

DMAP), a sulfonic acid and a catalyst which functions as both an acid and a base. The latter is used in the pharmaceuticals industry to steer a reaction to one of two products, which are chemically completely identical. The two forms have mirror-image structures, like a left and right hand, but only one variant has the desired medical effect. Up to now, the catalyst that generates this variant could only be used in dissolved form and then had to be separated again. The complicated separation process could be avoided using a catalyst immobilized on fabric.

To attach the catalysts to the nylon fibres, the chemists irradiated the textile to which a catalyst was applied with UV light for five minutes – but no longer, as this would impede the activity of the catalyst and its immobilisation on the nylon. A comparable process did not exist up to now.

The catalysts, which were practically interwoven with the fabric, displayed all of the characteristics that the chemists expect from such a system: the result of the chemical reactions which the scientists undertook with the catalyst-loaded nylon strips is impressive. All three catalysts converted around 90 percent of the source materials to the desired products. And the catalyst, which is used in the pharmaceutical industry and only generates one out of two mirror-image molecules, achieved a success rate of over 95 percent without showing any major signs of wear and tear. Ji-Woong Lee carried out several hundred test-runs and observed that the catalysts relinquished little of their functionality.

China to invest in Tanzania's cotton sector

The Chinese ambassador to Tanzania, Mr. Lu Youqing, has unveiled a cotton investment plan which aims to construct cotton ginneries in the Shinyanga region of the country.

The Chinese ambassador announced the investment plan during a tour to inspect construction of cotton industries in the region with the Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM) secretary general, Mr. Abdulrahman Kinana and Shinyanga Regional Commissioner, Mr. Ally Rufunga, reports Tanzanian newspaper Daily News.

Mr. Lu Youqing said the investment plan includes construction of cotton processing factories in the region with the view of adding value to improve farmers' earnings and create an estimated 30,000 new jobs.

Mr. Rufunga said that China has shown interest in improving cotton farming by increasing productivity and giving better prices to farmers.

Contracts have been signed with various investors from China to construct seven cotton factories that will include cotton processing factories, textile factories, and factories for packaging materials, he added.

Mr. Rufunga said Chinese investors would also help to increase productivity in the region by introducing new technology as well as seeds from China.

Currently farmers in the region are producing 400 kilograms of cotton per hectare, whereas in China farmers produce 4 tons of cotton by cultivating on the same size of land, and the new technology is expected to help the farmers to grow 1,200 kilograms of cotton per hectare, he added.

Turkey emerges as influential producer of denim fabric

Turkey has emerged as one of the influential producers of denim fabrics due to its innovation and research for quality excellence, according to industry representatives. In an interview with fibre2fashion, Mr. Thomas Dislich, director of Brazil-based Vicunha, one of the largest manufacturers of denim fabric, said, "We can cite the example of Turkey for being increasingly influential denim fabric producer."

In a similar vein, Mr. Marco Lucietti, marketing director of Turkey-based ISKO, an innovative denim fabric producer, says, "Turkey is for sure making giant steps, mainly thanks to an approach deeply oriented towards innovation and research for quality excellence."

However, the weight of the "made in" concept still plays a leading role when it comes to reputation and value perception of a brand, he adds.

Mr. Dislich says, "Commercially speaking, the global modern denim market is dominated by large market-oriented companies." "Japanese and Italian denims have become niche items. They have a high value for the artisanship, mystique and savoir-faire," he informs.

A recent research report by Global Information Inc says the global denim market is projected to reach US\$ 56 billion by 2018. The report states that although the US was the largest producer of denim few decades ago, Asian countries, including China, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Turkey have now edged it aside.



disappeared during the year, followed by 8 percent of knitwear companies, and 7.7 percent of companies manufacturing other apparel.

Similarly, in the textile sector, 5.3 percent of spinning industries, 4.6 percent of industries in textile finishing and manufacturing of other textiles, and 3.7 percent of companies in manufacturing of fabrics were shutdown during the year to January 1, 2013.

Textile fabric finds use as catalyst in chemical process

In future, it will be much easier to produce some active pharmaceutical substances and chemical compounds than was the case to date. An international team working with chemists from the Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung in Mülheim an der Ruhr have immobilized various catalysts on nylon in a very simple way. Catalysts mediate between the reagents in a chemical reaction and control the process leading to the desired end product.

When textile material is used as a support for the chemical auxiliaries, the reaction can proceed on a large surface thereby increasing its efficiency. One of the catalysts that the researchers used in this way plays an important role in the synthesis of a pharmaceutical agent which could only be used previously in dissolved form, making the production process very complicated and expensive.

Immobilizing this catalyst on fabric simplifies production considerably. This process may be expected to yield similar advantages for other chemical processes.

Functional textiles are usually understood as the textiles used to make windproof jackets, breathable footwear and particularly effective thermal underwear. However, the term could soon refer to something else – textiles which are “functionalized” with the help of organic catalysts.

Working in collaboration with scientists from the Deutsches Textilforschungszentrum in Krefeld and Sungkyunkwan University in Suwon, Korea, researchers at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung in Mülheim an der Ruhr have developed a process for immobilizing different organic catalysts on textiles with the help of ultraviolet light. The fabric thereby acts as a support for the substances on which a chemical reaction occurs.

Up to now, science has focused more on the macroscopic functionality of textiles, for example clothing, explains

Ji-Woong Lee who recently completed his doctorate at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung under the supervision of Benjamin List, head of the Institute’s Homogenous Catalysis Group. “As opposed to this, our method can give simple textiles microscopic functionalities,” explains the Korean scientist. Together with his colleagues, Lee armed pieces of nylon with catalysts. The latter can be imagined as chemical tools which fulfil various tasks during chemical reactions.

Bangladesh urges India to further ease duty on garments

The Government of Bangladesh has urged India to remove all tariff and non-tariff barriers on Bangladeshi garments.

Although the Indian Government granted duty-free access for Bangladeshi readymade garments in September 2011, the volume of trade has not risen to expected levels due to various barriers, Bangladesh Commerce Secretary Mahbub Ahmed said at an event organized by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Kolkata.

Mr. Mahbub informed that he has met his Indian counterpart SR Rao and Revenue Secretary Sumit Bose and have urged them to remove all tariff and non-tariff barriers on Bangladeshi exports to India.

At present, the bilateral trade stands at US\$ 5 billion, with Bangladesh’s exports to India accounting for only US\$ 563 million.

Mr. Mahbub urged Indian entrepreneurs to invest in Bangladesh by setting up their units in the neighbouring country and take advantage of the duty-free and quota-free access it has to advanced countries.

Explaining the existing trade barriers, Abida Islam, Deputy High Commissioner of Bangladesh in Kolkata, said despite granting duty free access to Bangladeshi garments, India levies countervailing duty of 8 percent on the assessable products and a special additional duty of 4 percent.

Moreover, India does not accept the test certificates issued by the laboratories in Bangladesh for garments and other products

Excellent yields, little wear and tear

For their tests, the Mülheim-based researchers used three organic catalysts: a base (dimethylaminopyridine,

derivatives.

However, the entrepreneurs' union said the program would require a lot of money as the production of textiles from petroleum is expensive, estimated at about 15 billion rubles a year.

Earlier this month, the Russian Ministry of Trade and Industry announced its plans to revive the domestic cotton production to reduce dependence of its textile industry on imported cotton.

Last year, Russia imported 90,000 tons of cotton.

A large surface makes chemical reactions more efficient

Compared with other ways of immobilizing catalysts, "organ textile catalysis" has several advantages: in particular, it provides the reagents with a larger surface than other supports, for example plastic spheres or foils – the larger the surface, the more efficiently a reaction proceeds. Moreover, nylon is flexible and very inexpensive. Dry textiles loaded with catalysts are easy to transport, which means that it is simpler to meet the requirements for some chemical processes where it is practically impossible to set up sophisticated chemical systems. For example, organ textile catalysis could help in the treatment of water in locations where people are cut off from the water supply.

"Our method enables the low-cost production of long-term functionalized textiles without causing any pollution," says Ji-Woong Lee. He is entirely convinced that the process can be applied in several scientific areas – and industrial processes. "In addition to chemistry, these could include biology, the materials science and pharmaceuticals."

Italian textile R&D centre unveils water saving technology

The Italian textile research and development center, Canepa Evolution, presented its results on developing a sustainable method of weaving high quality textiles with minimal consumption of water named 'Kitotex' at the recent textile trade show Milano Unica.

At the presentation under the theme 'Savethewater, Technological innovation and reduction of environmental impact in the textile industry: the progress of Canepa',

Carlotta Saibene Canepa of the Canepa Group said the company had been collaborating with various Italian research centers, including the National Research Council-Milan-ISMAL Biella and CNR-Itia Milan-Bari, to work closely with suppliers and customers, for whom a road show in Milan would be organized to discuss the application of the technology.

The research center developed the project under the campaign named 'SavetheWater' six months ago, and unveiled its latest findings regarding the application of 'Kitotex' in textile manufacturing processes at the trade show.

The Kitotex process provides a new preparation method for weaving yarns of superfine valuable fibers such as cashmere, camel, merino wool, silk, etc by means of a new technique called 'sizing' with the use of chitosan, a polymer that is made from food waste.

The technology allows a 60 percent reduction in water consumption in manufacturing thin natural fibers, with the use of chitosan, and also allows improving the dye affinities of the fabric by correcting the quality of the colors.

Spanish textile sector loses 1,052 industries last year

The textile and clothing sector in Spain has lost 1,052 companies in 2012, according to the data from the National Statistics Institute (INE).

Of this, the textile sector lost 294 companies in 2012, which is 4.6 percent of the total, while the clothing sector lost 758 companies or 7.8 percent of the whole, the data shows, moda.es reported.

The closure of companies in the textile and apparel sectors is more than the 1.7 percent of company closures seen in the Spanish economy as a whole during the year.

The garment industry had 8,952 active companies as on January 1, 2013, whereas there were 6,143 active companies in the textile sector.

The data showed that 47.7 percent of clothing industries did not have any employees, and 38.4 percent of textile industries were without any employee.

There were 16 apparel firms and 8 textile firms, as on January 1, 2013, that had more than 200 employees.

Among the garment sub-sectors, 10.2 percent of companies engaged in manufacturing of articles of fur





World Textile News

EBRD invests €3.7 million in Turkish textile firm

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is continuing to boost Turkey's Anatolian region by providing €3.7 million as loan to Kivanc Tekstil, a leading producer of clothing fabrics and yarn, based in the city of Adana, in southern Turkey.

According to a statement issued by EBRD, financing will allow Kivanc Tekstil to purchase more than 50 weaving machines to expand its operations.

Mike Davey, EBRD Director for Turkey, said the bank was impressed by the tight-knit family-owned company, which operates in the highly-competitive global textile market in a challenging economic environment.

The EBRD believes that the success of Kivanc Tekstil would set an example for other companies in Adana and beyond, he added.

The EBRD loan comes under the Local Enterprise Facility, a €400 million facility for business investment in Turkey, the Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia), and the southern and eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) region (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia).

The facility provides a wide range of flexible financial products, including equity, quasi-equity and debt financing to address the needs of companies. Increasing support for small and medium sized enterprises is one of the ways in which the EBRD is aiming to boost growth in Turkey, and since the start of its operations there in 2009 the Bank has invested more than €3 billion in the country. Last year, Turkey became EBRD's second largest country

of operations by annual business volume, with €1 billion of new investments in 2012 alone.

Russian entrepreneurs suggest investing in man-made fibre

Russian entrepreneurs of textile and light industry have suggested that the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Russia should instead of reviving the domestic cotton industry aim at manufacturing of man-made fibre, used in the making of polyester and other synthetic fabrics.

The Russian Government has created a technical textiles branch around 15 years ago, which focuses on raw materials derived from petrochemical products, and the branch has become the driving force of the country's light industry, the Russian Union of Entrepreneurs of Textile and Light Industry said, reports newspaper of the Government of Russian Federation 'Rossiyskaya Gazeta'. According to the union, the global demand for synthetic materials continues to rise. In addition, the increasing developments in the field of fabrics made from petroleum derivatives have found new applications especially in the construction of roads (geo textiles), in the aviation and automotive industries (automobile textiles).

The technology of producing fabric from petroleum has already been successfully engaged in Germany, the union states.

The entrepreneurs are of the opinion that the quality of domestic cotton may be significantly lower compared to the imported cotton and hence propose a parallel program for production of textiles from petroleum

Scientists use clay nanoparticles to make dyeable PP fiber

Iranian researchers from Amir Kabir University of Technology produced dyeable polypropylene (PP) fibers by using clay nanoparticles.

The study was carried out in a joint industrial plan between Petrochemistry Research and Technology Company and Amir Kabir University of Technology.

Despite the unique properties of polypropylene fibers, there are some disadvantages in the structure of polypropylene, which make impossible the use of this polymer in all aspects. Polypropylene fibers and strings are not dyeable by using the common methods in textile industry. At present, mass coloration is the only method to dye polypropylene fibers.

The production of dyeable polypropylene fibers by using pigments has become a challenge in polymer and textile industries in recent decades. Various approaches have so far been investigated to resolve this problem, including the use of alloys, copolymers and preparation with plasma.

However, one of the newest approaches is the mixing of polypropylene with suitable organic or inorganic nanoparticles. The nanoparticles are put into the matrix of the polypropylene when they are molten. It is expected that they create passages for the passing of pigment and also create spaces in order to adsorb the bulk polymer.

This research studied the dyeability modification of polypropylene fibers through molten mixing of clay nanoparticles. Polypropylene grafted with maleic anhydride (PP-g-MA) was used as the compatibility agent to obtain compatible polymeric characteristics.

Iran has approved new foreign investment plans valued at \$210 million

Iran has approved new foreign investment plans valued at \$210 million, the chairman of the Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran stated. Behrouz Alishiri added that the plans are related to the production of iron and steel ingots, textile and fabrics. On July 6, Alishiri said Iran offers one hundred percent tax exemption for an unlimited period of time to foreign investment in the agriculture sector.

Tax exemption up to 80 percent are being offered to

investments in the industry and mine sector, he said, adding that the figure will be one hundred percent for a period of ten years in underdeveloped areas.

On June 20, Alishiri said that foreign investments in Iran rose by 45 percent in the past Iranian calendar year, which ended on March 20, compared to its preceding year.

Iran's West Ethylene Pipeline phase 2 nears completion

The second phase of the 1,500 km West Ethylene Pipeline's construction in western Iran is close to completion and would begin operations by November this year. The construction of the section of the pipeline connecting from Kermanshah to Sanandaj, in western Iran, has been completed and its hydrostatic tests have also been conducted, Iranian news agency, Shana reported. The construction of sections connecting from Sanandaj to Saqez, Saqez to Miandoab and Miandoab to Mahabad are close to completion.

The Construction of the pipeline started in 2002, under the leadership of then Petroleum Minister Bijan Namdar Zanganeh. The pipeline stretching from Assaluyeh in southern Iran, to West Azarbaijan province in north-western Iran, is considered to be the longest ethylene transfer pipeline in the world, and is structured to transfer 150,000 tons of ethylene to Tbriz Petrochemical Plant. It would also cater to feedstock requirements of Lorestan, Mahabad and Kurdistan petrochemical plants.

Ethane obtained from South Pars would be processed into ethylene at the Kavian Petrochemical Plant, which would then be injected into the West Ethylene Pipeline. The pipeline would pass through 11 provinces including Fars, Khuzestan, Lorestan, Kohgiluyeh Boyer Ahmad, Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari, Kurdistan, Kermanshah, Ilam, Hamedan, East Azarbaijan and West Azarbaijan.

Around 14 petrochemical plants, which are either operational or being constructed with an investment of US\$ 8.5 billion, also lie on the route of the pipeline. Last year, former President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad inaugurated the first phase of the pipeline which stretches 1,200 km. Iran is the second biggest petrochemical producer in the Middle East, and contributes around one-fourth of the region's petrochemical output.



Iran Textile News

Iranian private sector runs 90 per cent of country's textile manufacturing units

More than 90 per cent of the textile manufacturing units are being run by the private sector, according to Iran's industry ministry official Ne'matollah Mardani.

Some of the state-run textile manufacturing units have been closed down after the privatisation process, he added.

Over one million tons of raw materials are being used in the national textile industry, he said.

In June, Mehdi Mahmoudi, an official at the association of Iranian textile producers said that legal and illegal imports hold a 40 per cent share in Iran's textile market. The figure was 50-60 per cent last year, he said, adding that fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate have made importers reluctant towards importation.

In October, 2012, he said that regional countries as well as South America are the main targets for Iranian textile products.

More than 9770 industrial units are working in different fields in this regard including textile, clothing, leather and shoes, according to reports.

Carpet, shoes and materials of leather are among the textile products' exported to other countries.

investment in the western part of Iran, the Ilam petrochemical complex, will be inaugurated this year. The petrochemical project, initiated in 2005 with an investment of more than US\$ 650 million, would start operations of its first phase within this year, reports Iranian news agency Shana.

The petrochemical complex has been built with the aim of producing strategic petrochemical products, including 460,000 tons of ethylene and 120,000 tons of propylene per year.

Iranian experts recently launched the 300,000 tons heavy polyethylene unit of the complex which is expected to become fully operational in near future.

Furthermore, all the utilities including power plant, water and steam generating units are complete and would begin operations gradually.

Javad Kamari, Managing Director of Ilam petrochemical plant, said the West Ethylene Pipeline has been linked to the petrochem complex through a 132 km offshoot, whose construction is almost complete and will provide the necessary feedstock for the heavy polyethylene unit of the complex.

Mr. Kamari added that the second phase of the petrochem complex with annual production capacity of 460,000 tons of ethylene will become operational within two years provided the financial needs for the plant are met on schedule.

Iran is the second biggest petrochemical producer in the Middle East, and contributes around one-fourth of the region's petrochemical output.

Iran's Ilam petrochem phase 1 to begin production in 2013

The first phase of the largest petrochemical industry



DOMOTEX MIDDLE EAST 2013 (7–10 NOVEMBER)

DOMOTEX Middle East receives major boost from Turkey's burgeoning construction sector

- Key market leaders register stand space
- Premier meeting place for carpets and floor coverings industry

Istanbul. DOMOTEX Middle East will open its gates in one month and the fair's organizers are already recording solid bookings for exhibition space from Turkish and international companies. Turkey's buoyant economy no doubt has a part to play in prompting registrations from key players in the global floor coverings market, including Peli Parquet, Tugra Hali, Neuhofer Holz and M. A. Trading. From 7 to 10 November 2013, DOMOTEX Middle East will be showcasing a vast range of carpets and floor coverings from around the world at the Istanbul Expo Center.

"The Turkish economy is expected to grow by 3.7 percent this year and by a similar rate once again in 2014," explained Alexander Kühnel, General Manager of Hannover Fairs Turkey Fuarcılık A.S. "With its population of 70 million and its central geographic location, Turkey is the perfect host country for DOMOTEX Middle East," stressed Kühnel. "The show's strategic location makes it the ideal springboard for companies wanting to reach new customers in Turkey and the Middle East. We are delighted to report that we are once again recording strong demand for exhibition space from carpet and floor coverings manufacturers. DOMOTEX Middle East is an absolute must for anyone in the industry with an interest in doing business with the Middle East, the Gulf States and the entire Arabian Peninsula," he added.

Turkish construction sector back on growth trajectory

The period of consolidation which followed the 2010 and 2011 boom years in Turkey's construction sector has ended, with the local industry now bracing for a new growth spurt. The Turkish government's plans to foster environmentally-friendly and energy efficient building solutions have sparked fresh interest from construction companies and finance providers, including from Germany. According to the "European Real Estate Assets Investment Trend 2013" report by consulting firm Ernst & Young, Turkey ranks among Europe's most attractive markets for real estate investment.

The Turkish Association of Real Estate Investment Companies (GYODER) is expecting Turkey's construction sector to grow by around five percent in 2013. Underpinning this growth is the country's strong demand for apartments, which is outstripping

the rest of Europe by a significant margin and which will benefit both local companies and international suppliers.

The Turkish government's plans for an "Urban Transformation Program" will provide an added boost to the local construction industry. The program calls for 400 billion US dollars-worth of investment into private apartments and numerous large housing complexes over the next 20 years. Apart from meeting residential housing demand, its objectives are to lift building safety standards in Turkey's cities and reduce the potential damage caused by natural disasters, such as earthquakes.

The Turkish government also plans to increase the capacity of its domestic hotel industry, especially the number of hotel new builds by international luxury hotel chains. Other major construction measures in the planning pipeline include a third international airport, a finance center, the Istanbul Seaport project and the expansion and upgrade of the country's network of hospitals.

Product portfolio and visitor profile

The product portfolio on show at this year's DOMOTEX Middle East will reflect the sheer scale and specific needs of Turkey's burgeoning construction sector.

It will comprise hand- and machine-made carpets, hallway runners and mats, textile and resilient floor coverings, laminates and timber and parquet flooring. It will also feature state-of-the-art textile production machinery and materials, such as fibers and yarns; artificial grass and sports surfaces; laying, cleaning and application technologies; and natural stone, marble and ceramic tiles.

DOMOTEX Middle East is the only trade fair in Turkey to feature such a comprehensive offering of floor coverings and associated products and technologies.

DOMOTEX Middle East is frequented exclusively by industry professionals, such as floor covering wholesalers and retailers, exporters, importers, architects, interior designers, industrial and product designers, real estate developers and floor layers. The fair also attracts purchasing executives and senior managers from public authorities, hospitals, educational institutions, sports centers, manufacturing companies, construction firms, hotels, shopping and business centers and the ship and yacht building industry.



press
release

texbridge İSTANBUL

09-11 OCTOBER 2013

- **Texbridge Istanbul-Textile and Accessories fair**, known for its high quality product portfolio in the global area, which gathers Turkish textile sector with worldwide buyers of textile industry, will be held between **9-11 October 2013 at CNR EXPO Istanbul**.
- Texbridge Istanbul is organized with the collaboration of Istanbul Trade Fair Inc. and **UTIB -Uludag Textile Exporters' Association**.
- **MODAKS- Textile Accessories Products and Technologies Section** takes place in the fair for the first time with the support of **Garment Sub-Industry Association –KYSB**. Local and foreign companies which presents their latest trend textile accessories at MODAKS.
- In the fair which provides the needs of domestic trade and foreign trade of Turkish textile and ready-to-wear sector, accessories and fashions of winter and fall season 2014-2015 will be displayed.
- The fair is arranged with the involvement of **more than 200 companies** in an area of 20 thousand square meters. International exhibitor countries from Italy, Greece, Egypt, India, Taiwan and Austria take place with Turkish companies at Texbridge Istanbul. **Leader textile companies offering specialty products from Turkey such as Isko, Sanko, Zorlu, Bahariye, Leras, Deridesen, Fermas and international companies such as Lenzing, Teseo Spa, J-Val Srl, Ricamificio Gimar Srl, Gafforelli Srl, Mauri Angelo will be exhibitors of the fair.**
- **Buyer Delegation Programme** will be organized with the participation of USA, Germany, Austria, Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates, Bulgaria, Algeria, Czech Republic, People's Republic of China, Morocco, France, Holland, Iraq, England, Iran, Spain, Italy, Japan, Uzbekistan, Poland, Romania, Federation of Russia, Serbia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Greece with the support of Ministry Of Economic Affairs.
- Zara, Abercrombie & Fitch, Diesel, Dockers, United Colors of Benetton, Bebe, Gap, Dkny, Dolce Gabbana, Li Fung, Mark&Spencer Hugo Boss, Elle-Russia ve Splash-UAE are among the international brands which are invited to the Texbridge. Besides, 160 ready made cloth firm from Middle East will visit the fair.
- **France** is announced as partner country. Worldwide major France brands' managers will visit the fair and make B2B meetings with exhibitors with the cooperation of **France Foreign Trade Undersecretariat**.
- The organization which meets the sector twice in a year has a stronger content with **Design Lab** and **Denim Zone**.
- **Trend Area** and trend book which will exhibit the 2014-2015 trends are being prepared by Amsterdam centred Lobster concepts.
- **Trend Seminars** will be organized with the participation of famous Turkish and foreign trend forecasters during the fair which sets latest trends in fabric and accessories.
- Exhibitor product groups of Texbridge Istanbul are knitted fabric, woven fabric, denim, imitation leather, thread, textile accessories and sub-industry. The fair will be visited from 9th to 10th October between 10.00-18.00 and in 11th October between 10.00-17.00.