Preface

Textiles are fibres that are spun into yarn or made into fabric by weaving, knitting, braiding, and felting. The term is now applicable to natural and synthetic filaments, yarns, and threads as well as to the woven, knitted, felted, tufted, braided, bonded, knotted, and embroidered fabrics. The spinning and weaving were one of the first crafts that is believed to have been practiced as early as the New Stone Age. In ancient Egypt, the earliest textiles were woven from flax in India, Peru, and Cambodia, from cotton in the Southern European; from wool in China. Textile also includes non-woven fabrics produced by mechanically or chemically bonding fibres. Computerised textile mill with multiple machines run continuously to produce textiles in the modern market. In a mill, the initial stage of processing fibre into fabric is almost entirely coordinated and controlled by computer. Computers are able to execute complex weaving and spinning jobs with great speed and accuracy. Most are equipped with monitoring sensors that will stop production if an error is detected. The initial stage of textile manufacturing involves the production of the raw material either by farmers who raise cotton, sheep, silkworms, or flax or by chemists who produce fibre from various basic substances by chemical processes. The fibre is spun into yarn, which is then processed into fabric in a weaving or knitting mill. After dyeing and finishing, the woven material is ready for delivery either directly to a manufacturer of textile products.
to finally get stitched into clothes that we wear. This book gives you an insight for terminology used in the textile industry. It should be helpful for everyone who is associated with garment, and textile industry.
aba

A loose cloak, possibly of Arabian origin related to the Jama in men's wear.

abaca

This vegetable leaf fibre is derived from the Musa textiles plant. It is mainly grown in the Philippines but is also found, in smaller amounts in Africa, Malaysia, Indonesia and Costa Rica. The fibre is obtained from the outer layer of the leaf. Processing occurs when it is separated mechanically decorticated into lengths varying from 3 to 9 feet. Abaca is very strong and has great lustre. It is very resistant to damage from salt water.

abho

A loose shirt-like garment, worn by women mostly in Gujarat and Rajasthan. The garment is generally worn with short, wide sleeves, open at the neck, loose-fitting on the upper part and really flared in its skirt. Often decorated with embroidery and mirror-glass work.

absorbency

The ability of a fabric to take in moisture. Absorbency is a very important property, which affects many other characteristics such as skin comfort, static build-up, shrinkage, stain removal, water repellence, and wrinkle recovery.

abstract

Refers to a design in the abstract style, i.e. one that represents a general form and not an accurate representation of a subject.

accessories

Additional ornamentation to accompany the garment in order to create a certain look/image. (shoes, jewelleries etc.)

accordion

1x1 rib knit alternating with a 2x2 rib.
1. acetate, one of the first manufactured fibres is soft and has a crisp feel. It has the lustrous appearance of silk and excellent drapability. It is not a strong fibre, as it is resistance to abrasion is poor. It does resist shrinkage, moths, and mildew and does not absorb moisture readily. Its yarns are pliable and supple and will always spring back to their original shape. It is fast drying and when heated becomes more pliable. Acetone and alcohol dissolve acetate fibres. Special dyes are required if it is to be coloured. Today acetate can be found in a variety of colours.

2. the term used to describe fibres of cellulose ethanoate (acetate) wherein between 74% and 92% of the hydroxyl groups of the original cellulose are ethanoylated (acylated). Purified cellulose is ethanoylated (acylated) by ethanoic anhydride (acetic anhydride) in the presence of a catalyst (such as sulphuric acid or perchloric acid) in a solvent such as dichloromethane (methylene chloride) or ethanoic (acetic) acid. The reaction proceeds until primary cellulose acetate containing 60% of combined ethanoic acid is formed. Secondary cellulose acetate is formed from the primary acetate by partial hydrolysis. It is obtained by adding water in excess of that required to react with the residual ethanoic anhydride, which thus allows the hydrolysis to take place.

■ acetone-soluble cellulose ethanoate

when the hydrolysis of primary cellulose ethanoate (acetate) is allowed to proceed until approximately 54% of combined ethanoic (acetic) acid remains in the product, the cellulose acetate is soluble in propanone (acetone) and is sometimes known as acetone-soluble cellulose acetate.

■ acetylation

the process of introducing an ethanoyl (acetyl) radical into an organic molecule.

■ achkan

a men’s long-sleeved coat-like garment, worn close to the
body, reaching down to the knees or even lower, and buttoned in front-middle.

**acid dye**
an anionic dye characterised by substantiality for protein and polyamide fibres and usually applied from an acidic or neutral dye bath.

**acrylic**
1. it is manufactured fibres of acrylonitrile. It is a durable fibre with a soft, woolly feel. It has an uneven surface, making it different from most manufactured fibres. It comes in a variety of colours, and can be dyed easily. It is resistant to sun and chemicals.
2. a term used to describe fibres composed of synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% (by mass) of recurring cyanoethene (acrylonitrile) groups.

**acrylic coated**
a fabric which has been coated, generally on the back, with acrylic resin to make it waterproof or dawn proof.

**affinity**
the quantitative expression of substantiality. It is the difference between the chemical potential of the dye in its standard state in the fibre and the corresponding chemical potential in the dye bath.

**agneline**
a black woollen fabric with a very long nape. It is coarse and heavy. When stretched the fibres tighten and become water resistant.

**aguillettes**
metal-tagged laces that replace the sewn ones, to attach the breeches to the doublet.

**air laying**
a method of forming a web (or batt) of staple fibres in which the fibres are dispersed into an air stream and condensed from the air stream on to a permeable cage or conveyor.

**albatross**
a lightweight, plain weave fabric traditionally of wool or wool blends with a napped, fleecy surface. So named because the texture resembles the breast of
an albatross. Usually light in colour, used in infant's wear, sleep wears.

- **albert cloth**
  it has a double layer of wool and is reversible. Faces and backs may vary in colour and pattern. Provides additional warmth and body.

- **alençon lace**
  a needlepoint lace on a fine net ground characterised by a heavy thread (cordon net) outlining the design. Usually machine made but sometimes the cordon net is inserted by hand.

- **alginate (fibre) (generic name)**
  a term used to describe fibres composed of metallic salts of alginic acid.

- **alkali-cellulose**
  the product of the interaction of strong sodium hydroxide with purified cellulose. Note: in the manufacture of viscose fibres, the cellulose may be cotton linters or wood-pulp. After pressing, alkali-cellulose usually contains approximately 30% of cellulose and 15% of sodium hydroxide, the remainder being water. During the steeping of the cellulose in sodium hydroxide (18-20% w/w) to form the alkali-cellulose, soluble impurities, including soluble cellulose are removed.

- **alley**
  the area between the breaker carding and finisher carding machines in which the alley tender works.

- **alligator skin**
  a design, printed or embossed, that suggests the characteristic texture of an alligator.

- **allonge-perruqe**
  French term for periwig, also called state-wig. Worn by fashionable men in the late 17th, early 18th century, introduced probably by Louis XIV and usually in black or dark brown shades. The periwig had very high ‘horns’ on top of the forehead and was extremely long, curled and flowing down the back and over the shoulders.

- **allover lace**
  general term for a wide lace in which the pattern covers the full
width of the fabric. It is generally sold and cut in the same way as non-lace fabrics.

- **alpaca**

A natural hair fibre obtained from the Alpaca sheep, a domesticated member of the llama family. The fibre is most commonly used in fabrics made into dresses, suits, coats, and sweaters. Also imitated in wool, wool and alpaca, rayon, mohair and rayon or cotton and a cotton warp and alpaca filling also synthetics e.g. orlon. Fine, silk-like, soft, lightweight and warm. It is very rich and silky with considerable lustre and resembles mohair. If guard hairs are used, it is inclined to be beardy. It is strong and durable. Alpaca is found in white, black, fawn or grey. The fibres are less coarse than those of the llama but are higher in tensile strength.

- **alter**

To change the pattern so that it corresponds to body measurements.

- **amadis Sleeve**

Tight-fitting sleeve continuing on the back of the hand, invented in 1684 by Mlle le Rochois, an actress at the opera, who had unsightly arms.

- **angora**

The hair of the angora rabbit. The origin of the angora breed is unclear. It is believed to come from France, developed from a mutation in a wild rabbit, in the 18th century. Note: the hair of the Angora goat is...
referred to as mohair.

- **angora goat**
  scoured mohair appears smooth and white. It varies in fineness and is highly resilient, very strong and has high lustre. Its value is determined by its lustre and not its softness. Used extensively in industries such as carpet, upholstery, curtain and automobile cloth.

- **angora rabbit**
  hair from the angora rabbit. It is indigenous to Asia Minor and Turkey. Often blended and mixed with wool to lower the price of the finished article or to obtain fancy or novelty effects.

- **anidex (fibre)**
  a term used to describe fibres made from a synthetic linear polymer that consists of at least 50% by mass of one or more esters of a monohydric alcohol and propenoic acid (acrylic acid).

- **animal skin**
  refers to a design which suggests the skin of an animal. Leopard, tiger, zebra and giraffe are popular motifs.

- **anionic dye**
  a dye that dissociates in aqueous solution to give a negatively charged ion.

- **anti bacterial**
  finish that makes a fabric resistant to the growth of bacteria.

- **anti pill**
  a finish applied to fleece which involves shearing the surface so that the fabric is less likely to pill.

- **antique satin**
  a reversible fabric, one side looks like satin and the other side like shantung. It often has a dark warp, which enhances the texture. Often used for draperies.

- **antique taffeta**
  a stiff plain weave fabric, often iridescent, with a stubbed weft. May be of silk or synthetics.

- **antron**
  brand of nylon fibre trademarked by the Du Pont Co.

- **apparent wall thickness**
  the apparent width of a fibre
wall as seen under the microscope. In the maturity test for cotton, the apparent wall thickness is assessed visually at the widest part of the fibres as a fraction of the maximum ribbon width.

**aramid**

1. this strong fibre does not have a melting point and is flame proof. It retains its shape, even at high temperatures and is resistant to stretch.

2. a term used to describe fibres composed of synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain recurring amide groups, at least 85% of which are joined directly by two aromatic rings and in which amide groups may be substituted for up to 50% of the amide groups.

**argentan lace**

a needlepoint lace on a net ground similar to alencon lace but on a larger net and without the cordon net outline thread of alencon.

**argyle**

a design of various coloured diamond shaped blocks on a single coloured ground, usually crossed by lines in a diamond shape.

**armour**

cotton, silk, wool, rayon, synthetics, and blends. Plain, twill, or rib, background often has a small design either jacquard or dobby made with warp floats on surface giving a raised effect. Design is often in two colours and rose. The name was derived from original fabric, which was woven with a small-interlaced design of chain armour and used for military equipment during the Crusades.

**art linen**

it is woven with even threads that are especially good for embroidery. It is very easy to 'draw' the yarns for drawn thread work. Comes bleached, or coloured. Has a soft finish.

**art/embroidery linen**

a balanced plain weave fabric usually of linen or linen/cotton. It is made from smooth round yarns (not flattened by calendering). Used as a base for em-
brodered table linen, pillowcases, also in drapes, slipcovers and some apparel.

- **asbestos**

a generic name used to describe a family of naturally occurring fibrous hydrated silicates divided on the basis of mineralogical features into serpentines and amphiboles. Six varieties were of commercial importance: serpentine: chrysotile mg3 (si2o5) (oh)4, amphiboles: actinolite ca2 (mgfe)5 (si6o22) (oh)2, asbestos grunerite (amosite) (femg)7 (si6o22) (oh)2, anthophyllite (mgfe)7 (si6o22)(oh)2, crocidolite na2fe2+3fe3+2(si6o22)(oh)2, tremolite ca2mg5(si6o22)(oh)2, the six varieties are deemed to be asbestos only when they have a fibrous form.

- **asharfi buti**

a popular textile design consisting of small floral discs or circles, sometimes with small patterns within the circle.

- **astrakhan**

a thick woven or knitted cloth often of wool with a surface of loops or curls, imitating the coat of an astrakhan lamb. Sometimes made with a mohair warp to add lustre and curl to the surface. Poor grades often have cotton warp or back. Luxuriant fur, curly and wavy. Most popular shade is brown. It is a caracul lambskin from the Astrakhan section of Russia.

- **atactic polymer**

a linear polymer containing asymmetrically-substituted carbon atoms in the repeating unit of the main chain, a planar projection of whose structure has the same substitute situated randomly to any one side or the other of the main chain.

- **atansaw**

a wide, commodious chogha like garment for wrapping around the body.

- **atlas**

a warp knit fabric in which a set of yarns shifts diagonally one wale per course for several courses, then returns to the original position.

- **atmosphere for testing**

1. standard temperate atmo-
sphere: an atmosphere at the prevailing barometric pressure with a relative humidity of 65% and a temperature of 20°C, 2. standard tropical atmosphere: an atmosphere at the prevailing barometric pressure with a relative humidity of 65% and a temperature of 27°C.

- **automatic feeder**
a machine that feeds a steady supply of raw, dirty cotton to the carding machine.

- **awning stripe**
  1. a design of wide even stripes
  2. a heavy canvas fabric with this design. May be yarn dyed or printed.

- **azlon**
a term used to describe manufactured fibres in which the fibre-forming substance is composed of any regenerated naturally occurring protein. The isogeneric name is protein.

- **back**
the underside of the cloth as woven in the loom.

- **back frame**
the side of a fly frame on which the bobbins, from which roving is drawn into the machine, are held.

- **backtanning**
an after-treatment to improve the wet fastness of dyed or printed silk or nylon, using either natural or synthetic tanning agents.

- **badla**
flat metallic wire, often silver-gilt, used in brocading and embroidery.

- **baghal bandi**
a kind of tunic or jacket, worn shorts and fastened under the armpits.

- **balagny cloak**
first half of 17th century, cloak or cape with wide collar, in France named after a military hero.

- **balanced stripes**
a design of stripes that are even in width and spacing.

- **baldric**
(French Bandelier) sword hanger, usually decorated with exquisite embroidery, (often
metal thread embroidery) and worn from the right shoulder to the left hip, usually over the waistcoat or earlier bolero-style doublet, but under the coat or justacorps. Frequently worn over the coat to show off the embroidery, when the baldric had become very broad and long. The sword (rapier, later also dress-sword) hangs very low at the knees.

**bale**
a package of compressed raw cotton, weighing, for American cotton, about 500 lbs., for Egyptian, 700 lbs., Brazilian, 250 lbs., and East Indian, 400 lbs.

**bale breaker**
a machine used for opening cotton direct from a bale. Layers of compressed cotton are taken from a bale and fed into a machine where the tearing action of two coarse spiked rollers moving in opposite directions, produces a more open mass of tufts.

**bale dyeing**
1. dyeing of loose stock (usually synthetic-polymer fibre) in the form of an unpacked bale, 2. in the USA, a low cost process for dyeing cotton fabric to produce a coloured warp and white weft.

**baling press**
a machine for compressing bolts of cloth or waste into compact bales for shipment.

**ball warping**
the winding of a large number of individual strands of yarn of a specified length onto a beam in the form of a loose untwisted rope, employed chiefly when yarn is to be dyed.

**band**
the cotton belt that drives the spindle of textile machinery.

**bandanna**
1. a print design characterised by white or brightly colour motifs on a dark or bright ground, most often red or navy. Done by discharge or resist printing but originally do in India by tie-dyeing. 2. a fabric, usually cotton with such a design.
- **bandhani**
a process of patterning cloth by tie-dyeing in which the design is reserved on the undyed cloth by tying small spots very tightly with thread to protect them from the dye. Popular in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

- **banyan**
name given in England to men’s jacket in Indian cloth. The term is mostly used for indoor garments ‘dressing gowns’.

- **barathea**
an indistinct twill or broken rib-usually a twilled hopsack weave- with a fine textured, slightly pebbled surface. Often of silk or silk blended with wool, used for neckties, women’s fine suits and coats men and women’s evenings wear. Worsted, silk, rayon or silk or rayon warp combined with cotton or wool. Usually a twilled hopsack weaves. Fine textured, slightly pebbled surface. Appears to be cut off-grain. Very hard wearing. It is still often dyed black. Women’s suits and coats, men’s evening wear, dress goods in light fibres. Also used in silk for cravat cloth and after five wear.

- **bare pychon ka pyjama**
a pyjama with wide, flared legs.

- **bark cloth**
originally referred to fabric made from the bark of trees. Now the term is used to describe fabric with a surface texture resembling tree bark.

- **barras**
a coarse linen fabric similar to sackcloth, originally produced in Holland.

- **barré**
an imperfection, characterised by a ridge or mark running in the crosswise or lengthwise directions of the fabric. It can be caused by tension variations in the knitting process, poor quality yarns, and problems during the finishing process.

- **barrier fabric**
fabrics that are barriers to dust, dust mites and associated allergens.

- **bas de cotte / de jupe / de robe**
in the second half of the 17th
century this term was used for the lower part of the petticoat or skirt, which went with the petticoat or skirt body, covered by the gown body.

- **basic dye**
  a cationic dye characterised by its substantivity for basic-dyeable acrylic and basic-dyeable polyester fibres, especially the former. The term was originally applied to tannin-mordant cotton dyes.

- **basin waste**
  the silk waste consisting of cocoons that could not be completely reeled because of too frequent breaks in the thread.

- **basket stitch**
  a knit construction with mostly purl loops in the pattern courses to give a basket weave look

- **basket weave**
  a variation of the plain weave construction, formed by treating two or more warp yarns and/or two or more filling yarns as one unit in the weaving process. Yarns in a basket weave are laid into the woven construction flat, and maintain a parallel relationship. Both balanced and unbalanced basket weave fabrics can be produced. Examples of basket weave construction include monk cloth and oxford cloth.

- **basques**
  mid-17th century French word for short tabs at bodices and male doublets that extended below the waist. The jackets with basques were worn in combination with skirts instead of gowns.

- **bast fibre**
  strong, soft, woody fibres, such as flax, jute, hemp, and ramie, which are obtained from the inner bark in the stems of certain plants.

- **batik**
  a traditional Indonesian dyeing process in which portions of fabric are coated with wax and therefore resist the dye. The process can be repeated to achieve multi-colour designs. Fabric usually has a veined appearance where the dye has gone through the cracks in the wax.
batiste

a medium-weight, plain weave fabric, usually made of cotton or cotton blends. End-uses include blouses and dresses.

1. a sheer, fine, soft, light weight, plain weave fabric usually of combed cotton or polyester/cotton. It often has lengthwise streaks due to the use of 2 ply yarns. Used for shirts, blouses, dresses, nightwear, and lingerie.

2. a lightweight smooth all wool fabric.

3. a sheer silk fabric.

battery

a magazine on the loom that holds the full quills, cops, or bobbins of filling yarn, and from which they are inserted into the shuttle by an automatic changing device.

bave

the silk fibre complete with its natural gum (sericin) as it is withdrawn from a cocoon. It is composed of two brims.

bayadere

crosswise rib (plain or twill weave). Has brightly coloured stripes in the filling direction. Often-black warp. The colour effects are usually startling or bizarre. Mostly produced in India. Name derived from the Bajadere dancing girl of India, dedicated from birth to a dancing life. The Bayadere costume includes the striped garment, a flimsy scarf or shawl, jewelled trousers, spangles, sequins, anklets.

beaded

referring to a fabric embellished with beads.

beading lace

a machine made lace with a row of openwork holes designed for the insertion of a decorative ribbon.

beam

1. a large spool or roll, about
three feet in diameter, on which warp or cloth is wound.
2. to wind yarn from a dyed ball warp onto a section beam.

beam warping
the transferring of yarn from bobbins or cheeses onto a warp or section beam in the form of a wide sheet. Several of these beams are run through the slashing machine to make one loom beam.

beaming machine
a machine which winds the individual yarn ends from a rope-like bundle and distributes them evenly over a section beam.

beat up
to align strands of filling yarn and push them up close together as they are woven. The reed accomplishes this by advancing and receding from the cloth after each passage of the shuttle, driving each pick against the fell of cloth already woven.

beaver cloth
a high quality, heavy, soft wool cloth with a deep, smooth nap. Used in overcoats. Twill and very heavily napped, and filled. Thick, gives excellent wear and very warm, resembles kersey. Length of nap varies with the cloth and its uses. Has a luxurious look. Has the longest nap of all the napped fabrics and usually somewhat silky. Often light coloured fibres added to nap to increase shine. Mostly used for warm coats. Cotton beaver is used for caps, shoe linings, work cloths, Maritime clothes and sports clothes where work is required.

bedford cord
1. a cord cotton-like fabric with raised ridges in the lengthwise direction. Since the fabric has a high strength and a high durability, it is often used for upholstery and work clothes.
2. a woven fabric constructed to show pronounced rounded cords in the warp direction with sunken lines between them. Used in trousers, uniforms, hats, and upholstery.

beet
a bundle or sheaf of tied flax crop or straw.
**beetled**

A finishing process in which a fabric usually linen or cotton is pounded to produce a hard flat surface with a sheen.

**bellies (wool)**

The coarser quality of wool from the underside of sheep.

**bengaline**

A durable plain weave fabric characterised by width wise cords formed by using fine warp yarns and course weft yarns, used in dresses, coats, suits, ribbons, draperies. Silk, wool, rayon, synthetics, cotton. Crosswise rib, warp faced. First made of silk in Bengal, India. Ribs are round and raised. Often has wool or cotton dolling in the ribs, which doesn’t show. Has a tendency to slip at the seams if too tightly fitted. Grosgrain and Petersham is bengaline cut to ribbon widths. The cloth is usually 40' wide. Coats, suits, millinery, trims, bouffant dresses with a tailored look, mourning cloth, draperies.

**bias**

Any direction in the fabric which does not exactly flow in the direction of the weft yarn (vertical yarns) or warp yarns (horizontal yarns) of a fabric. A true bias makes an angle of 45 degree across the length and width of a fabric.

**bi-component fibre**

A man-made fibre having two distinct polymer components. Both components are themselves usually fibre forming. Wool and some other animal fibres are sometimes considered to be bi-component since they possess a side-by-side configuration of the ortho- and para-cortex, which results in crimp in the fibre.

**binche lace**

A lace in which the lace motifs are appliquéd to a machine made net ground. Originally made in Binche Belgium.

**birdseye**

A general term for a fabric with a surface texture of small, uniform spots that suggest bird’s eyes. Can be woven or knit.
Very soft, light weight, and absorbent. Woven with a loosely twisted filling to increase absorbency. Launder very well. No starch is applied because the absorption properties must be of the best. Material must be free from any foreign matter. It is also called ‘diaper cloth’ and is used for that purpose as well as very good towelling. Also ‘novelty’ birds eye effects used as summer dress fabrics.

**birefringence**

The difference between the refractive index of a fibre measured parallel to the fibre axis $n_{ii}$ and that measured perpendicular to the fibre axis $n_{nl}$, $dn = n_{ii} - n_{nl}$, birefringence is frequently used as a measure of the orientation of the macromolecules within the fibre.

**biscuit**

One of several narrow cylindrical cheeses of yarn wound as a composite package on a single former side by side but not touching. Biscuit packages are used as the take-up in some synthetic-fibre extrusion systems.

**blanket cloth**

Wool, worsted, cotton, blends, synthetics. Soft, raised finish, 'nap' obtained by passing the fabric over a series of rollers covered with fine wire or tassels. Heavily napped and filled on both sides. Nap loses and may pill in laundering. Named in honour of Thomas Blanket (Blanquette), a Flemish weaver who lived in Bristol, England in the XIV century, and was the first to use this material for sleeping to keep warm.

**blanket plaid**

A large vividly colour plaid design such as those often found on blankets.

**bleached**

Chemical treatment to remove impurities and whiten the fabric. It can be done either in preparation for dyeing and finishing or to obtain clean whites in finished fabric.

**bleaching**

The procedure of improving the whiteness of textile material, with or without the removal of natural colouring matter and/
or extraneous substances, by a bleaching agent.

**bleaching agent**

a chemical reagent capable of destroying partly or completely the natural colouring matter of textile fibres, yarns and fabrics, and leaving them white or considerably lighter in colour. Examples are oxidising and reducing agents. Amongst the former, hydrogen peroxide is widely used.

**blend**

a term applied to a yarn or a fabric that is made up of more than one fibre. In blended yarns, two or more different types of staple fibres are twisted or spun together to form the yarn. Examples of a typical blended yarn or fabric is polyester/cotton.

**blending**

a process or processes concerned primarily with efficient mixing of various lots of fibres. Blending is normally carried out to mix fibres, which may be of different physical properties, market values, or colours.

**blending machine**

a group of devices that are synchronized to proportion definite amounts of various grades of cotton which are to be blended together.

**blinding**

a marked and undesirable loss of lustre of fibres caused by wet processing.

**blitz**

a light to medium weight woven fabric with a filament warp and spun weft. Often has a very fine crosswise rib. Common blends are acetate/rayon and polyester/rayon.

**block copolymer**

a copolymer in which the repeating units in the main chain occur in blocks, e.g., (a)m-(b)n-(a)p-(b)q... where a and b represent the repeating units.

**block copolymer**

a copolymer in which the repeating units in the main chain occur in blocks, e.g., (a)m-(b)n-(a)p-(b)q where a and b represent the repeating units.
- **block printed**
a hand printing method using wood, metal, or linoleum blocks. The design is carved on the blocks, one block for each colour. The dye is applied to the block, which is pressed or hammered against the fabric. Bobbins are used to hold and feed the thread. Also called pillow lace or bobbinet.

- **blotch print**
refers to a print in which a large area of uniform colour is printed. The printed ground is referred to as the blotch.

- **blowing room**
the room in a cotton spinning mill where the preparatory processes of opening, cleaning and blending are carried out.

- **bobbin**
a small, wooden or metal core on which yarn is wound.

- **bobbin cleaner**
a machine that removes any remaining yarn or roving from bobbins (quills) after they have been used in the looms, spinning machines, or winders.

- **bobbin lace**
a handmade lace using a pillow

- **boiled wool**
a wool or wool blend fabric, woven or knitted which has been given a course, crepe texture by heavy felting or by putting it in a high temperature bath.

- **bolivia (elysian)**
wool sometimes contains alpaca or mohair. A pile weave (cut) with a diagonal pattern.

Pile face, which varies in depth. Soft and has a velvety feel. Usually piece dyed. Has lines or ridges in the warp or in a diagonal direction on one side. Comes in light, medium and heavy weights. Cloaking and coatings and some suits.
**boll**

a seed case and its contents, as of cotton or flax.

**boll of cloth**

a rolled or folded length of cloth.

**bombazine**

usually has silk or rayon warp and worsted filling. Imitations are made in cotton. Very fine English fabric. Name comes from Latin 'bombycinum' which means a silk in texture. It is one of the oldest materials known and was originally all-silk. Infants wear. When dyed black it is used in the mourning cloth trade.

**bonded**

a fabric composed of 2 or more layers joined together with an adhesive, resin, foam, or fusible membrane.

**bonnet**

ladies headdress covering the back of the head and having the brim in funnel form to shade the face.

**book**

a parcel of hanks of raw silk whose total mass is usually 2 kg.

**boot-hose**

in the first half of the 17th century, stockings usually without feet worn in the soft fashionable boots with turned cup-shaped tops (‘bucket’ tops). The lace-edge of the boot-hose is turned over the boot-tops. They were worn over the silk stockings to protect them in the long boots.

**border**

a design placed along the edge of the fabric or engineered in such a way that it will fall on the edge of the finished product. Border designs are frequently used in skirts and dresses.

**botany wool**

a term applied to tops, yarns and fabrics made from merino wool. The term originated from Botany Bay in Australia.

**boucle**

1. a fancy yarn with an irregular pattern of curls and loops
2. a fabric made from boucle yarn. Wool, also in rayon, silk,
cotton, linen, blends, hair fibres. Any weave, knit. A drawn out or ringed, looped yarn is used to give it a kinky appearance at intervals. Made in a variety of weights. Boucle yarns are usually in both the filling and the warp. Fabrics are usually springy to handle on account of the highly twisted yarns used to achieve the boucle effect.

**bourdalou**
hat-ribbon, finer than grosgrain, round the foot of the crown of hats. This trimming is sometimes finished off with a buckle and has been in use since the 17th century.

**bourdon lace**
a machine made lace on a mesh ground usually in a scroll design outlined with a heavy cord.

**bourretta**
a fancy plied yarn with nubs and knots of another colour.

**bourrelet**
a double knit fabric with a rippled, corded texture running horizontally.

**boxtruck**
a box mounted on wheels and used for hauling such articles as bobbins and spools from one department of a mill to another.

**brandenburg coat**
fourth quarter of 17th century, a loose overcoat with turned-back cuffs. The sleeves are made in one with the rest of the garment.

**breaker lap**
a roll of loosely matted cotton fibres formed on the breaker picker from tufts of opened cotton.

**breaker picker**
the first of the two units of older style picker machines. In this unit the raw cotton is partially cleaned by beating and fluffing and then fed into a finisher picker.

**breaking (baste fibres)**
the deformation of the plant structure by flattening the stem, loosening the bond between the fibre bundles and the wood, and breaking the woody part into short pieces, to facilitate their removal from the fibre by...
scotching. Breaking by means of rollers is often referred to as rolling.

- **breaking and opening machine**
a line of machines, working as a unit, that tear apart and partially clean matted, compressed, baled cotton.

- **breaking elongation**
the elongation, or extension, of a substance at its breaking load.

- **breaking length**
the length of a specimen whose weight is equal to the breaking load.

- **breaking load**
the load that develops the breaking tension. The recommended unit of measurement is the Newton.

- **breaking stress**
the maximum stress developed in a specimen stretched to rupture. The force is usually related to the area of the unstrained specimen. If the actual stress, defined in terms of the area of the strained specimen, is used, then its maximum value is called the actual breaking stress.

- **breaking tension**
the maximum tension developed in a specimen stretched to rupture. It is correctly expressed in Newton’s.

- **breast beam**
the bar, at front of the loom, that guides the woven cloth onto the cloth roll.

- **breathable coated**
refers to a coating that repels water but allows water vapour (thus perspiration) to pass through, allowing garments to be comfortable and waterproof. Used in garments for active wear and winter sports.

- **Breton lace**
lace embroidered on an open net with heavy often brightly colour yarn. May be made by hand or machine. Said to have originated in the Breton region of France.

- **bright**
descriptive of textile materials, particularly man-made fibres, the natural lustre of which has not
been substantially reduced. Bright may denote the presence of a very small amount of lustrate, insufficient to reduce the lustre of the fibre significantly.

■ brin

dresses, particularly the tailored type in plain colours, blouses, summer wear of all kinds.

■ brocade

cotton brocade often has the ground of cotton and the pattern of rayon and silk. Pattern is in low relief. Jacquard and dobby rich, heavy, elaborate design effect. Sometimes with coloured or metallic threads making the design usually against a satin weave background. The figures in brocade are rather loose, while in damask the figure threads are actually bound into the material. The pattern may be satin on a twill ground or twill on a satin ground. The motifs may be of flowers, foliage, scrollwork, pastoral scenes, or other designs. Generally reputed to have been developed from the Latin name ‘brocade’ which means to figure.
brocatelle

silk, rayon, cotton, and synthetics. Originally supposed to be an imitation of Italian tooled leather satin or twill pattern on plain or satin ground. It is recognised by a smooth raised figure of warp-effect, usually in a satin weave construction, on a filling effect background. True brocatelle is a double weave made of silk and linen warp and a silk and linen filling. Present-day materials may have changed from the XIII and XIV century fabrics, but they still have the embossed figure in the tight, compact woven warp-effect. While brocatelle is sometimes classed as a flat fabric, it shows patterns that stand out in ‘high relief’ in a sort of blistered effect. Draperies, furniture, coverings and general decorating purposes as well as all kinds of after 5 pm wear.

broken end

a thread or strand of cotton which has broken in a textile machine.

broken twill

a general term for twill weave fabrics in which the twill line changes direction.

brushed/napped

a finishing process to raise a nap on surface of the fabric using wire brushes or other abrasive materials.

brushstroke

refers to a print style in which colour looks as if it had been applied with a brush.

Brussels lace

may be a bobbin or needle-point lace usually on a machine made ground. Sometimes designs are appliquéd on the ground. As Brussels Belgium is important in the history of lace-making, many different types of lace are called Brussels lace.

buckram

cotton, some in linen, synthetics. Plain cheap, low-textured, loose weave, very heavily sized and stiff. Also, fabrics are glued together, one is open weave and the other much finer. Some is also made in linen in a single fabric. Also called crinoline book.
muslin or bookbinding. Name from Bokhara in southern Russia, where it was first made. Softens with heat. Can be shaped while warm. Used for interlinings and all kinds of stiffening in clothes, book binding, and for millinery (because it can be moistened and shaped). Used to give stiffness to leather garments not as stiff and often coloured is called ‘tarlatan’.

**buckskin**
a heavy satin weave fabric, often of fine merino wool, with a smooth face.

**buffalo check**
a bold check pattern with blocks of 2 or 3 contrasting colours. Often red and black in twill weave.

**bulked yarn**
a yarn that has been treated mechanically, physically or chemically so as to have a noticeably greater bulk.

**bunch (flax)**
the aggregate of pieces, which are tied up with two or more ties preparatory to baling.

**bunting**
a plain, drapery, loosely woven fabric most often used for flags and decoration. Also called banner cloth.

**burl**
a wool trade term for an imperfection.

**burlap**
a loosely constructed, heavy weight, plain weave fabric used as a carpet backing, and as inexpensive packaging for sacks of grain or rice. Also, as fashion dictates, burlap may also appear as a drapery fabric.

**burn-out**
a brocade-like pattern effect created on the fabric through the application of a chemical, instead of colour, during the burn-out printing process. (Sulphuric acid, mixed into a colourless print paste, is the most common chemical used.) Many simulated eyelet effects
can be created using this method. In these instances, the chemical destroys the fibre and creates a hole in the fabric in a specific design, where the chemical comes in contact with the fabric. The fabric is then over-printed with a simulated embroidery stitch to create the eyelet effect. However, burnout effects can also be created on velvets made of blended fibres, in which the ground fabric is of one fibre like polyester, and the pile may be of a cellulose fibre like rayon or acetate. In this case, when the chemical is printed in a certain pattern, it destroys the pile in those areas where the chemical comes in contact with the fabric, but leaves the ground fabric unharmed.

- **burry wool**
  wool contaminated with vegetable impurities adhering to the fleece.

- **buta**
  literally, "a plant". A floral motif, derived generally from Persian sources, much used in Indian textile design, and traditionally rendered as a flowering plant with a curling bud at the top. The motif is also sometimes reduced to a floral pattern designed within the form of the plant.

- **butcher's linen**
  a strong, heavy, plain weave linen fabric with uneven, thick and thin yarns in both warp and weft, often used in tablecloths and aprons.

- **buti**
  a diminutive of buta very commonly used in Indian textile design.

- **butt**
  to level the root ends of flax straw at any stage of processing by vibrating it upright on a flat surface, either by hand or mechanically.

- **cabin**
  a shelved compartment in which the filling yarn of various sizes, colours, and quality is stored until requisitioned.

- **cable stitch**
  a knit fabric stitch that produces a design that looks like a heavy
cord, common in sweaters and hosiery.

- **cabled yarn**

  two or more folded yarns twisted together in one or more operations. Combinations of folded yarn(s) and single yarn(s) may be described as cabled yarns, e.g., a single yarn twisted together with two folded yarns to give softness to the resulting yarn. In the tyre-yarn and tyre-cord sections of the industry, cabled yarns are termed cabled cords or cords.

- **cake**

  the package, roughly cylindrical in shape, of continuous-filament yarn produced in the viscose spinning industry by means of a topham box.

- **calash**

  a protective folding hood worn to protect high headdresses 1770s-1830s and made like a sunbonnet.

- **calendar rolls**

  a unit on the sliver lapper, ribbon lapper, and combing machine which presses the ribbon lap or sliver, as it comes from the drawing rollers, into a loosely matted layer.

- **calendared**

  a flat, smooth, glossy finish applied to the fabric by passing it through heavy rollers under pressure and usually heat. Cire, chintz, moiré, & glazing are examples of calendared finishes.

- **calendaring**

  the process of passing fabric through a calendar in which a highly polished, usually heated, steel bowl rotates at a higher surface speed than the softer (for example, cotton- or paper-filled) bowl against which it works, thus producing a glaze on the face of the fabric that is in contact with the steel bowl. The friction ratio is the ratio of the peripheral speed of the faster steel bowl to that of the slower bowl and is normally in the range 1.5 to 3.0.

- **calico**

  1. a tightly-woven cotton type fabric with an all-over print, usually a small floral pattern on a contrasting background colour. Common end-uses include dresses, aprons, and...
quilts. A lightweight, plain weave fabric usually cotton or cotton blend typically printed with small, all over, brightly colour designs. Used frequently in aprons, quilts & curtains.

2. originated in Calcutta, India, and is one of the oldest cottons. Rather coarse and light in weight. Pattern is printed on one side by discharge or resists printing. It is not always fast in colour. Sized for crispness but washes out and requires starch each time. Designs are often geometric in shape, but originally elaborate designs of birds, trees, and flowers. Very little on the market today, but the designs are still in use on other fabrics and sold as 'calico print'.

■ cambric

1. a plain weave, traditionally light weight cotton fabric with a lustre on the surface. Used for handkerchiefs, underwear, shirts, aprons, and tablecloths.

2. soft, closely woven, light. Either bleached or piece dyed. Highly mercerised, lint free. Calendared on the right side with a slight gloss. Lower qualities have a smooth bright finish. Similar to batiste but is stiffer and fewer slubs. Laundered very well. Has good body, sews and finishes well. Originally made in Cambria, France of linen and used for church embroidery and table linens.

■ camel hair

1. the hair of the camel (Camelus bactrianus) or dromedary. It comprises the strong, coarse, outer hair and the undercoat.

2. bactrian species of the Chinese and Mongolian deserts. Under hair is best. It is lightweight, lustrous and soft. It ranges from a light tan to a brownish-black colour. Usually left its natural tones but can be dyed—usually navy and some red. It has quite a long nap and is warm. Better grades are expensive. Sometimes blended with wool to reduce the cost and increase the wear. All wool camel hair is not as lustrous and is spongy. Can have either a rich nap or a flat finish. Wears fairly well, particularly if blended. Coats, women's suits, sports coats, sweaters, some blankets and put in some very expensive
oriental rugs. It is also used in (fine) over coating, top coating, hosiery and transmission belts, which will withstand dampness and moisture.

- **candlewick**
  A tufted pile fabric with a fuzzy surface that looks like chenille. Looping a heavy plied yarn on a muslin base then cutting the loops makes it. Used for bedspreads, robes, and draperies.

- **candlewick fabric**
  An unbleached muslin bed sheeting (also called Kraft muslin) used as a base fabric on which a chenille effect is formed by application of candlewick (heavy plied yarn) loops, which are then cut to give the fuzzy effect and cut yarn appearance of true chenille yarn.

- **camocas**
  Was popular in the 14th and 15th centuries. It was a very beautiful fabric which was often striped with gold or silver. It had a satin base and was diapered like fine linen.

- **can**
  A large cylindrical container for receiving and holding lengths of sliver delivered from the front of a carding machine, drawing frame, or combing machine.
produced in Canton China.

2. Characteristics: The filling yarn is a very loosely twisted and soft and later brushed to produce a soft nap on the back, the warp is medium in size. The face is twill and comes bleached, un-bleached, dyed, and some is printed.

- **Canvas**
  Mostly rugged, heavy material made from plied yarns. Has body and strength. It is usually manufactured in the grey state but some is dyed for different uses. Tents, sails, mailbags, sacks, covers, etc. Finer types used for embroidery and paintings. Hair canvas is an interfacing material in various weights.

- **Cape Net**
  A stiff heavy net which can be shaped when wet and holds that shape when dried. Used for hats.

- **Capotain**
  A high conical, high crowned and small-brimmed cap fashionable in the 16th century. In the mid-17th century worn by supporters of the Puritan faction in England.

- **Carbon**
  A term used to describe fibres containing at least 98% of carbon obtained by controlled pyrolysis of appropriate fibres.

- **Carbonised Rag Fibre**
  Animal fibre recovered by either the wet or the dry carbonising process.

- **Carbonising**
  A chemical process for eliminating cellulose matter from admixture with animal fibres by degrading the cellulose material to an easily friable condition. The process involves treatment with an acid, as by the use of hydrochloric acid gas (dry process) or sulphuric acid solution (wet process), followed by heating.
**card**

A unit of a pattern chain used on a jacquard loom. It is a cardboard strip with holes (similar to those in a player piano roll punched in it), which serve to control the action of the weaving mechanism. It is joined, by lacing, to other cardboard strips to make a pattern chain.

**card grinding**

The periodic sharpening of the wire bristles of the carding machine with an abrasive cylinder.

**card punching machine**

A machine which perforates the cards that are used in jacquard looms to control the weaving of designs and patterns in the cloth.

**card clothing**

Special cloth or rubber, studded with wire teeth, which serve to open up the cotton fibres, clean them of impurities, and align them in parallel order. The material is affixed to the various working parts of the carding machines.

**card cutting**

The act of punching holes in jacquard cards according to a pattern or design draft, so that when they are set up in the loom, they control the weaving mechanism and the pattern will be woven into the cloth.

**card stripping**

The act of removing adhering cotton fibres from the wire teeth of the carding machine with a small tooth-clad roller.

**card cylinder**

That part of a jacquard loom which holds the pattern cards in position while plungers which control the weaving of patterns, pass through the holes in cards.

**carded**

A yarn in which the fibres have been partially straightened and cleaned prior to spinning. The yarn is generally coarser and more uneven than a combed yarn.
carding

a process which eliminates fibres too short for inclusion in the spun yarn. The process also removes dirt and foreign material still remaining in the fibre mass, and arranges the fibres into a very thin layer.

carding drum

the large rapidly revolving cylinder of the carding machine, covered with several million wire teeth, that picks up (pulls out) the cotton fibres and, working in conjunction with other rollers, combs the fibres parallel and removes small particles of dirt and knotted fibres.

carding machine

a machine which completes the cleaning of the cotton, arranges the fibres so they are mostly parallel, and transforms the cotton from lap into sliver.

carrier (colouration)

a type of accelerant, particularly used in the dyeing and printing of hydrophobic fibres with disperse dyes.

carrotting

the modification of the tips of fur fibre (rabbit fur) by chemical treatment to improve their felting capacity. Reagents generally used are mercury in nitric acid and mixtures of oxidizing and hydrolysing agents.

casein

the principal protein in milk. It serves as the raw material for some regenerated protein fibres.

casement cloth

a general term for sheer, lightweight, open weave fabrics used for curtains and backing for heavy drapery.

cashmere

a luxury fibre obtained from the soft fleecy undergrowth of the Kashmir goat of Tibet, Mongolia, China, Iran, Iraq, and India. Most commonly used in sweaters, shawls, suits, coats, and dresses. Currently similar hair from animals bred selectively from the feral goat population of Australia, New Zealand and Scotland, is also being regarded as cashmere provided the fibre diameter is similar. Fibre is cylindrical, soft and silken.
2. It is more like wool than any other hair fibre. Has a very soft silky finish, very light in weight. Doesn’t stand up to hard wear on account of extremely soft downy finish. Natural fibre is white, black, brown or grey but can be died a variety of shades. The textile industry is only interested in the soft fibres. Knitted into sweaters for men and women, also women’s dresses.

- **cassock**

Three-quarter length coat cut with wide, full sleeves and wide throughout the body, ending at thigh-height or below. An unbelted overcoat, open-sided and almost always covered with braid and woven ornament, it was worn from the middle of the 16th century, mainly for hunting and riding.

- **casting out**

The act of rigging some of the pattern controlling hooks of a jacquard loom so that they will not act, when the pattern to be woven does not require the action of all the hooks.

- **cationic**

A type of dye used on acrylic or on modified polyester or modified nylon yarn. Often used to achieve cross-dyed effects. Cationic dye able yarn is woven in a pattern with regular yarn in the same fabric. The pattern becomes visible by dyeing the fabric in 2 baths, one for each of the types of yarn.

- **cationic dye**

A dye that dissociates in aqueous solution to give a positively charged coloured ion.

- **causticising**

Brief treatment of cellulose fabrics with caustic soda solution at room temperature without tension to improve the colour yield in printing and dyeing, particularly with reactive dyes.
- **cavalier-style**
  the flamboyant men's fashion of the first half of the 17th century. The supporters of the English king Charles I were called cavaliers, in contrast to the plain dressed puritans.

- **cavalry twill**
  a sturdy woven fabric with a steep pronounced double twill line. Often of cotton or wool but may be any fibre. It is a strong rugged cloth, quite elastic, smoother in rib, feels and effect and made of worsted yarn and a firmer weave. It also resembles tricotine but tricotine is much finer with a double diagonal.

- **cavings (flax)**
  the reject from the bottom ridge of a roughing-out machine consisting mostly of rough bits of broken straw and some root ends.

- **cellulose**
  a material derived from the cell walls of certain plants. Cellulose is used in the production of many vegetable fibres, as well as being the major raw material component used in the production of the manufactured fibres of acetate, rayon, and triacetate.

- **cellulose diacetate**
  an ester of cellulose and ethanoic acid containing 48.8% of combined ethanoic acid (acetic acid). This, however, is not a commercial product. The same term is sometimes used loosely to describe propa-g-soluble (acetone-soluble) cellulose acetate.

- **cellulose ethanoate (acetate)**
  an ester formed from cellulose and ethanoic acid (acetic acid) used to make acetate fibres. The reaction proceeds until primary cellulose acetate containing 60% of combined ethanoic acid is formed. Secondary cellulose acetate is formed from the primary acetate by partial hydrolysis. It is obtained by adding water in excess of that required to react with the residual ethanoic anhydride, which thus allows the hydrolysis to take place.
cellulose triacetate

A cellulose acetate containing 62.5% of combined ethanoic acid (acetic acid) but the term is generally used for primary cellulose ethanoate (acetate) containing more than 60% of combined ethanoic acid.

cellulose xanthate

A series of compounds formed between carbon disulphide and cellulose in the presence of strong alkali.

cendal

Silk material resembling taffeta. It was made in various qualities, sometimes even mentioned as a luxury fabric, sometimes only as cheap lining material. Widely used during the middle ages, but in the 17th century it was only used for lining.

centre front

It is the portion of the pattern or the garment which is supposed to come in the exact front.

centrifugal spinning

A method of man-made fibre production in which the molten or dissolved polymer is thrown centrifugally in fibre form from the edge of a surface rotating at high speed. The term is also used to describe a method of yarn formation involving a rotating cylindrical container, in which, the yarn passes down a central guide tube and is then carried by centrifugal force to the inside of a rotating cylindrical container.

chaconne

Type of cravat made of a ribbon dangling from the shirt collar to the chest. It takes its name from the dancer Pécourt who danced a chaconne in 1692 with his cravat tied in this way.

cstaff

A component of trash in cotton in the form of a heterogeneous assortment of vegetable fragments, most of them being small pieces of leaf and stalk.

challis

1. A lightweight, soft plain weave fabric with a slightly brushed surface. The fabric is often printed, usually in a floral pattern. Challis is most often seen in fabrics made of cot-
ton, wool, or rayon.
2. Anglo-Indian word ‘shallee’ meaning soft, very lightweight. May be dyed or printed with a delicate floral pattern, paisleys, or geometric patterns and faint designs. Washable and originated in Norwich, England in 1832.

- chambray
  1. a plain woven fabric that can be made from cotton, silk, or manufactured fibres, but is most commonly cotton. It incorporates a coloured warp (often blue) and white filling yarns.
  2. a lightweight, plain weave fabric, with a colour warp and white weft. Usually plain but may be in stripes, checks, or other patterns. Often used in shirts, dresses children’s clothes.

- chameleon
  a 3 tone effect that changes with the angle of view. It is achieved by using a warp yarn of one colour and double weft yarns of 2 different colours. It is often found in taffetas, poplins or faille’s of silk or made filament yarns.

- chamois cloth
  characteristics fabric is napped, sheared, and dyed to simulate chamois leather. It is stiffer than kasha and thicker, softer and more durable than flannellette. Must be designated as ‘cotton chamois-colour cloth’.

- chamoisette
  cotton, also rayon and nylon, knitted, double knits construction. A fine, firmly knit fabric that has a very short soft nap. Nylon chamoisette is more often called ‘glove silk’.

- chamois-like
  a hand suggesting the soft pliable leather from the skin of the chamois goat.

- chand-tara
  literally, ‘moon and star’, a pattern often-used in Indian textile.

- chantilly lace
  a bobbin lace on a fine net ground characterised by delicate motifs of scrolls, vines, branches, and flowers outlined by a flat (cordon net) yarn. Often in black. Originally made in Chantilly, France.
- **charged system**
a method of dry cleaning in which an oil-soluble reagent such as petroleum sulphonate is added to the solvent so that a significant amount of water can be added to obtain a substantially clear dispersion of water in the solvent. In a high-charged system the concentration of added reagent, a so-called detergent is 4% while, in a low-charged system the concentration ranges from ¾% to 2%.

- **charmeuse**
a soft lightweight woven satin fabric with good drape. It is made with high twist yarns, has a semi-lustrous face and a dull back. Often used for blouses, intimate apparel.

- **charvet**
It is a soft, silky fibre with high lustre and a warp face. It originated as a silk fibre but is now made of manufactured fibres.

- **chaubandi chola**
a short tunic or shirt fastened with tie-cords worn by children.

- **chaugoshia (topi)**
a four-cornered cap.

- **chauri**
a flywhisk made generally from a yak's tail. Important as a symbol of royalty or divinity.

- **chausses en bourses**
early 17th century breeches made in bands and padded so they swelled out at the bottom, ending in a flattened balloon shape.

- **check**
a small pattern of squares or rectangles. It may be printed, yarn dyed, cross-dyed or woven into the fabric (as a dobby or jacquard).

- **cheese**
a roll of yarn built up on a paper or wooden tube in a form that resembles a bulk cheese.

- **cheesecloth**
originally used as a wrapping material for pressing cheese. Loosely woven, thin, light in weight, open in construction, and soft. Carded yarns are always used. It is also called gauze weave. When woven in 36' widths it is called tobacco cloth. When an applied finish is added, it is called buckram, crinoline, or...
bunting. In the grey cloth, it is used for covering tobacco plants, tea bags and wiping cloths. Finished cloth is used for curtains, bandages, dust cloths, cheap bunting, hat lining, surgical gauze, fly nets, food wrapping, e.g., meat and cheese, costumes and basket tops.

- **chemic**
calcium or sodium hypochlorite.

- **chemicking**
bleaching non-protein fibre material by means of a dilute hypochlorite solution.

- **chemise**
a light undergarment made from linen, for both sexes.

- **chenille**
1. a yarn with fuzzy pile protruding from all sides. It has a velvety caterpillar-like appearance. (the term chenille is derived from the French word for caterpillar)
2. a fabric made with chenille yarn.

- **chenille fabric**
cotton and any of the main textile fibres, mostly plain weave. Characteristics warp yarn of any major textile fibre. Filling of chenille yarns (has a pile protruding all around at right angles). The word is French for caterpillar and fabric looks hairy. Do not confuse with tufted effects obtained without the use of true chenille filling. For example millinery, rugs, decorative fabrics, trimmings, and upholstery.

- **cheviot**
1. a rough surfaced fabric of wool with a heavy nap.
2. a loosely woven tweed fabric with a shaggy texture. Cheviot was originally made from the wool of the cheviot sheep in the hills at the bordering England and Scotland.

Wool originally and mostly made from wool from the cheviot sheep but today also made of blends, spun synthetics, crossbred and reused wools. Very rugged, harsh, uneven surface that does not hold a crease and sags with wear. Resembles serge but is
much more rugged and coarse and will not shine because of the rough surface. Also sold as tweed. For example coats, suits, sportswear, and sports coat.

- **chevron**
  a design which incorporates herringbone elements of zigzag stripes or joined.

- **chiffon**
  1. a plain woven lightweight, extremely sheer, airy, and soft silk fabric, containing highly twisted filament yarns. The fabric, used mainly in evening dresses and scarves, can also be made from rayon and other manufactured fibres.
  2. a lightweight, sheer, plain weave fabric with a dull surface, a soft hand, and good drape. It is made with fine high twisted yarns and has an even or close to even number of threads per inch in the warp and weft. Originally made in silk but now found in polyester and other man-made filament yarns, used in dresses blouses, scarves, veils.

- **chikan kari**
  embroidery in white cotton thread upon fine white cotton fabric, like, muslin. Several techniques in chikan kari are known, Lucknow was a famous centre of fine workmanship.

- **children’s**
  refers to designs suitable for the children’s market.

- **child’s pudding**
  small round hats for children made of cloth or straw, forming a shock-absorber to protect them if they fell.

- **china silk**
  silk originally hand woven in China of silk from the Bonabyx Mori, very soft and extremely lightweight but fairly strong.
Irregularities of threads caused by the extreme lightness and softness are characteristic of the fabric. Used mostly for linings and underlining, and could be used for blouses.

- **Chinchilla**
  1. A thick, heavy, pile fabric with surface curls or nubs, originally made to suggest chinchilla fur. It is often double faced, it may be woven or knit and is often used as coating.
  2. Cotton or wool, and some manmade and synthetics. Sateen or twill construction with extra fillings for long floats. Does not resemble true chinchilla fur, has small nubs on the surface of the fabric which are made by the chinchilla machine. It attacks the face and causes the long floats to be worked into nubs and balls. Cotton warp is often used because it cannot show from either side. It is made in medium and heavy weights and is very warm and cozy fabric. Takes its name from Chinchilla, Spain where it was invented. In cotton, used for baby's blankets and bunting bags.

- **Chino**
  1. A sturdy, medium weight, twill fabric usually of cotton or a cotton blend. It has often been used for summer weight military uniforms, sportswear and work clothes. It is often found in khaki and tan colours.
  2. Cotton twill combined two-ply warp and filling. Has a sheen that remains. Fabric was purchased in China (thus the name) by the U.S. army for uniforms. Originally used for army cloth in England many years before and dyed olive drab. Fabric is mercerised and sanforised. Washes and wears extremely well with a minimum of care. Army uniforms, summer suits and dresses, sportswear.
chinoiserie
a old Chinese decorative style still used in textiles.

chintz
1. a plain-weave fabric, which has been glazed to produce a polished look. Usually made of cotton, this fabric is most commonly used in blouses, dresses, draperies, and slipcovers.
2. a glazed solid or printed fabric usually of cotton or a cotton blend
3. a plain weave fabric, usually cotton, with a multicolour print which may or may not be glazed. If it is unglazed it is called cretonne.

chirimen
a Japanese term describing a dull crepe fabric made with a course yarn. Originally of silk but now found in man-made filaments such as polyester.

chite
painted linen, originally from Chitta (India) which started the fashion for painted linens in the 17th and 18th centuries.

chlorination
when used with reference to textile processing, a term indicating the reaction of a fibre with chlorine. The chlorine may be in the form of a gas, or its solution in water or it may be obtained from a suitable compound.

chlorofibre (fibre) (generic name)
a term used to describe fibres composed of synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain more than 50% (by mass) of chloroethene (vinyl chloride) or 1,1-dichloroethene (vinylidene chloride) groups. If the rest of the chain is made up of cyanoethene (acylonitrile) groups then the chloroethene content must be greater than 65%, thus excluding modacrylic fibres from this definition.

chogaichoga
a loose, sleeved coat-like garment worn over an inner garment like the angarakha (q.v.), generally sumptuous and appropriate for ceremonial occasions. Turkish origin, the chogha was also known as a chugha, chuha or juha, in Russia as shuba or sbubka.

choli
a short, bodice-like breast gar-
A garment of wide popularity among women in India, from early times. Related to the classic cholaka mentioned in Sanskrit literature. The garment is worn in many styles, thus, with back covering or without, fastened with strings or extended clothpieces, with shaped breastpieces or flat, etc.

- **cholu**
  a loose, shirt-like garment.

- **chrome dye**
  a mordant dye capable of forming a chelate complex with a chromium atom.

- **chrome mordant process**
  a method of dyeing whereby the fibre is mordant with a solution of a chromium compound and subsequently dyed with a suitable chrome dye.

- **chromophore**
  that part of the molecular structure of an organic dye or pigment responsible for colour.

- **chrysalis**
  the form taken by a silkworm in the dormant stage of development between larva and moth. It is dark brown and fragments of it can often be detected in silk waste, especially noils.

- **churidar**
  with bangle-like gathers or wrinkles, as in a churidar payan.

- **circular knit**
  refers to fabrics knit on a circular knitting machine, i.e. one which has its needles arranged in a circle thus producing the fabric in tubular form. The fabrics may be sold tubular or slit and sold open width.
knitting machine may be used to produce full width fabrics or narrow shaped components such as for hosiery.

- cire
  a finishing process that produces a high gloss on the surface on the fabric by passing it through heavy rollers (calendering). Fabrics made of thermoplastic fibres like nylon or polyester is cared by calendering with heat and pressure alone. Other fabrics like rayon or silks are calendered with wax or other compounds.

- cisele velvet
  a velvet with a pattern formed by contrast in cut and uncut loops.

- classing
  a process by which whole fleeces are separated into different classes before being baled and sold.

- clear
  in synthetic fibres the term clear is commonly used to denote the absence of delustrant.

- clip dot /clip spot
  a design effect created on a woven fabric by the use of extra yarns which are woven into the fabric at a certain spot then allowed to float over the fabric to the next spot. The float threads are later trimmed but often are allowed to protrude from the surface of the fabric as part of the design.

- cloque/ blister fabric
  a general term to describe fabrics with a blister (pucker) on the surface. The blister may be created by several different methods such as printing with caustic soda or other chemicals, by weaving together yarns under different tension, or by weaving together yarns with different shrinkage properties.

- closed shed
  that shed in which some of the warp yarns are crossed over others. The distinction between closed shed and open shed arises only in weaving cross-thread tissues, such as gauze weave and leno weave.

- cloth
  a generic term embracing most textile fabrics. The term was
originally applied to wool fabric suitable for clothing.

**Clothing wool**
wools of short fibre, not suitable for combing, and used in the manufacture of woollens.

**Cluny lace**
a heavy bobbin lace using thick yarns usually of cotton or linen. Most often done in geometric patterns. Used for curtains doilies and trim for apparel.

**Coarse**
having thick yarns.

**Coated**
refers to the application of material such as plastic resin, wax, oil, varnish or lacquer to the surface of the fabric. Application methods include dipping, spraying, brushing, calendaring or knife coating. Coating is often applied to make a fabric water repellent or waterproof but may be done simply to alter the hand or appearance of the fabric. Polyurethane, acrylic and PVC resins are common types of coating.

**Cockade**
a ribbon bow deriving from the tie attaching the brim of a cocked hat. Originally decorative, it was also used as political identification, thus the white cockade was worn by the jacobites, and the tricoleur by the French republicans.

**Cocked hat**
a hat which is styled with the brim turned up. Particularly applied to styles of the 17th and 18th century.

**Cocoon (silk)**
an egg-shaped casing of silk spun by the silkworm to protect itself as a chrysalis.

**Cocoon stripping**
the first threads secreted by the silkworm when it finds a place to form its cocoon.

**Coif**
middle to 17th century term for close-fitting head covering.
Worn in the later period exclusively by women.

- **coiffure en bouffons**
  women's hairstyle from the end of the reign of Louis XIII, tufts of crimped hair over the temples, while the forehead was covered by a fringe known as a garcette.

- **coiling head**
  a device at the front of carding machines, drawing frames, and combing machines that deposits the sliver in even coiled layers in tall cylindrical cans.

- **coir**
  1. a reddish-brown-to-buff coloured coarse fibre obtained from the fruit of the palm *cocos nucifera*.
  2. this seed fibre is obtained from the husk of the coconut, brush-making, door mats, fish nets, cordage.

- **cold drawing**
  the drawing of synthetic filaments or films without the intentional application of external heat. Free drawing of filaments or films at a neck is also referred to as cold drawing even though this may be carried out in a heated environment, colour, and sensation. That characteristic of the visual sensation, which enables the eye to distinguish differences in its quality, such as, may be caused by differences in the spectral distribution of the light rather than by differences in the spatial distribution or fluctuations with time of an object. The particular visual sensation (as defined above) caused by the light emitted by, transmitted through, or reflected from the object. Colour can be described approximately in terms of hue, saturation and lightness, or specified numerically by chromaticity c.q.-ordinates.

- **colour constancy**
  the ability of a coloured object to give the same general colour impression when viewed under different illuminates, the observer having been chromatically adapted in each case. The most common comparison is made between the impression under artificial light, e.g., tungsten filament, and that under daylight.
• colour quality

a specification of colour in terms of both hue and saturation, but not luminance.

• colour value

the colour yield of a colourant, compared with a standard of equal cost. It is usually determined by comparing the cost of colouration at equal visual strength. Comparisons are normally made between products of similar hue and properties.

• colour yield

the depth of colour obtained when a standard weight of colourant is applied to a substrate under specified conditions.

• colourfastness

a term used to describe a dyed fabric’s ability to resist fading due to washing, exposure to sunlight, and other environmental conditions.

• comb

a series of upright metal pegs which separate the individual warp strands and guide them onto a beam in proper order.

• combed

refers to a process in the manufacture of cotton and other staple yarns. The fibre is combed to remove foreign matter and the shorter, undesirable fibres, leaving longer, more desirable fibres that become straightened & aligned in parallel before spinning into yarn. Combed yarns are finer, cleaner and more even than those that are not combed.

• combed yarn

yarn produced from fibres that have been carded (or prepared) and combed.

• comber sliver

the loose, untwisted strand of cotton fibres produced by the combing machines from ribbon lap.

• combination yarn

a yarn in which there are dissimilar component yarns especially when these are of fibre and filaments.

• combing

the combing process is an additional step beyond carding. In
this process the fibres are arranged in a highly parallel form, and additional short fibres are removed, producing high quality yarns with excellent strength, fineness, and uniformity.

- **combing machine**
  a machine which prepares ribbon lap for spinning into fine yarn by removing short fibres, dirt, and neps and straightening the remaining fibres into parallel alignment.

- **commode**
  a wire frame on which the late 17th century high ladies’ head-dress, the frontage was adjusted.

- **compact**
  refers to a tight, dense fabric with a firm hand.

- **composite**
  a solid product consisting of two or more discrete physical phases, including a binding material (matrix) and a fibrous material.

- **composite yarn**
  a yarn composed of both staple and continuous-filament components, e.g., core spun or wrap spun.

- **compressive shrinkage**
  a process in which fabric is caused to shrink in length e.g., by compression. The process is often referred to as CCS (controlled compressive shrinkage).

- **conch or conque**
  sort of large shell-shaped hat in gauze or light crepe, mounted on a wire framework, which was in France mostly worn by widows in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. At the same time a similar veil, but generally much bigger and made of pale gauze, seems to have been high fashion in England.

- **condense dye**
  a dye which, during or after application, reacts covalently with itself or other compounds, other than the substrate, to form a molecule of greatly increased size.

- **condenser**
  the last section of a condenser card: it divides a broad thin web of fibres into narrow strips,
which is then consolidated by rubbing into slubbings.

- **condenser card**
  a roller-and-clearer type of card, as distinct from a flat card, which converts fibrous raw materials slubbings, by means of a condenser.

- **condenser spun**
  descriptive of yarn spun from slubbing.

- **condensing**
  the operation of dividing the wide sheet of cotton fibres coming from the doffing cylinder of the carding machine into a number of narrow ribbon-like strands which, when acted upon by the leather belts and rollers of a condenser, are formed into loose heavy strands (called roving) ready for spinning.

- **condition**
  1. the moisture present in textile fibres in their raw or partly or wholly manufactured form,
  2. to allow textile materials (raw materials, slivers, yarns, and fabrics) to come to hygroscopic equilibrium with the surrounding atmosphere or with the standard atmosphere for testing,
  3. to add relatively small quantities of water to textile materials (raw materials, slivers, yarns and fabrics). The object of conditioning is to prepare for testing, or to bring textiles to agreed moisture content for sale or to facilitate later processing. Among methods used for applying water are: a. mechanical means during galling or winding, b. the use of conditioning machines, and storing in an atmosphere of very high relative humidity.

- **conditioner tube**
  a tube supplied with steam or hot air surrounding a melt-spun thread-line and located between extrusion and wind-up, whose purpose is to control the fine structure of the yarn, cone, 1. a conical support on which yarn is wound, 2. a conical package of yarn wound on a conical support.

- **conditioning**
  the act of exposing bobbins of filling yarn to steam or to a spray of conditioning solution
in order to set the twist, to remove kinks from the yarn, and to prevent its kinking in subsequent processes.

**cone**

(i) a tapered cylinder of wood, metal, or cardboard around which yarn is wound. (ii) a package of yarn wound into a convenient shape.

**continuous yarn felting**

a process whereby slivers, rovings, slubbings, or yarns are felted on a continuous basis. This is achieved by passing wool-rich material through a unit where it is agitated an aqueous medium where felting takes place. The process is used to produce a yarn, or consolidate a spun yarn.

**continuous-filament yarn**

a yarn composed of one or more filaments that run essentially the whole length of the yarn. Yarns of one or more filaments are usually referred to as monofilament or multifilament respectively.

**conventional allowance**

the percentage that, in the calculation of commercial weight and yarn count or linear density, is added to the oven-dry weight of the textile material, which has been previously washed free of finish. For such material, the conventional allowance is arbitrarily chosen according to commercial practice, and includes the moisture regain and the normal finish that is added to impart satisfactory textile qualities.

**conversion (tow)**

the production, from a filament tow or tows, of a staple sliver in such a way that the essential parallel arrangement of the filaments is maintained. The two methods of converting most commonly employed are: (a) crush cutting, in which the filaments of the tow are severed by crushing between an anvil roller and a cutting roller with raised 'blades' helically disposed around its surface, and, (b) stretch breaking, in which the filaments of the tow are broken by progressive stretch between successive sets of rollers, if subsequently a top is required,
further processes of re-breaking and/or gilling may be necessary and the whole operation is then often referred to as tow-to-top converting or conversion.

**converter**

a person or a company which buys grey goods and sells them as finished fabrics. A converter organizes and manages the process of finishing the fabric to buyers' specifications, particularly the bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc.

**cool**

a smooth, slick, hand generally associated with synthetics.

**cool colours**

blue, violet and green are cool / light colours. They are reducing in nature, as seen by the eye they move away from the object thereby increasing its size. Cool colours have a calm and restful effect.

**cooling cylinder**

an open cylinder, or alternatively a closed cylinder filled with cold water, over which hot fabric is passed to accelerate cooling.

**coolmax brand**

a Du Pont brand of polyester with good wicking qualities allowing for better moisture evaporation.

**cop**

a self-supporting package of yarn which does not have a core through its centre.

**cop winding machine**

a machine which winds yarn into small, headless, coreless, cigar-shaped packages (cops).

**copolymer**

a polymer in which the repeating units are not all the same. Usually, but not always, copolymers are formed from two or more different starting materials. For example, chloroethene (vinyl chloride) and 1,1-dichloroethene (vinylidene chloride) form a copolymer that contains the repeating units: -ch2-chcl- and -ch2-ccl2-, the different classes of copolymer include random copolymers, alternating copolymers, block copolymers, and graft copolymers.
- **cord**
a term applied loosely to a variety of textile strands including (a) cabled yarns (b) plied yarns and (c) in structures made by plaiting, braiding or knitting.

- **corded**
1. a fabric with a surface rib effect resulting from the use of a heavier or plied yarn together with finer yarns.
2. a yarn made from two or more finer yarns twisted together.

- **cordoban leather**
goat skin, simply-tanned. The art of preparing this leather came from cordoba where the craftsmen who were allowed to use it for shoes in the middle ages were called cordwainers.

- **cordon yarn**
a two-ply union yarn made from a single cotton yarn and a single worsted or woollen yarn.

- **cordura brand**
a Du Pont brand of air textured nylon yarn used in luggage and outerwear.

- **corduroy**
1. a fabric, usually made of cotton, utilizing a cut-pile weave construction. Extra sets of filling yarns are woven into the fabric to form ridges of yarn on the surface. The ridges are built so that clear lines can be seen when the pile is cut.
2. a strong, durable, woven fabric characterised by vertical cut pile stripes or cords with a velvet-like nap. The number of wales or cords to the inch classifies corduroy. It is traditionally of cotton but may be cotton blends or other fibres as well. It is common in men’s women’s and children’s apparel especially trousers.

- **core sampling**
a method of taking representative samples from bales or packs of textile fibres obtained by inserting a coring tube driven by hand or machine into each package.
1. core samples can be used for the determination of yield or fineness, but not fibre length.
2. the term mini-core sampling
is applied to small-scale sampling.

- **core-spun yarn**

yarn consisting of a central thread surrounded by staple fibres. The yarn has the strength and elongation of the central thread whilst exhibiting most of the other characteristics of the surface staple fibres. Consist of a filament base yarn, with an exterior wrapping of loose fibre, which has not been twisted into a yarn. Polyester filament is often wrapped with a cotton outer layer in order to provide the strength and resiliency of polyester, along with the moisture-absorbent aesthetics and dye affinity of cotton. Sewing thread as well as household and apparel fabrics is made from these yarns.

1. a sewing thread consisting of a central synthetic continuous-filament yarn surrounded by cotton fibres.
2. worsted yarn with bulked-nylon core, e.g., typically 1/24s worsted count (37 tex) with approximately 33% of nylon. These yarns are normally produced to give strength and elasticity to the fabric.
3. a spun yarn from either natural or man-made fibres incorporating an electrometric core, these yarns are normally used in stretch fabrics.

- **cort**

the cornet headdress is a simplified frontage. The cap has an upstanding frill in front and lappets at the back. The veil is wired to stand up above the forehead. A topknot of wired ribbon is pinned at the front of the cap, fourth quarter of 17th century.

- **correct invoice weight**

the weight of material calculated from the oven-dry weight and the recommended allowance.

- **cortex**

the inner portion of most animal hair fibres. It consists of spindle-shaped cells.

- **cotton**

1. a unicellular, natural fibre that grows in the seed pod of the cotton plant. Fibres are
typically 1/2 inch to 2 inches long. The longest staple fibres, longer than 1 1/2 inch, including the Pima and Egyptian varieties, produce the highest quality cotton fabrics.

2. It is one of the world’s major textile fibres. It is obtained from bushy plants. There are four main types of cotton: American upland, Egyptian, sea island and Asiatic. The flowers from which these different types of cotton are obtained vary in colour and texture, thus providing each type of cotton with varying characteristics. Cotton, in general, is very elastic. It can withstand high temperatures, has high wash ability and is very susceptible to dyes.

- **cotton dust**
  dust present during the handling or processing of cotton that may contain a mixture of substances, including smaller particles of ground-up plant matter, fibre, bacteria, fungi, soil, pesticides, non-cotton plant matter and other contaminants which may have accumulated during the growing, harvesting and subsequent processing or storage periods.

- **cotton waste**
  there are two classes of waste known as ‘hard’ and ‘soft’, and their treatment differs according to the class. Hard waste is essentially that from spinning frames, reeling and winding machines and all other waste of a thread nature. Soft waste comes from earlier processes where the fibres are relatively little twisted, felted, or compacted.

- **cotton wool**
  a web or batt of fibres used for medical or cosmetic purposes which is made from cotton and/or viscose rayon.

- **cotton-like**
  refers to a fabric that feels like cotton.
cotton-spun

a term applied to staple yarn produced on machinery originally developed for processing cotton into yarn.

count

1. the number of picks and warp ends per inch in cloth.
2. a number assigned to yarn to describe its fineness. The number is based upon number of hanks per pound of yarn.
3. methods of variously expressing the specific length or length per unit mass of a yarn. Also termed linear density, number of yarn, yarn count, yarn number, grist.

counting glass

a small mounted magnifying glass for examining fabric. The base of the mount generally contains a unit of measurement having an aperture one centimetre square, one inch square or cross-shaped with various dimensions, convenient for counting ends and picks, or courses and wales in a fabric.

couple

to combine a suitable organic component, usually a phenol or an arylamine, with a diazonium salt to form an azo compound as in the manufacture of azo colourants, in azoic dyeing or in after treatment of direct dyeing.

course length (weft-knitted)

the length of yarn in a knitted course.

course, knitted (fabric)

a row of loops across the width of a fabric.

couvrechef

da veil or covering for the head.

cover

1. the degree of evenness and closeness of thread spacing. Good cover gives the effect of a plane surface and cannot be obtained with hard-twisted yarns.
2. the degree to which, in fabric finishing, the underlying structure is concealed by the finishing materials or treatments.

cover factor (woven fabrics)

a number that indicates the extent to which the area of a fab-
ric is covered by one set of threads. By introducing suitable numerical constants, its evaluation can be made in accordance with any system of counting. For any fabric there are two cover factors: warp cover factor and weft cover factor.

**covered yarn**

a yarn made by feeding one yarn under a controlled degree of tension through the axis or axes of one or more revolving spindles carrying the other (wrapping) yarn(s).

**coverstock**

a permeable fabric used in hygiene products to cover and contain an absorbent medium, crabbing,

1. a process used in the worsted trade to set fabric in a smooth flat state so that it will not cockle, pucker, or wrinkle during subsequent wet processing. The fabric is treated in open width and warp-way tension in a hot or boiling aqueous medium, the tension being maintained while the fabric is cooling.

2. a process of bringing a lustrous weft to cover the surface of a fabric, e.g., a cotton-warp/mohair-weft fabric.

**covert**

1. a medium to heavy twill fabric with a contrast in colour between the twill line and the ground. Usually has a mottled or flecked appearance caused by using a warp yarn with 2 or more colours twisted together. The filling generally is of a single colour.

2. made with two shades of colour e.g. (medium and light brown). The warp is 2 ply (1 light, 1 dark) and filling 1 ply (dark or same as warp). Has a mottled or speckled effect. First used as a hunting fabric. Has a clear finish and hard texture. Wears exceptionally well and has a smart appearance. Overcoating for both men and women. It is also made water-proof and used a great deal in rainwater.

**crash**

1. a coarse woven fabric with a rough surface, made with thick uneven yarns. Used for table lin-
ens, draperies, and backings. 2. it is very rugged and substantial in feel. Come in white or natural shades or could be dyed, printed, striped, or checked. The yarn is strong, irregular in diameter but smooth. Has a fairly good texture. For example, towelling, suiting, dresses, and coats.

- **cravat**

wide cloth or piece of lace knotted or tied around the neck. The term was first used in the mid-17th century.

- **cravat string**

ribbon used in the 17th century to tie a heavy lace cravat in place, the forerunner of the 18th century solitaire.

- **crease-recovery**

the measure of crease-resistance specified quantitatively in terms of crease-recovery angle.

- **crease-resist finish**

a finishing process, usually for cellulose-fibre fabrics or their blends, that improves the crease recovery and smooth-drying properties. In the process used most extensively, the fabric is impregnated with a solution of a reagent that penetrates the fibres, and, after drying and curing cross-links the fibre structure under the influence of a catalyst and heat. The crease resistant effect is durable to wash and wear.

- **crease-resistance**

a term used to indicate resistance to, and/or recovery from, creasing of a textile material during use.

- **creel**

a structure for holding supply packages in textile processing, crimp,

1. the waviness of a fibre. This fibre characteristic may be expressed numerically as the crimp frequency or as the difference between the lengths of the straightened and crimped fibre, expressed as a percentage of the straightened length.

2. the waviness or distortion of a yarn that is due to interlacing in the fabric. In woven fabrics, the crimp is measured by the relation between the length of the fabric sample and the corresponding length of yarn when
it is removed there from and straightened under suitable tension, crimp may be expressed numerically as (a) percentage crimp, which is 100 divided by the fabric length and multiplied by the difference between the yarn length and the fabric length, and (b) crimp ratio, which is the ratio of yarn length to fabric length. In both methods, the fabric length is the basis, that is to say, 100 for percentage crimp and 1 for crimp ratio. This definition could logically be applied to knitted fabrics or fabrics of pile construction, but it is preferable to employ special terms, e.g., ‘stitch length’, or ‘terry ratio’.

crepe
don’t mention that it is softer than worsted. If it is fine, it drapes well. Have very good wearing qualities. Has a very slimming effect depending on weight, it is used for dresses of all types, including long dinner dresses, suits, and coats.

crepe de chine

silk warp and crepe twist silk filling 25 x 22. More ends than picks per inch. Has a soft hand and considerable lustre. Made of raw silk or rayon. It is easy to manipulate and handle. Very long wearing. Most of it laundered well. It is fairly sheer. Could be piece dyed or printed. Has a slight rippled texture. Heavy crepe de chine is called ‘canton crepe’ which is slightly ribbed and now mostly made in rayon.

crepe-back satin

a satin fabric in which highly twisted yarns are used in the filling direction. The floating yarns are made with low twist and may be of either high or low lustre. If the crepe effect is the right side of the fabric, the fabric is called satin-back crepe.
crepey
refers to a fabric with a pebble like texture.

crepon
crepe effect appears in direction of the warp and achieved by alternate s and z, or slack, tension, or different degrees of twist. Originally a wool crepe but now made of silk and rayon. It is much stouter and more rugged than the average crepe. Has a wavy texture with the ‘waves’ running in a lengthwise direction. Mostly used for prints, dresses and ensembles.

cretonne
1. a plain weave fabric, usually cotton, with a neutral ground and brightly colour floral designs, similar to chintz but with a dull finish and sometimes heavier. Used for draperies and upholstery.
2. finished in widths from 30 to 50 inches. Quality and price vary a great deal. The warp counts are finer than the filling counts, which are spun rather loose. Strong substantial and gives good wear. Printed cretonne often has very bright colours and patterns. The fabric has no lustre (when glazed, it is called chintz). Some are warp printed and if they are, they are usually completely reversible. Designs run from the conservative to very wild and often completely cover the surface. For example bedspreads, chairs, draperies, pillows, slipcovers, coverings of all kinds, beach wear, and sportswear.

crewel
a type of embroidery using a loosely twisted 2 ply worsted yarn.

crimp contraction
the contraction in length of a previously textured yarn from the fully extended state (i.e, where the filaments are substantially straightened), owing to the formation of crimp in individual filament under specified conditions of crimp development. It is expressed as a percentage of the extended length.

crimp frequency
the number of full waves or
crimps in a length of fibre divided by the straightened length.

**crimp stability**

the ability of a textured yarn to resist the reduction of its crimp by mechanical and/or thermal stress. Crimp stability is normally expressed as the ratio of values of crimp retraction measured before and after a specified mechanical and/or thermal treatment of the yarn.

**crimped length**

the distance between the ends of a fibre when substantially freed from external restraint, measured with respect to its general axis of orientation.

**crimped yarn**

a continuous-filament yarn that has been processed to introduce durable crimps, coils, loops or other fine distortions along the lengths of the filaments. The main texturing procedures, which are usually applied to continuous-filament yarns made from:

1. the yarn is highly twisted, heat-set and untwisted either as a process of three separate stages (now obsolescent) or as a continuous process (false-twist texturing). In an infrequently used alternative method, two yarns are continuously folded together, heat-set, then separated by unfolding,

2. the yarn is injected into a heated stuffer box either by feed rollers or through a plasticising jet of hot fluid (invariably air or steam). The jet process is sometimes known as jet texturing, hot-air jet texturing, or steam-jet texturing,

3. the yarn is plasticised by passage through a jet of hot fluid and is impacted on to a cooling surface (impact texturing),

4. the heated yarn is passed over a knife-edge (edge crimping), (now obsolete),

5. the heated yarn is passed between a pair of gear wheels or through some similar device (gear crimping),

6. the yarn is knitted into a fabric that is heat-set and then unravelled (knit-deknit texturing),

7. the yarn is over-fed through...
a turbulent air stream (air-texturing, air-jet texturing), so that entangled loops are formed in the filaments.

8. the yarn is composed of bi-component fibres and is subjected to a hot and/or wet process whereby differential shrinkage occurs.

- **crinkled**
  an uneven, wrinkle, or puckered effect on the fabric surface which can be created by a variety of mechanical or chemical finishes, or through the use of high twist yarns.

- **crinoline**
  a lightweight, plain weave, stiffened fabric with a low yarn count (few yarns to the inch in each direction).

- **crisp**
  describes fabrics with a smooth, clean surface, good body, and a relatively firm hand which may make noise when rustled.

- **crochet lace**
  lace handmade with a crochet hook usually medallion patterns on a mesh ground.

- **crock meter**
  an apparatus for evaluating the colour fastness to rubbing of dyed or printed textiles.

- **crocking**
  the rubbing-off of dye from a fabric. Crocking can be the result of lack of penetration of the dyeing agent, the use of incorrect dyes or dyeing procedures, or the lack of proper washing procedures and finishing treatments after the dyeing process.

- **cross cut**
  refers to a corduroy fabric which has the pile cut in a weft wise direction, forming squares or rectangles on the surface.

- **cross dyed**
  a method of colouring fabric made with strategically placed yarns of 2 or more different fibres. A pre-planned effect becomes visible by dyeing the fabric in different dye baths, one for each of the types of yarn. For example a predominately rayon fabric may have a polyester yarn woven into it in a stripe pattern then dyed in a bath to which only the rayon is sensi-
tive. The polyester stripe will be made to appear since it remains undyed. The stripe may then be coloured by dyeing it again in a bath of a different colour to which only the polyester is sensitive. Heather effects may be achieved by mixing more than one fibre in a single yarn then cross dyeing.

- **cross dyed & overprinted**
a cross dyed fabric which has also had a design printed on it.

- **cross dyeing**
the dyeing of one component of a mixture of fibres of which at least one is already coloured.

- **cross lapping**
the production of a non woven web or batt from a fibre web by traversing it to and fro across a lattice moving at right angles to the direction of traverse.

- **crossbred**
a term applied loosely to wool, tops, yarns or fabrics produced from wools of medium quality.

- **cross-linking**
the creation of chemical bonds between polymer molecules.

- **crystallinity**
three-dimensional order in the arrangement of atoms and molecules within a chemical phase. Most chemical compounds of low molecular weight may be obtained in a state of virtually
complete three-dimensional order. When polymers crystal-
lize, in general the product con-
sists of regions of high order (crystallites), regions of low
order (amorphous regions),
and regions of intermediate or-
der. Different methods of mea-
suring the degree of crystallin-
ity (e.g., density, wide-angle x-
ray scattering, enthalpy mea-
surement) emphasise different
aspects and therefore lead to
quantitatively different values.
In recent years the simple con-
cept of crystalline and amor-
phous regions has been ques-
tioned and terms such as para-
crystalline have been intro-
duced.

- **cupra (fibre)**
  The term used originally, and still
in the USA, to describe fibres of
regenerated cellulose obtained by
the cuprammonium process.

- **cuprammonium**
  A process of producing a type
of regenerated rayon fibre. In
this process, the wood pulp or
cotton liners are dissolved in an
ammoniac copper oxide solu-
tion. Bamberg rayon is a type
of cuprammonium rayon.

- **cuprammonium rayon**
  A term used to describe fibres of
regenerated cellulose obtained by
the cuprammonium process.

- **curing**
  A process following addition of
a finish to textile fabrics in
which appropriate conditions
are used to effect a chemical
reaction. Heat treatment for
several minutes has been stan-
dard, but higher temperatures
for short times (flash-curing)
and long times at low tempera-
tures and higher regain (moist
curing) are also used.

- **cut**
  A length of warp required to
weave a piece of cloth. Also re-
fers to the length of a piece of
woven cloth.

- **cut velvet**
  Jacquard fabric consisting of a
velvet design on a plain ground.
Also called beaded velvet. Used
in eveningwear and home fur-
nishings.
cuticle
the surface layer of animal hair fibres, consisting of flat overlapping scales.

Dacron
Du Pont brand of polyester fibre.

damask
a glossy jacquard fabric, usually made from linen, cotton, rayon, silk, or blends. The patterns are flat and reversible. The fabric is often used in napkins, tablecloths, draperies, and upholstery. Originally made of silk, that came to us from China via Damascus. In the XIII Century, Marco Polo gave an interesting tale about it. It is one of the oldest and most popular cloths to be found today. Very elaborate designs are possible. Cloth is beetled, calendared and the better qualities are gross-bleached. The firmer the texture, the better the quality. Launder well and holds a high lustre, particularly in linen. Price range varies a great deal. There are two types of damask tablecloths:
1. single damask tablecloths: construction. Thread count is usually around 200.
2. double damask has an 8 shaft satin construction with usually twice as many filling yarns as warp yarns. This gives a much greater distinctness to the pattern. Thread count ranges from 165 to 400. The quality of both depends on the yarn used and the thread count. If the same quality and thread count are used, single is better than double because the shorter floats are more serviceable and the yarns hold more firmly. Double damask with less than 180 thread count is no good for home use.

dead cotton
an extreme form of immature cotton with a very thin fibre wall. Commonly the cause is excessively slow secondary growth, resulting in many of the fibres having developed only a thin secondary wall by the
time the boll opens. It is sometimes caused by premature ‘death’ or cessation of growth due to factors such as local pest attack, incidence of some types of disease, or curtailment of the life of the plant itself, resulting in the death of the fibres before the full potential secondary-wall thickening has been reached. Particularly for such fibres there may be no secondary thickening at all. The fibres are weak, brittle and lacking in twist or convolutions, become easily entangled into neps, and are generally lacking in lustre, with a ‘dead’ appearance, although some fibres without any secondary thickening tend to stick together and show up as small bundles in ginned raw cotton.

**dead wool**

wool taken from sheep that have died from natural causes.

**de-acration**

the removal of all undissolved gases and part of the dissolved gases (chiefly air) from solutions prior to extrusion.

**deburring**

a process in wool yarn manu-facturing for extracting burrs, seeds and vegetable matter from wool. A burring machine carries out deburring mechanically.

**deco**

refers to designs which suggest the art deco style of the 20’s and 30’s, characterised by bold outlines and streamlined shapes.

**decrystallised cotton**

cotton treated with reagents such as zinc chloride, concentrated caustic soda solutions or amines to reduce the degree of crystallisation.

**deep dyeing**

descriptive of fibres modified so as to have greater uptake of selected dyes than normal fibres, when the two are dyed together, 1. the removal of grease, suit, and extraneous matter from wool by an aqueous or solvent process, 2. the removal of natural fats, waxes, grease, oil, and dirt from any textile material by extraction with an organic solvent, degree of orientation, the extent to which the macromol-
ecules composing a fibre or film lie in a predominant direction in the case of fibres the predominant direction is usually the fibre axis. There are several methods for assessment of the degree of orientation, of which measurement of birefringence is the most usual. The degrees of orientation of crystalline and non-crystalline regions may be evaluated separately.

**degree of polymerisation**

the average number of repeating units in the individual macromolecules in a polymer. In general, this average will depend on the basis on which it is calculated, which should state. For example, it may be based upon a mass (weight) or a number average.

**degummed silk**

by boiling the silk in hot water, the gum is removed from the yarn/fabric. By doing this, the lustre of the silk is enhanced. It is very lightweight.

**degumming**

the removal of sericin (silk gum) from silk yarns or fabrics, or from silk waste prior to spinning, by a controlled, hot, mildly alkaline treatment intended to have little effect on the underlying fibroin.

**delicate**

referring to a fine, light hand with good drape.

**delustrant**

a particulate material added before extrusion to subdue the lustre of a man-made fibre.

1. the anatase form of titanium dioxide is commonly used for this purpose.
2. terms used to indicate the level of delustrant in man-made fibres include clear, bright, semi-dull, semi-matt, dull, matt, extra dull, and super dull.

**denier**

1. a system of measuring the weight of a continuous filament fibre. In the united states, this measurement is used to number all manufactured fibres (both filament and staple), and silk, but excluding glass fibre. The lower the number, the finer the fibre, the higher the number, the heavier the fibre. Numerically, a denier is the equiva-
lent to the weight in grams of 9,000 meters of continuous filament fibre.

2. the weight in grams of 9,000 metres of a filament or yarn etc. the denier system was common as the standard for all continuous-filament yarns. Yarns spun from man-made staple fibre were usually designated by the count system appropriate to the method of spinning, although denier denoted the fineness of individual fibres composing the spun yarn. The recommended system is the tex system with the unit of decitex for filament yarns.

- **denim**

  1. true denim is a twill weave cotton-like fabric made with different colour yarns in the warp and the weft. Due to the twill construction, one colour predominates on the fabric surface.

  2. name derived from French ‘serge de nimes’. Originally had dark blue, brown or dark grey warp with a white or grey filling giving a mottled look and used only for work clothes. Now woven in bright and pastel colours with stripes as well as plain. Longwearing, it resists snags and tears. Comes in heavy and lighter weights. For example work clothes, overalls, caps, uniforms, bedspreads, slipcovers, draperies, upholstery, sportswear, of all kinds, dresses and has even been used for evening wear.

- **dent**

  the space between two wires in a comb or reed through which a warp strand passes.

- **depitching**

  the removal of tar or other branding substances from wool, usually, though not necessarily, by solvent-extraction.

- **depth**

  that colour quality an increase
in which is associated with an increase in the quantity of colourant present, all other conditions (viewing, etc.) remaining the same.

■ design draft
a diagram showing the pattern that is to be woven into a cloth and also the basic weave (plain, twill, or satin) of the cloth to be produced.

■ design paper
cross-section paper on which design drafts are made.

■ desizing
the removal of size from fabric.

■ detergent
a substance normally having surface-active properties specifically intended to cleanse a substrate.

■ detwisted
descriptive of a yarn of fibres or filaments from which twist has been removed.

■ devantière
17th century women’s riding costume split at the back.

■ developing
a step in a dyeing or printing process in which an intermediate form of the colourant is converted to the final form (e.g. oxidation of a Vat Leuco Ester).

■ dhila
loose or baggy, a wide and roomy all over.

■ dhoti
the traditional Indian dress for the lower part of the body, consisting of a piece of unstitched cloth draped over the hips and legs. Worn in various ways in different parts of the country, alike by men and women.

■ diacetate (fibre)
a term used to describe fibres made from propanone-soluble (acetone-soluble) cellulose ethanoate (acetate). The ISO generic name is acetate.

■ diamond
referring to designs dominated by diamond shapes.

■ diazotize
to convert a primary aromatic amine into the corresponding
diazonium salt, by treatment with nitric acid.

**die swell**

the increase in diameter that occurs as a visco-elastic melt or solution emerges from a die or spinneret hole.

**differential dyeing**

usually descriptive of fibres of the same generic class, but having potentially different dyeing properties from the standard fibre.

**diffusion**

movement of substance owing to the existence of a concentration gradient.

**dimity**

1. a lightweight, sheer, plain weave fabric characterised by lengthwise ribs. Sometimes also with crosswise ribs forming a check. Commonly used for curtains, aprons.
2. a thin sheer with corded spaced stripes that could be single, double or triple grouping. Made of combed yarn and is 36' wide. Has a crisp texture which remains fairly well after washing. Resembles lawn in the white state. It is easy to sew and manipulate and launders well. May be bleached, dyed, or printed and often printed with a small rosebud design. It is mercerised and has a soft lustre. Children's dresses, women's dresses, and blouses, infant's wear, collar and cuff sets, bassinets, bedspreads, curtains, underwear. Has a very young look.

**dip**

an immersion of relatively short duration of a textile in liquid, the depth of liquid in the inner cylinder of a rotary washing machine, a laboratory dyeing, usually to develop a dye formula.

**direct dye**

an anionic dye having substantivity for cellulosic fibres, normally applied from an aqueous dye bath containing an electrolyte, direct spinning,
1. integrated polymerisation and fibre extrusion without intervening isolation or storage of the polymer,
2. the method whereby tow is converted to staple fibre and
spun into yarn in an integrated operation,
3. a method of dry-spinning baste fibres whereby untwisted slivers are drafted with suitable controls and directly twisted into yarn. Gill spinning and slip-draft spinning systems are particular forms of the method.

**Direct style**

a style of printing in one or several colours where the dyes are applied and then fixed by ageing or other appropriate means. The fabric is usually initially white but may sometimes have previously dyed.

**Direct warping**

the transference of yarn from a package creel directly on to a beam.

**Direct-spun**

1. a term used to describe filaments or yarn produced by direct spinning,
2. descriptive of woollen yarns spun on a mule onto weft bobbins.

**Discharge (printing)**

to destroy by chemical means a dye or mordant already present on a substrate to leave a white or differently coloured design.

**Discharge printed**
a dyed fabric is printed with a chemical paste that bleaches out or 'discharges' the colour to allow white patterns on a dyed ground. By adding a dye to the paste that is not affected by the chemical it is possible to replace the discharged ground colour with another colour.

**Disperse dye**
a substantially water-insoluble dye having substantively for one or more hydrophobic fibres, e.g., cellulose acetate, and usually applied from fine aqueous dispersion.

**Dispersion spinning**
a process in which the polymers that tend to an infusible, insoluble, and generally intratable character (e.g., polytetrafluoroethylene) are dispersed as fine particles in a carrier such as sodium alginate or sodium xanthate solutions that permit extrusion into fibres, after which the dispersed polymer is caused to coalesce by a heating process, the carrier
being removed either by a heating or by a dissolving process.

- **dissolving pulp**
a specially purified form of cellulose made from wood tissue.

- **distressed**
describes a finish that disturbs the surface of the fabric, giving it a used, beaten, or uneven appearance. Often done through sand or stone washing after the fabric has been pigment dyed.

- **district check**
a category of small check designs, sometimes with contrasting over plaids, originally of Scottish origin. Glen plaids are part of this category.

- **dobby**
  1. a fabric with small, repeating geometric patterns woven into the surface.
  2. an attachment to a loom which controls the harness allowing the weaving of these geometric patterns.

- **dobby weave**
a decorative weave, characterised by small figures, usually geometric, that are woven into the fabric structure. Dobbies may be of any weight or compactness, with yarns ranging from very fine to coarse and fluffy. Standard dobbies are usually flat and relatively fine or sheer. However, some heavyweight dobbies are available for home furnishings and for heavy apparel.

- **doeskin**
  1. generally applied to a type of fabric finish in which a low nap is brushed in one direction to create a soft suede-like hand on the fabric surface. End-uses include billiard table surfaces and mens' sportswear.
  2. very smooth, lustrous surface made with a slight short nap very close and compact weave to look like fine leather. Weave not visible because of napping. Very high quality wool used. Needs care in handling. Women's suits and coats, and also in a lighter weight for dresses, sportswear and riding habits for both men and women, trousers and waistcoats for men.
- **doff**
  to remove a filled package or beam from a textile machine. Frequently the operation includes replacing the full package or beam with an empty one.

- **doffing comb**
  an oscillating, notched steel bar, set adjacent to the doffing cylinder of a carding machine, which strips the cotton from the doffing cylinder in a light film or sheet.

- **doffing cylinder**
  a wire-tooth-covered drum on a carding machine that strips the cotton in a light film from the carding drum and which is stripped in turn by the doffing comb.

- **doffing tube (rotor spinning)**
  an extension to the navel to guide the withdrawn yarn from the rotor.

- **dolly**
  1. a machine in which fabric pieces sewn end to end are circulated repeatedly through a liquor by means of a single pair of squeeze rollers above the liquor.
  2. a machine in which lace, hosiery, or knitwear are subjected to the action of free-falling beaters while immersed in a detergent solution and carried in a moving rectangular or cylindrical box.
  3. an open-width washer, containing 3-5 compartments, originally used for durning aged cotton prints, and now also used for any open-width washing where a shorter machine than an open soaper is desired.

- **domett flannel**
  soft filling yarns of medium or light weight are used to obtain the nap. The term domett is interchangeable with ‘outing flannel’ but it is only made in a plain weave. Both are soft and fleecy and won’t irritate the skin. Any sizing or starching must be removed before using. Outing flannel is also piece-dyed and some printed and produced in spun rayon also.

- **Donegal**
  1. a plain-weave fabric woven from woollen-spun yarns...
characterised by a random distribution of brightly coloured flecks or slubs. It was originally produced as a coarse woollen suiting in county Donegal.

2. originally a homespun woven by the peasants in Donegal, Ireland. A rough and ready fabric that stands much hard wears. Yarns are coarse with thick slubs and coloured nubs. Now they are made in other places as well, particularly England. For example coats, heavy suits, sportswear.

**Donegal tweed**

a medium to heavy of plain or twill weave fabric in which colourful yarn slubs are woven into the fabric. The name originally applied to a hand-woven woollen tweed fabric made in Donegal, Ireland. End-uses include winter coats and suits.

**dope**

a solution (spinning solution) of fibre-forming polymer as prepared for extrusion through a spinneret. A spinning solution is often referred to as dope, a term historically associated with cellulose ethanoate (cellulose acetate) solutions as varnishes.

**dope-dyed**

descriptive of man-made fibres in which colouring matter (e.g., dye or pigment) has been incorporated before the filament is formed.

**doru**

long rope with which the thick woollen coat worn by the gaddis is secured around the waist.

**dosuti**

a Hindi word, which literally means ‘two threads’ used to describe the operation of combining two threads together at a winding machine, in which case the operation is known as ‘dosuti winding’. When applied to fabric, it means that two warp ends are working in pairs and that two weft threads are placed in the same shed.

**dot**

a design dominated by circular spots, which may be of any size, printed or woven into the fabric. Small dots are often called pin dots, medium to large dots may be referred to as aspirin...
dotted Swiss

1. a lightweight, sheer cotton or cotton blend fabric with a small dot flock-like pattern either printed on the surface of the fabric, or woven into the fabric. End-uses for this fabric include blouses, dresses, baby clothes, and curtains.

2. dots could be a single colour or multicoloured. Placed regularly or irregularly on a semi-sheer usually crisp fabric, which may or may not be permanent. First made on hand looms in Switzerland. It is made in 32' width. The lappet is the most permanent. When hand woven with a swivel attachment the dots are tied in by hand on the back of the cloth. The ground fabric is usually a voil or a lawn. For example children and women’s summer dresses and blouses, aprons, curtains, bedspreads. It is a young looking fabric.

double knit

a weft knit fabric in which two layers of loops are formed that cannot be separated. A double knit machine, which has two complete sets of needles, is required for this construction. As they curl, sag, and shrink less
than single knits, they are more suitable for sportswear and tailored garments.

**double weave**

A woven fabric construction made by interlacing two or more sets of warp yarns with two or more sets of filling yarns. The most common double weave fabrics are made using a total of either four or five sets of yarns.

**double-face satin**

Yarn woven with two warps and one filling, to simulate a double satin construction. Has satin on both sides. Cotton filling is often used in cheaper qualities.

**doubling**

1. The process of combining two or more strands of roving or sliver and drawing out the resulting strand. The purpose of this operation is to increase the uniformity of the cotton strand and, ultimately, of the yarn made from it.
2. The act of winding two or more strands of yarn onto one package without twisting them.

**doubling machine**

A machine which folds cloth to half or quarter of its original width.

**doup**

A special kind of heddle, used in conjunction with ordinary heddles on the harnesses of a loom to cross and uncross warp filaments (in both a horizontal and vertical plane) when weaving cross-thread tissues, such as gauze weave or leno weave.

**doupion, douppioni**

1. Silk yarns made from the cooon of two silk worms that have nested together. In spinning, the double strand is not separated so the yarn is uneven and irregular with a large diameter in places.
2. Fabric is of silk made in a plain weave. The fabric is very irregular and shows many slubs seem to be made in a hit and miss manner. It is imitated in rayon and some synthetics, and one such fabric is called ‘cupioni’. Doupion yarns also used in shantung, pongee.
- **down proof**
a fabric which resists the penetration of down. The fabric may be closely woven to be down proof by nature or may be cired or coated to make it down proof.

- **draft**
1. when drafting the degree of attenuation calculated either as the ratio of the input and output linear densities, or as the ratio of the surface speeds of the output and input machine components which bring about drafting,
2. to reduce the linear density of a fibrous assembly by drawing, or drafting.

- **drapey**
refers to a fabric with good drape, that is, one that is supple and falls easily into graceful folds when hung or tailored.

- **draping**
draping means to hang or to adorn the body form with loose fabric, and to obtain a body fitted garment by using adequate sewing techniques.

- **draw (mule)**
the cycle of operations from the start of the outward run to the finish of the inward run of the carriage of a spinning.

- **draw (sampling)**
a sample of fibres abstracted manually from a bulk lot of raw material or sliver with a view to assessing the length and/or distribution of length of fibre within the sample.

- **draw mechanism (knitting)**
a mechanism on a straight-bar knitting machine for converting rotary motion into reciprocating motion for the purpose of laying the yarn and kinking it round the needles.

- **draw pin**
a stationary pin or guide, which by inducing a localised change in yarn tension and/or temperature may be used to stabilise the position of the draw-point or neck in some processes of drawing of man-made-fibre yarns. For the drawing of some fibre types, e.g., polyester, a heated pin may be
**draw ratio**

Machine draw ratio, in a drawing process, the ratio of the peripheral speed of the draw roller to that of the feed roller. True draw ratio, in a drawing process, the ratio of the linear density of the undrawn yarn to that of the drawn yarn. Residual draw ratio, the draw ratio required, in draw texturing, to convert a partially oriented yarn into a commercially acceptable product. Natural draw ratio, the ratio of the cross-sectional areas of a filament before and after the neck, when a synthetic filament or film draws at a neck.

**draw roller**

The output roller of a zone in which drawing takes place.

**draw sliver**

The loose, untwisted strand of cotton fibres which is the product of the drawing frames.

**draw thread (knitting)**

A thread introduced in the form of one row of loops during knitting which, on removal, permits the separation of articles that are knitted as a succession of units connected together.

**draw threads (lace)**

Removable threads included in the construction of lace either to act as a temporary support for certain parts of the pattern or to hold together narrow widths or units that are separated subsequently by their removal.

**draw-down**

In man-made filament extrusion, the ratio of take-up or haul-off speed to the average speed of the spinning fluid as it leaves the spinneret. The terms spin-stretch ratio and extrusion ratio are also commonly used.

**drawing (staple yarn)**

Operations by which slivers are blended (or doubled) levelled, and by drafting reduced to the state of sliver or roving suitable for spinning. In cotton spinning the term is only applied to pro-
cessing at the draw frame. Various systems of drawing are practised in modern worsted spinning, but with machinery development, and the greater use of man-made staple fibres, the differences are becoming less distinct. Most modern drawing sets incorporate three passages of pin drafting and a roving process. The systems differ mainly in the means of fibre control between the major pairs of drafting rollers and in the types of output package.

**drawing frame**

A machine in which several strands of sliver are combined into one strand and drawn out so that the combined strands approximate the weight and size of any one of the original strands.

**drawing in**

The process of threading the warp filaments from a beam through the heddles and reed of a loom in the order indicated on a design draft.

**drawing roll cleaner**

A pad of felt or similar material, attached to the underside of the cleaner box cover, which serves to wipe away the dust and lint that collects on the drawing rollers as they draw out the roving or sliver.

**drawing rollers**

two or more pairs of rollers, each pair of which rotates at a higher speed than the preceding pair, serving to draw out or attenuate the roving or sliver passing between them.

**drawing, cold**

The drawing of synthetic filaments or films without the intentional application of external heat. Free drawing of filaments or films at a neck is also referred to as cold drawing even though this may be carried out in a heated environment.

**drawing, hot**

A term applied to the drawing of synthetic filaments or films with the intentional application of external heat.

**drawing-in**

The process of drawing the threads of a warp through the eyes of a healed and the dents of a reed.
**drawing-in frame**
a frame for holding a beam of warp strands, harnesses, and reeds so that the strands may be drawn easily through the harnesses and reeds in a specified order.

**drawing-in hook**
a tool similar to a crochet hook, used to draw the individual warp filaments through the heddles and reed of a loom.

**drawn yarn**
extruded yarn that has been subjected to a stretching or drawing process that orients the long-chain molecules of which it is composed in the direction of the filament axis. On further stretching, such yarn acquires elastic extension as compared with the plastic flow of undrawn yarn.

**draw-spinning**
a process for spinning partially or highly oriented filaments in which the orientation is introduced prior to the first forwarding or collecting device.

**draw-texturing**
a process in which the drawing stage of man-made-yarn manufacture is combined with the texturing process on one machine. The drawing and texturing stages may take place in separate, usually consecutive, zones of a machine (sequential draw-texturing) or together in the same zone (simultaneous draw-texturing).

**draw-twist**
to orient a filament yarn by drawing it and then to twist it in integrated sequential stages.

**draw-warping**
a process for the preparation of warp beams or section beams from a creel of packages of partially oriented yarn in which the traditionally separate stages of drawing and beaming are combined sequentially on one machine, also termed draw-beaming, warp drawing.

**draw-wind**
to orient a filament yarn by drawing it, and then to wind it on to a package in an integrated process without imparting twist.

Textile
dressing (flax)

A combing process applied to stricks or pieces of line flax fibre to parallelise the strands, remove naps or bunches of entangled fibres, and square the ends of the pieces by pulling or breaking fibres that protrude from the ends.

dressing (lace)

The operation of stretching lace, net, or lace-furnishing products to size, then drying, after the application of stiffening or softening agents. The stretching and drying may be carried out on either a running or a stationary frame.

dressing (warp preparation)

The operation of assembling yarns from a ball warp, beam, or chain on a beam immediately prior to weaving, scotch dressing,

1. (dry taping, scotch beaming) a method of preparing striped warps for weaving, suitable for use when long lengths of any one pattern are to be woven. Three operations are involved,

2. (dresser sizing, scotch warp dressing) a method of warp preparation, used particular linen industry, which incorporates sizing. Yarn in sheet form is withdrawn from two Warper's beams (one set at each end of the machine) and wound onto a loom beam at a headstock. Each half of the machine has its own size box and hot-air-drying arrangement, yorkshire dressing, a method of preparing a striped warp beam for a loom. Four operations are involved, (a) splitting-off from stock ball warps (bleached or dyed, and sized) the required number of threads of the required colours, (b) the winding of the differently coloured warps, each onto a separate 'back' or warper's beam, and, (c) the simultaneous winding of the threads from a set of back beams through a coarse reed onto a loom beam.
from stock grey warps, (c) the slow and intermittent winding of the threads onto the loom beam, during the process they are tensioned by means of rods and rollers, brushed by hand, and kept and in correct position and if, as is usual, there are two or four ends per reed dent, these are further separated by means of a rod, and, (d) the picking of an end-and-end lease. The process ensures that in the warp all threads will be kept parallel, separated one from another, in their correct position, and correctly tensioned.

= drill |
1. a strong, medium to heavy weight 2x1 or 3x1 warp faced twill usually of cotton. It is similar to denim but drill is usually piece dyed.
2. closer, flatter Wales that ganardine. Medium weight and course yarns are used. Also made in some other weights. Some left in the grey but can be bleached or dyed. When dyed a khaki colour it is known by that name. For example uniforms, work clothes, slipcovers, sportswear, and many industrial uses.

= drip-dry |
descriptive of textile materials that are reasonably resistant to disturbance of fabric structure and appearance during wear and washing and require a minimum of ironing or pressing.

= drop stitch |
refers to a knit fabric with an open stripe design at set intervals made by removing some of the needles.

= drop wire |
a flat piece of metal, with a hole in it, through which warp filament is passed. It drops and stops the machine when the filament threaded through it breaks.

= dry |
refers to a fabric that feels lacking in surface moisture or natural lubrication. Cottons are often said to feel dry.

= dry clean |
to remove grease, oil, and dirt from garments or fabrics by treating them in an organic solvent, as distinct from aque-
ous liquors. Examples of suitable solvents are white spirit, trichloroethylene (trichlorethylene) and tetrachloroethylene (perchlorethylene). The process was originally known as 'French cleaning', also termed French cleaning.

- **Dry laying**
  a method of forming a fibre web or batt by carding and/or air laying, followed by any type of bonding process.

- **Dry spinning**
  conversion of a dissolved polymer into filaments by extrusion and evaporation of the solvent from the extrudate.

- **Dry-combed top**
  a wool top containing not more than 1% of fatty matter based on the oven-dry, fat-free weight as tested by the international wool textile organisation's method which specifies sachet extraction with dichloromethane, the standard regain of a dry-combed top is 18.25% based on the combined weight of oven-dry, fat-free wool and the fatty matter.

- **Drying cylinder**
  heated, rotating, hollow cylinder(s) around which textile material or paper is passed in contact with it.

- **Dry-spun**
  1. descriptive of a worsted yarn produced from a dry-combed top or of synthetic yams spun on similar machinery,
  2. descriptive of coarse flax yarn spun from air-dry roving,
  3. descriptive of man-made filaments produced by dry-spinning.

- **Duchesse**
  this form of satin has a wonderful lustre and a smooth feel. Its thread count is very high.

- **Duchesse lace**
  a guipure lace characterised by floral and leaf designs with very little ground. Heavier threads are intertwined to give raised texture. Used in bridal veils and gowns.
duck

1. a tightly woven, heavy, plain-weave, bottom-weight fabric with a hard, durable finish. The fabric is usually made of cotton, and is widely used in men’s and women’s slacks, and children’s play clothes.

2. also called canvas. Name originated in 18th century when canvas sails from Britain bare the trademark symbol a duck. It is the most durable fabric made. There are many kinds of duck but the heavier weights are called canvas. It may be un-bleached, white, dyed, printed or painted. Washable, many are waterproof and wind proof. Made in various weights. For example utility clothing in lighter weights, such as trousers, jackets, aprons. Also for awnings, sails, slipcovers, draperies, sportswear, tents, and many industrial uses.

duck canvas

a strong, firm, tightly woven, durable fabric usually of cotton but sometimes of linen, hemp or other fibres. It is usually plain weave but sometimes with a crosswise rib. It is produced in a variety of weights & used in a variety of products such as tents, awnings, sails, upholstery, footwear, jackets, and trousers.

dull
descriptive of textile materials, the lustre of which has been reduced.

dupaluidupallari top

small, close-fitting cap made generally of muslin, and consisting of two identical pieces cut slightly rounded and curved towards the top.

dupatta

veil-cloth worn by women, draped loosely around the upper part of the body.

dupion

a silk-breeding term meaning double-cocoon. Hence, an ir-
regular, raw, rough silk reeled from double cocoons.

- **dupion fabric**
  originally a silk fabric woven from dupion yarns. The term is nowadays applied to imitations woven from man-made-fibre yarns, but it is recommended that in such contexts the name of the fibre be indicated.

- **durability**
  the ability of a fabric to resist wear through continual use.

- **durable finish**
  any type of finish reasonably resistant to normal usage, washing, and/or dry-cleaning.

- **durable press**
  a treatment applied to the fabric in the finishing process in which it maintains a smooth attractive appearance, resists wrinkling, and retains creases or pleats during laundering.

- **durable press**
  a finishing treatment designed to impart to a textile material or garment. The retention of specific contours including creases and pleats resistant to normal usage, washing, and/or dry-cleaning. The treatment may involve the use of synthetic resin, which may be applied and cured either before or after fabrication of a garment, or, in the case of textiles composed of heat-settable fibres, may involve high-temperature pressing.

- **duvety**
  1. medium to heavy weight twill fabric with a soft, short nap covering the weave. It has a suede, velvety hand. Originally made of wool or wool blends but may be of cotton or other fibres. Used in suits, coats, and millinery.
  2. close weave, brushed, singed, and sheared to conceal the weave. Has a smooth plush appearance resembling compact velvet. Has a good draping quality, soft and wears well if looked after. Spots easily and care must be taken when handling it. Back is often slightly napped also. Name derived from the French word ‘duvet’ meaning ‘down’. Women coats, suits, and dresses, depending on
the weight, it uses a great deal in the millinery trade.

- **dye**
  a colourant that has substantively for a substrate, either inherent or induced by reactants.

- **dyed & overprinted**
  refers to fabrics which have been first piece dyed, then printed in colours that are darker than the dyed ground.

- **dye-fixing agent**
  a substance, generally organic, applied to a dyed or printed material to improve its fastness to wet treatments.

- **easy care**
  refers to fabrics which are restored to their original appearance after laundering with little or no ironing. Generally such fabrics can be machine-washed and tumble dried/see drip-dry.

- **ecru (knitting)**
  descriptive of fibres, yarns, or fabrics that have not been subjected to processes affecting their natural colour.

- **effect threads**
  yarns inserted in a fabric that are sufficiently different in fibre, count, or construction to form or enhance a pattern.

- **Egyptian cotton**
  cotton from Egypt characterised by its strong, fine, long and lustrous fibres.

- **elastane (fibre) (generic name)**
  a term used to describe fibres that are composed of synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain at least 85% (by mass) of segmented polyurethane groups and which rapidly revert substantially to their original length after extension to three times that length.

- **elastic fabric**
  a fabric containing rubber or other elastomeric fibres or threads, having recoverable extensibility in a direction parallel to the elastomeric threads, and characterised by a high resistance to deformation and a high capacity to recover its normal size and shape.

- **elasticity**
  the ability of a fibre or fabric to return to its original length,
shape, or size immediately after the removal of stress.

- elastodiene
a term used to describe fibres composed of natural or synthetic polyisoprene, or composed of one or more dienes polymerised with or without one or more vinyl monomers, which rapidly revert substantially to their original length after extension to three times that length.

- elastomer
1. any polymer having high extensibility together with rapid and substantially complete elastic recovery. Most fibres formed from elastomers have breaking elongations in excess of one hundred percent.
2. it is a synthetic rubber that can be stretched to at least three times its original length. Once the exerted pull force is released, this fibre returns to its original length.

- elastomeric yarn
a yarn formed from an elastomer. Elastomeric yarn may either be incorporated into fabric in the bare state or wrapped with relatively inextensible fibres. Wrapping is done by covering, core spinning or uptwisting. For example are elastane and elastodiene yarns.

- electrostatic flocking
the process of applying a flock to an adhesive-coated substrate in a high-voltage electrostatic field.

- elongation
see extension the increase may be expressed in three ways, namely (i) as a length, (ii) as a percentage of the initial length, and, (iii) as a fraction of the initial length.

- elysian
a thick, heavy, usually woollen fabric with a deep nap that forms a diagonal or ripple pattern on the surface.

- emboss
to produce a pattern in relief by passing fabric through a calendar in which a heated metal bowl engraved with the pattern works against a relatively soft bowl, built up of compressed paper or cotton on a metal centre.
**embossing**

A calendaring process in which fabrics are engraved with the use of heated rollers under pressure to produce a raised design on the fabric surface.

**embroidery**

An embellishment of a fabric or garment in which coloured threads are sewn on to the fabric to create a design. Embroidery may be done either by hand or machine.

**emerising**

A process in which fabric is passed over a series of emery-covered rollers to produce a suede-like finish. A similar process is known as sueding.

**end**

1. (spinning) an individual strand,
2. (weaving) an individual warp thread,
3. (fabric) a length of finished fabric less than a customary unit (piece) in length,
4. (finishing), (a) each passage of a length of fabric through a machine, for example, in jigsawing, (b) a joint between pieces of fabric due, for example, to damage or short lengths in weaving or damage in bleaching, dyeing or finishing.

**end & end**

A plain weave fabric with a warp yarn of one colour alternating with a warp yarn of white or a second colour. Often the weft yarns alternate with the same 2 colours forming a mini check design.

**end-group**

A chemical group that forms the end of a polymer chain. Linear polymers possess two end-groups per molecule and branched polymers with n branch points possess n + 2 end-groups per molecule.
ends down

(i) a condition in which one or more ends have broken in a textile machine. (ii) a defect in cloth that occurs when weaving is continued after ends have broken, without first mending them.

engagéantes

lace cuffs with two or three rows of ruffles, finishing women's gown sleeves in Louis XIV'S time. They were still worn in the 18th century with gowns à la françaïse.

enzyme washed

refers to the process of washing with a cellulose enzyme, one which attacks the cellulose in the fabric giving it a used, worn appearance and a desirable soft hand. The effect is similar to stone washing but is less damaging to the fabric. It is sometimes called bio-washing. Done commonly with denim or other cottons and fabrics of lyocell.

epitropic fibre

a fibre whose surface contains partially or wholly embedded particles that modify one or more of its properties, e.g., its electrical conductivity.

eponge (souffle)

derived from the French term eponge for 'spongy'. Very soft and sponge-like in a variety of novelty effects with loose weave of about 20 x 20. Also known as ratine in cotton. Rayon and silk is soft, loose, and spongy, something like terry cloth. Does not have surface loops. Many stores now call eponge 'boucle'. For example suits, dresses, coats, sportswear, and summer suits.

eri

a type of wild silk.

ethnic

refers to designs with elements suggesting the culture or traditional designs of a particular group of people.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**exfoliation</th>
<th>eyelet plate**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>exfoliation</strong></td>
<td>an inherent fault in silk only apparent after degumming or dyeing. It is characterised by fine fibrils or fibrillae that become separated from the filament, so giving a speckled, dishevelled appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>exhaustion</strong></td>
<td>the proportion of dye or other substance taken up by a substrate at any stage of a process to the amount originally available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>expression (percent)</strong></td>
<td>the weight of liquid retained by textile material after mangling or hydroextraction, calculated as a percentage of the air-dry weight of the goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>extension</strong></td>
<td>an increase in length. The increase may be expressed in three ways, namely, (i) as a length, (ii) as a percentage of the initial length, and, (iii) as a fraction of the initial length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>extract</strong></td>
<td>wool or hair recovered by the wet process of carbonisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>extrusion</strong></td>
<td>in the spinning of man-made filaments, fibre-forming substances in the plastic or molten state, or in solution, are forced through the holes of a spinneret or die at a controlled rate. There are five general methods of spinning (extruding) man-made filaments, but combinations of these methods may be used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>extrusion ratio</strong></td>
<td>in man-made filament extrusion, the ratio of take-up or haul-off speed to the average speed of the spinning fluid as it leaves the spinneret.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eyelash</strong></td>
<td>a fabric with clipped yarn on the surface suggesting eyelashes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eyelet</strong></td>
<td>a type of fabric which contains patterned cut-outs, around which stitching or embroidery may be applied in order to prevent the fabric from ravelling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **eyelet plate** | a cross bar attached to the end of a creel immediately in front of the draw-frame bobbin.
of each row of spindles. It is perforated with the same number of holes, as there are spindles in the row and serves to guide the individual ends from the packages on the spindles to the warping machine.

- **fabric (textile)**

A manufactured assembly of fibres and/or yarns that has substantial surface area in relation to its thickness and sufficient mechanical strength to give the assembly inherent cohesion. Fabrics are most commonly woven or knitted, but the term includes assemblies produced by lace making, tufting, felting, net making, and the so-called non-woven processes.

- **fabric length**

Unless otherwise specified, the usable length of a piece between any truth marks, piece-ends, or numbering, when the fabric is measured laid flat on a table in the absence of tension.

- **fabric width**

Unless otherwise specified, the distance from edge to edge of a fabric when laid flat on a table without tension. In the case of commercial dispute the measurement should be made after the fabric has been conditioned in a standard atmosphere for testing. When buying and selling fabric it is normal to specify the basis on which the width is to be assessed e.g., overall, within limits, or usable width (which implies within setter pin marks).

- **face**

The right side or the better-looking side of the fabric.

- **face-finished (fabric)**

Descriptive of a finish, for example, to wool fabrics, in which the face side is treated selectively, as in raising.

- **face-to-face carpets**

Carpet manufactured as a sandwich in which the pile is attached alternately to two sub-
strates, two cut pile carpets are made by cutting the pile yarns between the two substrates.

- **facing**
  a piece of fabric that is sewn to the collar, front opening, cuffs, or arms eye of a garment to create a finished look.

- **facing silk**
  a fine lustrous fabric of silk (usually of corded satin, twill weave, or barathea) used for facing, e.g., lapels in men’s evening wear. (Fabrics of other fibres are used for facing purposes but are not properly described as ‘facing silk’.)

- **facings**
  edging of fine fur or rich cloth, these trimmings were purely for decoration. During the course of time the meaning changed towards the contemporary meaning of today, the term was extended to cover all the reverses of the body or sleeves of a garment.

- **faconne**
  faconne in French, means fancy weave. Have small designs all over the fabric. Fairly light in weight, and could be slightly creped. Background is much more sheer than the designs, therefore the designs seem to stand out. Very effective when worn over a different colour. drapes, handle, and wears well. For example dresses, blouses, scarves, after 5, dressy afternoon and bridal wear.

- **faconne velvet**
  patterned velvet made by burn-out print process. The design is of velvet with background plain.

- **fad**
  short lived fashion are called fad’s, they seldom have any lasting impact on future fashion. They are briefly and suddenly seen everywhere and just as suddenly they vanish.

- **fade**
  1. in fastness testing, any change in the colour of an object caused by light or contaminants in the atmosphere, e.g., burnt-gas fumes. The change in colour may be in hue, depth or brightness or any combination of these,
2. colloquially, a reduction in the depth of colour of an object, irrespective of cause.: fallers, (a) straight, pinned bars employed in the control of fibres between drafting rollers, (b) curved arms fixed to two shafts on a mule carriage and carrying the faller wires.

■ faggoting
a openwork stripe effect with connecting threads across the open area that create a ladder effect.

■ faille
1. a glossy, soft, finely-ribbed silk-like woven fabric made from cotton, silk, or manufactured fibres.
2. a plain weave fabric characterised by a narrow, crosswise rib which is usually the result of a fine warp yarn crossed with a heavier weft yarn. Most commonly made with filament yarns but can be from a variety of fibres and weights. It usually has a soft hand and a light lustre with good body and drape.

■ faille taffeta
made with a crosswise rib weave. Has a distinct rib effect and is usually quite heavy and firm.

■ falling bands
also known as Rabat and hanging collars, linen or lace collars (or combined) with two distinct ends hanging down over the chest. Worn by both men and women.

■ false-twist direction
the direction, s or z, of twist generated by a false-twisting device.

■ false-twisting
a twisting operation applied at an intermediate position on a yarn or other similar continuous assembly of fibres, so that no net twist can be inserted, as distinct from twisting at the end of a yarn where real twist is inserted. Real twisting necessarily involves either rotation of a yarn end, as in up twisting or down twisting, or the repeated passage of a thread loop around an end, as two-for-one-twisting. In false twisting, a yarn normally runs continuously over or through a false-twisting device,
which may act at either a constant or varying rate. When the twisting rate is constant and equilibrium has been established, the yarn passes through a zone of added twist then, on leaving the twisting device, returns to its original twist level. The added (false) twist level is equal to the ratio of the rotational and axial speeds of the yarn. Equilibrium false-twisting is utilised in one method of yarn texturing where thermal setting is carried out in the zone of temporary twist, it is also used to provide temporary cohesion and thus strength in some staple-fibre processing systems. The self-twist process is an example of the use of a varying false-twisting rate. Static elements such yarn guides may, in certain circumstances, generate either equilibrium or varying false-twist in running yarns.

false-twist-textured yarn

a continuous process in which a yarn is highly twisted, heat-set and untwisted. In an infrequently used alternative method, two yarns are continuously folded together, heat-set, then separated by unfolding.

fancy yarn

a yarn that differs from the normal construction of single and folded yarns by way of deliberately produced irregularities in its construction. These irregularities relate to an increased input of one or more of its components or to the inclusion of periodic effects such as knots, loops, curls, slubs or the like.

fargul

a kind of jacket.

farji

a kind of jacket. Defined by the dictionaries as simply 'a kind of garment', the farji was possibly a long over-garment without sleeves, or with very short sleeves, open in front and worn like a coat over pyjama.

farshi pyjama

wide-legged pyjama that trails on the ground, sometimes completely covering the feet, worn often with a kurta or angarakha.

fasciated yarn

a staple fibre yarn that by vir-
tue of is manufacturing technique consists of a core of essentially parallel fibres bound together by wrapper fibres. The current technique of manufacture is often referred to as jet spinning.

**fashion forecast**

to predict or foretell future fashion trend for a specific period of time.

**fastness**

the property of resistance to an agency named (e.g., washing, light, rubbing, crocking, gas-fumes). On the standard scale, five grades are usually recognised from signifying unaffected to grossly change. For light fastness eight grades are used, representing the highest degree of fastness.

**fatuhi**

a ‘jacket without sleeves’. Generally understood as a vest lightly padded with cotton wool, and quilted.

**faux fur**

a pile fabric made to simulate animal fur. May be woven or knit in a variety of fibres although acrylic and mod-acrylic are most common.

**faux leather**

a fabric made to imitate animal leather. Often a polyurethane laminate.

**faux linen**

a fabric made with slubbed yarns to imitate linen. Usually inexpensive, easy care fabrics.

**faux shearling**

fabrics made to imitate shearing, the pelt of a sheep with the wool in place.

**faux silk**

a fabric of manufactured fibre, most commonly polyester, with good drape, lustre and a soft hand to imitate silk.

**faz-vi**

a ‘jacket without sleeves’.

**feed roller**

a roller that forwards a yarn to a subsequent processing or take-up stage.

**fell**

the last picks that have been woven in the cloth by the shuttle.
fellmongering

the process of pulling wool from sheep skins. Felt, a textile fabric characterised by the entangled condition of most, or all, of the fibres of which it is composed. Three classes of felt can be distinguished, (a) fabrics with a woven or knitted structure, (b) pressed felt, which is formed from a web or batt containing animal hair or wool consolidated by the application of heat and mechanical action that causes the constituent fibres to mat together, (c) needle felt.

felt

1. a non-woven fabric made from wool, hair, or fur, and sometimes in combination with certain manufactured fibres, where the fibres are locked together in a process utilizing heat, moisture, and pressure to form a compact material.
2. a very compact fabric in various weights and thickness. Has grain so can be cut any way. Needs no hemming or finishing, because it does not fray. Many industrial uses, such as piano hammers and in the printing industry. For example are pennants, slippers, lining, insoles, and toys.

felting

the matting together of fibres during processing or wear.

fibre

the basic entity, either natural or manufactured, which is twisted into yarns, and then used in the production of a fabric.

fibre (flax)

flax cultivated mainly for fibre production as distinct from that cultivated for linseed-oil production.

fibre length

1. crimped length, the distance between the ends of a fibre when substantially freed from external restraint, measured with respect to its general axis of orientation,
2. fibre extent, the distance between two planes which just enclose a fibre without intercepting it, each plane being perpendicular to the direction of the yarn or other assembly of which the fibre forms a part,
3. staple length, a quantity by
which a sample of fibrous raw material is characterised as regards its technically most important fibre length. The staple length of wool is usually taken as the length of the longer fibres in a hand prepared tuft or 'staple' in its naturally crimped and wavy condition. With cotton, on the other hand, the staple length corresponds very closely to the modal or most frequent length of the fibres when measured in a straightened condition,

4. span length, the extent exceeded by a stated proportion of cotton fibres, e.g., 2.5% span length is the length exceeded by only 2.5% of fibres by number.

- **fibre ultimate**
  one of the unit botanical cells into which leaf and baste fibres can be disintegrated.

- **fibrefill**
  specially engineered manufactured fibres, which are used as filler material in pillows, mattresses, mattress pads, sleeping bags, comforters, quilts, and outerwear.

- **fibres**
  the hair-like filaments of any textile substance, such as the fibres of cotton or the individual hairs of wool.

- **fibrild**
  a netted filamentary or fibrillar structure, substantially longer in one dimension than in the other two that exhibits a capacity for mechanical entanglement with other structures and much higher water-holding capacity than fibres produced by conventional spinning means. Fibrids are used as bonding elements in the production of wet-laid synthetic papers.

- **fibrillae**
  specks visible on the surface of silk yarns.

- **fibrillated**
  a finish which causes tiny fibrils or fibrous elements to be spilt from the fibres and protrude from the surface of the fabric. Results in a frosted, hazy, laundered appearance and a soft hand.
fibrillated yarn

- a yarn produced by the process of fibrillation.

fibrillated-film fibre

- staple fibre produced by cutting, chopping or stretch-breaking fibrillated yarn or fibrillated film two.

fibrillated-film tow

- an assembly of fibrillated textile films.

fibrillated-film yarn

- yarn produced from fibrillating film that has been converted into a longitudinally fibrillated structure.

fibrillating film

- a polymer film in which molecule orientation has been induced by stretching to such a degree that it is capable of being converted into yarn or twine by manipulation, e.g., by twisting under tension which results in the formation of a longitudinally split structure.

fibrillation

- the process of splitting a longitudinally oriented textile film or tape into a network interconnected fibres. Processes for producing fibrillation may be divided into two groups, (a) those producing random splitting to give a relatively coarse network, e.g., twisting, and, (b) those producing controlled splitting to give a relatively fine network e.g., by rapidly rotating pinned rollers.

fibroin

- the part of a silk thread remaining after the gum has been discharged.

fichu

- large neckerchief at the end of the 18th century that was worn around the neck and shoulders together with the robe à l'anglaise.

figue

- a fibre from the leaf of the plant furcraea macrophylla.

figured velvet

- a velvet fabric with a design in relief created by cutting or pressing of the pile.

filament

- a manufactured fibre of indefinite length (continuous), ex-
truded from the spinneret during the fibre production process.

- **filament blend yarn**
  a filament yarn which contains separate filaments of two distinct types, the filaments being more or less randomly blended over the cross-section of the yarn.

- **filament yarn**
  a yarn composed of one or more filaments that run essentially the whole length of the yarn. Yams of one or more filaments are usually referred to as monofilament or multifilament respectively.

- **filamentation**
  a fibrous or hairy appearance due to broken filaments on the surface of a yarn package or fabric.

- **filler fabric**
  a rubber-coated cross-woven fabric which is placed around the bead section assembly of a tyre and serves to reinforce the join between apex and casing plies. (In all-metallic radial-ply tyres this filler often consists of a ply of wire cords).

- **filling**
  1. non-substantive and generally insoluble materials, such as china clay, gypsum, etc, added to fabrics together with starches or gums during finishing to add weight or to modify their appearance and handle. This term is usually applied only to cellulosic textiles. Finishes in which starches or gums are used without the addition of insoluble materials are sometimes referred to as ‘fillings’ but are more correctly described as ‘assisted finishes’;
  2. the equivalent term in North America is ‘filler’;

- **filling bobbin**
  a tapered core on which filling yarn is wound for use in the shuttle.

- **filling yarn**
  also called woof and welt. It is the yarn which is interlaced through the warp to produce cloth.

- **findings**
  any extra items attached to a garment during the manufacturing process. This can include
trims, buttons, hooks, snaps, or embellishments.

- **finish**
  a term used broadly in the paint, paper, printing ink, leather, plastics and textile industries to include the added materials, the finishing processes employed, and the final result,
  1. a substance or mixture of substances added to a substrate at any stage in the process to impart desired properties,
  2. the type of process, physical or chemical, applied to a substrate to produce a desired effect,
  3. such properties, e.g., smoothness, drape, lustre, gloss or crease resistance,
  4. the state of the substrate as it leaves a previous process,
  5. the quality or appearance of a paint or printing-ink film,
  6. to apply or produce a finish.

- **finished fabric**
  a fabric that has gone through all the necessary finishing processes, and is ready to be used in the manufacturing of garments.

- **finisher picker**
  the second of the two units of older style picker machines. This unit receives partially cleaned cotton in the form of lap from a breaker picker and completes the cleaning and fluffing process.

- **firm**
  refers to a fabric with a relatively solid, compact texture, good body and reduced drape.

- **fishnet**
  a wide, coarse, relatively heavy mesh used in apparel and trimming.

- **fixation accelerator**
  a product added to a finishing formulation to speed up, or lower the temperature required for, chemical reaction.

- **flame resistant**
  refers to a fabric which will burn only when the source of the flame remains lit, and will quickly self extinguish when the source is removed. Standards for flame resistance are generally set according to the end use
of the fabric. Flame resistance may be the result of the nature of the fibre or of a chemical finish put on the fabric.

- **flame retardant**
  a chemical applied to a fabric, or incorporated into the fibre at the time of production, which significantly reduces a fabric’s flammability.

- **flame stitch**
  a zig zag design that suggests a flame.

- **flannel**
  1. a medium-weight, plain or twill weave fabric that is typically made from cotton, a cotton blend, or wool. The fabric has a very soft hand, brushed on both sides to lift the fibre ends out of the base fabric and create a soft, fuzzy surface. End-uses include shirts and pyjamas.
  2. originated in Wales. Soft, with a napped surface that partially cancels the weave. Dull finish. Made in a variety of weights. More loosely woven than worsted flannel with a higher nap and bulkier hand. Shrinks if not pre-shrunk. Sags with wear, unless underlined. Does not shine or hold a crease. Comes in many colours, weights, and fancy effects. Sometimes has a prickly feel when worn. For example, blazers, dresses, skirts, suits and coats.

- **flannelette**
  1. a medium-weight, plain weave fabric with a soft, slightly napped surface. Expensive flannels of wool and wool blends are usually napped and fuelled whereas less expensive flannels of cotton and other fibres are usually just napped.
  2. a fabric made from cotton
warp and soft-spun cotton weft, the fabric being subsequently raised on both sides to give an imitation of the true woollen flannel. The weave may be plain, plain with double-end warp, or twill. It may be woven grey and dyed or printed, or it may be woven from dyed yarns. Fibres other than cotton are sometimes present in the weft yarn. If these exceed 7% they are named in the description, e.g., cotton-rayon flannelette.

- **flash spinning**
a modification of the accepted dry-spinning method in which a solution of a polymer is extruded at a temperature well above the boiling point of the solvent such that on emerging from the spinneret evaporation occurs so rapidly that the individual filaments are disrupted into a highly febrile form.

- **flash-spun fabric**
a non-woven formed from the fine fibrillation of a film by the rapid evaporation of solvent and subsequent bonding during extrusion.

- **flat**
a flat piece of material covered with a special type of card clothing, held in a horizontal position on the ‘flat top’ type of carding machine. Working in conjunction with a carding drum, it aids in opening the cotton fibres.

- **flat crepe**
also called French crepe or lingerie crepe but not exactly the same. It is the flattest of all the crepes with only a very slight pebbled or crepe effect hard twist alternating 25 x 22 in filling, warp has ordinary twist. It is very soft and pliable, which makes it good for draping. It is very lightweight. It may be white, coloured, or printed. For example accessories, blouses, dress goods, negligees, pyjamas and other pieces of lingerie and linings.

- **flat fabric**
a two-dimensional woven or knitted fabric that has no pile loops.

- **flat knitting machine**
a weft-knitting machine having
straight needle beds carrying independently operated latch needles. Rib machines have two needle beds, which are opposed to each other in inverted-v formation. Purl machines have two needle beds horizontally opposed in the same plane.

- **flat metal yarn**

A yarn consisting of one or more continuous lengths of metal strip or incorporating one or more continuous length(s) as a major component, a notable example is a singles metal yarn in banknotes, which may be 0.50mm (0.020in.) wide and 0.08 mm (0.003 in.) thick. For this purpose, it must be without twist, i.e., flat throughout its length in the banknote. Analysis of the metal is proof of the authenticity of a banknote, twist inserted in flat metal yarns may form irregular facets, which reflect light accordingly to give decorative effects in fabrics.

- **flat screen printed**

In screen printing a separate screen is created for each colour. The open mesh part of the screen corresponds to the area to be printed in that colour. The areas where colour is not to pass through are blocked. Dye paste is forced through the open mesh area with a squeegee. The fabric is then moved or the screen replaced to allow printing of the next colour. In flat screen-printing the screens are in the form of flat panels, the width of which is the same as the repeat of the pattern. Flat screen-printing allows for greater flexibility than rotary printing as the panel size can often be adjusted to various repeat sizes.

- **flat setting**

The setting of fabric at open-width. The term is particularly used in the finishing of woven wool fabrics, where setting is usually affected by steaming under pressure.

- **flat yarn**

1. Descriptive of full drawn continuous-filament yarns substantially without twist and untextured.
2. A synonym for straw.
flax

1. The plant from which cellulose linen fibre is obtained. Linen is used in apparel, accessories, draperies, upholstery, tablecloths, and towels.

2. This fibre is taken from the stalk of the Linum usitatissimum plant. It is a long, smooth fibre and is cylindrical in shape. Its length varies from 6 to 40 inches but on average is between 15 and 25 inches. Its colour is usually off-white or tan and due to its natural wax content, flax has excellent lustre. It is considered to be the strongest of the vegetable fibres and is highly absorbent, allowing moisture to evaporate with speed. It conducts heat well and can be readily boiled. Its washability is great, however, it has poor elasticity and does not easily return to its original shape after creasing. When processed into fabric it is called linen. It is also used for tablecloths, napkins, doilies, twine, aprons, fishing tackle, and nets.

flax fibre bundle

One of the aggregates of ultimate fibre that run from the base of the stem up to the top of the branches of flax straw. They are each composed of large numbers of ultimate fibres overlapping each other.

flax fibre strands

Flax fibres after removal from the plant, consisting in the cross-section of more than one ultimate fibre.

flax tow

Short flax fibres that are removed during the scutching or hackling processes,

(a) rug tow: Short flax fibre removed during scutching and containing extraneous woody material,
(b) re-scutched tow: short fibre which has been cleaned in a tow-scutching apparatus,
(c) machine tow: short fibre which has been removed from scutched long flax during the hackling process.

- **flax yarn bundle**
the standard length by which wet-spun flax yarns are bought and sold. The ‘bundle’ traditionally contained 60000 yards (about 55000 m) of yarn.

- **flax, green (obsolescent)**
scutched flax produced from deseeded straw without any intermediate treatment such as retting.

- **flax-spun**
a term applied to staple yam that has been prepared and spun on machinery originally designed for spinning yarns from flax.

- **fleece**
1. a fabric with a thick, soft nap or pile resembling sheep’s wool. Commonly a knit which has been brushed and sheared but may be woven.

2. has a deep, soft nap or pile, obtained by heavily napping with wire brushes or with a pile weave. This provides air space giving good insulating properties without too much weight. The inter-lacing is will covered by the nap. The nap wears out in time, but good quality cloth gives good wear. Range from cheap to expensive clothes. Material is often cumbersome and bulky, therefore it may be difficult to manipulate.

- **fleece wool**
any wool as shorn from a living sheep. The term is in use to distinguish this wool from other forms such as skin wool.

- **fleecy**
resembling a wool fleece in appearance and handle, or descriptive of fabrics having a fine, soft, open, and raised structure.

- **fleecy fabric**
a weft-knitted fabric composed of three separate yarns, a ground yarn of normal count, a finer binding yarn, and a thicker fleecy yarn which is held into the fabric at close intervals by
the binding yarn. The fleecy yarn appears on the back of plain-knitted fabric and presents an ideal surface for brushing or raising.

- **flock**

  a material obtained by reducing textile fibres to fragments as by cutting, tearing, or grinding. There are two main usages, (a) stuffing flock: fibres in entangled small masses or beads, usually of irregular broken fibres, obtained as a by-product, as, for example, in the milling, cropping, or raising of wool fabric, and mainly used for stuffing, padding, or upholstery, (b) coating flock: cut or ground fibres used for application to yarn, fabric, paper, wood, metal, or wall surfaces prepared with an adhesive (see also electrostatic flocking).

- **flock printed**

  a method of printing resulting in short fibres, rather than colour, being applied in a design to the surface of the fabric. The fabric may be printed with an adhesive and the fibre dusted onto it, or the fibres may be contained in the adhesive, or the fibres may be applied electrostatically to hold them erect.

- **flock printing**

  a method of fabric ornamentation in which adhesive is printed on and then finely chopped fibres are applied all over by means of dusting-on, an airblast, or electrostatic attraction. The fibres adhere only to the printed areas and are removed from the unprinted areas by mechanical action.

- **flocked carpets**

  carpets manufactured by applying short chopped lengths of fibre(flock) to an adhesive-coated backing fabric. The application is usually carried out electrostatically.

- **flocking**

  a type of raised decoration applied to the surface of a fabric in which an adhesive is printed on the fabric in a specific pattern, and then finely chopped fibres are applied by means of dusting, air-brushing, or electrostatic charges. The fibres adhere only to the areas where...
the adhesive has been applied, and the excess fibres are removed by mechanical means.

**flocks (wool)**
waste fibres obtained from wool during the different finishing processes.

**floral**
refers to design motifs dominated by flowers.

**fluoro fibre**
a term used to describe fibres composed of linear macromolecules made from fluorocarbon aliphatic monomers.

**fly**
fibres that fly out into the atmosphere during processing.

**fly frame**
one of several machines that progressively combine two strands of partially processed roving into one, draw out the combined strands until they are of prescribed weight, and twist them loosely in order to give them sufficient strength to withstand subsequent operations.

**fly shot loom**
a multi-piece loom for weaving narrow fabrics in which each shuttle is knocked through the open shed by means of a peg fixed in a slide. The term is also sometimes applied to single-head narrow-fabric looms.

**flounce**
a band of cloth or lace fluting around a garment to which it is attached only by its upper edge.

**fluff**
lint or fluff that has accumulated on a knitting machine and become incorporated in the fabric.
top of a spindle of a fly frame. It is rotated independently of the spindle and serves to twist the roving and wind it on bobbins, which are held on the spindles.

- **flyer spinning**
a spinning system in which yarn passes through a revolving flyer leg guide on to the package. the yarn is wound-on by making the flyer and spinning package rotate at slightly different speeds

- **foam backed fabric**
a combined fabric usually having two layers, one of which is of cellular plastics material.

- **foam bonding**
a method of making non woven fabrics in which a fibre web or batt is treated by the application of a liquid in the form of a foam.

- **foam laminated**
a layer of foam usually polyurethane, PVC or latex is bonded to the fabric with adhesive or fused to the fabric with heat. Generally results in a 'breathable' fabric. Used for footwear, outerwear and carpet backings.

- **folded yarn**
a yarn in which two or more single yarns are twisted together (fold) in one operation, e.g., two-fold yarn, three-fold yarn, etc. in some sections of the textile industry, e.g., the marketing of hand-knitting yams, these yarns are referred to as two-ply, three-ply, etc.

- **folding machine**
a machine which folds cloth into yard length folds for baling.

- **folk weave**
a term applied to any construction which, when used in loosely woven fabrics made from coarse yarns, gives a rough and irregular surface effect. Coloured yarns are commonly used to produce weft way and/or warp way stripes.

- **fontange**
a bow on a ladies' headdress worn in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, named after the duchesse de fontanges. The term is often incorrectly applied to the whole headdress.
- **forehead cloth**
  16th and 17th century term, for a band covering the front of a woman’s head. It was often triangular.

- **forming trumpet**
  (i) a short, flared, metal tube at the front of a carding machine. The film of cotton fibres from the machine is passed through the tube, which forms them into a sliver. (ii) a similar device at the front of a warping machine. It is used for gathering a number of strands of yarn into a loose, untwisted rope when ball warping.

- **forte of a garment**
  means the strong point of the garment.

- **foulard**
  1. a lightweight, lustrous, soft 2x2 twill fabric usually found printed. Used in neckties, scarves, dresses.
  2. small all over geometric print design usually on a plain solid ground typical of those found on neckties.
  3. very soft, light fabric. Noted for its soft finish and feel. It is usually printed with small figures on a dark or light background. Was originally imported from India. For example dresses, robes, scarves, and neckwear of all kinds. First made for the handkerchief trade.

- **fox**
  colour varies from black to red, silver, silver-grey and white. For example scarves, muffs, jackets, coats, trimmings, also to provide softness in wool blends for textile industry.

- **French terry**
  a knit jersey with loops on one side. Sometimes napped to make fleece.

- **Frey**
  threads which come out from the fabric during handling.

- **friction spinning**
  a method of open-end spinning which uses the external surface of two rotating rollers to collect and twist individual fibres into a yarn. At least one of the rollers is perforated so that air can be drawn through its surface to facilitate fibre collection.
The twisting occurs near the nip of the rollers and, because of the relatively large difference between the yarn and roller diameters, the friction between the roller surface and the yarns achieves high yarn rotational speeds.

- **friction-twisting**

  the generation of false-twist by a device in which the yarn lies in contact with one or more surfaces of high friction driven in a direction at substantial angle to the yarn axis. In practice, friction disks, belts or bushes are commonly used.

- **frieze**

  a pile fabric with the loops left uncut. Usually the loops are sheared to various heights to form a pattern. Used widely for upholstery and slipcovers.

- **frise**

  rayon most popular, also mohair and silk and synthetics. The ground or backing yarns are usually made of cotton. Sometimes jute or hemp is combined with the cotton. Made usually with uncut loops in all-over pattern. Shearing the loops at different lengths sometimes patterns it. Some made with both cut and uncut loops in the form of a pattern.

  Upholstery, also used widely as transportation fabric by railroads, buses, and airplanes.

- **frisons**

  the first waste obtained in the process of reeling silk cocoons. It is composed of the tangled beginning of the silk filament that is removed by the reeler up to the point when the filament begins to reel properly.

- **fugitive tint**

  a colourant for application to textile materials for their identification during handling. The colourant must be removed easily during normal textile scouring or dyeing procedures.

- **fuji**

  a lightweight, plain weave fabric originally of silk but now usually of polyester bi-component yarn which gives the appearance of a subtle texture on the surface. Used in blouses, dresses.
■ fujiette
a medium weight fabric with a filament yarn warp and a spun yarn weft. Usually it has a fine crosswise rib. Commonly found in rayon and blends of acetate and rayon. Used in blouses, dresses.

■ full cardigan
a variation of a 1x1 rib stitch with 2 sets of needles there is alternate knitting and tucking on one course then tucking and knitting on the next course. The fabric has the same look on both sides as every wale on both sides has both a held loop and a tuck loop. Also called polka rib.

■ full-fashioned
terms applied to knitted fabrics and garments that are shaped wholly or in part by widening and/or narrowing by loop transfer to increase or decrease the number of Wales.

■ fusible
refers to a fabric, usually a non woven, that can be bonded to another fabric with heat and pressure. Used as interlinings to give body and shape to a fabric.

■ fustian
cotton or cotton with linen or flax. It was used for undergarments and linings.

■ gabardine
1. a tightly woven, twilled, worsted fabric with a slight diagonal line on the right side. Wool gabardine is known as a year-round fabric for business suiting. Polyester, cotton, rayon, and various blends are also used in making gabardine.

2. clear finish, tightly woven, firm, durable, rather lustrous. Can be given a dull finish. Has a single diagonal line on the face, raised twill. Wears extremely well. Also comes in...
various weights. Inclined to shine with wear. Men and women tailored suits, coats, raincoats, uniforms, and men’s shirts.

- **gait (flax)**
a large handful of loose, pulled flax, stood up on end in a cone form to dry.

- **gait (lace machines)**
  1. the distance between the centres of adjacent comb blades,
  2. a measure of the distance over which a thread is moved.

- **gait (weaving)**
a full repeat of the draft in the healds, or in the case of jacquard, in one complete row of the harness.

- **gait up (weaving)**
general terms used to describe the positioning of the warp, healds, and reed in a loom, in readiness for weaving. Where drop wires are mounted on the warp during warp preparation, gaiting also includes the positioning of the drop wires.

- **galants or gallants**
small ribbon bows which were worn in the mid 17th century in the hair and attached to the garments in various places.

- **galatea**
a durable, warp faced, left handed twill fabric often found in white and stripes. Used in children’s wear, uniforms.

- **galloon**
lace.

- **gamla buti**
a popular motif in textile design in India, consisting of flowers of different kinds growing in a flowerpot, neatly arranged.

- **gamma value**
the mean number of xanthate groups per 100 glucose residues in cellulose xanthate.

- **garters**
ribbon tied around the leg to hold up the stockings.

- **gas fume fading**
an irreversible change in hue which occurs when textiles, particularly cellulose ethanoate (acetate) and triethanoate (triacetate) dyed with certain blue anthraquinone disperse dyes
are exposed to oxides of nitrogen which arise from, for example, gas or storage heaters.

- gassed yarn
  a yarn that has been passed through a flame or over a heated element to remove surface fibres.

- gating (knitting)
  the relative alignment of 2 sets of knitting elements e.g., needles, on knitting machines.
  Two forms of needle gating (rib and interlock) are common and may be interchangeable on the same machine. Types of gating are: (a) interlock gating: interlock gating (knitting), the opposed alignment of one set of needles with the other on a knitting machine. (b) purl gating: purl gating (knitting), the opposed alignment of tricks of two needle beds lying in the same plane, on a machine equipped with double-headed needles. (c) rib gating: rib gating (knitting), the alternate alignment of one set of needles with the other on a machine equipped with two sets of needles arranged to knit rib fabrics.

- gauge
  a measurement most commonly associated with knitting equipment. It can mean the number of needles per inch in a knitting machine. However, in full-fashioned hosiery and sweater machines, the number of needles per $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches represents the gauge.

- gauze
  a thin, sheer plain-weave fabric made from cotton, wool, silk, rayon, or other manufactured fibres. End-uses include curtains, apparel, trimmings, and surgical dressings.

- gauze weaving
  a term commonly used as a synonym for leno weaving, strictly, a method of producing the simpler types of light-weight fabric by leno weaving.

- gauze/cheesecloth
  a loosely woven, thin, sheer, plain weave fabric usually cotton.

- gear-crimped yarn
  a form of textured yarn in
which the heated yarn is passed between a pair of gear wheels or through some similar device.

- **gel dyeing**
a continuous tow dyeing method in which soluble dyes are applied to wet-spun fibres (e.g., acrylic or modacrylic fibres) in the gel state (i.e., after extrusion and coagulation, but before drawing and drying).

- **genappe yarn**
a gassed worsted yarn.

- **generic name**
when used here a name to distinguish different classes of textile fibre. For natural fibres, distinguishing attribute is the fibre source, for man-made fibres (see fibre, man-made) chemical difference, which often results in distinctive property differences, is the main basis for classification: other attributes are included where necessary. Generic names are normally used as adjectives, are descriptive of the nature of the fibre or filament components of the associated object (yarn, top, sliver, fabric, garment, etc). The attributes used for specification of the generic names of man-made fibres are however not necessarily identical with the attributes used for naming chemical molecules, the international organisation for standardisation has published, a list of the generic names and definitions of the different categories of man-made fibres at present manufactured on industrial scale for textile and other purposes. These definitions and categories are used throughout this publication where possible.

- **geometric**
refers to designs dominated by relatively simple, clearly defined geometric shapes.
- **georgette**
  1. a sheer lightweight fabric, often made of silk or from such manufactured fibres as polyester, with a crepe surface. End-uses include dresses and blouses.
  2. a lightweight, plain weave, crepe fabric with a pebbly texture and slightly raspy hand. Uses high twist yarns which alternate between S and Z twist every thread or 2 in both warp and weft.

- **georgette crepe**
  Lightweight, heavy, sheer fabric. Has quite a bit of stiffness and body. Gives excellent wear. Has a dull, crinkled surface. Achieved by alternating s and z yarns in a high twist in both warp and filling directions. Georgette has a harder, duller, more crinkled feel and appearance than crepe de chine.

- **geotextiles**
  Manufactured fibre materials made into a variety of fabric constructions, and used in a variety civil engineering applications.

- **ghaghra**
  Skirt, usually with a great deal of flare. The simple ghaghra has only one vertical seam, which turns the cloth or 'ghaghra-pata' into a tube, fastened with a drawstring passing through a long, narrow slot at the waist. Flared ghaghras are made up of, several triangular gored pieces stitched together.

- **gherdar**
  Flared with an ample skirt, as in a gherdarjama.

- **ghundi**
  Loop, generally used to hold the little button-like boss called the tukma.

- **ghutanna**
  A short paoan, worn by men, tight and ending just below the knees. Much favoured in 19th century Sikh.

- **gigging**
  The process of raising a nap on fabrics by means of a teasle machine.

- **gill box**
  A drafting machine, used in...
worsted processing, in which the motion of the fibres is in part controlled by pins fixed on moving bars (pinned fallers).

**gilling**

a system of drafting in which the direction of the fibres relative to one another in a sliver is controlled by pins.

**gin**

a machine used to remove seeds and to clean dirt from cotton as it comes from the field.

**gin cut cotton**

cotton that has been damaged in ginning by the cutting saws to the extent that its value is reduced.

**gingham**

1. a medium weight, plain weave fabric with a plaid or check pattern. End-uses include dresses, shirts, and curtains.

2. a plain-weave, light-weight cotton fabric, approximately square in construction, in which dyed yarns, or white and dyed yarns, form small checks or, less usually, narrow stripes. If fibres other than cotton are used the term should be suitably qualified (e.g. viscose rayon gingham).

3. medium or fine yarns of varying quality are used to obtain the checks, plaid, stripes, and plain effects. The cloth is yarn dyed or printed. The warp and the filling are usually balanced and if checks of two colours, usually same sequence in both the warp and the filling, it is strong, substantial, and serviceable. It launders but low textured, cheap fabric may shrink considerably unless preshrunk. Has a soft, dull lustre surface. Tissue or zephyr ginghams are sheer being woven with finer yarns and a higher thread count.

For example are dresses, blouses, for both women and children, trimmings, handkerchiefs, aprons, beach wear, curtains, bedspreads, and pyjamas.

**ginning**

a process that removes cotton fibres (lint) from the seed.

**glass fibre**

an inorganic fibre which is very strong, but has poor flexibility and poor abrasion resistance.
Glass will not burn and will not conduct electricity. It is impervious to insects, mildew, and sunlight. Today, the primary use of glass fibre is in such industrial applications as insulation or reinforcement of composite structures.

- **glaze**

  to produce a smooth, glossy, plane surface on a fabric by heat, heavy pressure, or friction, glazing may be produced intentionally, e.g., by friction calendaring, or as a fault.

- **glen plaid (also called glen urquhart)**

  a popular Scottish district check made of elements of hounds tooth and guard’s check often with a fine line over plaid in a contrasting colour.

- **glove silk**

  made on a warp knitted frame. Very finely knit but very strong. Now called nylon simplex. For example are gloves and underwear.

- **gossypium**

  the generic name of the cotton plant.

- **gota**

  narrow ribbon made of ‘gold’ or ‘silver’ thread.

- **graft copolymer**

  a copolymer formed when sequences of one repeating unit are built as side branches onto a backbone polymer derived from another repeating unit.

- **graft polymerisation**

  the production of a branched macro-molecule, with a high molecular weight backbone of one polymeric species, to which a second polymer is attached (grafted) at intervals.

- **grain**

  another word used for the length wise (weft yarn) or cross-wise (warp yarn) threads of the fabric.

- **grass bleaching**

  a process for bleaching linen cloth after it has been washed by exposing it, while spread our on a grass lawn or field known as a green, to the action of the elements.

- **grease wool**

  sheep’s wool still containing the
natural grease.

- **greasy piece**
  a piece of woollen fabric as it comes from the loom.

- **green flax (obsolescent)**
  scutched flax produced from deseeded straw without any intermediate treatment such as retting.

- **greige**
  fabric that has not been bleached, dyed or finished after production if woven sometimes called loom state.

- **greige goods**
  an unfinished fabric, just removed from a knitting machine or a loom. Also called grey goods.

- **grenadine**
  a leno weave fabric with high twist yarns often with woven in stripes, checks or other patterns. Used for dresses, blouses curtains.

- **grey goods**
  woven or knitted fabrics as they leave the loom or knitting machine, i.e., before any bleaching, dyeing or finishing treatment

- **grey scale**
  a series of pairs of neutrally coloured chips, showing increasing contrast within pairs, used visually to assess contrasts between other pairs of patterns: for example the (international organisation for standardisation) grey scales comprise two series of chips against which the magnitude of the change in colour of a specimen submitted to a fastness test and of staining of adjacent uncoloured material can be visually assessed and rated on a 1-5 scale.

- **grinding (rag)**
  a local term for pulling.

- **grinding roll**
  a device used to sharpen the wire.
teeth on the cylinders and flats of carding machines.

- **gros point**
  also known as point ‘de venise and venetian lace’, very expensive heavy lace from Venice, the most fashionable material for cravats among aristocrats and royalty in the 17th century. The lace was usually held together with a ribbon or cravat string, or sewn into a pre-formed bow and fall because it was too heavy to be tied accurately.

- **grosgrain**
  a firm, tightly woven fabric with a heavy, pronounced, crosswise rib. Used for neckties, millinery, trim. The term often describes ribbon but may be a full width fabric as well.

- **guanaco**
  indigenous to Southern Argentina. Produced fleece of the most glorious natural honey beige colour.

- **guard hairs**
  fibres which project beyond the under-coat of some mammals. They are usually coarser than under-coat fibres.

- **guipure lace**
  a needlepoint lace made with a heavy buttonhole stitch and with the pattern on a coarse mesh or held together with connecting threads.

- **gum waste**
  waste comprising all broken silk threads that have been discarded during reeling, or at the inspection of the skeins, and that have not undergone any further processing.

- **gum-sericin**
  a gelatinous protein, usually comprising 20% to 30% by mass of raw silk, cementing the two fibroin filaments (brins) in a silk fibre (bave).

- **gunny**
  a strong, coarse, plain weave fabric usually of jute. Used for baling and sacks.

- **habit**
  in the 17th century it meant for men the suit of clothes all in the same cloth or colour. The court habit in the 17th and 18th centuries meant men’s clothes, and
the grand habit women’s, worn only at court and at festivities where the court was present.

**habutai**

very light weight and soft, a little heavier than china silk, but similar. Sold by weight measure known ‘momme’ (1 momme = 3.75 g). Made from waste silk that can be twisted. It is piece dyed or printed and sized. Has many defects in the cloth, which has a ‘shot-about’ appearance, but this does not affect the cloth. Comes from Japan, originally woven in the gum on Japanese hand looms. Lighter than shantung but heavier than silk. For example are dresses, coats, shirting, lampshades, lingerie, and curtains.

**hackling**

a process in which stricks of scutched flax are combed from end to end, both to remove short fibre, naps (or nepes), and non-fibrous material, and to sub-divide and parallelise the fibre strands.

**hair**

animal fibre other than sheep’s wool or silk. It is recognised that

this definition implies a distinction between sheep’s wool and the covering of other animals, notwithstanding the similarity in their fibre characteristics. Thus the crimped form and the scaly surface are not confined to sheep’s wool. It seems desirable in the textile industry, however, to avoid ambiguity by confining the term wool to the covering or sheep and to have available a general term for other fibres of animal origin. Normally the less widely used fibres are known by name e.g., alpaca, mohair, etc, but collectively they should be classed as hair. A difficulty arises when it is desired to distinguish between the fibres of the undercoat and the remainder of the fleece, for instance, between the soft short camel hair used for blankets and the coarse long camel hair used for belting. The term wool is sometimes used for the shorter fibre, qualified by the name of the animal, e.g., cashmere wool.

**hairy**

refers to fabrics with a lot of protruding fibres on the surface.
**half cardigan**
a variation of a 1x1 rib stitch with knitting & tucking in alternate courses on one set of needles. The construction on the back is the reverse of the face.

**hammered satin**
a satin fabric with an all over surface texture that looks like hammered metal.

**hand**
the way the fabric feels when it is touched. Terms like softness, crispness, dryness, and silkiness are all terms that describe the hand of the fabric.

**handkerchief linen**
a fine lightweight plain weave fabric of linen or a linen blend. Used in blouses, dresses

**handle**
the quality of a fabric or yarn assessed by the reaction obtained from the sense of touch. It is concerned with the subjective judgement of roughness, smoothness, harshness, pliability, thickness, etc.

**hank**
1. a synonym for skein. Textile linear material in coiled form,
2. a definite length of sliver, slubbing, roving, or yarn, e.g., in the metric system it is 1000 metres,
3. a synonym for count as applied to sliver, slubbing, or roving.

**hank sizing**
the application of size solution to yarn in hanks.

**hard**
describing fabrics with a firm, coarse hand.

**hardening**
treatment of man-made regenerated-protein filaments so as to render them completely insoluble in cold water and cold dilute saline solutions.

**harlequin**
a design motif dominated by diamond shapes or checks in 3 or more contrasting colours as in a harlequin costume.

**harness**
an assemblage of heddles
mounted on a harness frame that moves them all together. A separate harness is used for each group of warp ends that must be moved independently to weave a desired pattern.

- **harness frame**
  a wooden or metal frame upon which is suspended a series of cords or wires called heddles, each of which has a small eye through which a warp end is passed according to a predetermined design. Each harness frame is fastened to a mechanism that raises and lowers it in proper sequence to form the sheds through which the shuttle carries the filling yarn to produce cloth of a specified pattern.

- **Harris tweed**
  a woollen tweed fabric hand woven on the outer Hebrides islands off the coast of Scotland. (Harris is one of these islands). It is genuine Harris tweeds are certified by the Harris Tweed association.

- **haul-off roller**
  the first driven roller around which an extruded yarn passes after leaving the spinneret, and whose surface speed determines the spin-stretch ratio.

- **haute couture**
  high-fashion garments (of which only a single price is produced) it's extravagant, it's irrational, it's unique and it's totally unaffordable.

- **head (jute)**
  one of a number of bunches of raw jute forming a bale. The heads are each given a twist and folded over before being made into the bale.

- **heat setting**
  the process of conferring stability of form upon fibres, yarns, or fabrics, usually by means of successive heating and cooling in moist or dry conditions.

- **heat transfer printed**
  a method of printing fabric by transferring a design from a paper to fabric by passing them together through heated rollers or a heated press. Also called sublitative printing or sublimation printing.
heather

A yarn that is spun using predyed fibres. These fibres are blended together to give a particular look. (For example, black and white may be blended together to create a grey heather yarn.) The term, heather, may also be used to describe the fabric made from heather yarns.

heddle

A fibre or metal strand, pierced with a hole (eye), through which the warp end it controls is threaded.

hemp

1. A coarse, durable bast fibre obtained from the inner bark of the hemp plant. Used primarily in twines and cordages, and most recently apparel.
2. Hemp is a bast fibre that was probably used first in Asia. The fibre is dark tan or brown and is difficult to bleach, but it can be dyed bright and dark colours. The hemp fibres vary widely in length, depending upon their ultimate use. Industrial fibres may be several inches long, while fibres used for domestic textiles are about 3/4 inch to 1 inch (1.9 to 2.54 cm) long. The elongation (1 to 6 percent) is low and its elasticity poor. The thermal reactions of hemp and the effect of sunlight are the same as for cotton. Hemp is moth resistant, but it is not impervious to mildew. Coarse hemp fibres and yarns are woven into cordage, rope, sacking and heavy-duty tarpaulins. In Italy, fine hemp fibres are used for interior design and apparel fabrics.

henequen

The fibre obtained from the leaf of agava fourcroydes lemaire, which is native to Mexico. It is produced by mechanically decorticating the leaves into strands from 4 to 5 feet.

herringbone

A variation on the twill weave construction in which the twill is reversed, or broken, at regular intervals, producing a zigzag effect.
**high charged system**

A method of dry cleaning in which an oil-soluble reagent such as petroleum sulphonate is added to the solvent so that a significant amount of water can be added to obtain a substantially clear dispersion of water in the solvent. In a high-charged system the concentration of added reagent, a so-called detergent is 4% while, in a low-charged system the concentration ranges from ¾% to 2%.

**high count**

Refers to fabrics woven with a relatively high thread count, resulting in a dense, tight fabric.

**high twist**

Refers to yarn that are manufactured with a relatively high number of turns per inch. This may be done to increase the yarn strength or to give the fabric a crêpe texture or hand.

**high/low**

1. Pile fabrics that have variation in pile height
2. A corduroy with Wales of 2 or more different widths.

**high-bulk yarn**

A yarn that has been treated mechanically, physically or chemically so as to have a noticeably greater voluminosity or bulk.

**high-speed spinning (melt spinning)**

A melt spinning process in which filaments are drawn down and collected at high speeds.

**Hog wool**

The first clip from a sheep not shorn as a lamb, also termed tag wool.

**Holland shade cloth**

A plain weave fabric similar to sheeting with a stiff sometimes glazed finish. Often of linen or cotton.

**Hollow filament**

A man-made fibre continuous filament or fibre with a single continuous lumen.

**Hologram**

A three dimensional effect produced with a laser that changes with the angle of view and re-
flects light in a striking way. Often printed on reflective material.

- **homespun**

Coarse, rugged yarn is used. Originally an undyed woollen cloth spun into yarn and woven in the home, by peasants and country folk the world over. Has substantial appearance and serviceable qualities. Made with irregular, slightly twisted uneven yarns. Has a spongy feel with a handloomed tweedy appearance. Genuine homespun is produced in a very limited quantity and much power loom cloth is sold as genuine homespun. Many qualities made the best is an ideal rough-and-ready type of cloth.

- **homopolymer**

A polymer in which the repeating units are all the same (cf. copolymer).

- **Honan**

A high quality, plain weave pongee fabric made with wild silk from Henan in Eastern China. The best grade of wild silk, similar to ‘pongee’ but finer, made from wild silk-worms raised in the Honan area of China. The only wild type that gives even dyeing results.

- **honeycomb**

A pique fabric with a waffle or cellular appearance. May be woven or knit.

- **honeydew**

The result of infestation of growing cotton by aphids of whitefly. It takes the form of more or less randomly distributed droplets of highly concentrated sugars, causing cotton stickiness.

- **hoop cutter**

A hand tool, resembling a large pair of pliers, which is used to cut the metal ties of cotton bales.

- **hopsacking**

Wool, worsted, cotton, linen, rayon, silk, hem, jute. In wool and worsted 2 x 2 basket usually or novelty basket to resemble hopsack cloth. Made with coarse yarn. Has a rather
hose (narrow fabric)

A tubular woven fabric for conveying liquid under pressure. Hose is manufactured in both unlined and lined forms. When unlined, the weave is plain and the material is generally flax or hemp with a weaving density so arranged that when the fibres swell on wetting, the fabric becomes tight enough to reduce percolation under pressure to a negligible amount. For lined hose, fibres other than flax or hemp may be used in a plain or twill weave. Lightweight hose woven from synthetic filaments may incorporate an independent tubular plastic lining, which is introduced.

hosiery

1. Knitted coverings for the feet and legs,
2. Formerly in the UK, the term was used in the generic sense of all types of knitted fabrics and, goods made up there from.

hottenroth number

A measure of the degree of ripening of viscose a hottenroth number is expressed as the number of millilitres of 10% ammonium chloride solution that it is necessary to add to a somewhat diluted viscose (solution) to induce incipient coagulation under standard conditions.
hounds tooth check
a variation on the twill weave construction in which a broken check effect is produced by a variation in the pattern of interlacing yarns, utilising at least two different coloured yarns.

hounds tooth
a pointed broken check design. Most commonly a woven produced with contrasting yarns in groups or multiples of 4, woven in 2x2 twill.

huckaback
1. a soft towelling fabric with short, loosely twisted filling floats to aid absorption, and a birds eye or honeycomb surface texture. It is sometimes embroidered.
2. it is strong, rough in the surface finish but finer, shinier than cotton huckaback, has variation in weaves but most have small squares on the surface that stand out from the background, comes in white, colours, or coloured borders and also stripes. The motif is made from a series of floats, some of them rather long, which gives a loose effect in certain areas.

hue
that attribute of colour whereby it is recognized as being predominantly red, green, blue, yellow, violet, brown, Bordeaux, etc.

humidifier
a device that vaporizes water and sprays it into the atmosphere in order to increase the amount of moisture in the air.

husks (silk)
silk waste remaining on cocoons at the bottom of the basin after reeling.

hydrophilic fibres
fibres that absorb water easily, take longer to dry, and require more ironing.

hygral expansion
the reversible changes in length and width of fabrics containing hygroscopic fibres as a result changes in regain.

iaedryun
a short jacket, often richly embroidered, worn mostly in Kutch and Saurashtra, in com-
bination with an embroidered pyjama.

- ikat
term applied to the resist-dye process in which designs are reserved in warp or weft yarns by tying off small bundles of yarn with palm-leaf strips or similar material to prevent penetration of dye from the Indonesian Mengikat, 'to tie' or 'to bind'.

- illusion
a very fine sheer net fabric usually of nylon or silk. Very fine, all-silk tulle, which originated in France. It has a cobweb appearance. For example veiling, particularly for weddings, and trimmings.

- imberline
a woven fabric with various coloured stripes in the warp often separated by gold thread. used in upholstery, drapery.

- immature cotton
cotton in which the thickening of the fibre wall is appreciably less than usual, note. If growth conditions are not favourable, possibly as a result of attack by disease or through plant senility, or occasionally because of the genetic nature of the variety, the secondary-wall thickening may first be delayed and then proceed at a reduced rate or wall development may cease prematurely: the ripened boil will contain a high proportion of developed immature fibres.

- indiennes
in the 17th and 18th centuries the name given to all eastern painted and printed cloths, whatever their country of origin.

- indigo
a type of blue dyestuff originally obtained from the indigo plant but now produced synthetically, used for denim.

- indigo & colour
refers to yarn dyed fabrics using a combinations of indigo dyed yarns and yarns of other colours together in the design.

- indigo & overprinted
refers to printing done on an indigo denim, indigo chambray, or indigo dyed fabric.
- **indigo dyed**
  refers to a fabric which has been piece dyed with indigo dye.

- **indirect warping**
  the transference of yarn from a package creel onto a swift from which it is subsequently wound onto a beam.

- **in grin (filament yarn)**
  descriptive of a filament yarn composed of filaments of different colours, the ingrain effect being produced by the random exposure of the differently coloured filaments at the yarn surface.

- **inkle, beggar's**
  a fabric constructed as linsey-woolsey in the 18th and early 19th centuries.

- **inspecting machine**
  a machine which draws cloth over a wide surface for inspection purposes and which partially cleans the cloth by brushing.

- **inspecting table**
  an inclined table over which cloth to be inspected is drawn by hand.

- **intarsia**
  1. weft-knitted plain, rib, or purl fabrics containing designs in two or more colours. Each area of colour is knitted from a separate yarn, which is contained entirely within that area,
  2. a motif design in stitch and/or colour

- **interfacing**
  fabrics used to support, reinforce and give shape to fashion fabrics in sewn products. Often placed between the lining and the outer fabric, it can be made from yarns or directly from fibres, and may be either woven, non-woven, or knitted. Some
interfacings are designed to be fused (adhered with heat from an iron), while others are meant to be stitched to the fashion fabric.

- **interlining**
  1. an insulation, padding, or stiffening fabric, either sewn to the wrong side of the lining or the inner side of the outer shell fabric. The interlining is used primarily to provide warmth in coats, jackets, and outerwear.
  2. any one of a wide variety of fabrics used between the inner and outer layers of a garment to improve shape retention, strength, warmth or bulk. Interlining may be of woven, knitted, or non-woven material and may be produced with or without a fusible adhesive coating.

- **interlock**
  the stitch variation of the rib stitch, which resembles two separate 1 x 1 ribbed fabrics that are interknitted. Plain (double knit) interlock stitch fabrics are thicker, heavier, and more stable than single

- **intermingled yarn**
  a multifilament yarn in which cohesion is imparted to the filament bundle by entwining the filaments instead of, or in addition to, twisting. The effect is usually achieved by passing under light tension through the turbulent zone of an air-jet. Some manufacturers describe such a product as an interlaced yarn. Intermingling should be distinguished from air texturing in which a much higher level of entanglement is achieved with the objective of producing texture or bulk.

- **intermingling jet**
  an air-operated device used as an ancillary to some processes of yarn extrusion, of drawing and texturing to induce intermingling.

- **iridescent**
  a fabric with a changeable colour effect depending on the angle of view and lighting. It is usually the result of weaving with one colour in the warp and another in the weft.
Irish lace
refers to any lace made in Ireland. Most often they are crochet or needlepoint laces.

Irish lawn
a lawn fabric produced from fine linen yarns.

Irish linen
a woven fabric produced in Ireland from 100% flax yarn.

Irish poplin
a poplin made from a dyed pure silk organise warp and a three-fold genapped fine worsted weft. It is a silk-face and -back fabric, the weft being completely covered by the warp. The fabric is usually hand-woven and is frequently given a moiré finish.

ixtile
it is strong, rough in the surface finish but finer, shinier than cotton huckaback. Has variation in weaves but most have small squares on the surface that stand out from the background. Comes in white, colours, or coloured borders. The motif is made from a series of floats, some of them rather long, which gives a loose effect in certain areas.

izarband
drawstring at the waist for a garment like the pyjama.

jabot
originally the term meant the neck opening of the chemise, and its lace trimmings, showing through the opening at the doublet. Early cravat of lace, often ready-made, were worn during the 17th century. The lace fell in a soft bunch to the upper chest and was either knotted and draped or tied in a soft bow.

jackboot
over-knee high riding boot with square toes and low heel, made from stiff leather.
jacquard
woven fabrics manufactured by using the jacquard attachment on the loom. This attachment provides versatility in designs and permits individual control of each of the warp yarns. Thus, fabrics of almost any type or complexity can be made. Brocade and damask are types of jacquard woven fabrics.

jacquard knit
a weft double knit fabric in which a jacquard type of mechanism is used. This device individually controls needles or small groups of needles, and allows very complex and highly patterned knits to be created.

jacquard-card lacer
a machine which laces together in a pattern chain the perforated cards that control the operation of a jacquard loom in weaving designs and patterns in cloth.

jaffer
a plain-weave cotton fabric with warp and weft in different colours producing a shot effect.

jama
full-sleeved outerwear for men, greatly popular at the Mughal and Rajput courts and worn well into the 19th century.

jamdani
fine cotton muslin with a floral pattern brocaded in thick soft cotton. Dacca was a famous centre for the production of fine jamdani work.

janghia
short drawers, worn by men and boys.

jaquard mechanism (weaving)
a shedding mechanism, attached to a loom, that gives individual control of up to several hundred warp threads and thus enables large figured designs to be produced. (named after the inventor, Joseph Marie Jacquard, 1752-1834).

jaspe
a woven fabric with a series of faint stripes formed by the arrangement of light, medium, and dark warp yarns or by twisting together 2 yarns of differ-
ent colours. Used for drapery, upholstery, suiting, etc.

- **Jean**
  a 2/1 warp-faced twill fabric used chiefly for overalls or casual wear. Typical cotton particular 18’s x 28’s (32 x 21 tex), 90 x 60 (35 ends/cm x 24 picks/cm).

- **Jerkin**
  outer doublet worn in England in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. It was sleeveless or with loose sleeves.

- **Jersey**
  1. single knit fabric with an intermeshing of stitches in the same direction on the face and a series of semicircular loops on the back.
  2. a general term referring to any knit fabric without a distinct rib.
  3. right side has lengthwise ribs and wrong side has crosswise ribs, very elastic with good draping qualities, has special crease-resistant qualities due to its construction, is knitted plain or has many elaborate tweed designs and fancy motifs as well as printed designs. Can look very much like woven fabric wear very well and if washable, it washes very well.

- **Jersey fabric**
  the consistent interlooping of yarns in the jersey stitch to produces a fabric with a smooth, flat face, and a more textured, but uniform back. Jersey fabrics may be produced on either circular or flat weft knitting machines.

- **Jersey stitch**
  a basic stitch used in weft knitting, in which each loop formed in the knit is identical. The jersey stitch is also called the plain, felt, or stockinet stitch.

- **Jet craters**
  annular deposits that sometimes form around the holes on the face of jets used in the extrusion of viscose.

- **Jet rings**
  annular deposits formed occasionally inside the holes of metal jets or spinnerets when used in the extrusion of viscose, particularly into coagulants containing much zinc sulphate.
- **jet spinning**
   a system of staple-fibre spinning which utilises air to apply the twisting couple to the yarn during its formation. The air is blown through small holes arranged tangentially to the yarn surface and this causes the yarn to rotate. The majority of systems using this technique produce fascinated yarns, but by using two air jets operating in opposing twist directions it is possible to produce yarns with more controlled properties but of more complex structure.

- **jet-dyeing machine**
  1. a machine for dyeing fabric in rope form in which the fabric is carried through a narrow throat by dye-liquor circulated at a high velocity,
  2. a machine for dyeing garments in which the garments are circulated by jets of liquid rather by mechanical means.

- **jhabba**
  loose, tunic-like garment.

- **jhula**
  a kind of blouse for children.

- **jhumb**
  a covering for the head and body made simply by tying sheet or blanket at one end and draped over the head.

- **jupe**
  from the Arabic ‘djuba’, jacket. Jupe had two meanings from the Middle Ages on towards the mid 17th century, jacket and skirt. Only in 1672 did the dictionaries de l'académie francaise define the term Jupe, ‘part of women's costume, from the waist to the feet.’ The term had disappeared by then from men's costume, except for the panels of certain garments. From the 1670s on Jupe corresponds with the modern meaning. In the 17th century women wore 3 jupes one on top of the other the modeste, a top skirt that often trailed, the friponne in the middle, which covered the secrète, the underskirt. The latter two reached the ground.

- **justaucorps**
  male coat developed in the second half of the 17th century. Tight fitting in the shoulders, collarless and with flaring skirts
and knee-length. The flare was extended and made wider until the early 18th century. Later the coat became narrow, cut away in the front and sides, with a standing collar. (Second half of 18th century).

**jute**

1. a baste fibre, chiefly from India, used primarily for gunny sacks, bags, cordage, and binding threads in carpets and rugs.
2. the fibre obtained from the baste layer of the plants corchorus capsularis and corchorus olitorius. Commercially, jute is divided into two main classes, white jute generally being associated with corchorus capsularis, and dark jute with corchorus olitorius. Each of the above-noted classes is further sub-divided into numerous grades denoting quality and other characteristics.

**jute and burlap**

jute is used in textiles for interiors, especially for wall hangings and a group of bright, homespun-effect draperies and wall coverings. Natural jute has a yellow to brown or grey colour, with a silky lustre. It consists of bundles of fibre held together by gummy substances that are pertinacious in character. It is difficult to bleach completely, so many fabrics are bright, dark, or natural brown in colour. Jute reacts to chemicals in the same way as do cotton and flax. It has a good resistance to microorganisms and insects. Moisture increases the speed of deterioration but dry jute will last for a very long time. Jute works well for bagging, because it does not extend and is somewhat rough and coarse. This tends to keep stacks of bags in position and resist slippage. It is widely used in the manufacture of linoleum and carpets for backing or base fabric.

**jute-spun**

descriptive of staple yarn that has been prepared and spun on machinery originally designed for spinning yarns from jute.

**kairi buti**

a floral motif in Indian textile
design, based on the form of a green mango with a light curve at the tip.

- **kalabatton**
  silver-gilt thread, used in embroidery.

- **kalgha**
  a popular motif in Indian textile design, broadly cypress-shaped and curving to one side at the top, crest.

- **kali**
  gore wedge-shaped, triangular piece of cloth.

- **kalidar ghagra**
  ghaghra made up of many gored pieces and thus flared in early Sanskrit literature.

- **kanjari**
  blouse like garment, worn a little long in front and generally backless, held together with tie-cords, with no shaped parts like cups.

- **kantop**
  literally, 'topi, worn around the ears'. This kind of cap covers the ears and the back of the neck to protect these parts from excessive heat and cold.

- **kapadu**
  cloth used to cover the breasts. In Rajasthan and Gujrat a simple choli-blouse is sometimes referred to by this name.

- **kapok**
  1. a short, lightweight, cotton-like, vegetable fibre found in the seed pods of the bombocaceae tree. Because of its brittle quality, it is generally not spun. However, its buoyancy and moisture resistance makes it ideal for use in cushions, mattresses, and life jackets.
  2. a unicellular seed hair obtained from the fruit pods of the kapok tree eriodendron anfractuosum (formerly known as ceiba pentandra). The fibre is also called ceba, ceiba, java cotton silk cotton, silk floss etc. Indian kapok comes from bombax malabaricum.

- **karchobi work**
  work similar to 'zardozi' in which gold or silver metal threads are sewn on to satin or velvet with
metallic threads to yield the effect of true embroidery.

- **kasnis**
  tie-cords or strings used for tightening.

- **katoris**
  cups, the word is used to describe breast-cups as in a choli or angia.

- **kemp**
  a coarse animal fibre with a wide lattice-type medulla that is shed from the skin at least once a year, it is often shorter than other fibres of the fleece, has a long tapering tip, and, when completely shed, tapers sharply towards the root end.

- **kenaf**
  the fibre obtained from the baste layer of the plant hibiscus cannabinus.

1. kenaf is commonly known as mesta in India,
2. being similar to jute in many of its properties, kenaf is used either as an alternative to, or in admixture with, jute.

- **kersey**
  1. a fulled, woven fabric, generally of wool or a wool blend, with a fine lustrous nap, used for overcoats.
  2. medium to heavy weight, similar to Melton and Beaver. Well fulled in the finishing with a rather lustrous nap caused by the use of lustrous crossbred wools, gives good wear and is dressy looking. Blue, brown and black are the most popular colours.

- **kimkhab**
  silk fabric brocaded with silver and gold. The metal thread used for brocading is made from a fine strand of flattened metal wound over a core of silk, using yellow silk under gold, and white silk under silver.

- **kneeing**
  an unstable condition arising in melt-spinning wherein the extrudate forms an inflexion on leaving the spinneret instead of drawing down directly from the orifice. The molten filament thus has a knee-like shape just below the orifice.

- **knit**
  to form a fabric by the
intermeshing of loops of yarn.

- **knit fabrics**
  fabrics made from only one set of yarns, all running in the same direction. Some knits have their yarns running along the length of the fabric, while others have looping the yarns around each other, holds their yarns running across the width of the fabric, knit fabrics together. Knitting creates ridges in the resulting fabric.

- **knit-de-knit**
  a type of yarn texturising in which a crimped yarn is made by knitting the yarn into a fabric, and then heat-setting the fabric. The yarn is then unravelled from the fabric and used in this permanently crinkled form.

- **knitwear**
  a term applied in the generic sense to all knitted outer garments except stockings and socks.

- **knotter**
  an automatic device for tying knots in yarn at various stages of manufacture.

- **kodel**
  a brand of polyester, trademark of the Eastman chemical company.

- **kontush**
  generously cut caftan-shaped mantle worn in Poland. The term passed to Germany and the Nordic countries where it referred to women's gowns, robes volantes or gowns à la francaise worn in the 18th century.

- **kurdi**
  a jacket or coat meant for outerwear. The garment popular under this name in Persia was known in India as a nadiji.

- **kurta**
  variously described in the dictionaries as 'a tunic, waist coat, jacket, shirt', the kurta became popular in the 18th and 19th centuries essentially as a slightly loose-fitting garment for outerwear, often with a round neck, of knee-length or even longer, with side-slits at the hem and
generally flared skirt. It acquired great elegance as a garment in centres like Lucknow and Hyderabad.

**Kurti**

A shirt-like garment, with most of the features of a kurta, but often worn a little shorter. When worn by women, it is defined as 'a short bodice reaching to the hips, with very short, if any, sleeves, open under the throat'.

**Labeleda**

A loose, tunic-like garment worn by men, mostly in Nepal.

**Lacing**

The operation of uniting a series of jacquard cards to form the pattern chain that controls the weaving of a jacquard loom.

**Lahore**

A piece-dyed dress fabric made from cashmere in small dobby effects.

**Lamb's wool**

The first clip of wool sheered from lambs up to eight months old. The wool is soft, slippery and resilient. It is used in fine grade woollen fabrics.

**Lambskin cloth**

A term particularly applied to a heavily west cotton fabric, with a dense pile of fibre on the surface. The weave is of a weft-sateen character.

**Lame**

A fabric woven or knit with which is made of yarn by looping, twisting, or knitting, either by hand with a needle or bobbin, or by machinery, also a similar fabric made by crocheting, tatting, darning, embroidering, weaving, or knitting.
metallic yarns. It is usually gold or silver in colour, used in eveningwear. Silk or any textile fibre in which metallic threads are used in the warp or the filling. Lame is also a trademark for metallic yarns.

- **laminated**
  a compound fabric usually comprised of a continuous sheet of thermoplastic film such as polyurethane or PVC bonded to a base fabric with heat or adhesive.

- **lampas**
  a multi-colour figured drapery and upholstery fabric similar to a brocade, made of silk, viscose rayon, or combinations of yams. Two warps, one forming the ground and one-bind wefts, in regular or irregular order, form the figure.

- **lap**
  1. a sheet of fibres or fabric wrapped round a core with specific applications in different sections of the industry, e.g., sheets of fibre wound on rollers or round endless aprons to facilitate transfer from one process to the next. In cotton spinning, the sheets of fibre from openers and scutchers, sliver-lap machines, and ribbon-lap machines are wound on cores.
  2. an arrangement of the fibre strands in scutched flax, pieced out for hackling, or in pieces of hackled flax, to facilitate their removal as separate units from built-up bundles.
  3. the length of fabric between successive transverse folds when pieces are plaited down or folded.
  4. an individual layer of fabric in roll form,
  5. fibres wrapped accidentally round any rotating machine part,
  6. silk waste after discharging and combing, but before processing into sliver or top. The staple length of the fibre decreases between the first, second and third drafts.

- **lap stick**
  a small metal rod, around which the wide sheet of cotton lap is wound as it emerges from a textile machine.

- **lap waste (wool)**
  a sheet of fibres accidentally
wound round rollers or aprons. It is substantially without twist and may be carded without further processing.

- **laser cut**
  the process of cutting a design into the fabric by using a narrow beam laser to vaporize the fabric.

- **latent crimp**
  a crimp that is potentially present in specially prepared fibres or filaments and that can be developed by a specific treatment such as thermal relaxation or tensioning and subsequent relaxation.

- **latex**
  natural and synthetic fibres are made from this raw material. Natural Latex is a white milky emulsion.

- **lawn**
  1. a light, fine cloth made using carded or combed, linen or cotton yarns. The fabric has a crease-resistant, crisp finish. Linen lawn is synonymous with handkerchief linen. Cotton lawn is a similar type of fabric, which can be white, solid coloured, or printed.
  2. word derived from Laon, a city in France, where linen lawn was manufactured extensively. Light weight, sheer, soft, washable. It is crispier than voile but not as crisp as organdie. Made with fine high count yarns, silky feel. Made with either carded or combed yarns. Comes in white or may be dyed or printed. When made with combed yarns with a soft feel and slight lustre it is called nainsook. For example underwear, dresses, blouses, night wear, curtains, lingerie, collars, cuffs, infant wear, shirtings, and handkerchiefs.

- **lawn finish**
  a medium-starch finish applied to lawn and other fine-yarn plain fabrics to give a crisp finished effect.

- **lea (cotton)**
  in cotton, a length of 120 yards, in worsted 80 yards, in linen 300 yards. In cotton and worsted these lengths are one-seventh of the standard hank. It was less wasteful to count
lea (linen) | length, fabric

leas per 1000 grains than hanks per pound (7000 grains).

- lea (linen)
  the count of a flax-spun yarn, lea count-strength product, break factor, the product of the lea strength, and the actual count of cotton yarn.

- leader cloth
  a strip of cloth left threaded through a textile machine to facilitate the starting of a new length through the machine.

- leader strings (or threads)
  strands of yarn that are left threaded through the various parts of a textile machine and to which new strands of yarn to be processed are attached, thus eliminating the necessity for threading the strands through the machine each time a different lot of yarn is to be processed.

- lease
  the arrangement of strands adopted to keep all warp threads in the same relative position after warping until weaving is completed.

- lease rod
  a metal or wooden rod, which is inserted in the lease to prevent the warp yarn from becoming tangled and to facilitate thread selection during dressing and twisting in.

- lehnga
  a kind of skirt worn generally in combination with an ‘odhani’, which is tucked into it at the waist. Possibly derived from Sanskrit ‘lanka’, standing for the waist, and ‘anga’ or limbs.

- length, fabric
  unless otherwise specified, the usable length of a piece between any truth marks, piece-ends, or
numbering, when the fabric is measured laid flat on a table in the absence of tension.

■ leno

refers to an open weave fabric. In a leno weave the warp yarns are arranged in pairs, twisting or interlocking around the filling yarn to prevent slippage and make the open weave stronger and firmer.

■ leno fabric

a fabric in which warp threads have been made to cross one another, between the picks, during weaving. The crossing of the warp threads may be a general feature of plain leno fabrics (as marquisette and some gauzes and muslins) or may be used in combination with other weaves (as in some cellular fabrics).

■ leno weave

a construction of woven fabrics in which the resulting fabric is very sheer, yet durable. In this weave, two or more warp yarns are twisted around each other as they are interlaced with the filling yarns, thus securing a firm hold on the filling yarn and preventing them from slipping out of position. Also called the gauze weave. Leno weave fabrics are frequently used for window treatments, because their structure gives good durability with almost no yarn slippage, and permits the passage of light and air.

■ letona

a bast fibre obtained from the plant agave letonae

■ letting off

the turning of the loom beam to unwind the warp as weaving progresses.

■ leuco dye

a reduced form of a dye from which the original dye may be regenerated by oxidation.

■ levelling

migration of dye leading to uniform colouration of a substrate.

■ lever lace

lace made on a leavers machine. The machine uses mechanically controlled bobbins and is controlled by a jacquard mechanism. They can produce fine delicate patterns that resemble handmade laces.
licker-in

a roller, covered with coarse wire teeth, that is located in the carding machine in such a position as to gradually draw in the cotton from the feed rollers, partially open it, and pass it forward to the carding drum.

limbric

a light- to- medium-weight, closely woven, plain-weave, cotton fabric made from good-quality yams. The weft is coarser and more closely spaced and has a lower twist factor than the warp giving a soft fabric in which the weft predominates on both sides (cf. casement cloth). A example was 50’s x 36’s (12 x 16 tex), both Egyptian yams, 68 x 102 (27 ends/cm x 40 picks/cm).

limp

refers to a fabric that is very drape and lacking in body.

linear density

the mass per unit length of linear textile material.

linen

a fabric made from linen fibres obtained from inside the woody stem of the flax plant. Linen fibres are much stronger and more lustrous than cotton. Linen fabrics are very cool and absorbent, but wrinkle very easily, unless blended with manufactured fibres. Linen is one of the oldest textile fibres.

lingerie

feminine underwear, slumber wear and similar garments of fine texture and aesthetic appeal. The term, derived from the French ‘lin’, referred originally to linen articles, especially ladies’ underwear.

lingo

that part of the shedding mechanism sometimes called the weight. It is used for depressing one strand of warp in a Jacquard loom.

lining

a fabric that is used to cover the inside of a garment to provide a finished look. Generally, the lining is made of a smooth lustrous fabric.

linseed flax

varieties of flax cultivated mainly for seed production.
linsey-wolsey
1. a coarse linen fabric,
2. a strong, coarse fabric with a linen warp and a worsted weft.

lint
1. the main seed hair of the cotton plant,
2. a plain-weave, highly absorbent material with one raised fleecy surface. For surgical purposes it is sterilised.

lint ball
lint or fluff that has accumulated on a knitting machine and become incorporated in the fabric.

linters
whole and broken lint fibres and fuzz fibres, which are removed from ginned cotton seed by a special ginning process. The first ginning of cotton removes most of the lint fibres from the ordinary raw cotton of commerce. The seed is then subjected to a second processing on a special gin to remove the linters, which are composed of a small proportion of whole-lint fibres, greater amounts of broken-lint fibres, and fuzz fibres that are much coarser and shorter than the lint. The removal of lint and fuzz is not completed by this operation and the residue may be successively re-ginned. The products are termed ‘first-cut linters’, ‘second-cut linters’, etc, the length of the fibres in each successive cut becoming progressively shorter.

liquid ammonia treatment
a process during which textile material is immersed in or brought into contact with anhydrous liquid ammonia. The treatment confers ‘flat setting’, i.e., smooth drying properties and an attractive soft handle to cotton fabrics.

lisle thread
a highly twisted, plied (usually 2-ply) good quality cotton hosiery yarn, spun generally in fine counts. All lisle threads are gassed and some may be mercerised (mercerised lisle). A lisle thread was formerly a plied yarn having singles of opposite twist.

live spindle
a power-driven shaft that sup-
ports and rotates a bobbin on which twisted yarn is wound.

- **llama**

found mainly in south America. Colour may be from white to brown and black. This fibre has impressive lustre and warmth and is very lightweight.

- **loading**

increasing the weight of fabrics by the addition of deliquescent salts, starch or china clay. This term is not restricted to one class of textile fabrics, but is used loosely in connection with finishing of wool, cellulose, or silk goods.

- **locks**

a term used in wool-sorting for short oddments of wool which fall from the skirting tables or are swept up from the boards. In some countries it can include soiled tufts and pieces from near the rumps of sheep.

- **loden**

course woollen milled water-repellent fabric used for jackets, coats and capes.

- **loden cloth**

wool or mixed-wool. Its name comes from the German word Loda, which means haircloth. It was originally made exclusively from wool but is now found in a combination of wool with alpaca, mohair or camel. It is well known for its thickness, durability and resistance to water.

- **lofty**

a term applied to an assemblage of fibres to denote a relatively high degree of openness and resilience, or a large volume for a given mass.

- **loom**

a machine used for weaving fabrics.

- **loom beam**

a large spool on which warp, that has been arranged and slashed for use in the loom, is wound.

- **loom-state**

any woven fabric as it leaves the loom before it receives any subsequent processing.

- **loose**

refers to a fabric that is not
tightly constructed and shifts easily.

- **lungi**
  a garment-piece worn by men, as a long, straight skirt-cloth.

- **lustre**
  the display of different intensities of light, reflected both specularly and diffusely from different parts of a surface exposed to the same incident light. High lustre is associated with gross differences of this kind, and empirical measurements of lustre depend on the ratio of the intensities of reflected light for specified angles of incidence and viewing. This definition makes these differences in intensity of light the key point, since this form the chief subjective impression on the observer of lustre. Both specular and diffuse light must be present together, for, if diffuse light only is present, the surface is matt, not lustrous, whereas, if specular light only is present, the surface is mirror-like, and again not lustrous. The phrase 'exposed to the same incident light' has been included to rule out shadow effects, which have no part in lustre proper. The general term 'surface' is intended to apply to fibres, yarns, and fabrics, and indeed to other surfaces, e.g., that of a pearl (through there the differently reflecting parts are very close together). In the second sentence of the definition, lustre is regarded as a positive function of the differences, the appropriate adjective of intensification being 'high'.

- **lyocell fibre**
  a manufactured fibre composed of regenerated cellulose. Lyocell has a similar hand and drape as rayon, but is stronger, more durable, and in many cases machine washable. It has a subtle lustre and is rich in colour. Lyocell possesses low shrinkage characteristics, as well as good absorbency and wrinkle resistant qualities.

- **lyons velvet**
  a stiff, thick pile velvet used for hats, coat collars, also for suits, coats and dresses, when thick...
velvets are fashionable.

- **machine-washable**

A term denoting that a textile article can be washed in a domestic washing machine to remove dirt and other extraneous substances using an aqueous detergent solution at elevated temperatures.

- **mackinaw**

An ordinary grade of wool and often has shoddy re-used or remanufactured wool mixed in. Sometimes a cotton warp is used.

Very heavily felled or felted and napped on both sides to conceal the weave. Much of the fabric is in a plaid or large check design or brightly coloured, or different colours on each side. Heavy and thick, very similar to Melton. Used by miners, lumbermen, hunters, trappers, fishermen, and cowboys use much of the fabric for jackets, mackinaws and coats.

- **madapolam**

A bleached or dyed plain cotton fabric with a soft finish in any of a wide range of qualities used for ladies wear.

- **Madras**

1. A lightweight plain weave cotton fabric with a striped, plaid, or checked pattern. True Madras will bleed when washed. This type of fabric is usually imported from India. End-uses are men's and women's shirts and dresses.

2. Originated in Madras, India and it is a very old cloth. Much of it has a plain coloured background with stripes, plaid, checks, or designs on it. Has a high thread count and fine. Made with combed or carded yarns depending on the quality. Some is mercerised to make it lustrous and durable. Often the dyes are not fast and with each washing, colour changes take place.

- **magazine**

A device which holds full bobbins of filling yarn and automatically inserts them, singly, into a shuttle to replace depleted bobbins.

- **maline**

A fine hexagonal open mesh net
similar to tulle. Used for veils millinery trim.

- **mandeel**
  a kind of decoratively worn turban.

- **mangle**
  a machine whose purpose is to express liquid from moving textiles by passage through a nip. The textile may be in rope form or in open width, and the mangle may consist of two or more rollers (bowls) running in contact.

- **man-made fibre**
  a fibre manufactured by man as distinct from a fibre that occurs naturally.

- **mantua, also manteau**
  widespread female dress of the late 17th century. Developed from a t-shaped garment, which is first pleated informally at the shoulders and a belt controls the waist pleats. Instead of cutting the bodice and skirt as separate pieces that were sewn together, bodice and skirt were cut in one length from shoulder to hem. Cut to fall full in back and front, the garment was worn over a corset and an underskirt. Front skirt edges were often pulled to the back and fastened to form a draped effect, the so-called waterfall-back drape.

- **manufactured fibre**
  it's commercial use is still fairly recent. It was only one hundred years ago that Manufacture Fibres were utilised in this fashion, beginning with artificial silk in 1889. It is very flexible and versatile and can be cared for easily. It is wrinkle free flame resistant and very comfortable.

- **marl**
  to run together and draft into one, two slubbings or roving of different colour or lustre.

- **marl effect yarn (continuous-filament)**
  two single, continuous-filament yarns, of different solid colours or dyeing properties (subsequently dyed) doubled together, also termed ingrain (filament yarn).

- **marl yarn (woollen)**
  a yarn consisting of two woollen-spun single ends of different colours twisted together.
marlborough bucket boot

thigh-high riding boot with cup-shaped wide top, square toes and higher heels than the jackboot, made from stiff leather, fourth quarter of 17th century to beginning of 18th century.

marled

yarns made up of 2 different colours, produced by combining fibre strands (rovings) of 2 different colours, or twisting together 2 yarns of different colours, or by cross-dyeing plied yarns of 2 different fibres.

marocain

a woven crepe fabric with a wavy rib effect in the weft resulting from the use of high twist yarns, used in women’s dresses, suits.

marquisette

1. fine lightweight open mesh fabric, used for curtains, mosquito netting, trim for evening wear, or millinery.
2. very lightweight, open, sheer, mesh fabric. Wears very well and launders very well. comes

in white, solid colours and novelty effect, sometimes with a swivel dot or clip spot.

mashru

a fabric woven of silk and cotton, the warp of one material and the weft of the other. literally, ‘that which is in accordance with the Shara, Muslim holy law, which disapproves of an arel made of silk.

mask

theatrical accessory in ancient times, it was adopted in the 16th and 17th century by women, to protect the wearer’s complexion and preserve her incognito.

mass stress

a term that has been superseded by specific stress.

mass-coloured

descriptive of man-made fibres in which colouring matter (e.g., dye or pigment) has been incorporated before the filament is formed.

mass-pigmented

descriptive of a form of mass-colouration in which a pigment is used.
- **matchings**
  wool that has been sorted.

- **matelasse**
  1. a fancy double woven or compound fabric that has the appearance of being padded, puckered or quilted, it is usually woven on a jacquard loom, used for upholstery, drapery, vests. Lighter weights are used for dresses and other apparel.
  2. a medium to heavyweight luxury fabric made in a double cloth construction to create a blistered or quilted surface. Common end-uses are upholstery, draperies, and evening dresses.

- **matte jersey**
  tricot with a dull surface made with fine crepe yarn.

- **mature cotton**
  cotton whose fibre wall has thickened to an acceptable degree.

- **maturity**
  an important cotton fibre characteristic which expresses the relative degree of thickening of wall. It is sometimes defined as the ratio of the cross-sectional area of the fibre wall to the area of a circle having the same perimeter as that of the fibre, or the ratio of the average wall thickness to the radius of the circle having the same perimeter as that of the fibre. However, in practice, measurement of the degree of wall thickening is seldom carried out and the average maturity of a given sample of cotton is estimated by one or more of several indirect tests which are often used to discover the proportion of fibres having a maturity greater than some selected level.

- **mauritius hemp**
  a fibre from the leaf of the plant furcraea gigantea, also termed mauritius fibre.

- **mechanical stretch**
  fabrics that have stretch properties but do not use spandex or other stretch yarns. The stretch is usually created in the finishing process.

- **mechlen lace**
  a bobbin lace characterised by...
medulla

The central portion of some animal fibres consisting of a series of cavities formed by the medullary cells which collapse during the growth process in some fibres e.g., wool and kemp, the medulla forms the greatest portion of the fibre and is surrounded by a comparatively thin layer of cortex.

melange/heather

A variation in tone or mottled look, may be done by mixing fibres or yarn of different colours together, printing of the top before spinning the yarn, or cross dyeing the fabric.

melt blowing

A process in which a polymer is melt-extruded through a die into a high-velocity stream of hot air, which converts it into fine and relatively short fibres. After quenching by a cold air stream, the fibres are collected as a sheet on a moving screen.

melt fracture

An unstable melt-spinning condition in which the surface of the extrude becomes rough and irregular.

melt spinning

Conversion of a molten polymer into filaments by extrusion and subsequent cooling of the extrude.

melton

1. A heavyweight, dense, compacted, and tightly woven wool or wool blend fabric used mainly for coats.

2. A heavily felted, tightly woven fabric with a sheared nap giving it a smooth surface. It is almost always of wool or a wool blend used mainly for coats but lighter weights may be used for other apparel.

Melton Mostly used for men in overcoating, uniform cloth of all kinds (army, navy, etc, as well as police and firemen), pea jackets, regal liverly. Used for heavy outer sports garments and coats for women.

melt-spun

Descriptive of man-made filaments produced by melt-spinning.
**mercerisation**

1. a process of treating a cotton yarn or fabric, in which the fabric or yarn is immersed in a caustic soda solution and later neutralised in acid. The process causes a permanent swelling of the fibre, resulting in an increased lustre on the surface of the fabric, an increased affinity for dyes, and increased strength.

2. the process takes its name from its discoverer, John Mercer (1844), the additional effect of stretching the swollen materials while wet with caustic alkali and then washing off was discovered by Horace Lowe (1889). The modern process of mercerisation involves both swelling in caustic alkalis and stretching, to enhance the lustre, to increase colour yield, to improve dye ability of dead cotton and to improve the strength of the cotton. A related process, liquid ammonia treatment produces some of the effects of mercerisation. In chain mercerising, shrinkage in fabric width is allowed, followed by re-stretching and washing on a clip-stenter. In chainless mercerising, the fabric is effectively prevented from shrinking by transporting over rotating drums.

**mercerised**

a finishing process for cotton using caustic soda which may be applied at the yarn or fabric stage resulting in additional lustre, improved strength and an improved ability to take dye.

**merchant converter**

an individual who or an organization which locates a supplier and purchases grey fabric, procures its finishing and then resells the finished fabric to customers.

**merino**

1. wool from merino sheep. The merino breed of sheep originated in Spain and the wool is noted for its fineness and whiteness. It was confined to Spain until the late 1700's when merino sheep were exported to, and bred in, many other countries. Well known types of merino are: Australian Ramboulliet, Vermont, South...
African, Saxony etc. the word ‘merino’ is now almost synonymous with ‘fine wool’,
2. a pre-20th century term applied in France and Germany to worsted fabrics produced from yarns using merino or other fine wools,
3. a plain back worsted fabric developed in England in the 1820’s. It was made from fine yarns spun from merino or other fine wools of 23 to 28 tex for the warp and 17 to 22 tex for the weft. The stimulus for the development of this fabric was the availability of fine machine-spun worsted yarn,
4. woollen fabrics made in England from yams produced from wool reclaimed from soft woollen and worsted dress goods,
5. a French shawl made from two-fold warp yam using merino wool. The weft yarn is made from other wool or silk,
6. a fine cotton fabric used as a dress material in the Philippines. It is made from yarns of 13 tex for the warp, and 15 to 10 tex for the weft with 32 ends x 32 picks per cm.

- mesh
  1. a type of fabric characterised by its net-like open appearance, and the spaces between the yarns. Mesh is available in a variety of constructions including woven, knits, laces, or crocheted fabrics.
  2. a general term for fabric with open spaces between the yarns. It may be knit, woven or knotted (net) in construction.

- messaline
  often believed to be named after the Roman emperor Claudius’ third wife. It is very soft, lustrous and lightweight. It usually comes in solid colours.

- metachrome process
  a single-bath method of dyeing in which the fibre is treated in a dye bath containing a suitable chrome dye together with a chromate, whereby a dye-chromium complex is formed within the fibre.

- metal fibre
  a term used to describe fibres made from any metal.
- **metal pegs**
  small metal pins, about an inch long, which are arranged in the pattern chain of a dobby loom to control the weaving of cloth designs.

- **metallic**
  a highly lustrous, reflective fabric that has the appearance of metal. May be coated or made from synthetic yarns in metallic colours.

- **metallic fibre**
  an inorganic fibre made from minerals and metals, blended and extruded to form fibres. The fibre is formed from a flat ribbon of metal, coated with a protective layer of plastic, which reduces tarnishing. Metal used in apparel fabric is purely decorative.

- **metallised yarn**
  1. a yarn which has free metal as a component. There are several types, the best known of which are,
  2. metal of narrow strip section, usually lustrous. The metal may be coated with film such as viscose cellulose ethanoate (acetate), butanoate (butyrate), or polyester. The film may be coated,  
  3. yarns on which metal is deposited, e.g., chemically or by electric arc, or by adhesive,  
  4. multi-end yarns in which at least one single yarn is metallic,  
  5. a gimp in which the helical covering consists of a metallic or laminated strip.

- **metamerism**
  a phenomenon whereby the nature of the colour difference between two similarly coloured objects, changes with change in the spectral distribution (characteristics) of the illuminant. Metamerism is most frequently seen when two coloured objects match in daylight, but differ markedly in colour when viewed in tungsten-filament light. This arises because the visible absorption spectra of the two objects differ significantly, although the tristimulus values in daylight are identical. This term is often used loosely to describe the behaviour of a single coloured object that shows a

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**Textile**
marked change of colour as the illuminant changes. Use of this term in this way is incorrect: this effect should be described as lack of colour constancy.

**micro fibre**

1. extremely fine synthetic fibre used to produce soft, lightweight fabrics. Micro fibre is often defined as fibres of less than 1 denier per filament but the term is used loosely in the industry may be polyester, nylon, acrylic, rayon or other fibres. Used for rainwear, outerwear and various other types of apparel.

**micro mattique**

brand of polyester micro fibre trademarked by Du Pont.

**micronaire value**

a measurement of cotton fibre quality which is a reflection of both fineness and maturity. Low values indicate fine and/or immature fibres, high values indicate coarse and/or mature fibres. Micronaire value is determined in practice by measuring the air permeability of a specified plug of cotton fibres.

**milanese**

a warp knit process resulting in a fabric with a fine rib on the face and a diamond effect on the back, used for women's lingerie and other apparel.

**mildew**

a superficial growth of certain species of fungi on textile materials. This may lead to discolouration, tendering, and variation in properties.

**milled/fulled**

a method of compressing, shrinking and felting a fabric through the use of moisture heat and mechanical pressure, usually done on wool and wool blends such as Melton. The process often obscures the weave.

**milling**

the process of consolidating or compacting woven or knitted fabrics that usually, although not exclusively contain wool, note, the treatment, which is usually given in a cylinder milling machine or in milling stocks, produces relative motion between the fibres of a fabric that have been wetted out and
swollen with a liquid of suitable ph. depending on the type of fibre and structure of the fabric and on variations in the conditions of milling, a wide range of effects can be obtained varying from a slight alteration in handle to a dense matting with considerable reduction in area.

- millitex
  a unit of the Tex system

- mini check
  a very small pattern of squares or rectangles that may be yarn dyed, printed, or woven into the fabric.

- mirzai
  a kind of jacket, often understood as a ‘quilted coat’. It was generally worn sleeveless over a shirt as outer garment, worn sometimes also next to the skin without anything underneath it.

- mispick
  an imperfection in the weave caused by a length of filling yarn not being interlaced in its correct place across the warp.

- mock leno
  a woven leno fabric made on a dobby loom with an open mesh design that simulates a leno weave by interlacing and grouping the warp and weft yarns with spaces between the groups. Warp yarns are not paired as in a true leno weave.

- modacrylic
  1. fibres composed of synthetic linear macromolecules having in the chain between 35% and 85% (by mass) of recurring cyanoethane (acrylonitrile) groups.
  2. a manufactured fibre similar to acrylic in characteristics and end-uses. Modacyrlcics have a higher resistance to chemicals and combustion than acrylic, but also have a lower safe ironing temperature and a higher specific gravity than acrylic.

- mohair
  from the angora goat, some has cotton warp and mohair filling (sometimes called brilliantine). Angora goat is one of the oldest animals known to man. It is 2 1/2 times as strong as wool. Goats are raised in South Africa, Western Asia, Turkey, and neighbouring countries. The
fabric is smooth, glossy, and wiry has long wavy hair. Also made in a pile fabric of cut and uncut loops similar to frieze with a cotton and wool back and mohair pattern similar to alpaca.

■ mohair braid
any type of braid made from mohair yams.

■ moiré
1. a wavy watermark pattern produced by calendaring 2 layers of fabric together or embossing with an engraved roller. This causes the embossed or crushed parts of the fabric to reflect light differently. It is often done on corded fabrics and is often used for upholstery and drapery.
2. a corded fabric, usually made from silk or one of the manufactured fibres, which has a distinctive water-marked wavy pattern on the face of the fabric.

■ moisture content
the weight of moisture in a material expressed as a percentage of the total weight.

■ moisture regain
the amount of water a completely dry fibre will absorb from the air at a standard condition of 70 degrees F and a relative humidity of 65%.

■ moisture transport
the movement of water from one side of a fabric to the other, caused by capillary action, wicking, chemical or electrostatic action.

■ moity wool
a term used mainly in the UK, for wool containing vegetable matter (straw, hay, twigs, etc.) picked up by sheep during grazing.

■ molar mass (polymer)
the average of the sum of the atomic weights of the atoms present in the chains of macromolecules in a polymer. This average will in general depend upon the basis on
which calculated, and this should be stated, e.g., it may be based on a number average or a mass average.

- **moleskin**

A strong, heavy, woven fabric with a short, smooth nap produced by brushing and shearing the surface.

- **molten-metal dyeing process**

A method of continuous dyeing in which material is impregnated with an aqueous liquid dye and chemicals and then passed through a bath of liquid low-melting alloy usually below 100°C.

- **momme**

A Japanese measurement of mass equivalent to 3.76g (approximately). It is used to indicate the weight per unit area of silk fabric, this being expressed as the weight in momme of a length of degummed fabric 22.8 m in length and 3.8 cm in width. The length measurements used are standard units of length in the Japanese silk industry.

- **monk's cloth**

1. A heavy weight cotton fabric utilizing the basket weave variation of the plain weave. Used for draperies and slipcovers, monk's cloth is an example of a strong, heavy, woven fabric - a basket weave. It has poor dimensional stability and tends to snag.

2. Quite heavy, due to construction. It is difficult to sew and manipulate as the yarns have a tendency to slide, stretch and fray. May sag in time depending on the compactness of the weave. It can also be made in other basket weaves quite rough in texture. Also used for coats and suits for women and sports coats for men.

- **monofilament**

A single filament of a manufactured fibre, usually made in a denier higher than 14. Monofilaments are usually spun singularly, rather than extruded as a group of filaments through a spinneret and spun into a yarn. End-uses include hosiery and sewing thread.

- **monofilament yarn**

A yarn composed of one fila-
ments that run essentially the whole length of the yarn. Yarns of more than one filament are usually referred to as multifilament.

- monomer
  a small, simple, chemical compound from which a polymer is formed. In most cases a given polymer can be made from a variety of alternative monomers. In some cases two or more different monomers are involved in the production of a polymer.

- monotone
  refers to a design in one colour.

- montagnac
  twill, this luxurious textile is soft and lustrous. It is mainly created with cashmere or camel hair.

- moquette
  a firm double woven pile fabric used mainly for upholstery. Pile may be cut, uncut or partially cut.

- mordant
  a substance, usually a metallic compound, applied to a substrate to form a complex with a dye, which is retained by the substrate more firmly than the dye itself.

- mordant dye
  a dye that is fixed with a mordant.

- moshla
  a cap, worn usually by children, covering, apart from the back, the back of the neck through a long, suspended flap.

- moss crepe
  mossy crepe or sand crepe (trade mark) has a fine moss effect created by plain weave or small dobby made with a spun-rayon warp and a filament rayon filling. The two-ply warp yarn is very coarse and bulkier than the filling. Mostly made in rayon and synthetics but some in silk.

- moss crepe/pebble crepe
  a woven fabric with a characteristic grainy surface and often a spongy hand. Generally made with high twist yarn in a crepe weave used in women's suits, dresses etc.
mossed

1. a finish usually applied to synthetics which gives the fabric surface an irregular, mottled appearance.

2. a fibrous texture on the surface of felted woollen fabrics.

motes (cotton)

there are two broad categories, fuzzy motes, the largest of this type of mote consists of whole aborted or immature seed with fuzz fibres and sometimes also with very short lint fibres, the development of which has ceased at a very early stage. Small fuzzy motes originate as either undeveloped or fully-grown seeds, which are broken in ginning and disintegrate still further in the opening, cleaning and carding processes, bearded needles, a piece of seed coat with fairy long lint fibres attached. Both classes of mote become entangled with the lint cotton and, when they are present in quantity, their complete elimination is impossible except by combing. Fuzzy and bearded motes carrying only a small piece of barely visible seed coat are frequently termed seed-coat nepes.

mouches

french word for small black patches worn on the face to hide little blemishes. They came into fashion in the second half of the 17th century and developed far into the 18th century a language of its own, where they were exaggeratedly used even by men and available in diverse shapes.

mousseline

general term for crisp, lightweight, semi-opaque fabrics. May be made from a variety of fibres.

mousseline de soie

it is silk muslin. It is something like chiffon but with a crisp finish produced by sizing. It does not wear well and it does not launder. Evenings wear, and bridals wear. Also used in millinery as a backing.

muff

round band of fur or fur lined cloth to protect the hands from the cold.
**muga | muslin**

- **muga**
  wild silk

- **mughlai pyjama**
  a pyjama of the 'mughal' cut.

- **mule spinner**
  a somewhat outmoded machine which spins many strands of loosely twisted roving into many strands of yarn.

- **mull**
  soft, thin, plain weave fabric usually of cotton or silk.

- **multi-filament yarn**
  a yam composed of filaments that run essentially the whole length of the yarn. Yams of one filament are usually referred to as monofilament.

- **multilobal**
  descriptive of a fibre or filament whose cross-section resembles a polygon but has concave sides and rounded vertices (lobes). The prefixes Tri- 3, Penta- 5, Hexa- 6, Octa- 8, etc, are used with the suffix-lobal to indicate the number of lobes.

- **munga**
  wild silk.

- **mungo**
  the fibrous material made in the woollen trade by pulling down new or old hard-woven or milled fabric or felt in rag form.

- **muskrat**
  mostly found in north America. The thick blue-grey, which resembles the beaver's, has fibres that are extremely fine. Primarily used by the fur industry.

- **muslin**
  1. an inexpensive, medium weight, plain weave, low count (less than 160 threads per square inch) cotton sheeting fabric. In its unfinished form, it is commonly used in fashion design to make trial garments for preliminary fit.
  2. a large group of plain weave cotton or cotton blend fabrics. They cover a variety of weights from light, fine sheers to heavier sheeting. Used in interfacings, dresses, shirts, sheets, furniture covers, and many other applications.
  3. a generic name for a lightweight, open fabric of plain or simple leno weave traditionally...
with a cover factor of 5-10 in the warp and 5-9 in the weft. Normally, muslins did not exceed 2 oz/yd² (68 g.m⁻²). Some of these fabrics are used in the grey state (butter muslin and cheese cloth), whereas others (dress muslins) are bleached and dyed.

- **mutton cloth**

- **nacré velvet**
the back is of one colour and the pile of another, so that it gives a changeable, pearly appearance.

- **nainsook**
produced in the finishing processes from the same grey goods as used for batiste, cambric, lawn. Fine and soft and has a slight lustre in the better qualities (mercerisation). Usually found in white but also comes in pastel colours and some printed. Tucked or embroidered, blouses, night wear, lingerie, and infant’s wear.

- **nap**
a fuzzy, fur-like feel created when fibre ends extend from the basic fabric structure to the fabric surface. The fabric can be napped on either one or both sides.

- **neps**
short immature fibres, or portions of mature fibres which are tangled and broken.

- **net**
1. an open fabric, which is created by connecting the intersections in a woven, knitted, or crocheted construction to form a mesh-like appearance that won’t ravel. End-uses include veils, curtains, and fishnets.

2. a mesh fabric made in a variety of geometric-shaped meshes of different sizes and weights. It forms the foundation for a great variety of laces, curtains, millinery, fancy pillows, trims, evening and bridal wear. In cotton, some is used for mosquito netting and screening.

- **ninnon**
a sheer, fairly crisp fabric, heavier than chiffon. Much like
voile, but more body. The warp yarns are often grouped in pairs. Washes well, particularly in the synthetics. Mostly used for curtains, and some for evening or bridal wear.

- **novelty yarn**
  a yarn that is intentionally produced to have a special or unique effect. Twisting together uneven single yarns can produce these effects by using yarns that contain irregularities, or by twisting yarns that contain a colour variance. A slubbed yarn is an example of a novelty yarn.

- **nylon**
  this manufactured fibre is very strong and is resistant to both abrasion and damage from many chemicals. It is elastic, easy to wash and is quite lustrous. It returns easily to its original shape and is non-absorbent. It is fast drying, resistant to some dyes, and resistant to moths and other insects, water, perspiration and standard dry-cleaning agents. Women’s hosiery, knitted or woven lingerie, socks and sweaters, rugs and carpets, tents, sleeping bags, duffle bags, racquet strings, fishing lines, sails, tire cord, machine belting, filter netting, fish nets, laminates, and ropes.

- **nytril**
  a manufactured fibre, most often used in sweaters or pile fabrics, where little or no pressing is recommended, as the fibre has a low softening or melting point. However, it has also been successfully used in blends with wool for the purpose of minimizing shrinkage and improving the shape retention in garments.

- **olefin**
  a manufactured fibre characterised by its light weight, high strength, and abrasion re-
sistance. Olefin is also good at transporting moisture, creating a wicking action. End-uses include active wear apparel, rope, indoor-outdoor carpets, lawn furniture, and upholstery.

- **Olefin fibre**
  it is very lightweight yet strong. It is resistant to abrasion, soil, stains and deterioration from mildew, and damage from chemicals. It is also quick drying and colourfast. Various uses such as apparel, interior parts of automobiles, furniture and carpets.

- **Open Shed**
  the shed in which the warp yarns are uncrossed and parallel. The distinction between open shed and closed shed only arises in weaving cross-thread tissues, such as gauze weave or leno weave.

- **Opossum**
  can be found in Australia, Southern USA and Argentina. White face and fur that is loose, greyish and white-tipped. Pelting used chiefly as trimming for cloth coats.

- **Organdy**
  1. a stiffened, sheer, lightweight plain weave fabric, with a medium to high yarn count. End-uses include blouses, dresses, and curtains/draperies.
  2. made with tightly twisted yarns. Crispness is due to a finish with starch and calendaring which washes out, or a permanent crispness obtained with chemicals. Wrinkles badly unless given a wrinkle-free finish, may be bleached, dyed, printed, frosted, flocked, embroidered, or plisse.

- **Organza**
  a crisp, sheer, lightweight plain weave fabric, with a medium to high yarn count, made of silk, rayon, nylon, or polyester. The fabric is used primarily in evening and wedding apparel for women.

- **Osnaburg**
  a tough medium to heavy weight coarsely woven plain weave fabric, usually made of a cotton or cotton/poly blend. Lower grades of the unfinished fabric are used for such indus-
trial purposes as bags, sacks, and pipe coverings. Higher grades of finished osnaburg can be found in mattress ticking, slipcovers, work wear, and apparel.

- **ottoman**
  a tightly woven plain weave ribbed fabric with a hard slightly lustre surface. Weaving a finer silk or manufactured warp yarn with a heavier filler yarn creates the ribbed effect. Usually made of cotton, wool, or waste yarn in the construction, the heavier filler yarn is completely covered by the warp yarn, thus creating the ribbed effect. End user for this fabric include coats, suits, dresses, upholstery, and draperies.

- **oxford**
  1. a fine, soft, lightweight woven cotton or blended with manufactured fibres in a 2 x 1 basket weave variation of the plain weave construction. The fabric is used primarily in shirting.
  2. warp has two fine yarns which travel as one and one heavier softly-spun bulky filling which gives it a basket-weave look. Better qualities are mercerised, rather heavy, usually is all white but some has a spaced stripe in the warp direction. When made with yarn dyed warp and white weft, it is called oxford chambray. The one remaining commercial shirting material made originally by a scotch mill, which bore the names of four universities Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, and Yale.

- **package**
  a general term for any wound arrangement of yarn, such as a cheese or cone.

- **paillette satin**
  it is characterised by it's changeable colour and is available in a variety of different colours. It was originally ex-
executed in silk but is now made with manufactured fibres.

- **paisley**
  a tear-drop shaped, fancy printed pattern, used in dresses, blouses, and men's ties.

- **panne**
  panne is a French word meaning plush. It resembles velvet but has a much longer pile. It has high lustre and is made in silk, silk blends or with manufactured fibres.

- **panne velvet**
  has a longer or higher pile than velvet, but shorter than plush. It is pressed flat and has a high lustre made possible by a tremendous roller-press treatment given the material in finishing. Now often made as knit fabric.

- **paper taffeta**
  plain weave, very light in weight and treated to give a crisp, paper-like finish.

- **pattern chain**
  1. an arrangement of wooden crossbars and metal pegs which is used to control the weaving of cloth designs and patterns.

  2. the sequence of laced-together perforated cards which are used to control the weaving of cloth designs and patterns.

- **peau de cygne**
  the name comes from a French phrase that means 'swam skin'. Crepe yarns are woven to create a silk textile with high lustre. It has a slightly slubbed texture and a good body.

- **peau de pêche**
  the name comes from a French phrase meaning 'skin of peach'. This textile has a soft nap that is acquired after a finishing process.

- **peau de soie**
  soft, satin-face, good quality cloth. It has a dull lustre. Has a grainy appearance, and is a characteristic in the cloth, which may have a single or double face construction. Fine close ribs are seen in the filling direction, with the best grades, the fabric can be used on either side. Lower qualities are finished on one side only. Some cloth sold as peau de soie is really a de-lustre satin. It doesn't have the...
grainy appearance because of crosswise rib, fabric difficult to ease.

- **Percale**
  1. A medium weight, plain weave, low to medium count (180 to 250 threads per square inch) cotton-like fabric. End-uses include sheets, blouses, and dresses.
  2. Medium weight, firm, smooth, with no gloss. Warps and washes very well. Made from both carded and combed yarns. Comes white or can be printed. Percale sheeting is the finest sheeting available, made of combed yarns and has a count of 200 carded percale sheeting has a count of 180. It has a soft, silk-like feel. The thread count ranges usually from 180-100.

- **Pick**
  A single strand of weft or filling yarn carried across and interlaced through the strands of warp yarn.

- **Pick clock**
  The automatic counting device attached to a loom that registers the number of filling yarns woven into a piece of cloth.

- **Pick finding**
  The process of turning back the loom and unweaving the cloth to find a mispick, which is to be rectified.

- **Picker machine**
  A machine which cleans, separates, and fluffs raw cotton, forms the cotton into a uniform layer, and winds it into a roll about a core.

- **Piecing up**
  The operation of tying together broken strands of yarn, sliver or roving.

- **Pile knit**
  A type of knit construction which utilizes a special yarn or a sliver that is interloped into a standard knit base. This construction is used in the formation of imitation fur fabrics, in special liners for cold weather apparel such as jackets and coats, and in some floor coverings. While any basic knit stitch may be used for the base of pile knits, the most common is the jersey stitch.
pile weave

a type of decorative weave in which a pile is formed by additional warp or filling yarns interlaced in such a way that loops are formed on the surface or face of the fabric. The loops may be left uncut, or they may be cut to expose yarn ends and produce cut pile fabric.

pill

tangled ball of fibres that appears on the surface of a fabric, as a result of wear or continued friction or rubbing on the surface of the fabric.

pin check

worsted, also made in cotton and rayon. A minute check effect caused by a combination of weaves and colour. It has the appearance of tiny white dots appearing in rows, vertically, and horizontally. Holds a sharp crease, tailors and wears exceptionally well. In time, it is inclined to shine with wear. For example men’s suits, women’s tailored suits and skirts. In cotton, it usually has a white dot on a blue ground and it is used for work clothes.

pique

originally was a crosswise rib but now mostly a lengthwise rib and the same as Bedford cord. Ribs are often filled to give a more pronounced wale (cord weave). Comes in medium to heavy weights. It is generally made of combed face yarns and carded stuffier yarns. Some of the patterns are birds’ eye (small diamond), waffle (small squares), honey comb (like the design on honeycomb honey). When the fabric begins to wear out it wears at the corded areas first. Trims, collars, cuffs, millinery, infants wear, coats, and bonnets, women’s and children’s summer dresses, skirts and blouses, shirts, play clothes, and evening gowns.

plain cloth

cloth in which the strands of warp and filling yarn are interlaced alternately with one another, as in darning.

plain weave

a basic weave, utilizing a simple alternate interlacing of warp and filling yarns. Any type of yarn made from any type of fi-
bre can be manufactured into a plain weave fabric.

- **plied yarn**
  a twisting together of two or more single yarns in one operation.

- **plisse**
  1. could be made from any fine material, e.g. Organdie, lawn, etc. Treated with a caustic soda solution, which shrinks parts of the goods either all over or in stripes giving a blistered effect. This crinkle may or may not be removed after washing. This depends on the quality of the fabric. It does not need to be ironed, but if a double thickness, such as a hem, needs a little, it should be done after the fabric is thoroughly dry. Sleepwear, housecoats, dresses, blouses for women and children, curtains, bedspreads, and bassinets.
  2. a lightweight, plain weave, fabric, made from cotton, rayon, or acetate, and characterised by a puckered striped effect, usually in the warp direction. The crinkled effect is created through the application of a caustic soda solution, which shrinks the fabric in the areas of the fabric where it is applied. Plissé is similar in appearance to seersucker. End-uses include dresses, shirting, pyjamas, and bedspreads.

- **plush**
  velvet or velveteen where the pile is 1/8" thick or more. E.g. Cotton velour, hat velour, plush ‘fake furs’.

- **point d’esprit**
  first made in France in 1834. Dull surfaced net with various sized holes. Has white or coloured dots individually spaced or in groups.

- **polyester**
  1. a manufactured fibre introduced in the early 1950s, and is second only to cotton in worldwide use. Polyester has high strength (although somewhat lower than nylon), excellent resiliency, and high abrasion resistance. Low absorbency allows the fibre to dry quickly.
  2. it is an extremely resilient fibre that is smooth, crisp and particularly springy. Its shape is
determined by heat and it is insensitive to moisture. It is lightweight, strong and resistant to creasing, shrinking, stretching and abrasion. It is readily washable and is not damaged by sunlight or weather and is resistant to moths and mildew.

- **polypropylene**

A manufactured fibre characterised by its lightweight, high strength, and abrasion resistance. Polypropylene is also good at transporting moisture, creating a wicking action. End-uses include active wear apparel, rope, indoor-outdoor carpets, lawn furniture, and upholstery.

- **pompadour taffeta**

Originally executed in silk. Often have large floral designs in velvet or pile on a taffeta ground. Occasionally stripes are used instead of flowers. Today it is made with manufactured fibres.

- **pongee**

1. The most common form is a naturally coloured lightweight, plain weave, silk-like fabric with a slubbed effect. End-uses include blouses, dresses, etc.

2. Originally from China and originally woven on hand looms in the home. Some is dyed, but colour is not quite uniform, some printed. Warp is finer and more even than filling. Nubs or irregular cross ribs produced by uneven yarns. It is woven from wild tussah silk and it is a ‘raw silk’.

- **poplin**

A fabric made using a rib variation of the plain weave. The construction is characterised by having a slight ridge effect in one direction, usually the filling. Poplin used to be associated with casual clothing, but as the ‘world of work’ has become more relaxed, this fabric has developed into a staple of men’s wardrobes, being used frequently in casual trousers.

- **portable frame**

A rack for holding a full warp beam while strands of warp yarn are being secured to old warp in a loom.

- **protein base fibres**

This cellulose fibre is highly ab-
sorbent. Its drape ability and dye ability are excellent and it is fairly soft.

**provence**

this is a typed style of printing which characterises provence, a French country.

**purl stitch**

a basic stitch used in weft knitting, which produces knit fabrics that have the same appearance on both sides. The purl stitch is frequently used in combination with the jersey and rib stitches to produce a knitted fabric design. Sweaters, knitted fabrics for infants and children's wear, knitted fabrics for specialised sportswear, and bulky knit fabrics are commonly made using the purl stitch.

**Pyrenees**

this fabric is made in France from the wool of Pyrenees' flocks of sheep. The Pyrenees is a mountain chain between France and Spain. The fabric is well known because it is a high quality fabric, which keeps warm.

**quill**

a small bobbin or spool, usually made of paper, around which filling yarn is wound.

**quilting**

a fabric construction in which a layer of down or fibrefill is placed between two layers of fabric, and then held in place by stitching or sealing in a regular, consistent, all-over pattern on the goods.

**raccoon**

native American. The fur is greyish-brown and black.

**railway sewing machine**

a power sewing machine which is specially devised to sew the ends of cloth lengths together.

**rajah (trade name)**

made from a tussah silk or certain silk wastes. It belongs to the pongee family of silks. Made from irregular yarns, so has slubs and irregularities but thicker than shantung. It is rather compact and strong. Has a pebble-like feel and appearance and comes in all colours as well as natural ecru shades, but
often warp and filling are different colours (iridescent effect).

- **ramie**

Ramie is a natural woody fibre resembling flax. Also known as rhea and china grass, it is obtained from a tall shrub grown in Southeast Asia, China, Japan, and southern Europe. The fibre is stiff, more brittle than linen, and highly lustrous. It can be bleached to extreme whiteness. Ramie fibres are long and very fine. They are white and lustrous and almost silk-like in appearance. The strength of ramie is excellent and varies from 5.3 to 7.4 grams per denier. Elastic recovery is low and elongation is poor. Ramie lends itself to general processing for textile yarns, but its retting operation is difficult and costly, making the fibre unprofitable for general use. When combed, ramie is half the density of linen, but much stronger, coarser, and more absorbent. It has permanent lustre and good affinity for dyes, it is affected little by moisture. Ramie is used as filling yarn in mixed woollen fabrics, as adulteration with silk fibres, and as a substitute for flax. The china-grass cloth use by the Chinese is made of ramie. This fibre is also useful for rope, twine, and nets.

- **raschel knit**

A warp knitted fabric in which the resulting knit fabric resembles hand crocheted fabrics, lace fabrics, and nettings. Raschel warp knits contain inlaid connecting yarns in addition to columns of knit stitches.

- **rayon**

A manufactured fibre composed of regenerated cellulose, derived from wood pulp, cotton linters, or other vegetable matter. Today, various names for rayon fibres are taken from different manufacturing processes. The two most commonly used production methods for rayon are the cuprammonium process and the viscose process.

- **redwood bark**

This fibre is obtained from the bark of the California redwood tree. It is used for insulation and sometimes for blending with...
other fibres such as wool and cotton.

*reed*

a toothed, comb-like part of a loom. Its function is to hold the strands of longitudinal yarn (warp) in alignment between its teeth and also to push each transverse thread (pick) tight against the rest as the cloth is woven.

*reed hook*

a flat metal tool, similar to a crochet hook, used for drawing the individual strands of yarn through the dents in the reed.

*reeling*

winding yarn from bobbins, onto a revolving reel in the form of a skein or hank in which it is best arranged for dyeing.

*regenerated fibre*

a man-made fibre produced from a naturally occurring fibre-forming polymer by a process that includes regeneration of the original polymer structure.

*repeating machine*

a machine which automatically duplicates the perforations of a sample jacquard loom pattern chain in blank cards.

*repellency*

the ability of a fabric to resist such things as wetting and staining by water, stains, soil, etc.

*repp or rep*

wool, worsted, silk, rayon, wool ottoman, cotton or a blend. It has a pronounced narrow cylindrical rib in the filling direction, less distinct than bengaline, more distinct than poplin. Sometimes a very distinct rib is alternated with a small rib. It is similar to poplin but heavier in cotton.

*resiliency*

the ability of a fabric to spring back to its original shape after being twisted, crushed, wrinkled, or distorted in any way.

*respirator*

a device for covering the mouth and nose, worn by the card stripper to prevent the inhalation of dust and lint.
■ rewinding
the act of winding yarn from one package to another.

■ rib knit
a basic stitch used in weft knitting in which the knitting machines require two sets of needles operating at right angles to each other. Rib knits have a very high degree of elasticity in the crosswise direction. This knitted fabric is used for complete garments and for such specialized uses as sleeve bands, neckbands, sweater waistbands, and special types of trims for use with other knit or woven fabrics. Lightweight sweaters in rib knits provide a close, body hugging fit.

■ rib weave
one of the plain weave variations, which is formed by using:
1. heavy yarns in the warp or filling direction, or
2. a substantially higher number of yarns per inch in one direction than in the other, or
3. several yarns grouped together as one. Rib fabrics are all characterised by having a slight ridge effect in one direc-

tion, usually the filling. Such fabrics may have problems with yarn slippage, abrasion resistance, and tear strength. Examples of this construction include broadcloth, poplin, taffeta, faille, shantung, and cord fabric.

■ ribbon lap
the roll of closely matted cotton fibres, about 10 inches wide, formed on the ribbon lapper from several sliver laps.

■ ribbon lapper
a machine which draws and combines several rolls of lap from a sliver lapper into one roll of ribbon lap ready for feeding to a combing machine, straightening the fibres slightly and making the lap more uniform in weight and texture.

■ ring bar
a rail, extending the length of the ring spinner, which, by a properly timed up-and-down motion, builds the yarn onto bobbins in even layers.

■ ring spinner
a machine which transforms one or more strands of slightly
twisted roving into one strand of spun yarn.

**ring traveller**
a small weight on a ring spinner that is arranged to spin freely on a circular track around the bobbin at a rate slightly slower than the bobbin rotates, in order to guide the yarn onto the bobbin.

**riп-stop nylon**
a lightweight, wind resistant, and water resistant plain weave fabric. Large rib yarns stop tears without adding excess weight to active sportswear apparel and outdoor equipment such as sleeping bags and tents.

**roving**
the loosely twisted strand of cotton fibres from the time it leaves the slubber until it goes through the spinner frames and becomes yarn.

**sateen**
1. any heavy, plain-weave canvas fabric, usually made of cotton, linen, polyester, jute, nylon, etc. that is used for sails and apparel (i.e. bottom weight sportswear).

2. a strong canvas or duck. The weights vary, but most often the count is around 148 x 60. Sailcloth for clothing is sold frequently and is much lighter weight than used for sails.

For example sails, awnings, and all kinds of sportswear for men, women, and children.

**saran fibre**
a manufactured fibre which has an excellent resistance to sunlight and weathering, and is used in lawn furniture, upholstery, and carpets.

**sailcloth**
1. any heavy, plain-weave canvas fabric, usually made of cotton, linen, polyester, jute, nylon, etc. that is used for sails and apparel (i.e. bottom weight sportswear).

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linings for draperies, bedspreads, slipcovers.

- **sateen fabric**
  
a fabric made from yarns with low lustre, such as cotton or other staple length fibres. The fabric has a soft, smooth hand and a gentle, subtle lustre. Sateen fabrics are often used for draperies and upholstery.

- **sateen weave**
  
a variation of the satin weave, produced by floating fill yarns over warp yarns.

- **satin**
  
originated in China (Zaytoun, China, now canton, a port from which satins were exported during the middle ages). Became known in Europe during the XII, and XIII centuries in Italy. It became known in England by the XIV century. It became a favourite of all court life because of its exquisite qualities and feel. Usually have a lustrous surface and a dull back. The lustre is produced by running it between hot cylinders. Made in many colours, weights, varieties, qualities, and degrees of stiffness. a low grade silk or a cotton filling is often used in cheaper cloths.

- **satin fabric**
  
a traditional fabric utilizing a satin weave construction to achieve a lustrous fabric surface. Satin is a traditional fabric for evening and wedding garments. Typical examples of satin weave fabrics include: slipper satin, crepe-back satin, faille satin, bridal satin, moleskin, and antique satin.

- **satin faconne**
  
jacquard figured fabric with an all-satin weave background. Various types of striping effects are obtained.

- **satin weave**
  
a basic weave, characterised by long floats of yarn on the face of the fabric. The yarns are interlaced in such a manner that there is no definite, visible pattern of interlacing and, in this manner, a smooth and somewhat shiny surface effect is achieved. The shiny surface effect is further increased through the use of high lustre filament fibres in yarns, which also have a low amount of twist. A true
satin weave fabric always has the warp yarns floating over filling yarns.

- **satin-back**
  satin on one side and anything on the other. E.g. very good velvet ribbon has velvet on one side and satin on the other.

- **satin-back crepe**
  a reversible cloth with satin on one side and crepe on the other.

- **satin-crepe**
  satin weave on the face and a crepe effect on the back obtained with twisted crepe yarns in the filling 2 or 3 times as many ends as picks per inch. It is a soft fabric, which is reversible. It is usually piece dyed. Very interesting effects can be obtained in a garment by using both sides, in different parts. E.g., the crepe side for the body and trim or binding with the satin part up. For example dresses, blouses, linings, after 5 pm wear.

- **seersucker**
  a woven fabric which incorporates modification of tension control. In the production of seersucker, some of the warp yarns are held under controlled tension at all times during the weaving, while other warp yarns are in a relaxed state and tend to pucker when the filling yarns are placed. The result produces a puckered stripe effect in the fabric. Seersucker is traditionally made into summer sportswear such as shirts, trousers, and informal suits.

- **selvage**
  1. the edge of woven fabric that is so formed as to prevent raveling. The finish may be different or the same as that of the fabric.
  2. the thin compressed edge of a woven fabric which runs parallel to the warp yarns and prevents ravelling. It is usually woven, utilizing tougher yarns and a tighter construction than the rest of the fabric.

- **serge**
  1. a fabric with a smooth hand that is created by a two-up, two-down twill weave.
  2. a very distinct twill (2 up/2 down) which shows on both sides of the fabric. On the
face, the distinct diagonal runs from the lower left to the upper right piece dyed. It has a smooth, hard finish that wears exceptionally well but will shine with use. The shine cannot be removed permanently. It is a good cloth in tailoring as it drapes and clings very well. French sere is made of very fine soft yarns and has very fine twill.

■ serging

an over casting technique done on the cut edge of a fabric to prevent ravelling.

■ shantung

1. a medium-weight, plain weave fabric, characterised by a ribbed effect, resulting from slubbed yarns used in the warp or filling direction. End-uses include dresses and suits.
2. it is a raw silk made from tussah silk or silk waste, depending on the quality. It is quite similar to pongee, but has a more irregular surface, heavier, and rougher. Most of the slubs are in the filling direction.

■ sharkskin

1. a hard-finished, low lustre, medium-weight fabric in a twill-weave construction. It is most commonly found in men’s worsted suiting. However, it can also be found in a plain-weave construction of acetate, triacetate, and rayon for women’s sportswear.

It has a heavy, semi-crisp texture. It is very smooth and slippery, has a flat look, and is mostly made in white but some also comes coloured.
2. the yarns in both the warp and filling are alternately white (or very light yarns) and coloured. The combination of weave and colour results in coloured lines running diagonally to the left opposite to the twill lines in a ‘step’ effect. Although it is fairly light in weight, it has a very substantial feel. It gives excellent wear and sheds dirt readily. It is used for men’s and women’s suits, lightweight coats and sportswear.

■ shatush

this is one of the finest textiles. It is created from white, silver
or grey hair of wild goats. The supply of this hair is very limited so the textile is very rare. It is one of the most expensive fabrics in the world.

- **shearing machine**
  a machine which cuts away knots and loose yarn ends from the surface of cloth after it has been woven, to give the cloth a smooth surface.

- **shed**
  the opening made across the warp by the raising of some threads and the depressing of others. It is through this opening that the shuttle passes and lays the cross of filling yarn of a fabric.

- **sheer**
  any very light-weight fabric (e.g. chiffon, georgette, voile, sheer crepe). usually has an open weave.

- **shetland**
  1. wool from Shetland sheep in Scotland. Sheep have a coarse outer coat and a very fine undercoat, which gives added warmth. The best is the undergrowth. It is not shorn but pulled out by hand in the spring.
  2. has a very soft hand and a shaggy finish of protruding fibres. Often the natural colours ranging from off-white, various greys to almost black and brown are used and not dyed. Real Shetland wools are expensive, high quality products. For example coats, suits, and sportswear for both men and women. Fine Shetlands are made into fine shawls, underwear, crochet, work and hosiery.

- **shot taffeta**
  usually plain weave, woven with one colour in the warp and another colour in the filling, which gives the fabric an iridescent look. If fabric is moved in the light this colour changes.

- **shuttle**
  the device used to carry the cross or filling yarn back and forth through the strands of longitudinal or warp yarn in weaving cloth.

- **shuttle-throwing assembly**
  the mechanism that kicks or throws the shuttle, carrying the filling yarn, between the...
strands of warp yarn in weaving cloth.

- **silk**

  a natural filament fibre produced by the silkworm in the construction of its cocoon. Most silk is collected from cultivated worms, tussah silk, or wild silk, is a thicker, shorter fibre produced by worms in their natural habitat. All silk comes from Asia, primarily China.

- **sisal**

  1. a strong bast fibre that originates from the leaves of the agave plant, which is found in the West Indies, Central America, and Africa. End-uses include cordage and twine.

  2. sisal is one of a group of fibres obtained from the leaves of plants. It is obtained from a plant that belongs to the agave family and is raised in Mexico, especially in the Yucatan peninsula. The fibre is also cultivated in Africa, Java, and some areas of South America. Sisal can be dyed bright colours, by means of both cotton dyes and acid dyes normally used for wool. It is important in the manufacture of such items as matting, rough handbags, ropes and cordage and carpeting.

- **simulated linen fabrics**

  various rayon, cottons, synthetics, and blends are woven with threads of uneven thickness to simulate linen. They lack the cool, firm, yet soft feel of linen. Their irregularities are too even when seen beside real linen.

- **size box**

  a unit of the slashing machine, which contains the sizing solution with which the yarn is treated.

- **size mixer**

  a large (300 gallon) tank equipped with steam coils and
a powered paddle, within which sizing is prepared.

**sizing**

1. a stiffening substance used to give yarn strength, stiffness, and smoothness, which improve its weaving qualities.
2. treating yarn with a stiffening substance to improve its weaving qualities.

**skein**

a continuous strand of yarn arranged in a loose coil.

**skewer**

a wooden peg or spindle on which bobbins of roving are held in a creel.

**slashing machine**

a machine in which warp yarn is arranged in a prescribed sequence, impregnated with sizing to improve its weaving qualities, and wound on a loom beam ready for use.

**slipper satin**

strong, compactly woven with quite a bit of body. It is used chiefly for footwear. Textures are high and the material comes coloured, black or white, or richly brocaded effects.

**sliver**

the loose, untwisted strand of cotton fibres produced on the carding machine, drawing frame, and combing machine.

**sliver lapper**

a machine which draws and combines several strands of sliver into a sheet of lap and winds it on a spool ready for ribbon lapping or combing.

**slub**

a thick place in a strand of yarn caused by improper spinning.

**slubber**

a machine which draws out strands of sliver and twists them together loosely in order to give the strands (now roving) sufficient strength to withstand subsequent operations.

**slubbing**

the process of drawing out and loosely twisting sliver to make roving.

**smash**

the breaking of a large number of strands of warp yarns while the warp is in the loom.
- snarl
  a tangle of yarn.

- solution-dyed
  a type of fibre dyeing in which coloured pigments are injected into the spinning solution prior to the extrusion of the fibre through the spinneret. Fibres and yarns coloured in this manner are colourfast to most destructive agents.

- spandex
  it is an electrometric fibre that can be stretched up to five times its original length without being damaged. It is lightweight and flexible. It resists deterioration from perspiration, detergent ad body oils. It is characterised by its strength and durability.
  The main uses are athletic wear and foundation garments.

- spindle
  a metal rod or wooden stick for holding spools, cheeses, or bobbins on such machines as spinner frames, warping machines, and winders.

- spinneret
  a metal nozzle type device with very fine holes used in the spinning process of manufactured fibres. The spinning solution is forced or extruded through the small holes to form continuous filament fibres. The holes in the spinneret can vary in diameter to produce fibres of various deniers.

- spinning
  the process of making yarn from cotton fibres by drawing out and twisting the fibres into a thin strand.

- spool
  a flanged cylinder, usually of wood, upon which yarn is wound.

- spot weave
  a woven construction in which patterns are built in at spaced intervals through the use of extra warp and/or extra fill yarns are placed in selected areas. These yarns are woven into the fabric by means of a dobby or jacquard attachment.

- spun rayon
  1. simulated cotton or wool made with staple fibres in a continuous strand to give this ef-
fect. Wears well and is washable, made in different weights, comes in plain colours and prints, has soft, fuzzy surface and blends well with cotton.

2. a yarn made by taking a group of short staple fibres, which have been cut from the longer continuous filament fibres, and then twisting these short staple fibres together to form a single yarn, which is then used for weaving or knitting fabrics.

**staple fibres**

Short fibres, typically ranging from 1/2 inch up to 18 inches long. Wool, cotton, and flax exist only as staple fibres. Manufactured staple fibres are cut to a specific length from the continuous filament fibre. Usually the staple fibre is cut in lengths ranging from 1-1/2 inches to 8 inches long. A group of staple fibres are twisted together to form a yarn, which is then woven or knit into fabrics.

**stationary shed**

A method of dividing the warp in which some of the warp strands always remain stationary and the others are pulled up or down to make way for the shuttle.

**stop motion device**

An automatic device that is designed to stop a textile machine on the occurrence of such events as a thread breaking or the spindle bobbins becoming full.

**stripper**

The small roller in a carding machine which takes the cotton from the worker and in turn gives it to the carding drum.

**suede**

Wool, cotton, rayon, synthetics and blends. Napped on one side to resemble suede leather. Short, close nap gives a soft, smooth hand. When made in cotton, it resembles duvetyn, but heavier.

**sulfar**

It is a nonconductive fibre that is retardant to flame. It has excellent resistance to a variety of damaging chemicals and severe temperatures. This high-performance fibre retains its supreme
strength, even in unfavourable conditions.

- sunn

this baste fibre is obtained from the crotalaria juncea plant. The fibres grow from 4 to 5 feet long and are retted and prepared like other baste fibres. Sunn contains over 80% cellulose and is highly resistant to moisture and mildew. This fibre is mainly produced in India although small amounts are grown in Uganda. It is mainly used for cordage, rug yarns, and paper. In India it is also used for fish-nets and is sometimes used as a substitute for jute in bagging cloths.

- surah

a light weight, lustrous twill weave constructed fabric with a silk-like hand. Surah is the fabric of ties, dresses, and furnishings. It is available in silk, polyester, and rayon.

- synthetic fibre

a man-made fibre produced from a polymer built up by man from chemical elements or compounds, in contrast to fibres made by man from natural occurring fibre-forming polymers.

- taffeta

1. a lustrous, medium weight, plain weave fabric with a slight ribbed appearance in the filling (crosswise) direction. For formal wear, taffeta is a favourite choice. It provides a crisp hand, with lots of body. Silk taffeta gives the ultimate rustle, but other fibres are also good choices.

2. a cloth supposed to have originated in Iran (Persia) and was called ‘taftah’ (a fine silk fabric). It is made in plain colours, fancy prints, watered designs, and changeable effects. It is smooth with sheen on its surface. The textures vary considerably and they have a crispness and stiffness. Taffeta in silk will not wear, as long as other high quality silks, since weighting is given the fabric to make it stiff. If it is over weighted, the goods split or crack.

- take-up roller

a powered shaft, at the front of a textile machine, that rolls up the cloth as it is processed.
taking up

the action of the take-up roller as it rolls up the cloth as it is processed.

tape condenser

a device which transforms the film of cotton coming from a finisher carding machine directly into several strands of roving.

tapestry

a heavy, often hand-woven, ribbed fabric, featuring an elaborate design depicting a historical or current pictorial display. The weft-faced fabric design is made by using coloured filling yarns, only in areas where needed, that are worked back and forth over spun warp yarns, which are visible on the back. End-uses include wall hangings and upholstery.

tare weight

the weight of the container or wrappings in which goods are purchased. It is deducted from the total (gross) weight to obtain the net weight of a product.

tensile testing machine

a machine for measuring the elasticity and strength of yarn.

tension control weave

a type of decorative weave, characterised by a puckered effect which occurs because the tension in the warp yarns is intentionally varied before the filling yarns are placed in the fabric.

terry cloth

a typical uncut pile weave fabric. Using two sets of warp yarns forms this fabric. One set of warp yarns is under very little tension, when the filling yarns are packed into place, these loose yarns are pushed backward along with the filling yarns, and loops are formed. Typical uses include towels, robes, and apparel.

terry velour

a pile weave cotton fabric with an uncut pile on one side and a cut pile on the reverse side. Terry velour is valued for its soft, luxurious hand. Typical uses include towels, robes, and apparel.

ticking

a tightly woven, very durable fabric, usually made of cotton,
and used for covering mattresses, box springs, pillows, and work clothes. Using a plain, satin, or twill weave construction can make the fabric.

- **tissue taffeta**

  plain weave, very light weight and transparent.

- **transparent velvet**

  lightweight, very soft, draping velvet made with a silk or rayon back and a rayon pile.

- **triacetate**

  a manufactured fibre, which like acetate, is made by modifying cellulose. However, even more acetate groups have been added to create this fibre. Triacetate is less absorbent and less sensitive to high temperatures than acetate. It can be hand or machine-washed and tumble dried, with relatively good wrinkle recovery.

- **tricot**

  silk, rayon, synthetics, knit, warp knitted. Has a thin texture, made from very fine or single yarns. Glove silk is a double bar tricot (very run-resistant).

- **tricot knit**

  a warp knit fabric in which the fabric is formed by interloping adjacent parallel yarns. The warp beam holds thousands of yards of yarns in a parallel arrangement, and these yarns are fed into the knitting area simultaneously. Sufficient yarns to produce the final fabric width and length are on the beam. Tricot knits are frequently used in women's lingerie items such as slips, bras, panties, and nightgowns.

- **trimmer**

  a machine for cutting the loose, hanging threads from the selvages of cloth.

- **triple sheers**

  heavier and flatter than sheers, almost opaque, many are made from 'bemberg', which wears, drapes, and washes well. Sheers are used extensively for after 5 wear, as well as afternoon dresses in heavier weights, and some coats, lingerie, curtains, trims, etc.

- **tropical worsteds**

  the yarns are very tightly twisted
and woven to permit a free circulation of air. It is lightweight and is ideal for summer and tropical wear. It has a clear finish.

- **tube**

A piece of rolled paper or cardboard of suitable dimensions upon which yarn is wound.

- **tulle**

1. A lightweight, extremely fine, machine-made netting, usually with a hexagon shaped mesh effect. End-uses include dance costumes and veils.
2. Derived name from tulle, France. First made by machine in 1768. Has a hexagonal mesh and is stiff, it is difficult to launder, it is a stately type of fabric when used for formal wear, and weddings. It is also used for ballet costumes and wedding veils.

- **tussah**

Made from wild or uncultivated silkworms. It is coarse, strong, and uneven. Has a rough texture with many slubs, knots, and bumps. Wears well and becomes rougher looking with wear. It wrinkles a little, but not as much as some.

- **tweed**

1. A medium to heavy weight, fluffy, woollen, twill weave fabric containing coloured slubbed yarns. Common end-uses include coats and suits.
2. It is the scotch name for twill and originated along the banks of the tweed river, which separates England from Scotland. Sometimes known as 'tweel'. Sister clothe of homespun cheviot and Shetland. They are the same in texture, yarn, weight, feel, and use. Originally only made from different coloured stock-dyed fibres, producing various colour effects. There are wide ranges of rough surfaced, sturdy fabrics. There are also some closely woven smoother, softer yarn fabrics, and many monotone tweeds.

- **twill weave**

A basic weave in which the fabrics are constructed by interlacing warp and filling yarns in a progressive alternation which creates a diagonal effect on the face, or right side, of the fabric.
In some twill weave fabrics, the diagonal effect may also be seen clearly on the backside of the fabric.

- **twist**
  a term that applies to the number of turns and the direction that two yarns are turned during the manufacturing process. The yarn twist brings the fibres close together and makes them compact. It helps the fibres adhere to one another, increasing yarn strength. The direction and amount of yarn twist helps determine appearance, performance, and durability of both yarns and the subsequent fabric or textile product. Single yarns may be twisted to the right (s twist) or to the left (z twist). Generally, woollen and worsted yarns are s-twist, while cotton and flax yarns are typically z-twist. Twist is generally expressed as turns per inch (tpi), turns per meter (tpm), or turns per centimetre (tpc).

- **twister's hook**
  a device for holding the ends of strands of warp yarn from the loom and from the warp beam to facilitate the work of the twister in joining them together.

- **twisting**
  the operation of building up ply yarn by combining two or more individual strands of yarn.

- **twisting machine**
  a machine which twists two or more strands of spun yarn into a heavier, stronger, single strand.

- **tying in**
  the operation of tying the ends of yarn from the warp beam to the ends of yarn left threaded through a loom.

- **tying-in machine**
  a machine which automatically ties strands of warp yarn from a fresh beam of warp to those left in a loom from a former beam.

- **urena**
  this baste fibre comes from the *urena lobata* plant. In its wild state it grows 3 to 7 feet high and when cultivated can grow as tall as 13 feet. The fibre strands are cream coloured and have a wonderful lustre. This
fibre is mainly grown in the Congo area although small amounts are also raised in Brazil, India and the Philippines.

- utrecht velvet

originated in Utrecht, Holland where it was made of silk. It was pressed and crimped to produce a raised effect. Today both mohair and silk are used.

- vair

thought to be the fur of the squirrel, one of the most valuable furs of the middle ages.

- velour

1. a medium weight, closely woven fabric with a thick pile. It can be made using either a plain weave or a satin weave construction. It resembles velvet, but has a lower cut pile. End uses include apparel, upholstery, and drapes.

2. the pile is characterised by uneven lengths (usually two) which gives it a rough look. The two lengths of pile create light and shaded areas on the surface, a rather pebbled effect. This type of velour was invented and made in Lyons, France, in 1844.

‘Velours’ is the French term for velvet. ‘Cotton velour’ is simply cotton velvet.

- velvet

1. a medium weight cut-pile constructed fabric in which the cut pile stands up very straight. It is woven using two sets of warp yarns, the extra set creates the pile. Velvet, a luxurious fabric, is commonly made with a filament fibre for high lustre and smooth hand.

2. it is mostly made with a plain back but some with twill. Some are made with a silk pile and a rayon or cotton back. The cheaper cloths give little service and look well only a few times before beginning to deteriorate. Better velvet may be crush resistant, water resistant, and drapes well and has to be handled with care, and pressed on a velvet board. Velvet should be cut with very simple lines in the garment, so not to destroy the beauty of the fabric. it has the tendency to add weight to the figure.

- velvet satin

a satin weave is used as the base
for this luxurious figured silk, made with a cut pile effect.

- **velveteen**

1. a cotton cut-pile weave fabric, utilizing extra fill yarn construction, with either a twill or a plain weave back. The fabric is woven with two sets of filling yarns, the extra set creates the pile.

2. woven with an extra filling yarn with either a plain or a twill back (twill back is the best). Warp yarns 80/inch, weft ranges from 175 to 600 depending on the desired density of the pile. Mercerised with a durable finish, strong and takes hard wear, poor quality rubs off. Some of it can be laundered. It has to be cut all one way.

- **venetian**

has a very good lustre finish which resembles satin. In a good quality used for expensive suits for women and sports jackets for men. Also used for fine coatings for both men and women. In cotton, it resembles very heavy sateen and is used mostly for lining.

- **vichy**

the weave of this fabric is formed of horizontal bands and vertical bands respectively in a light and strong variants of the same colour.

- **vicuna**

fleece is reddish brown, shading to white on the belly. Textile industry uses the fibres to manufacture the softest coat cloth in the world.

- **viscose**

the most common type of rayon. It is produced in much greater quantity than cuprammonium rayon, the other commercial type.

- **viyella**

has the appearance of very fine flannel. It is soft, fine, and warm. Excellent for all kinds of children and baby's wear, sportswear, men's and women's tailored shirts and dresses.

- **voile**

1. a crisp, lightweight, plain weave cotton-like fabric, made with high twist yarns in a high yarn count construction. Simi-
lar in appearance to organdie and organza.  

2. sheer and very light weight.  
Usually made with cylindrical combed yarns to obtain a top quality fabric, very highly twisted yarns are used. Voile drapes and gathers very well. The clear surface is obtained by singeing away any fuzzy yarns has a hard finish and crisp, sometimes wiry hand.

- **warp**

in woven fabric, the yarns that run lengthwise and is interwoven with the fill (weft) yarns.

- **warp ball**

a loose rope of untwisted strands of yarn wound onto a core, usually for dyeing.

- **warp knit**

a type of knitted fabric construction in which the yarns are formed into stitches in a lengthwise manner. Warp knits are generally less elastic than weft knits. Common examples of warp knits are tricot knits and Rachel knits.

- **warp knitting jacquard**

a term generally applied to a warp-knitting machine with a string-type jacquard placed above to control pins placed between specially shaped guides mounted in a normal guide bar. The pins when raised do not affect the guides but when in a low position deflect individual guides in the guide bar to extend or reduce by one needle space the movement by the pattern chain or pattern wheel. The term is also applied to a machine in which a string jacquard raises individual guides in a guide bar so reducing the lapping movement of these individual guides compared to that applied to the guide bar by the pattern chain or wheel.

- **warping**

the operation of winding warp yarn onto a beam in suitable arrangement for use as warp in the loom.

- **warping machine**

a machine which draws yarn from many packages, arranges the strands parallel in a prescribed sequence, and winds them on beams for use in looms.
■ warp-print taffeta
usually a plain weave, the warp yarns are printed before the filling is inserted. The fabric has a very fuzzy design when design is distorted as fabric is woven.

■ waste machine
a machine which beats, pulls apart, and fluffs up waste cotton to prepare it for re-use.

■ water repellent
a term applied to fabrics that have been treated with a finish which causes them to shed water, but are still air-permeable.

■ waterproof
a term applied to fabrics whose pores have been closed, and therefore, will not allow water or air to pass through them.

■ weaver's knot
a peculiar twisting knot used throughout the textile industry. It can be tied very quickly, does not slip, and is not easily detected.

■ weaving
the interlacing of warp and filling yarn to form a cloth.

■ weft
in woven fabric, the filling yarns that run perpendicular to the warp yarns.

■ weft knit
a type of knitted fabric in which yarns are formed into stitches in width wise manner. Common examples of weft knits are circular knits and flat knits.

■ weft-knitted interlock
a double-faced rib-based structure consisting of two 1 x 1 rib fabrics joined by interlock loops. It is made on machines equipped with two sets of opposed needles, from various materials for a variety of purposes, including outerwear.

■ whipcord
very much like gabardine, but the yarn is bulkier and much more pronounced. The twill is steep 63 degrees and goes from left to right (except for cotton). It is very durable, rugged and stands hard usage and wear. For example topcoats, uniform cloths, suiting, sportswear, and riding habits. In cotton, it is also used fo:
wick ability
the ability of a fibre or a fabric to disperse moisture and allow it to pass through to the surface of the fabric, so that evaporation can take place.

winder
a machine which simultaneously winds yarn from many spinner bobbins onto many cheeses, cones, or filling bobbins.

winding and measuring machine
a device which winds lengths of cloth into rolls and at the same time measures the lengths.

winding reel
a cylinder of known circumference about which yarn can be wound for measuring purposes.

wool
usually associated with fibre or fabric made from the fleece of sheep or lamb. However, the term 'wool' can also apply to all animal hair fibres, including the hair of the Cashmere or Angora goat or the specialty hair fibres of the camel, alpaca, llama, or vicuna.

worker
the roller in the carding machine which, in conjunction with the carding drum, opens and combs out the fibrous masses of cotton presented to it.

worsted fabric
tightly woven fabric made by using only long staple, combed wool or wool-blend yarns. The fabric has a hard, smooth surface. Gabardine is an example of a worsted fabric, a common end use is men's tailored suits.

worsted flannel
twill made in a variety of weights, more closely woven and harder than wool flannel, can have a very slight nap on one side. Tailors very well press well and hold a hard crease.

For example, men's suits, jackets and trousers.
■ woven fabric

fabrics composed of two sets of yarns. One set of yarns, the warp, runs along the length of the fabric. The other set of yarns, the fill or weft, is perpendicular to the warp. Weaving the warp and the fill yarns over and under each other holds woven fabrics together.

■ wrinkle recovery

similar to resiliency. It is the ability of a fabric to bounce back after it has been twisted, wrinkled, or distorted in any way.

■ yarn

a continuous strand of textile fibres created when a cluster of individual fibres are twisted together. These long yarns are used to create fabrics, either by knitting or weaving.

■ yarn conditioner

a device for steaming or moistening filling yarn so it will not kink during subsequent processes.

■ zibeline

the fabric is napped then steamed and pressed. The nap is long and lies in one direction. It may or may not be given a soft finish and feel. It is usually strong coloured and sometimes striping (removal of colour) is noted in the cloth. Named for the ‘zibeline’ a small animal found in Siberia. It belongs to the sable family and has fine black fur.