an example of how this translates to excel is included in [JYSK 10602](#).

Only the first sheet in the Excel file will be uploaded to DML, so keep the articles in one long list in one sheet. If there is more than one sheet in the excel file when uploaded the additional ones will be ignored in the upload. To upload data for more than one article they must be in the same sheet as shown in [JYSK 10603](#).

The Excel sheet and DML platform are in European comma settings.

When writing in a field in the excel and adding more characters than what is defined as possible in [7.2](#) the text will be cut of and a "*" will be added at the beginning of the sentence.

Example: "Duvet cover set nylon zipper closure" has to many characters for the part description field, and will be replaced by
 "**Duvet cover set nylon zipper clo"

Example

2.1.3 Upload

At this moment it is not possible to upload the data to Detailed Material List, but as soon as this feature is added we will update the guide with how to do this.

2.2 Approval button

In the top right corner of the DML there is a submit button that is currently inactive. This will later we activated allowing for article data to be sent to approval with JYSK.

3 Input data for article

Log into the Supplier Portal. In the Supplier Portal there is a tab called "Detailed material list" visible for suppliers with an article group that has been included in the table above.



Figure 8

When you have clicked on the Detailed material list (DML) tab you will get an overview of all your articles. In the top of each column, it is possible to search within each column or you can use the filter function. It is required that you fill in the data for all articles currently being delivered to JYSK.

Welcome Purchase orders Shipments Packaging Detailed material list Reports Manufacturers User administration									
Overdue	Article no.	Name	ETD date	Vendor No.	Vendor name	Number of parts	Number of pictures	Status	
	1122019	MPH PUR 3319				2	3	Draft	
	1122017	Prod Brush Test				1	1	New	

Figure 9

Currently the submit button is not active, so when you have created an article, please save the data and close the article. When the submit function has been completed, we will update the guidance with information on what to do.

4 Upload pictures

When you have clicked on an article you are ready to add data. In addition to the data, you need to upload exploded view pictures. Here all parts/materials must be visible, meaning that for more complex articles such as a sofa the pictures should also show the materials within the seat.

You can upload up to five pictures on the platform. They can be png, jpg and jpeg. It is possible to use either the "Upload pictures" button, or to drag and drop pictures into the area. You can select more than one picture at a time to upload.

Welcome Purchase orders Shipments Packaging Detailed material list Reports Manufacturers User administration		Article number: 1259482		Net weight: 0.435 kg	Article status: New	Submit	Validate	Copy from article	Save	Save & close	Close
Article name: DCS NELL Sateen DEL white KRONBORG		Parts total net weight: 9.866 kg		Country of origin: IN							
Article 1259482											
Quantity		Part									
No records found.											
Add part		<div> <div>Upload pictures</div> <div>Attach pictures</div> <div>Cancel</div> </div>									

Figure 10

To add pictures, click on "Upload pictures".

Submit

Validate

Copy from article

Save

Save & close

Close

Upload pictures

Attach pictures

Cancel

Figure 11

When you have chosen the pictures you wish to add, press "Attach pictures" to attach it to the article.

Submit

Validate

Copy from article

Save


Save & close

Close

Upload pictures

Attach pictures

Cancel



Skærbillede

78.4

2024-12-12

102849.png

KB

Figure 12

It should look like this when the picture has successfully been added.

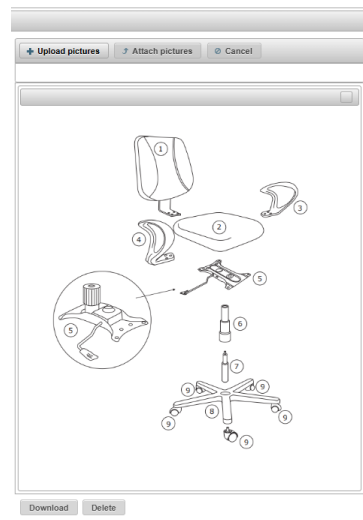


Figure 13

Note: It is not saved before all mandatory data fields on the platform have been filled out and the “Save” button has been pressed. It is possible to select one or more pictures and either delete the pictures or download them to a Zip-file.

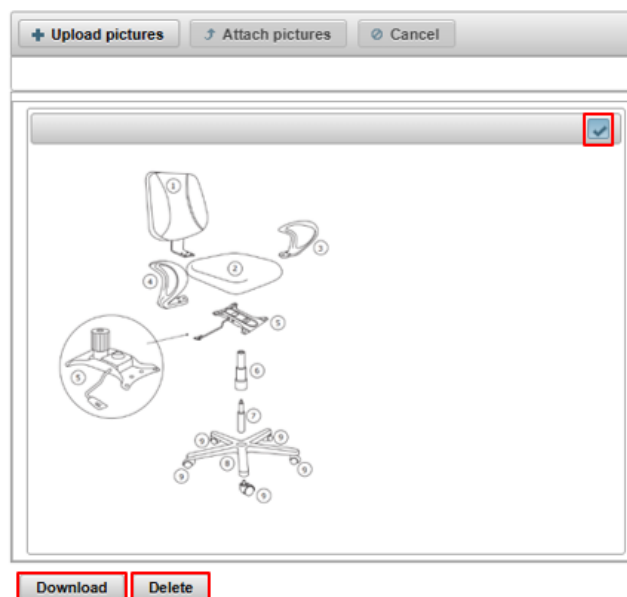


Figure 14

The pictures you upload must show the exploded view of the article, so all parts and materials are visible. For every part you add data for in DML you need to visualize where it is placed using the pictures. The same number/letter structure as in the field “part number” must be on the pictures to show the placement of parts. If a material or part appears more than one place on the article, the part number must be shown both places.

Example of a sheet with pictures showing the placement of both elastic and textile.



Example

5 Copy and paste functions

When working on the DML platform and inputting data it is possible to use a copy function both for a complete article and for parts within an article. The functionality is meant to make it easier to input data for articles that are very similar or have repetitive materials.

5.1 Copy article data to another article

With the first copy function it is possible to copy data from an article you have already created into the article you are currently working on.

Note: Please note that if you have input any data in the article you are working on before you copy from another article, this data will be overwritten.

To copy the data in click on the button “Copy from article”



Figure 15

A box will appear where you can search for either article number or article name of the article you wish to copy.



Copy article data

Enter a (partial) article number or description to select the article to copy article data from. This will replace any existing data in the current article.

Source article

Figure 16

When you have found the correct article, you press copy.



Copy article data

Enter a (partial) article number or description to select the article to copy article data from. This will replace any existing data in the current article.

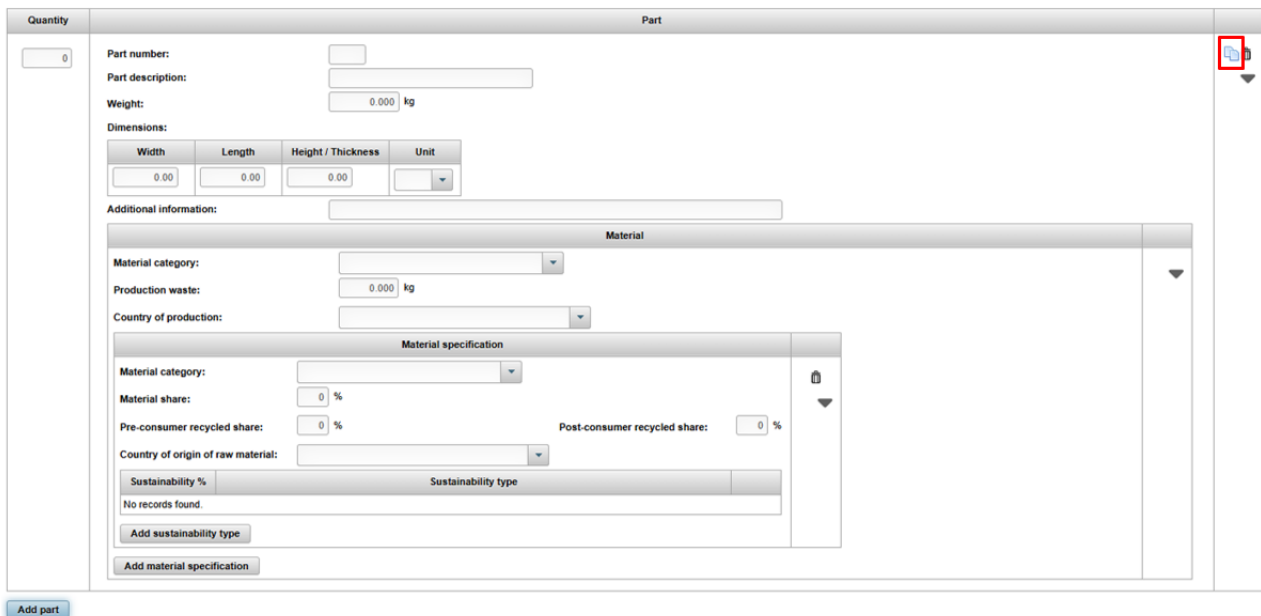
Source article

Figure 17

All the data from the article you copied from will now be visible. It is important to check if the data is correct. If you copy data on a towel and the new towel is a smaller version, then the dimensions need to be updated.

5.2 Copy part within an article

In addition to being able to copy an entire article you can also copy a part within an article. To do this click the icon in the top right corner of the part. The article you have clicked on will be duplicated just below. Please make sure to change the part number so they are unique and update the data, so it is correct for the new part.



Quantity

Part

Part number:

Part description:

Weight: kg

Dimensions:

Width	Length	Height / Thickness	Unit
<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text"/>

Additional information:

Material

Material category:

Production waste: kg

Country of production:

Material specification

Material category:

Material share: %

Pre-consumer recycled share: %

Post-consumer recycled share: %

Country of origin of raw material:

Sustainability % Sustainability type

No records found.

Figure 18

6 Platform structure - definition of part

The platform is structured to focus on parts and materials. This means we ask for data about the fabric and foam of the chair - not the whole seat consisting of these parts.

To make it easier to input data you can summarize or group materials that have the same specifications and the same place of production and country of origin. A material specification can be:

- Thickness/height for flat objects (e.g., MDF, plywood, sheets, foils)
- Profiles (cross-section) for elongated objects (e.g., pipes, rods, tubes)
- Density and thickness/height for foams




This means for articles with the same textile appearing more than once they can be summarized if they have the same traits. Here the criteria would be the textile construction and dyeing method, gsm, and dtex.

For smaller and more insignificant parts you can exclude them from DML if you don't have the data needed they need to be listed below to be excluded:

- Care label
- Sewing thread

Please also input information on treatments, coatings, paint or similar for the parts where relevant. This should be added to the field "Additional information" that will be described later in the guide.

Below are a few examples of parts and materials to be input for different articles.

Bed Linen	Bed Linen	Sheet
<p>These would be the parts to input:</p> <p><u>Textile</u> (You can summarize all the textile in one part when they are the same textile quality, construction and dyeing method, gsm, and dtex)</p> <p><u>Push buttons</u> (Provide the measurements for one and either provide material summaries and 1 in quantity or count them and give material for one)</p> <p>See our video for a Bed Linen example in JYSK 10601</p>  <p>Figure 19</p>	<p>These would be the parts to input:</p> <p><u>Textile</u> (You can summarize all the textile in one part when they are the same textile quality, construction and dyeing method, gsm, and dtex. Currently we don't account for printing so this would be one textile if printing is the only difference)</p> <p><u>Zipper</u> Choose the zipper in the material drop down category "sewing accessories". We consider this one component to simplify the data input.</p> <p>See our video for a Bed Linen example in JYSK 10601</p>  <p>Figure 20</p>	<p>These would be the parts to input:</p> <p><u>Textile</u></p> <p><u>Elastic</u></p>  <p>Figure 21</p>

Example

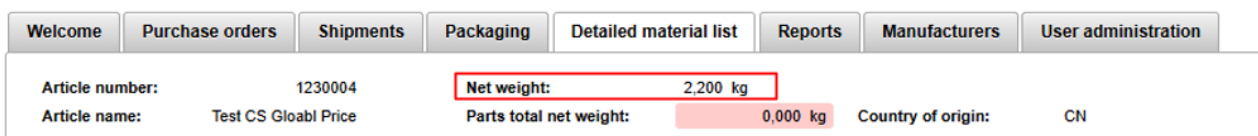
7 Validation of the data

There are a few validations on the platform making sure fields that are mandatory are filled in and that the weight of the article matches the weight provided in the PIF. These validations are explained in the following sections along with how this is relevant when inputting data.

7.1 Weight

The weight of the materials and parts you input are essential as they have to match the article net weight before the data can be sent to approval with JYSK. The articles net weight is based on the input in the PIF meaning the better the weight data early in the process – the fewer corrections will have to be made when you start working in DML.

The article net weight is shown at the top of the platform next to article number. This is the weight you must match with the data you input.



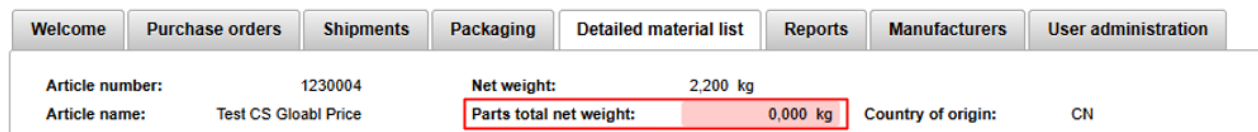
The screenshot shows a navigation bar with tabs: Welcome, Purchase orders, Shipments, Packaging, Detailed material list, Reports, Manufacturers, and User administration. Below the tabs, the 'Detailed material list' tab is active. The interface displays the following information:

Article number:	1230004	Net weight:	2,200 kg
Article name:	Test CS Gloabl Price	Parts total net weight:	0,000 kg
		Country of origin:	CN

The 'Net weight' field is highlighted with a red box, and the 'Parts total net weight' field is highlighted with a red box.

Figure 22

For each part you input data for including weight and quantity the platform calculates to current total.



This screenshot is identical to Figure 22, showing the same navigation bar and article details. The 'Net weight' field is highlighted with a red box, and the 'Parts total net weight' field is highlighted with a red box.

Figure 23

The weight calculated in this field summarizing all the parts and materials must match the articles net weight before sending the article data to approval with JYSK. You can save the data and work on it later, but you are not able to submit it to JYSK before this is correct.

For more information on how to input weight and what to do if it does not match the Net Weight see section [8.4](#). Please note that as of now it is not possible to send the Detailed Material list article data to approval with JYSK in the supplier portal. We will inform when this is possible.

7.2 Mandatory/voluntary fields overview

On the platform some fields are mandatory to fill in while others are voluntary. For an overview see [Table 2](#). All mandatory fields must be completed before an article data is done.

Note: we are working on the indication of mandatory fields to fill so they are more visible.

Field name/headline	Voluntary/Mandatory	Field Characteristics
Quantity	Mandatory	Numeric field (max 3 digits)
Part number	Mandatory	Numeric and text field (max 5 entries)
Part description	Mandatory	Text field (max 35 characters)
Weight (kg)	Mandatory	Numeric field (three decimals)
Dimension – Width	Mandatory	Numeric field (two decimals)
Dimension – Length	Mandatory	Numeric field (two decimals)
Dimension – Height/Thickness	Voluntary	Numeric field (two decimals)
Unit	Mandatory	Drop down
Additional information	Voluntary	Text field
Material category	Mandatory	Drop down
Production process	Mandatory if the material category is textile or plastic	Drop down
gsm	Mandatory if the material category is textile	Numeric field
dtex	Mandatory if the material category is textile	Numeric field
Production waste	Voluntary	Numeric field (Three decimals)
Country of production	Mandatory	Drop down
Region	Voluntary	Drop down
Material	Mandatory if drop down options appear	Drop down
Material share	Mandatory	Numeric field
Pre-consumer recycled share	Voluntary	Numeric field
Post-consumer recycled share	Voluntary	Numeric field
Country of origin of raw material	Voluntary	Drop down
Region of origin of raw material	Voluntary	Drop down
Sustainability %	Voluntary (Mandatory to fill in, if the supplier has added a Sustainability type to the Material specification)	Numeric field
Sustainability type	Voluntary (Mandatory to fill in, if the supplier has added a Sustainability type to the Material specification)	Drop down

Table 2 - Mandatory and Voluntary fields

If you are unsure if you have filled in all the mandatory fields you can click on the validate button in the top right corner and it will make all mandatory empty fields have a red border. It is possible to work on an article and save it as a draft while it is still not complete.

8 Information about each field

The following section provides further explanation and examples of the different fields on the platform.

8.1 Quantity (mandatory field)

For some articles there will be more than one of the same part in an article. Use this field to explain how many of the part there are in the article.

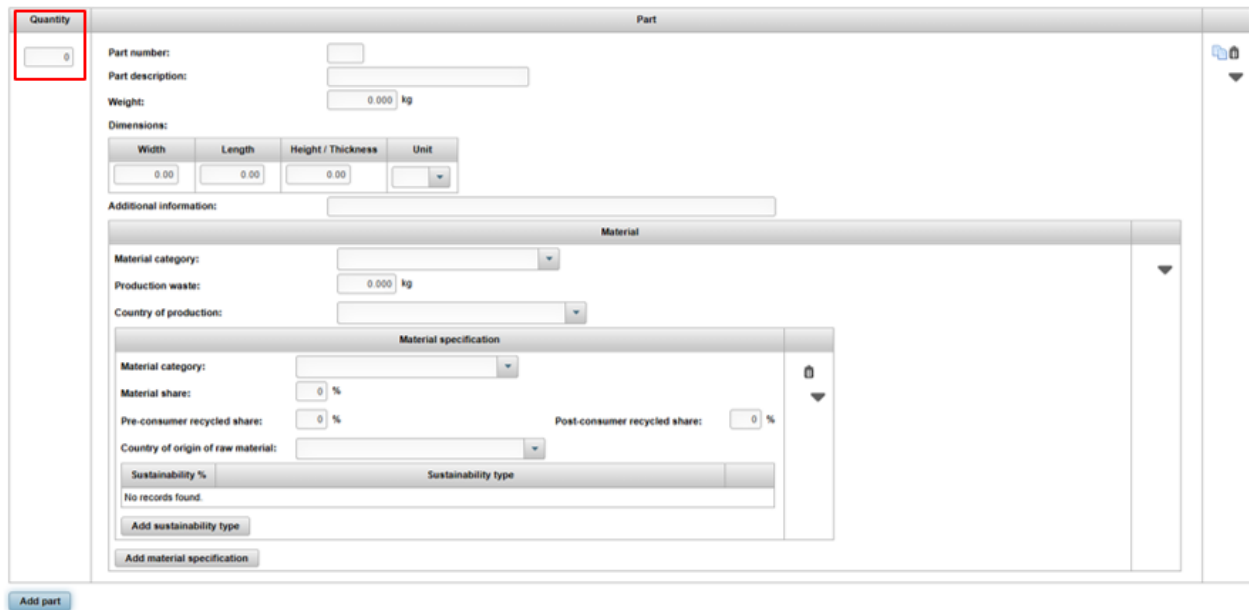


Figure 24

In an article there will be many parts appearing only once but below are a few examples of where it is relevant to specify a quantity. You can add information such as weight and dimension of one candle in a part and write 4 in quantity.

4 glasses in a set



Figure 25

4 candles in a set

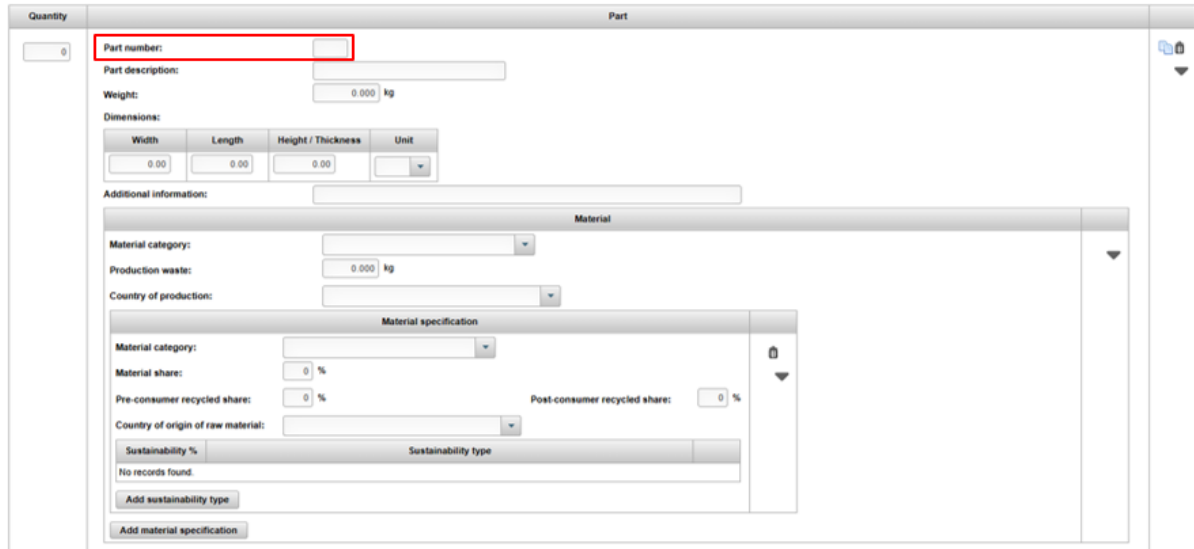


Figure 26

Example

8.2 Part number (mandatory field)

The part number needs to be unique and must refer to the exploded view pictures you have uploaded for the article. For guidance on picture see section 4. What number and letter structure to use is optional - it just has to match the number/name structure on the pictures.



The screenshot shows the 'Part' form in the JYSK 8008 system. The 'Part number' field is highlighted with a red box. Below it are fields for 'Part description', 'Weight' (0.000 kg), and 'Dimensions' (Width, Length, Height / Thickness, Unit). There is also an 'Additional information' section and a 'Material' section with fields for 'Material category', 'Production waste' (0.000 kg), and 'Country of production'. A 'Material specification' section is also visible, containing fields for 'Material category', 'Material share' (0 %), 'Pre-consumer recycled share' (0 %), 'Post-consumer recycled share' (0 %), and 'Country of origin of raw material'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add sustainability type' and 'Add material specification'.

Figure 27

For a table like the one below this could for example have the number/letter structure shown and the pictures to upload to visualize

1	Tabletop
2	Flat washer
3	Table legs
4	Caps
ACDE	Screws * These can be summarized if they are the same material
B	Silicone ring

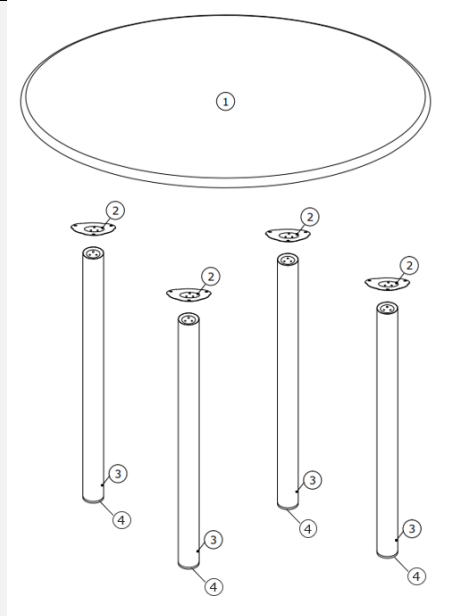


Figure 28

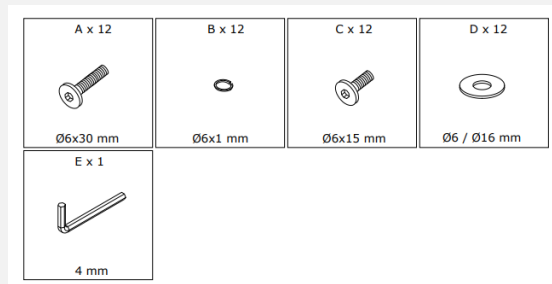


Figure 29

Example

For a bed linen the following parts could be input, and the pictures attached

Note: You can exclude small details such as labels and sewing thread

1	Fabric
2	Zipper



Figure 30



Figure 31

Example

For a bed linen the following parts could be input, and the pictures attached

Note: You can exclude small details such as labels and sewing thread.

1	Fabric
2	Elastic



Figure 32

Example

8.3 Part description (mandatory field)

This is a free text field and has no required structure, but please make sure it is understandable what part you are inputting data for.

Examples could be:

- Felt caps
- Table legs
- Seat foam
- Mesh textile detailing
- MDF board inside, top, bottom, front

Example

8.4 Weight (mandatory field)

Simply explained the weight of the part must be input in this field. The field is used for validating the data input for the article against the weight provided in PIF, so it is very important that the weight data is correct. Make sure to weigh parts before assembly. Because this is so important a field, we have tried to anticipate a few situations that might occur.

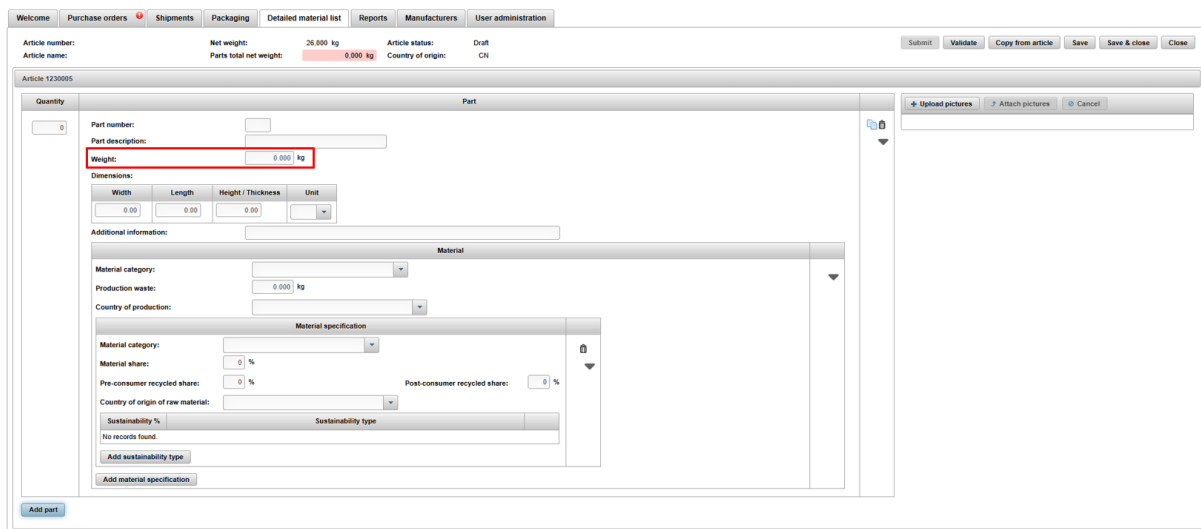


Figure 33

8.4.1 Fluctuations in articles weight – what to do with minor differences

We are aware that many articles fluctuate in weight which is why DML aims to have perfect data input but allows for fluctuations and differences in real life. There are two situations where this applies. One is when suppliers input data into the DML and there is a small difference between input weight and the net weight you have to match. The other situation is when the article arrives at the distribution center, and we inspect and approve the article.

The purpose of allowing for correction in data by the supplier before submitting data to JYSK is to avoid minor weight differences to stop the flow. [Table 3](#) defines the tolerance we accept that you correct data within.

Weight	Tolerance
0-1 Kg	10%
1-5 Kg	8%
5-10 Kg	6%
10-25 Kg	5%
25+ Kg	3%

Table 3 - Weight tolerance

Example could be:

Net weight: 2,200 kg
 Parts total net weight: 2,100 kg

Figure 34

You are done adding the parts of a product and the total weight of the part you have input is 2,1 Kg. Previously in the PIF it said 2,2 Kg so this is the weight you must match in the Detailed Material List. Looking at the table above for articles between 1-5 Kg an 8% weight tolerance is allowed.

Before you can send the article for approval by JYSK the weight in Detailed Material List has to match exactly. When you are within the tolerance it means you must correct the data to make it match. The first step is of course to check if there is a mistake in the data input. After that has been done, please consider the article and materials and add extra weight where the fluctuations are likely to originate from and if that is not possible find the main materials in the article and allocate the weight between them.

Example

8.4.2 Incorrect weight in PIF – weight difference outside tolerance

If the weight you see in the Detailed material list tab for an article is wrong and it is not within the tolerance for rounding up or down according to the table above, then the future process will be to get the weight corrected.

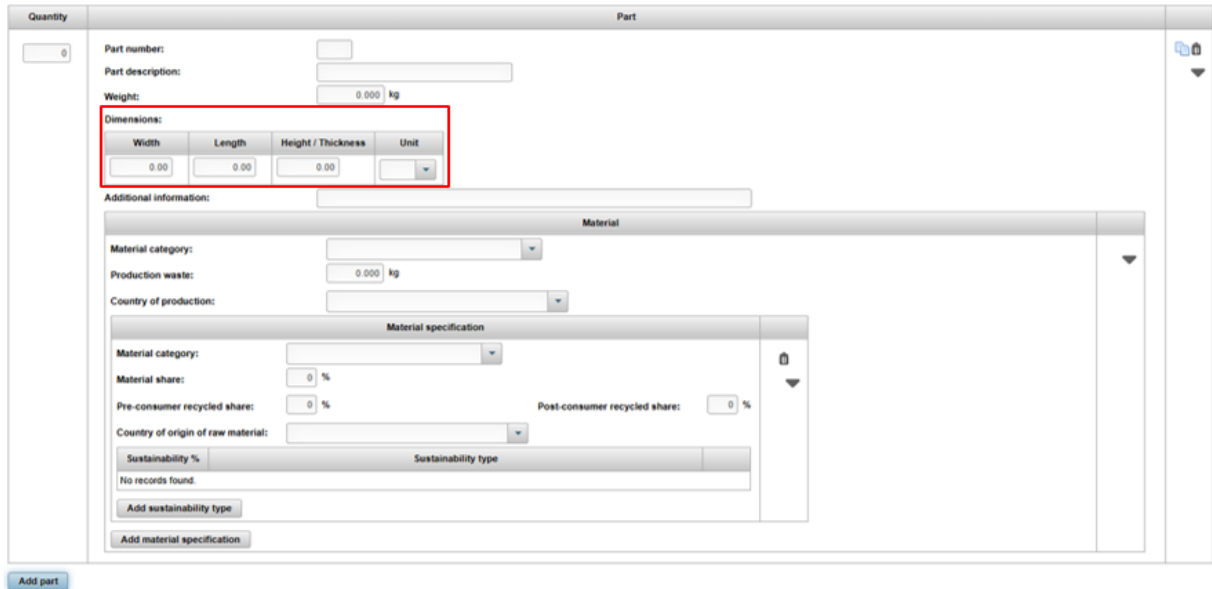
For now and until the submit button mentioned in section 2.2 has been implemented, we ask that you save and close the article despite not matching. The main priority now is to start inputting data.

Currently the approval button on the platform has not been implemented, but please note that once this is introduced, we don't allow for correction in weigh in PIF after the article and the DML data has been validated by JYSK. As of right now please save and close the article if the weight is not matching, then we update the steps after the submit to JYSK button is introduced.

When we validate the data upon the article's arrival a tolerance will also be allowed to make sure fluctuations in the material's weight are considered by the Quality inspector.

8.5 Dimensions (mandatory)

To provide the dimensions of the part there are a few fields you can use. If the dimension you need to input does not fit into the fields provided, please use the “additional information” field further explained in section [8.6](#). It is mandatory to input width and length for all parts and choose the unit in the drop down.



The screenshot shows the JYSK 8008 form with the following sections:

- Quantity:** A dropdown menu set to 0.
- Part:**
 - Part number: A text input field.
 - Part description: A text input field.
 - Weight: A text input field with a unit dropdown set to kg, showing 0.000.
 - Dimensions:** A table with four columns: Width, Length, Height / Thickness, and Unit. The Width, Length, and Height / Thickness fields are set to 0.00. The Unit dropdown is set to cm. This section is highlighted with a red box.
 - Additional information: A text input field.
- Material:**
 - Material category: A dropdown menu.
 - Production waste: A text input field with a unit dropdown set to kg, showing 0.000.
 - Country of production: A dropdown menu.
 - Material specification:**
 - Material category: A dropdown menu.
 - Material share: A text input field with a unit dropdown set to %, showing 0.
 - Pre-consumer recycled share: A text input field with a unit dropdown set to %, showing 0.
 - Post-consumer recycled share: A text input field with a unit dropdown set to %, showing 0.
 - Country of origin of raw material: A dropdown menu.
 - Sustainability %: A text input field.
 - Sustainability type: A dropdown menu.
 - No records found.
 - Add sustainability type.
 - Add material specification.

At the bottom left, there is a blue button labeled "Add part".

Figure 35

8.5.1 Odd-shaped and irregular parts

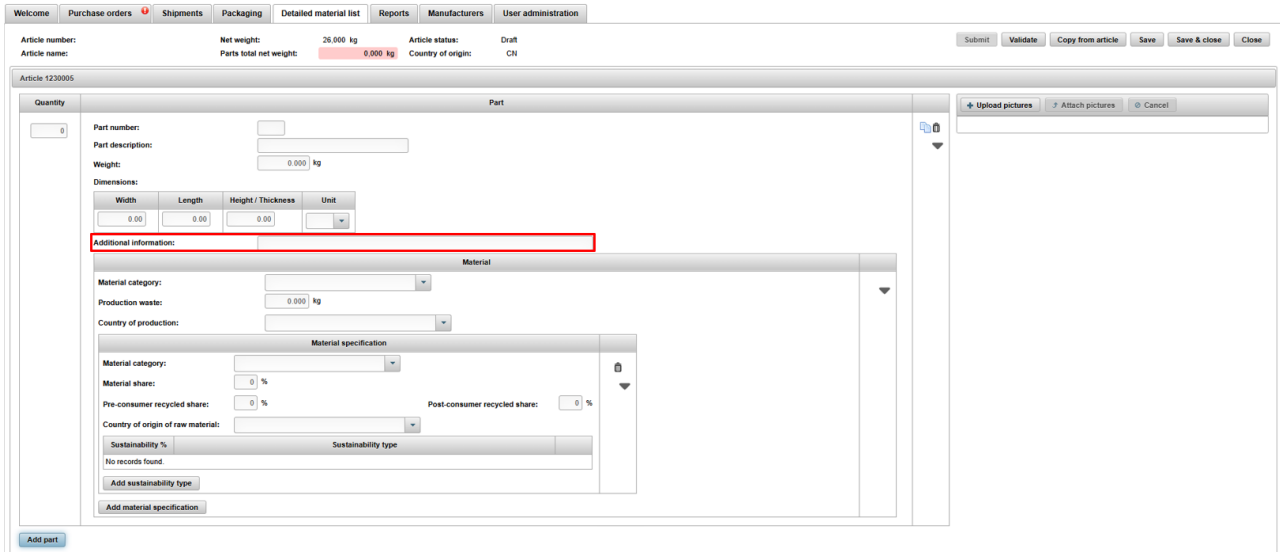
For all the parts that don't have an obvious width and length or are irregular or weirdly shaped always measure at the widest point or longest continuous dimension. This could be plant leaves, curved objects or asymmetrical pieces.

If there are many almost identical parts such as smaller stones in artificial plants, you can add dimensions for one and input the weight of all of them combined. This also applies to buttons in bed linen.

If a specific measurement could affect the product's quality, fit, or function, it must be included. This includes examples such as thickness of plastic sheets, metal tube or density of foam.

8.6 Additional information (voluntary field)

This field is a free text field and can be used to provide any additional information relevant to the part.



The screenshot shows the 'Detailed material list' tab in the JYSK 8008 application. The 'Additional information' field is highlighted with a red rectangle. The interface includes various input fields for dimensions, weight, and material specifications.

Figure 36

You are encouraged to input information you did not find a field for in the Detailed Material List, but our primary requirement is to use it for dimensions, treatments, paints or material specifications. If you input a part with melamine or paint, then please write this in the additional information field.

For the following parts and materials, we need additional dimensions:

Part or material	Additional information needed
Metal tubes/rails and round objects	Diameter
Foams	Density
Textiles	Thread count

Table 4 – Additional information

8.7 Material category – drop down (mandatory field)

Choose the overall material category for the part, such as metal, wood or foam/fillings. Based on your choice you will be asked to specify the material in more detail later. Please note that when choosing Textile or Plastics a few mandatory fields will appear below the drop down. This will be explained later.

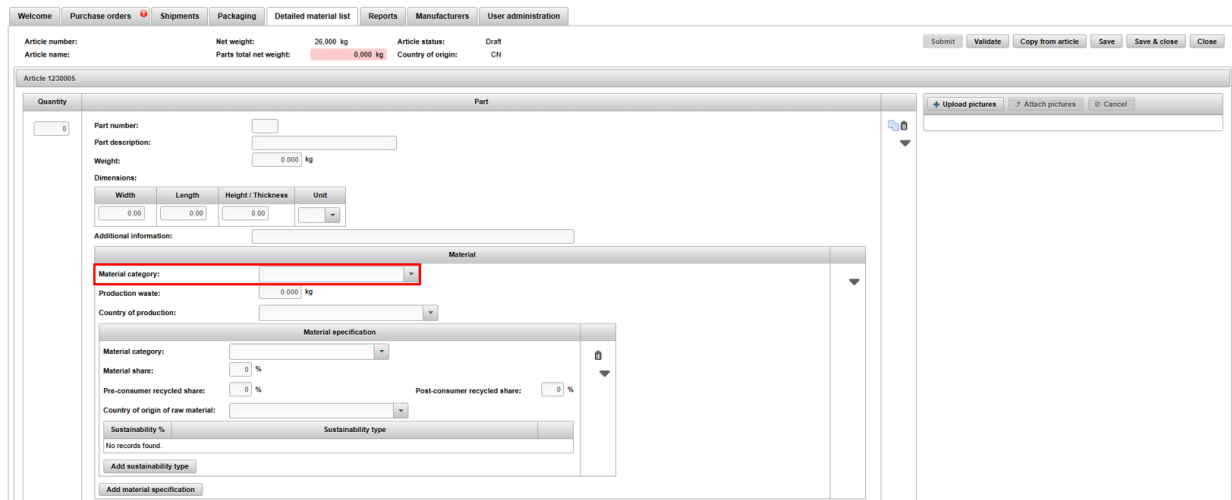


Figure 37

Available material categories:

- Metals
- Polymers (plastics)
- Stone / Ceramics / Glass / Cement
- Natural
- Wood
- Textile / Leather
- Candles
- Wadding / Filling
- Foams
- Sewing accessories
- Electronic components
- Paper and Cardboard

To get an overview of where to find materials within the dropdowns structure see [JYSK 10600](#).

Note: In the drop-down categories "Sewing accessories" and "Electronic components" there are some predefined parts to help you when adding data. This could be batteries, light bulbs or zippers.

Note: For textiles with coating please see the example in section 8.21 for how to do.

If you are working in DML and can't find the material you need, we can work on adding it to the platform. Please first check that there is not a version of the material that you can choose. If no material works for the data you have please reach out to [C&Q](#). We can work on adding it to the lists.

8.8 Material (mandatory field)

The next material drop-down fields are dependent on the material category you choose above. These fields are also drop-down fields, and new fields will continue to appear until the most detailed material description is provided. The number of dropdowns and detail levels of materials depend on the material category. If a new dropdown field appears, then it is mandatory to input data.

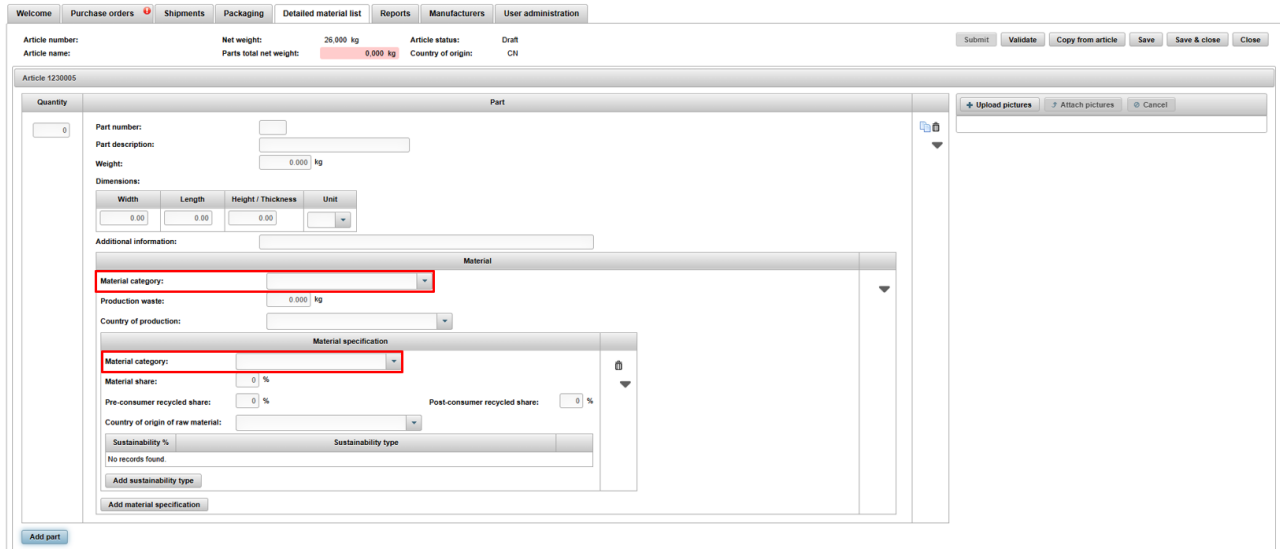
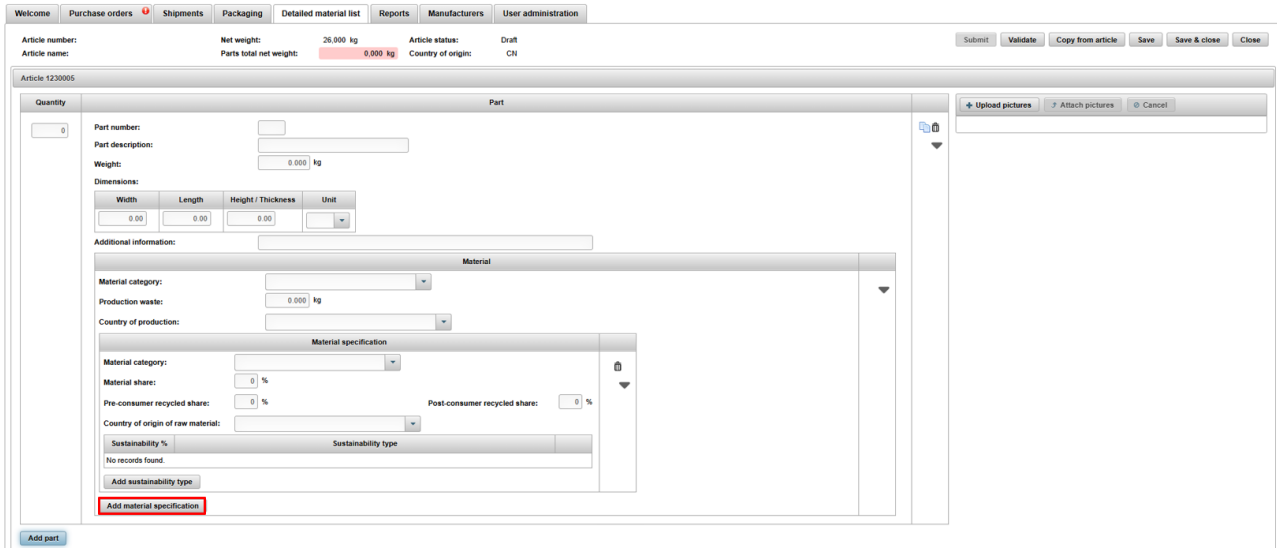


Figure 38

8.9 Material share (mandatory field)

Because of the DML platform structure almost all parts will be of one material (mono material) and consist of 100% of the material. Exemptions to this are textiles and plastics where compounds are possible. To add an additional material specification, click "Add material specification" button.



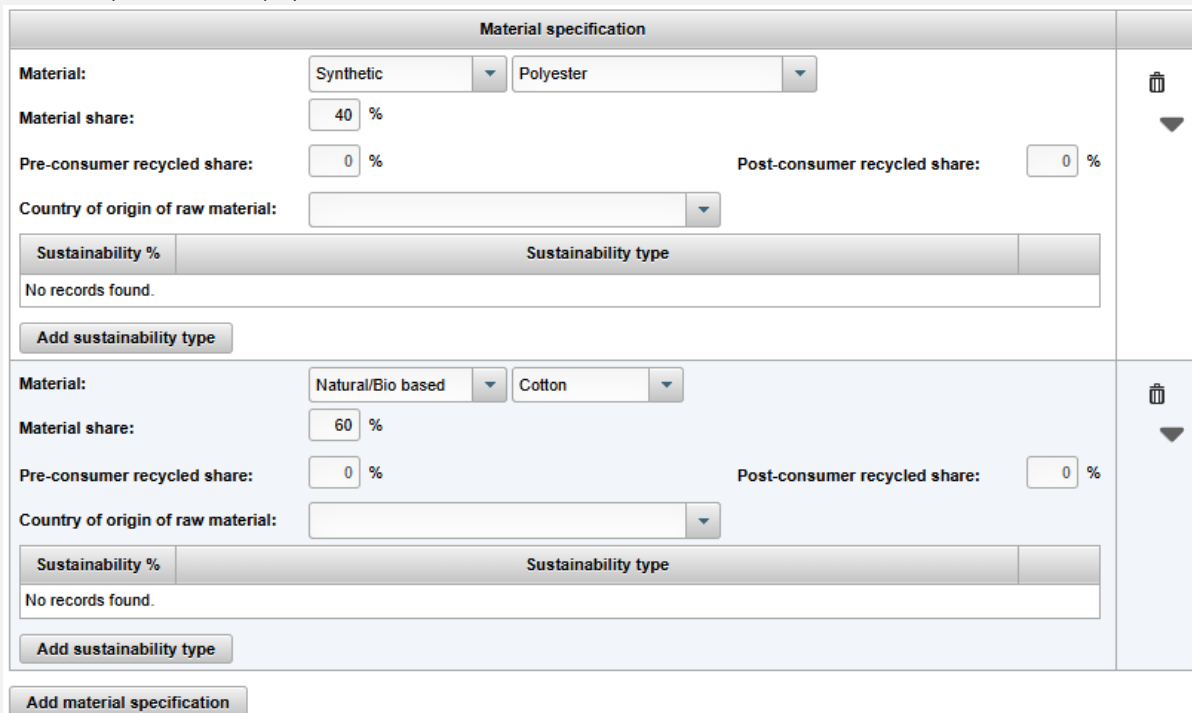
The screenshot shows the 'Detailed material list' tab in the JYSK 8008 interface. The 'Article 1220005' is selected. The 'Material' section is expanded, showing 'Material category: Textile', 'Production waste: 0.000 kg', and 'Country of production: CN'. The 'Material specification' section is also expanded, showing 'Material category: Textile', 'Material share: 0 %', 'Pre-consumer recycled share: 0 %', 'Post-consumer recycled share: 0 %', and 'Country of origin of raw material: CN'. The 'Add material specification' button is highlighted in red at the bottom of the 'Material specification' section.

Figure 39

You will now be able to add more than one material for a textile, such as a composition of cotton and polyester.

A textile can have a composition of 60% cotton and 40% polyester.

To input this data the "fabric" is the part. Material category is "textile" and material specification 1 is cotton with material share 60% and material specification 2 is polyester with material share 40%.



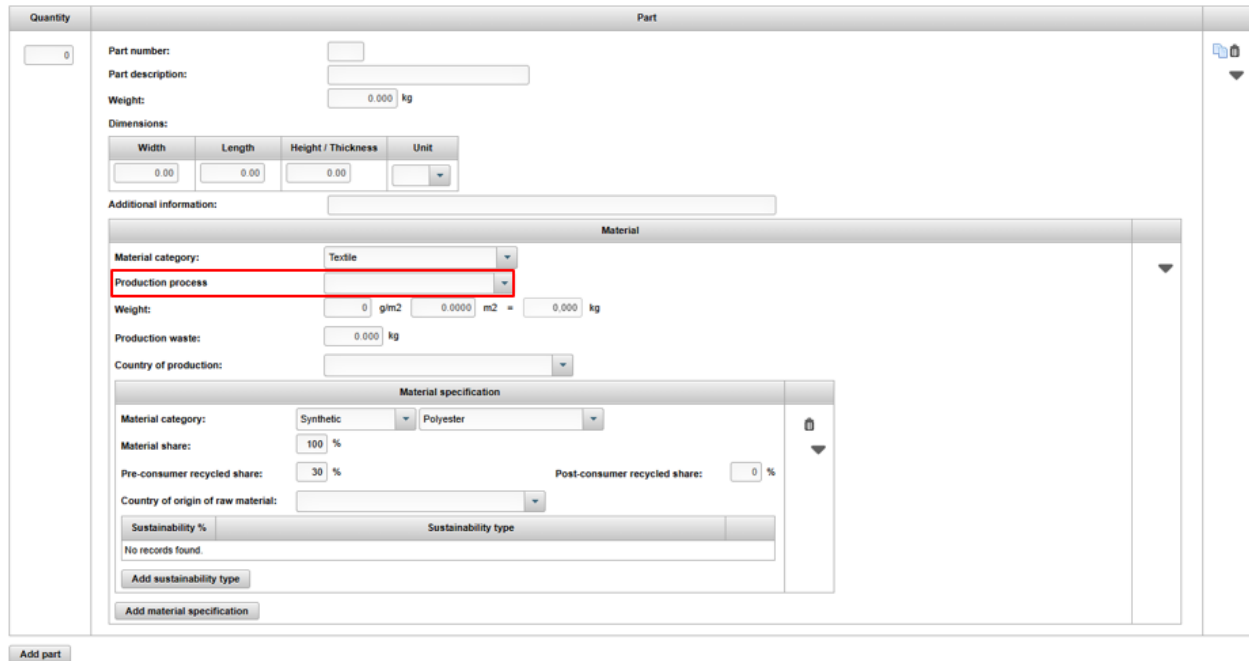
The screenshot shows the 'Material specification' form with two entries. The first entry is for 'Synthetic Polyester' with a material share of 40%. The second entry is for 'Natural/Bio based Cotton' with a material share of 60%. Both entries have 'Pre-consumer recycled share' and 'Post-consumer recycled share' set to 0%. The 'Country of origin of raw material' is set to 'CN'. The 'Sustainability %' and 'Sustainability type' fields are empty, with a message 'No records found.' below them. The 'Add material specification' button is at the bottom.

Figure 40

Example

8.10 Production process – Only for material category Textile and Plastics (mandatory field)

Please provide the production process if the material is textile or plastic.



The screenshot shows the 'Material' section of the JYSK 8008 form. The 'Production process' field is highlighted with a red rectangle. The form includes fields for 'Material category' (set to 'Textile'), 'Weight' (0.000 kg), 'Dimensions' (Width, Length, Height / Thickness, Unit), 'Additional information', 'Material specification' (Material category: Synthetic, Polyester), 'Material share' (100 %), 'Pre-consumer recycled share' (30 %), 'Post-consumer recycled share' (0 %), 'Country of origin of raw material', 'Sustainability %', and 'Sustainability type'. There are also buttons for 'Add sustainability type' and 'Add material specification'.

Figure 41

8.10.1 Plastics

Production processes for plastic are dependent on whether the plastic is thermoplastic or thermosetting plastic.

Thermoplastic production processes are:

- Injection molding
- Extrusion plastic sheet
- Extrusion plastic profile
- Extrusion plastic film
- Extrusion plastic fiber
- Extrusion and blow molding
- Injection blow molding
- Compression molding
- Rotational molding with natural gas heat
- Rotational molding with electrical heat
- Thermoforming
- Extrusion + thermoforming continuous line
- Thermoforming continuous line

Thermoplastic production processes

1. Injection Molding

Description: Molten plastic is injected into a closed mold under high pressure.

Common Products: Bottle caps, containers, automotive parts, electronic housings, toys.

Polymers commonly used in this process: PP, ABS, PS, PE (HDPE, LDPE), PC, PA, POM, PET, TPE

2. Extrusion – Plastic Sheet

Description: Plastic is melted and forced through a flat die to form sheets of uniform thickness.

Common Products: Plastic sheets for thermoforming, packaging, signage, protective barriers.

Polymers commonly used in this process: PP, PET, HIPS, PVC, PMMA, PE

<p>3. Extrusion – Plastic Profile Description: Plastic is extruded through a shaped die to produce continuous profiles. Common Products: Window frames, pipes, tubes, weather stripping, cable insulation. Polymers commonly used in this process: PVC, PE, PP, ABS, PC, PA</p>
<p>4. Extrusion – Plastic Film Description: Thin plastic film is formed by either blowing or casting methods during extrusion. Common Products: Packaging film, plastic bags, shrink wrap, agricultural film. Polymers commonly used in this process: LDPE, LLDPE, HDPE, PP, PET, EVA</p>
<p>5. Extrusion – Plastic Fiber Description: Melted plastic is extruded through spinnerets to form fibers. Common Products: Synthetic textiles (e.g., polyester, nylon), carpeting, ropes, geotextiles. Polymers commonly used in this process: PET, PA, PP, PE, PLA</p>
<p>6. Extrusion and Blow Molding Description: A tube of molten plastic (parison) is extruded, then air is blown into it inside a mold to form hollow objects. Common Products: Bottles, jerry cans, large containers (e.g., detergent, milk, and shampoo bottles). Polymers commonly used in this process: HDPE, LDPE, PP, PVC, PETG</p>
<p>7. Injection Blow Molding Description: A preform is first injection molded, then reheated and blown into a mold to form a hollow item. Common Products: High-precision bottles (pharmaceutical, cosmetic, beverage bottles). Polymers commonly used in this process: PET, PP, HDPE, PVC</p>
<p>8. Compression Molding Description: Plastic is placed in a heated mold and compressed to shape under pressure. Common Products: Electrical components, automotive parts, melamine dishware, gaskets. Polymers commonly used in this process: PP, PE, PES, TPU (specialized uses)</p>
<p>9. Rotational Molding with Natural Gas Heat Description: Plastic powder is placed in a hollow mold, rotated slowly in an oven (heated with natural gas) to form a hollow part. Common Products: Large hollow items like water tanks, kayaks, playground equipment, bins. Polymers commonly used in this process: LLDPE, LDPE, HDPE, PVC (some use)</p>
<p>10. Rotational Molding with Electrical Heat Description: Same as above, but heating is done via electric ovens. Common Products: Same as natural gas method; more common for smaller or indoor operations. Polymers commonly used in this process: LLDPE, LDPE, HDPE, nylon-11 (some), PVC</p>
<p>11. Thermoforming Description: A plastic sheet is heated until soft, then formed over a mold using vacuum or pressure. Common Products: Disposable cups, trays, clamshell packaging, lids. Polymers commonly used in this process: HIPS, PET, PVC, PP, ABS, PLA</p>
<p>12. Extrusion + Thermoforming (Continuous Line) Description: Sheets are extruded and immediately thermoformed in a continuous process. Common Products: Food packaging (e.g., yogurt cups, meat trays), blister packs — high volume, consistent thickness. Polymers commonly used in this process: PS, PET, PP, PLA, HIPS</p>
<p>13. Thermoforming (Continuous Line) Description: Pre-produced sheets are fed into an automatic thermoforming machine for continuous production. Common Products: Packaging trays, lids, medical trays — often used for high-speed manufacturing. Polymers commonly used in this process: PET, HIPS, PP, PVC, PLA</p>

Table 5 - Thermoplastic production processes

Thermosetting plastic production processes are:

- Compounding thermosetting (BMC)
- Injection molding thermoset
- Compression molding SMC/BMC
- Resin infusion molding thermosetting
- Resin transfer molding thermosetting

<p>Thermosetting plastic production processes</p> <p>1. Compounding thermosetting (BMC) Description: pre-mix process where thermosetting resin (usually polyester) is blended with chopped glass fibers, fillers, and additives to produce a moldable compound. Common Products: Automotive parts, appliance housings, circuit breaker components, enclosures. Polymers commonly used in this process: Unsaturated Polyester (UP), Vinyl Ester (VE) (less common), Epoxy (EP) (occasionally)</p>
<p>2. Injection molding thermoset Description: Preheated thermoset material (usually in a liquid or semi-solid state) is injected into a heated mold where it cures and hardens. Common Products: Electrical insulators, appliance components, automotive under-hood parts, handles. Polymers commonly used in this process: Phenolic (PF), Urea-Formaldehyde (UF), Melamine-Formaldehyde (MF), Epoxy (EP), Unsaturated Polyester (UP) (in specialized uses)</p>
<p>3. Compression molding SMC/BMC Description: A charge of SMC (Sheet Molding Compound) or BMC is placed into a heated mold and compressed to fill the cavity, where it cures under heat and pressure. Common Products: Automotive body panels, electrical cabinets, structural parts, shower trays. Polymers commonly used in this process: Unsaturated Polyester (UP), Vinyl Ester (VE), Epoxy (EP) (for high-performance applications)</p>
<p>4. Resin infusion molding thermosetting Description: Dry fiber reinforcements are placed in a mold, then resin is infused under vacuum pressure and cured in place. Common Products: Boat hulls, wind turbine blades, aircraft components, composite panels. Polymers commonly used in this process: Epoxy (EP), Unsaturated Polyester (UP), Vinyl Ester (VE)</p>
<p>5. Resin transfer molding thermosetting Description: A closed mold process where dry fiber preforms are placed in a mold and liquid resin is injected under pressure, then cured. Common Products: Automotive structural parts, aerospace components, truck parts, enclosures. Polymers commonly used in this process: Epoxy (EP), Unsaturated Polyester (UP), Vinyl Ester (VE)</p>

Table 6 - Thermosetting plastic production processes

8.10.2 Textile

After choosing "Textile" as a material category, additional field will show up. For textiles production process is a combination of textile construction and the method of coloring. In the first field, select the textile construction method from the dropdown:

- Felted or non-woven
- Handwoven
- Knitted
- Woven

After selecting the textile construction, in second drop down select the color treatment. Color treatments are dependent on the selected textile construction. Available coloring treatments for selected textile constructions are:

Woven	Untreated/natural color textile
	Bleached white and treated textile
	Yarn dyed and treated textile
	Batched dyed and treated textile
Hand woven	Hand woven untreated/natural color textile
	Hand woven bleached white textile
	Hand woven yarn dyed textile
	Hand woven batch dyed textile
Knitted	Knitted untreated/natural color textile
	Knitted bleached white textile
	Knitted yarn dyed textile
	Knitted batch dyed textile
Felted or nonwoven	Needle punching fibers to felt or nonwoven
	Airlaying fibers to felt or nonwoven
	Needle punching fibers to felt or nonwoven which is dyed
	Airlaying fibers to felt or nonwoven which is dyed
	Needle punching fibers to felt or nonwoven which is heat pressed to solid shape
	Airlaying fibers to felt or nonwoven which is heat pressed to solid shape

Table 7 – Textile production process

8.11 g/m² - Only for material category Textile (mandatory field)

Please provide the gsm (g/m²) of the textile.

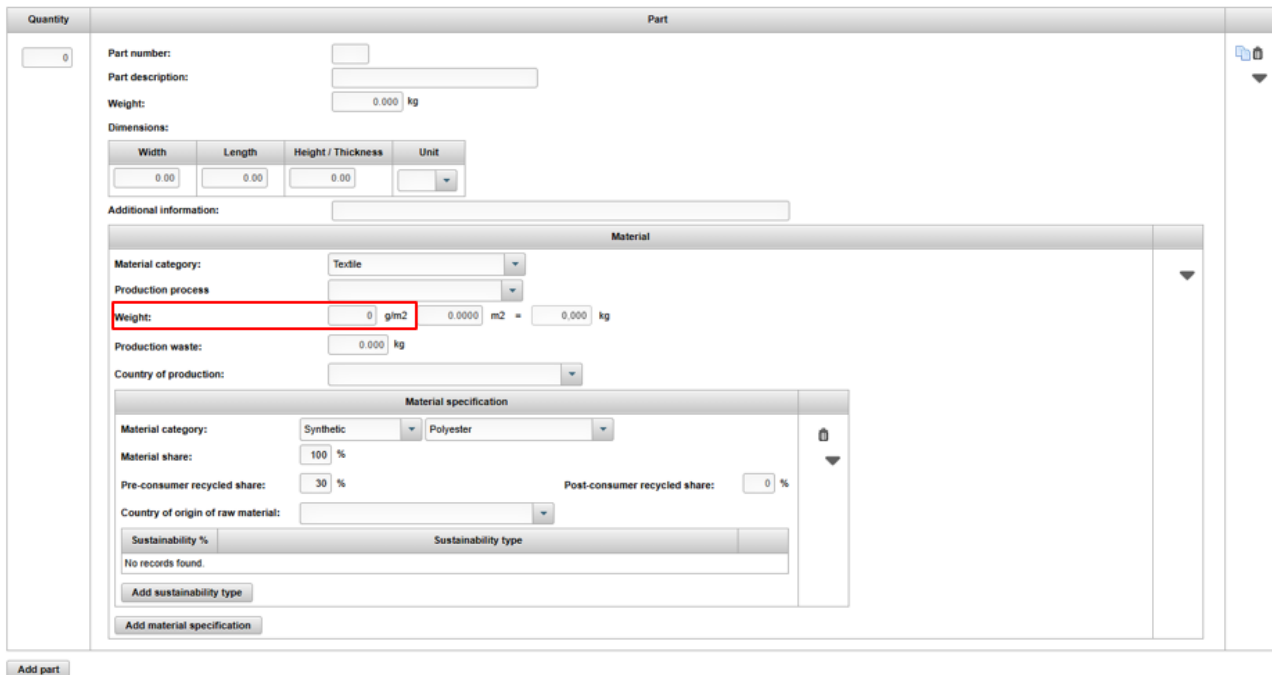


Figure 42

8.12 m² - Only for material category Textile (mandatory field)

Please provide the amount of textile in m². This should equal textile weight divided by gsm, with initial conversion of either kilograms to grams, or gsm to kgsm. ~~or the textile surface area after cutting and before sewing.~~

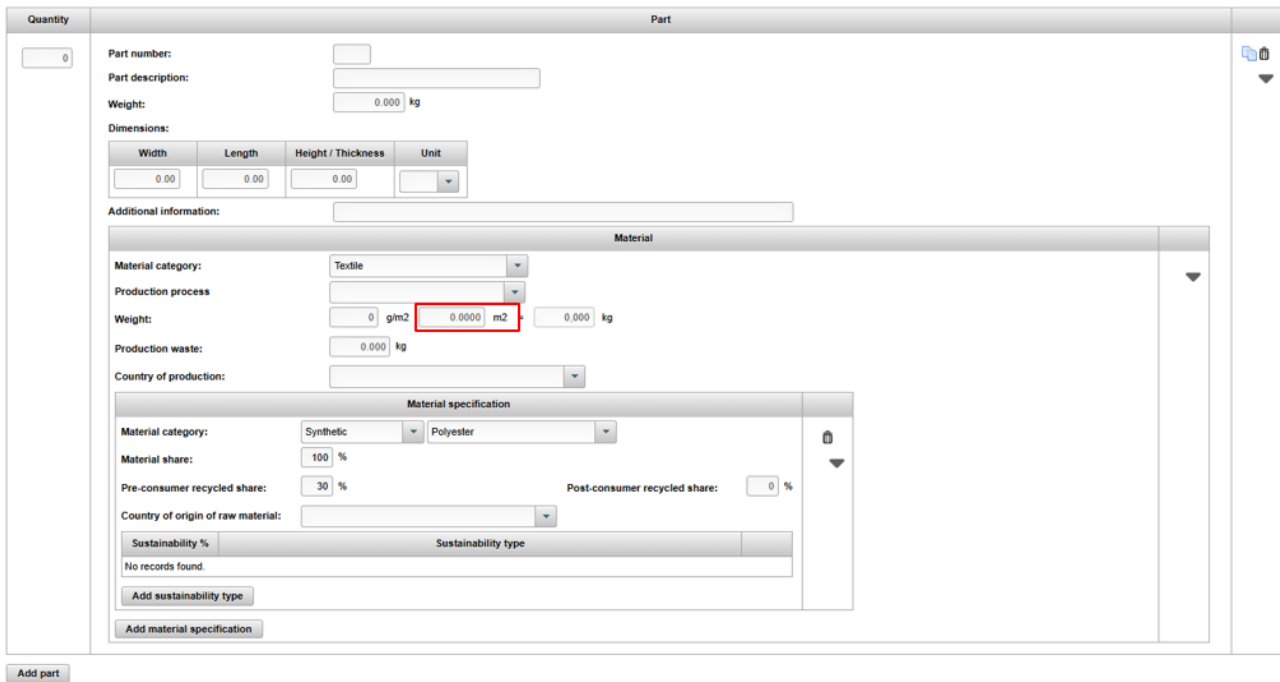
Textile m² calculation - two different conversions:

1. Textile m² = textile weight (kg) / (gsm/1000)

or

2. Textile m² = (textile weight (kg) * 1000) / gsm

After calculating the textile m², a sanity check must be made whether the m² makes sense for the textile in question. If m² appears to be too small or too large, then review the weight of the textile and, if needed, the weight of the whole article.



Quantity: 0

Part number:

Part description:

Weight: 0.000 kg

Dimensions:

Width	Length	Height / Thickness	Unit
0.00	0.00	0.00	<input type="text"/>

Additional information:

Material

Material category: Textile

Production process:

Weight: 0 g/m2 0.0000 m2 0.000 kg

Production waste: 0.000 kg

Country of production:

Material specification

Material category: Synthetic Polyester

Material share: 100 %

Pre-consumer recycled share: 30 % Post-consumer recycled share: 0 %

Country of origin of raw material:

Sustainability % Sustainability type

No records found.

Add sustainability type

Add material specification

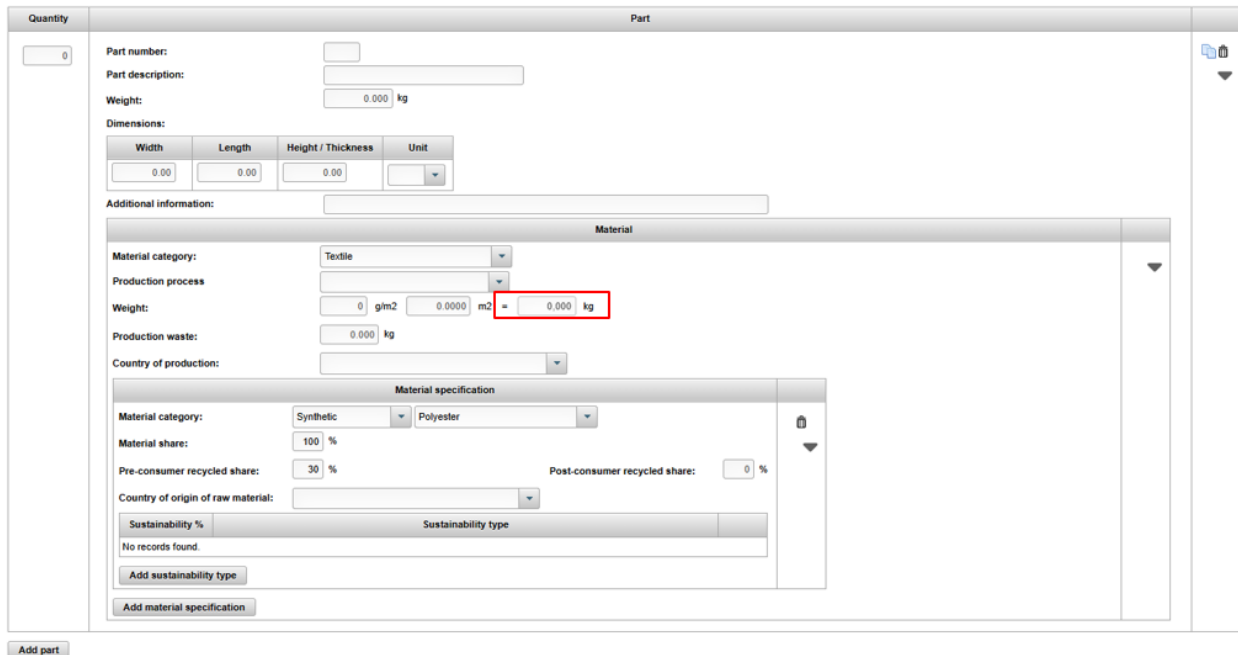
Add part

Figure 43

The area of a pillowcase would amount to around double of pillowcase dimensions plus the additional textile for inseams.

Example

The amount of textile (m2) multiplied by gsm equals the weight of the textile in kilograms, which is automatically calculated and can be used for controlling whether the m2 and gsm match the previously input weight of the textile part.



Quantity: 0

Part number:

Part description:

Weight: 0.000 kg

Dimensions:

Width	Length	Height / Thickness	Unit
0.00	0.00	0.00	<input type="text"/>

Additional information:

Material

Material category: Textile

Production process:

Weight: 0 g/m2 0.0000 m2 = 0.000 kg

Production waste: 0.000 kg

Country of production:

Material specification

Material category: Synthetic Polyester

Material share: 100 %

Pre-consumer recycled share: 30 % Post-consumer recycled share: 0 %

Country of origin of raw material:

Sustainability % Sustainability type

No records found.

Add sustainability type

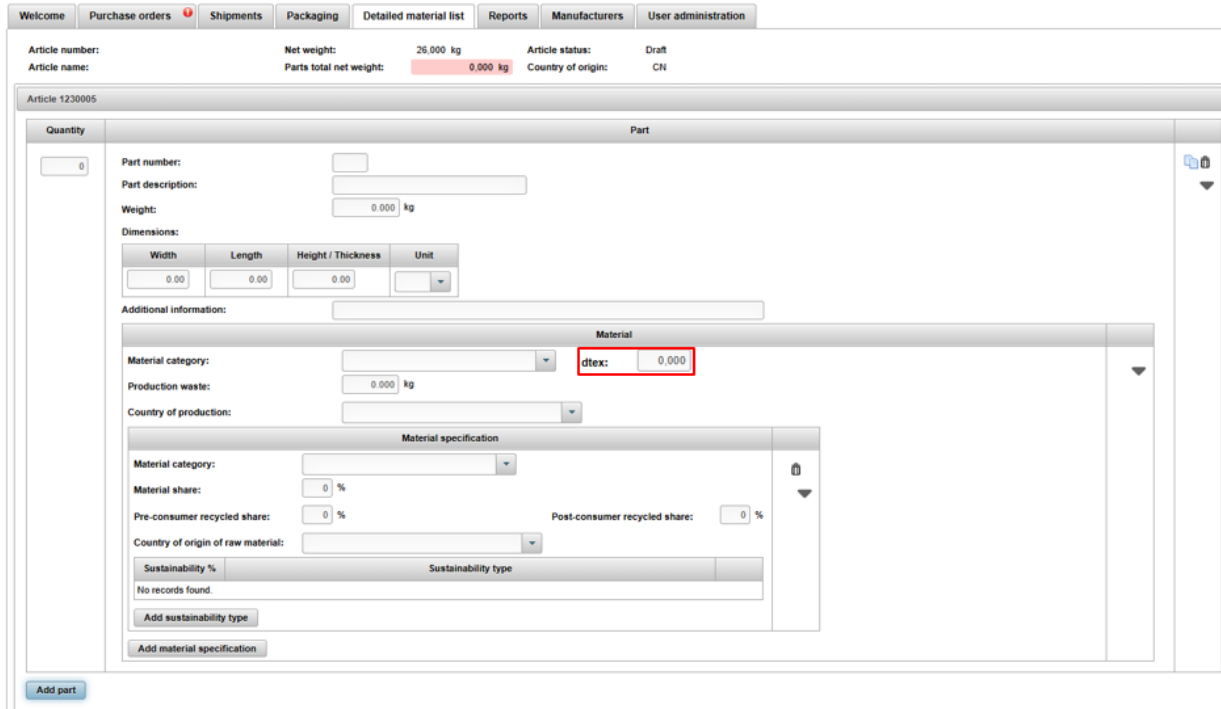
Add material specification

Add part

Figure 44

8.13 dtex - Only for material category Textile (mandatory field – will become voluntary)

In the dtex field, an average dtex of the textile should be input. Decitex (dtex) is a unit of linear density used in textiles, and it represents the mass in grams per 10 000 meters of yarn or filament. The method of calculating dtex can vary depending on the form and structure of the yarn or fiber (e.g., filament, spun yarn, rope, etc.). If the yarn is a multi-filament yarn, the dtex is often expressed per filament.



The screenshot shows the 'Material' tab in the software interface. The 'dtex' field is highlighted with a red box and contains the value 0.000. Other fields include 'Material category', 'Production waste', 'Country of production', 'Material specification', 'Material share', 'Pre-consumer recycled share', 'Post-consumer recycled share', 'Country of origin of raw material', 'Sustainability %', and 'Sustainability type'.

Figure 45

If total dtex = 300 and there are 30 filaments, individual filament dtex = 10

Example

If the yarn is plied (twisted together), the total dtex is the sum of the dtex values of the individual yarns.

For a 2-ply yarn with two 150 dtex filaments:
 Total dtex = 150 + 150 = 300 dtex

Example

Dtex can also be calculated by conversion from other yarn numbering units:

	tex	den (Denier)	Ne (NeC/ECC – English Cotton Count)	Nm (Metric count)	NeW (NeK - Worsted Count)	NeL (Lea – Linen Count)	NeS (Woollen Count)
dtex	tex × 10	den ÷ 0,9	5 905,4 ÷ Ne	10 000 ÷ Nm	8 855,8 ÷ NeW	16 535 ÷ NeL	1 937,7 ÷ NeS

We require input of the average textile dtex, since the external system we are working with cannot support dtex with blended textiles. Average can be calculated in 3 ways, depending on the data availability:

We are working on the dtex field to become voluntary. If dtex for a textile cannot be provided, the field may be left blank.

8.13.1 Weighted average

When yarn count (EPI × PPI) and thread density (eg. Warp Ne × Weft Ne) information is available.

First the thread densities need to be converted to dtex based on the conversion table.

$$\text{Average dtex} = (\text{EPI} \times \text{Warp dtex} + \text{PPI} \times \text{Weft dtex}) / (\text{EPI} + \text{PPI})$$

8.13.2 Unweighted average

When there is no data on yarn count, only on thread density.

First the thread densities need to be converted to dtex based on the conversion table.

$$\text{Average dtex} = (\text{Warp dex} + \text{Weft dtex}) / 2$$

8.13.3 Average dtex based on gsm and thread count (TPI; EPI + PPI)

When options 1 and 2 are not possible.

$$\text{Average dtex} = (\text{gsm} \times 10\,000) / (\text{TPI} \times 39,37)$$

If the warp and weft yarns have the same density, there is no need for calculation, as the average would equal the number of both.

Examples of calculating average textile dtex:

1. 100% Cotton Woven Textile

Construction: 80×60 40×30

$$\text{warp dtex} = 5\,905,4 \div \text{Ne} = 5\,905,4 \div 40 = 147,6$$

$$\text{Weft dtex} = 5\,905,4 \div \text{Ne} = 5\,905,4 \div 30 = 196,8$$

$$(\text{Weighted}) \text{ average dtex} = (\text{EPI} \times \text{Warp dtex} + \text{PPI} \times \text{Weft dtex}) / (\text{EPI} + \text{PPI}) = (80 \times 40 + 60 \times 30) / (80 + 60) = 168,686$$

2. 100% Polyester, Microfibre Woven Textile

Construction: 120D/144Fx75D/72F

D stands for denier (den) and D numbers indicate linear density of multi-filament yarns.

F numbers the number of filaments.

The conversion from deniers to dtex:

$$\text{warp dtex} = \text{den} \div 0,9 = 120\text{D} \div 0,9 = 133,334$$

$$\text{weft dtex} = \text{den} \div 0,9 = 75\text{D} \div 0,9 = 83,334$$

$$(\text{Unweighted}) \text{ average dtex} = (\text{dtex1} + \text{dtex2}) / 2 = 108,334$$

3. 100% Cotton Woven Textile

GSM = 110, Thread count (TPI) = 132

$$\text{Average dtex} = (\text{gsm} \times 10\,000) / (\text{TPI} \times 39,37) = (110 \times 10\,000) / (132 \times 39,37) = 211,667$$

4. 100% Cotton Woven Textile

Construction: 76×56 30×30

30×30 is the yarn count and it being the same indicates the textile is made of a single yarn with single dtex (30). The units are in English Cotton Count, so they need to be converted.

$$\text{dtex} = 5\,905,4 \div \text{Ne} = 5\,905,4 \div 30 = 196,846$$

Example

8.14 Production waste (voluntary field)

Provide the production waste of the material for this part. The goal is to figure out how much additional material was produced to cover for waste during production. This is of course hard to define because materials have many production steps, but examples could be the cut off wood board to make the round table or fabric cut off to make the pattern. The data point focuses on waste from production.

Quantity	Part								
0	<div> <div>Part number:</div> <div>Part description:</div> <div>Weight: 0.000 kg</div> <div>Dimensions:</div> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Width</th> <th>Length</th> <th>Height / Thickness</th> <th>Unit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>0.00</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div>Additional information:</div> <div>Material</div> <div> <div>Material category: Textile</div> <div>Production process</div> <div>Weight: 0 g/m2 0.0000 m2 = 0.000 kg</div> <div>Production waste: 0.000 kg</div> <div>Country of production:</div> <div>Material specification</div> <div> <div>Material category: Synthetic Polyester</div> <div>Material share: 100 %</div> <div>Pre-consumer recycled share: 30 % Post-consumer recycled share: 0 %</div> <div>Country of origin of raw material:</div> <div>Sustainability %</div> <div>Sustainability type</div> </div> <div>No records found.</div> <div>Add sustainability type</div> <div>Add material specification</div> </div> </div>	Width	Length	Height / Thickness	Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Width	Length	Height / Thickness	Unit						
0.00	0.00	0.00							

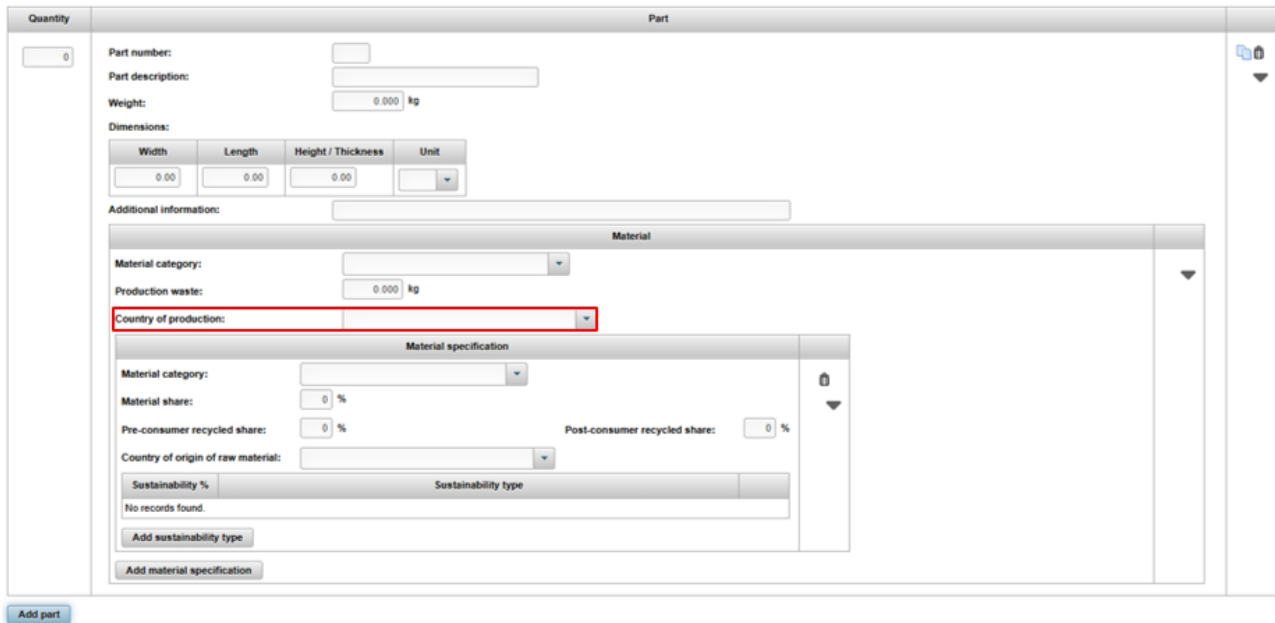
Add part

Figure 46

8.15 Country of production (mandatory field)

For this field we need the country where production of the part happened. This is of course often not that simple and often includes more than one country. In cases with different production steps happening in different countries try to specify where the main production happened for this part. This could be decided based on where you think most of the energy consumption happened or if you know majority of the processes happen at one site this would be most representative.

In case of textile and plastic materials, please indicate the country of production for the production process you specified in the field explained in section [8.10](#).

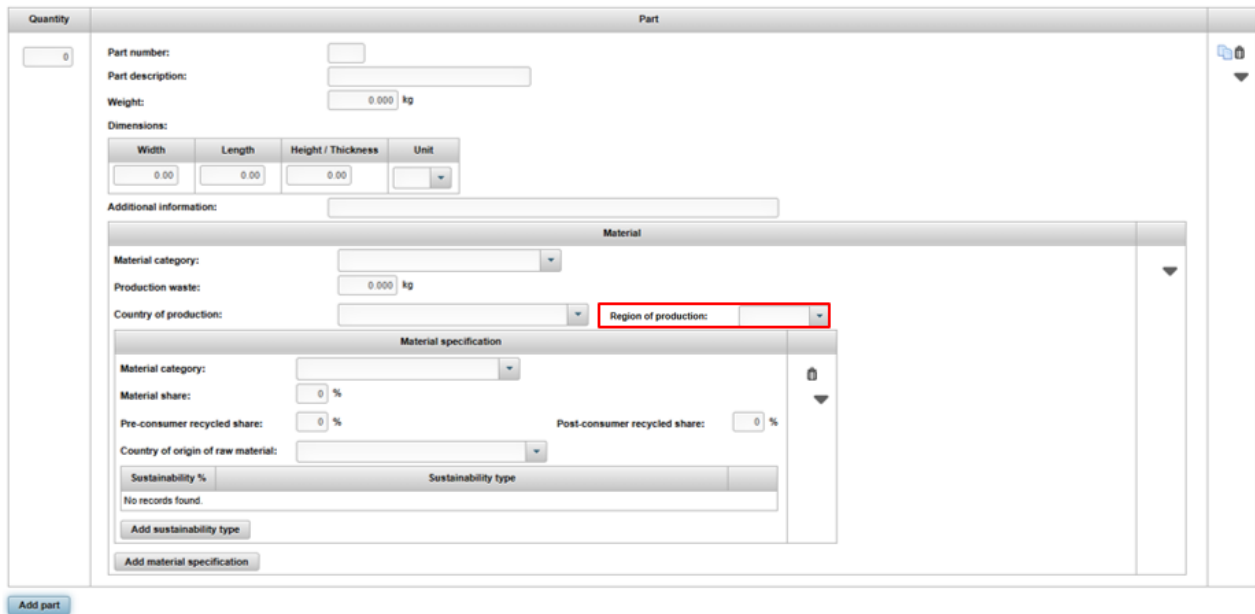


The screenshot shows a web form for entering part and material data. The 'Part' section includes fields for Part number, Part description, Weight (0.000 kg), and Dimensions (Width, Length, Height / Thickness, Unit). Below this is the 'Material' section, which includes a 'Country of production' dropdown menu highlighted with a red rectangle. Other fields in the 'Material' section include Material category, Production waste (0.000 kg), Material specification (Material category, Material share, Pre-consumer recycled share, Post-consumer recycled share, Country of origin of raw material), and Sustainability % (No records found). Buttons for 'Add part' and 'Add material specification' are visible at the bottom.

Figure 47

8.16 Region of production (voluntary field)

If this is relevant for the country you have chosen in the previous field, please specify the region.



The screenshot displays the JYSK 8008 software interface. The 'Part' section includes fields for Part number, Part description, Weight (0.000 kg), and Dimensions (Width, Length, Height / Thickness, Unit). The 'Material' section includes fields for Material category, Production waste (0.000 kg), Country of production, and Region of production (highlighted with a red box). Below the 'Material' section is the 'Material specification' section, which includes fields for Material category, Material share (0 %), Pre-consumer recycled share (0 %), Post-consumer recycled share (0 %), Country of origin of raw material, and Sustainability type. The 'Sustainability type' section shows 'No records found' and buttons for 'Add sustainability type' and 'Add material specification'. An 'Add part' button is located at the bottom left.

Figure 48

8.17 Pre-consumer recycled or post-consumer recycled share (voluntary field)

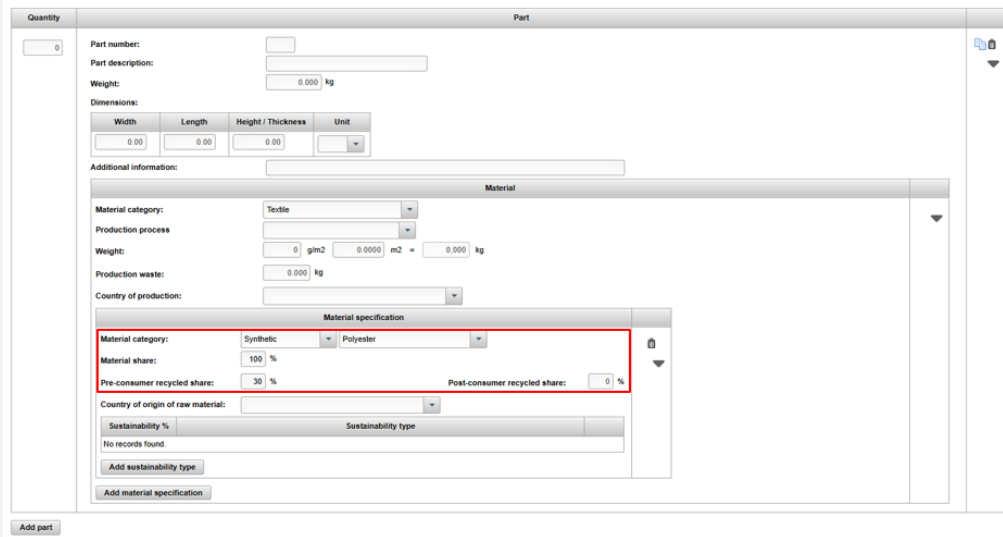
Share of pre-consumer or post-consumer recycled in the material. The percentage share is related to the material, not the entire article.

Note: Pre-consumer recycled material refers to waste or byproducts generated during the manufacturing process that are repurposed or recycled before they ever reach a consumer. This material is collected and reprocessed into new products instead of being discarded.

Note: Post-consumer recycled material refers to materials that have been used and discarded by consumers and then collected, processed, and remanufactured into new products.

Two examples – one is for a mono-material textile and the other a composite textile

Textile that is made of 100% polyester where 30% recycled is recycled would be input as below.

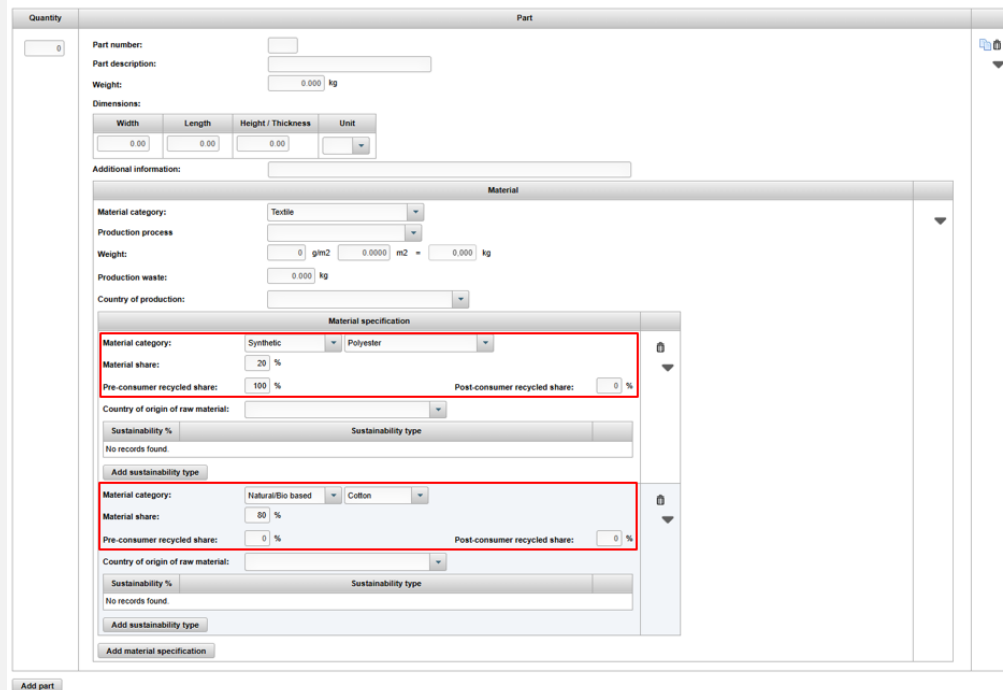


The screenshot shows the 'Part' and 'Material' sections of the JYSK 8008 software. The 'Material' section is expanded, showing 'Material category' as 'Textile'. Under 'Material specification', the 'Material category' is set to 'Synthetic' and 'Polyester'. The 'Material share' is 100%. The 'Pre-consumer recycled share' is 30%, and the 'Post-consumer recycled share' is 0%. The 'Country of origin of raw material' is set to 'Sustainability %'.

Figure 49

Depending on whether the recycled material is pre- or post-consumer recycled, it should be input in the appropriate field.

For a textile made of 80% Cotton and 20% polyester and you wish to indicate all of the polyester is recycled here is an example



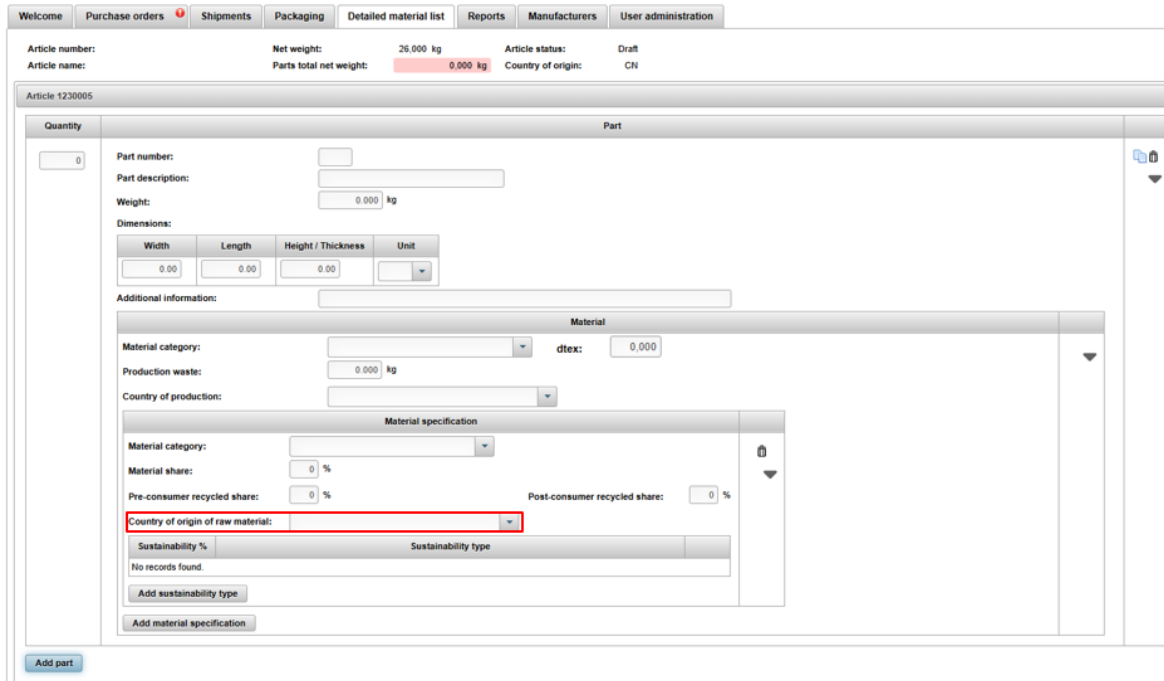
The screenshot shows the 'Part' and 'Material' sections of the JYSK 8008 software. The 'Material' section is expanded, showing 'Material category' as 'Textile'. Under 'Material specification', the 'Material category' is set to 'Synthetic' and 'Polyester'. The 'Material share' is 20%. The 'Pre-consumer recycled share' is 100%, and the 'Post-consumer recycled share' is 0%. The 'Country of origin of raw material' is set to 'Sustainability %'. Below this, another material specification is shown for 'Natural/Bio based' and 'Cotton', with a 'Material share' of 80%, 'Pre-consumer recycled share' of 0%, and 'Post-consumer recycled share' of 0%.

Figure 50

Example

8.18 Country of origin of raw material (voluntary field)

Country where the material was sourced from.



The screenshot shows the 'Detailed material list' tab in the JYSK 8008 software. The article number is 1230005. The net weight is 26,000 kg, and the parts total net weight is 0,000 kg. The article status is 'Draft' and the country of origin is 'CN'. The 'Country of origin of raw material' field is highlighted in red.

Article number: 1230005
 Net weight: 26,000 kg
 Article status: Draft
 Article name: Parts total net weight: 0,000 kg
 Country of origin: CN

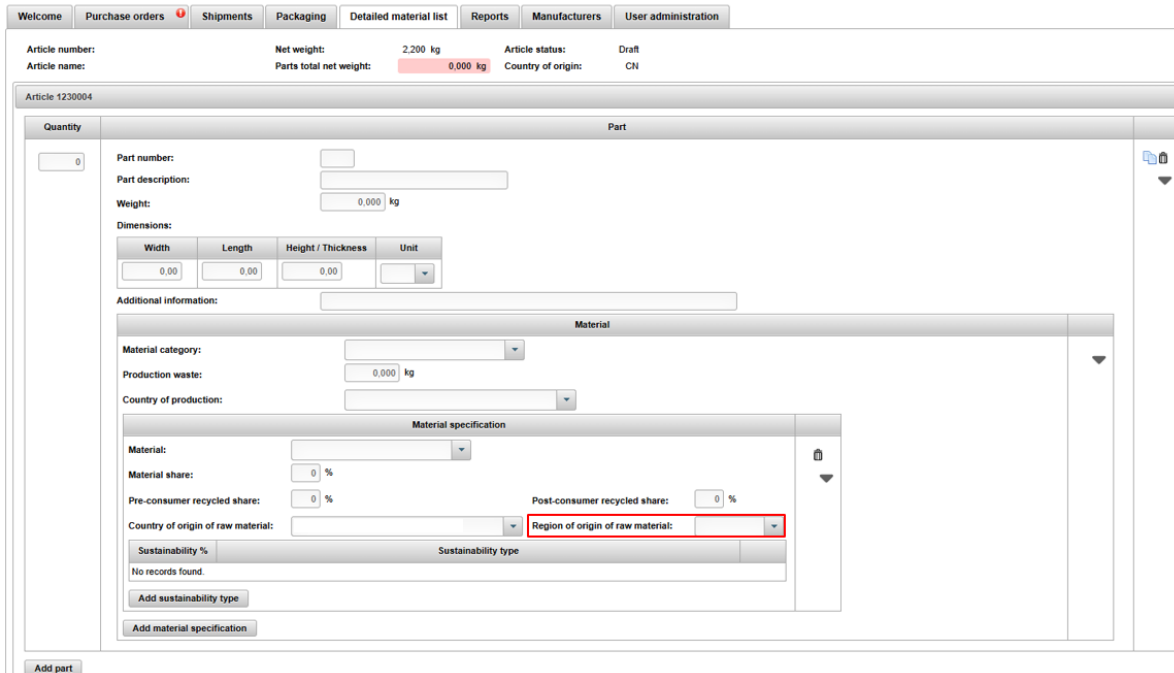
Quantity: 0
 Part number:
 Part description:
 Weight: 0,000 kg
 Dimensions: Width: 0,00 Length: 0,00 Height / Thickness: 0,00 Unit:
 Additional information:
 Material category: dtex: 0,000
 Production waste: 0,000 kg
 Country of production:
 Material specification: Material category:
 Material share: 0 %
 Pre-consumer recycled share: 0 % Post-consumer recycled share: 0 %
 Country of origin of raw material: (highlighted in red)
 Sustainability %
 No records found.
 Add sustainability type
 Add material specification

Add part

Figure 51

8.19 Region of origin of raw material (Voluntary field)

Region where the material was sourced from.



The screenshot shows the 'Detailed material list' tab in the JYSK 8008 software. The article number is 1230004. The net weight is 2,200 kg, and the parts total net weight is 0,000 kg. The article status is 'Draft' and the country of origin is 'CN'. The 'Region of origin of raw material' field is highlighted in red.

Article number: 1230004
 Net weight: 2,200 kg
 Article status: Draft
 Article name: Parts total net weight: 0,000 kg
 Country of origin: CN

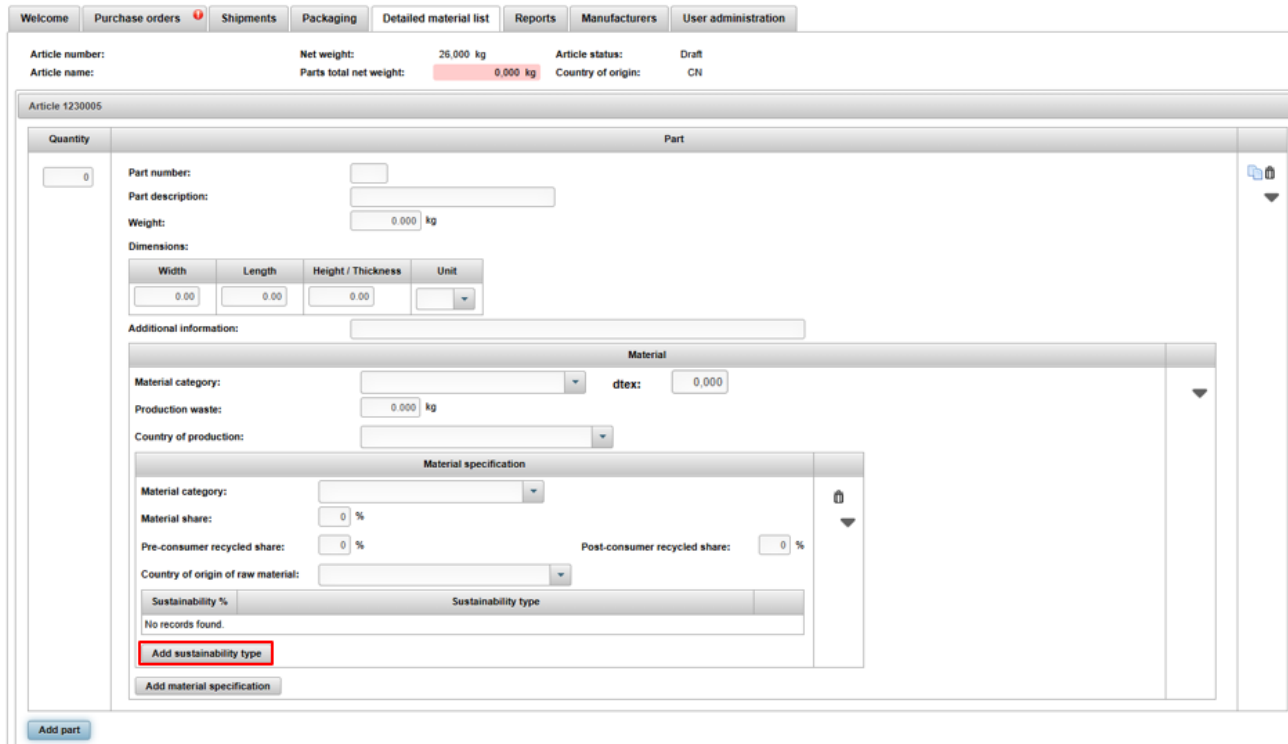
Quantity: 0
 Part number:
 Part description:
 Weight: 0,000 kg
 Dimensions: Width: 0,00 Length: 0,00 Height / Thickness: 0,00 Unit:
 Additional information:
 Material category:
 Production waste: 0,000 kg
 Country of production:
 Material specification: Material:
 Material share: 0 %
 Pre-consumer recycled share: 0 % Post-consumer recycled share: 0 %
 Country of origin of raw material:
 Region of origin of raw material: (highlighted in red)
 Sustainability %
 No records found.
 Add sustainability type
 Add material specification

Add part

Figure 52

8.20 Sustainability type

If there is a certification or similar linked to the product this can be input by clicking “add sustainability type”.



The screenshot shows the 'Detailed material list' tab in the JYSK 8008 system. The interface includes a top navigation bar with tabs like 'Welcome', 'Purchase orders', 'Shipments', 'Packaging', 'Detailed material list', 'Reports', 'Manufacturers', and 'User administration'. Below the navigation bar, there's a header section with fields for 'Article number', 'Article name', 'Net weight', 'Parts total net weight', 'Article status', and 'Country of origin'. The main content area is divided into sections for 'Quantity', 'Part', 'Material', and 'Material specification'. The 'Material specification' section contains fields for 'Material category', 'Material share', 'Pre-consumer recycled share', 'Post-consumer recycled share', and 'Country of origin of raw material'. At the bottom of this section, there's a table with columns 'Sustainability %' and 'Sustainability type'. A red box highlights the 'Add sustainability type' button located below the table.

Figure 53

This section is voluntary, but if you click “add sustainability type” you have to either input data or delete the section by clicking the delete button.



The screenshot shows the 'Add sustainability type' form. It has two main input fields: 'Sustainability %' and 'Sustainability type'. Below these fields is a button labeled 'Add sustainability type'. To the right of the 'Sustainability type' field, there is a delete button (represented by a trash icon) which is highlighted with a red box.

Figure 54

For sustainability type you can choose from a drop down listed below. Next to this you are asked to fill in a percentage related to the material, part or product depending on the certification.

- GRS
- OEKO-TEX
- FSC 100%
- FSC Mix
- FSC Recycled

8.21 Specific examples

8.21.1 Textile with coating

Textile should be input as textile, and coating should be input as plastics. To input plastics, weight needs to be input in kilograms. This could be calculated as the area of coating multiplied by gsm of coating. It is important to convert grams to kilograms.

Example of waterproof jersey fitted sheet

90x200x30 cm

Made of cotton 150 gsm, with 40 gsm TPU coating (not on the sides)

TPU weight = area * gsm = 0,90 m * 2,00 m * 40 g/m² = 1,8 m² * 40 g/m² = 72 g

72 g * 1 kg /1000 g = 0,072 kg

To input that there is a coating on the fabric it must be added as an additional part as shown below.

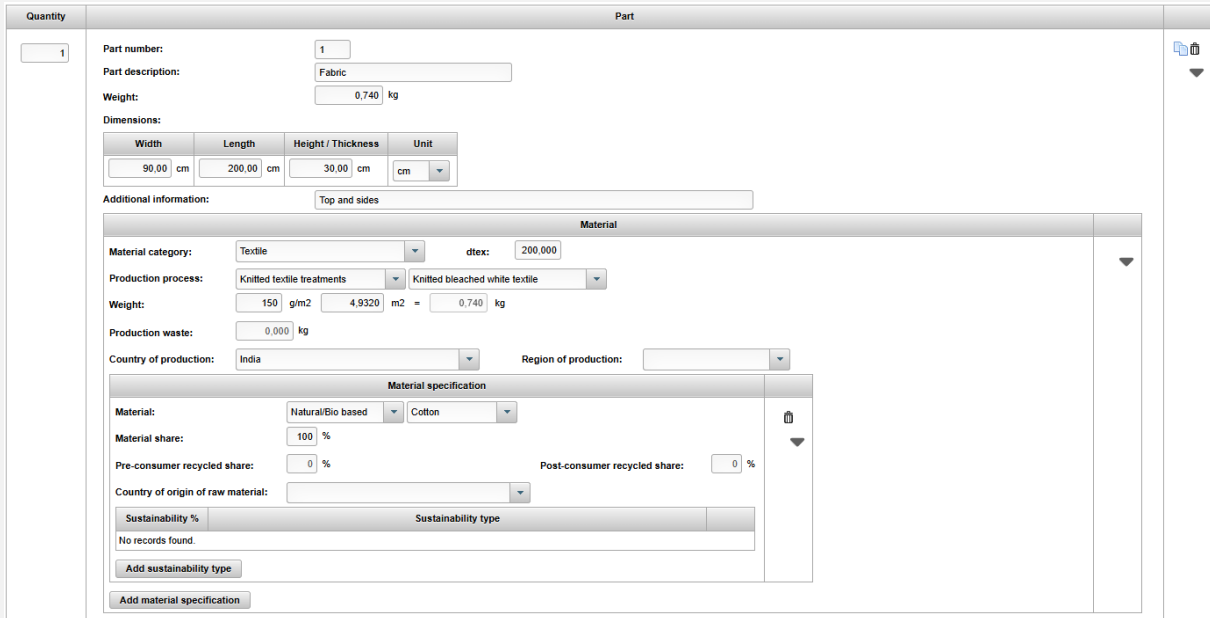


Figure 55

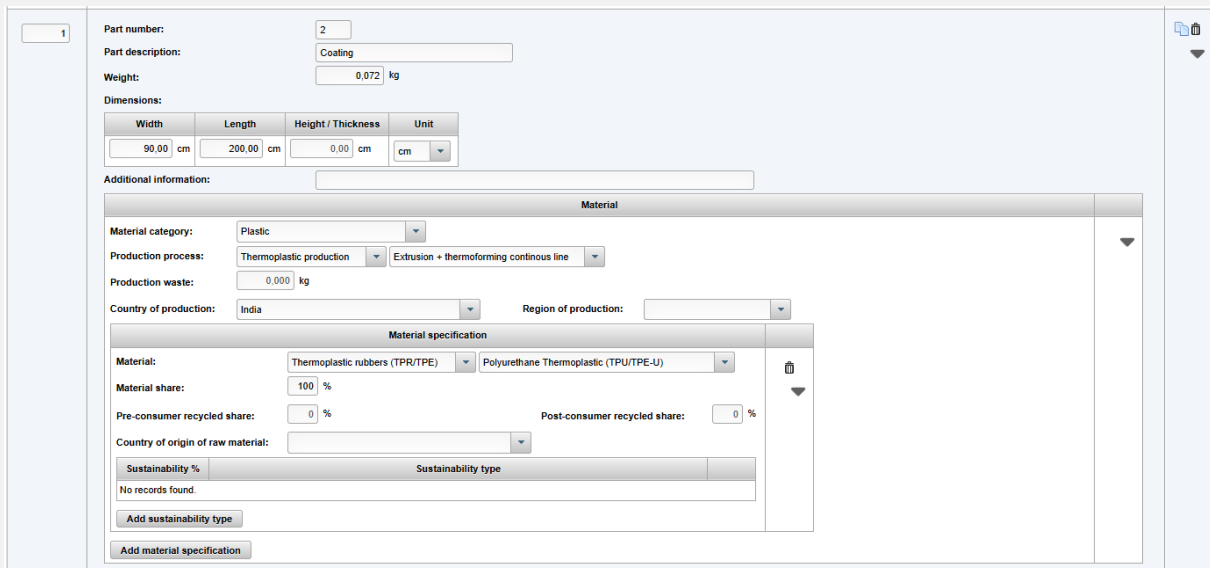


Figure 56