The dissolving of textile waste offers the opportunity to return large volumes of waste to textile production. Novel and efficient methods will be able to recover cellulose molecules, providing one way of resolving the limitations soon to be placed on the use of landfill sites. Such methods will also serve to promote the efficient use of materials. VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland is currently developing methods for handling large quantities of textile waste material. Finland, as with other countries in the EU, must make decisions on the future treatment of textile waste. The EU Direct. The recycling of textile waste can serve as a means of providing solutions to many economic, environmental and social issues. Though textile recycling has old history; in recent years it has assumed prime importance due to Fast Fashion culture in western world which has resulted in over consumption of textiles and corresponding waste generation. During the Napoleonic war, a shortage of wool for military uniforms advanced the need for recycling postconsumer fibers. In the United States, textile recycling is one of the oldest, yet most misunderstood, recycling industries [7]. Now the United States exports tons of textile waste materials primarily because of the overconsumption of textile goods that eventually results in textile waste [8].