

THE ULTIMATE 101

GUIDE

OF
GENERAL TEXTILE,
GARMENT &
INSPECTIONS TERMS

**BUILD CONFIDENCE WITH THE
TEXTILE TERMS USED BY
SUPPLIERS AND MANUFACTURERS
ON ANY GIVEN DAY**

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01

GENERAL TEXTILE TERMS

General Textile Terms

Absorption- describes a process in which one material takes in another one. For example, moisture absorption by fibers.

Air Permeability - this is the rate of airflow through a material under pressure between the two fabrics.

Balling - a piece of textile filling material that is a continuous web of fibers formed by carding, garnetting, air laying, or other means.

Bicomponent fiber - a fiber consisting of two different fibers which have different chemical and physical characteristics.

Bill of Materials (BOM)- a comprehensive list of materials needed for production. (BOM management, BOM explosion).

Blended Yarn - a single yarn that is formed by twisting two or more types of fibers together.

Bond Strength- the force required to separate the interlining from the laminated fabric.

Breaking Strength - the load or force required to break the material.

Bursting Strength - the force or pressure that is applied at a right angle to the plane of fabric required to rupture a textile material by distending.

Cabled Yarn - two or more plied yarns twisted together into one yarn.

Carded Yarn - a yarn is formed by the carding process.

Carding - this is the preliminary process in spun yarn manufacturing. Separating and straightening of fibers are made by passing them between two closely spaced surfaces which are moving at different speeds to form a thin web and condensed into a continuous, untwisted strand of fibers called a sliver.

Care Instruction- it is the appropriate laundering instruction or direction for apparel items to customers. It includes washing condition, bleaching method, drying method, ironing method, dry cleaning procedure, and warning instructions.

Coated Fabric - a textile fabric coated with a polymeric material to one side or both sides.

Color Bleeding -loss of color from a dyed fabric occurs when immersed in water, dry cleaning solvent, or another liquid medium.

Colour Staining - the unexpected pick-up of color by a fabric.

Combed Yarn - a yarn that has been combed.

Commercial Laundering - a laundering process for textile products that includes washing, bleaching, drying, and pressing by industrial-type equipment.

Commercial Moisture Content - the weight percentage of moisture of the fibers or fabrics.

Commercial Moisture Regain - It is the arbitrary figure adopted as a regain to be used with the oven-dried mass when calculating the weight of textile materials.

Corduroy - a kind of pile woven fabric in which the filling cut fibers form a surface of wales which usually cross warpwise.

Core-Spun Yarn - a yarn in which the core or middle is made of another fiber.

Cotton Count - an indirect yarn count system expressed as the number of 840 yards length of yarn per pound.

Course - it is a term for the knitted fabric to describe the rows of stitches or loops running across the fabric.

Crimp - It is the waviness of textile material.

Crocking - the direct color transfer from a colored fabric to another surface by abrasive action.

Cut Pile - in the pile of carpet, the legs of any tuft are not connected to the legs of other tufts.

Denier- a direct yarn count system expressed as the mass in grams per 9000 meters.

Denim - a twill woven fabric that is durable and used for various types of garments.

Differential Shrinkage - it is used to describe a garment that is formed by two or more types of fabric showing different shrinkage effects.

Dimensional Change - a fabric changes in length or width after specified conditions.

Durable Press - the garment should have the ability to retain the original shape after laundering or dry cleaning.

Elongation - the difference between the length of stretched material and the original length, usually expressed as a percentage of the original length.

Elongation at Break - the length of extended material corresponding to the breaking force.

Entanglement - the fibers in a yarn are interlocked together and cannot be separated.

Extension - the increase in length of a material under stretching.

False Twisting - a process of producing bulky yarn in which the same amount of twists are inserted and removed from a yarn.

Fancy Yarn - a yarn composed of different appearances/effects such as curls, loops, and slubs than a normal yarn.

Fibrefill - a synthetic fibre, normally polyester is used as textile filling material for pillows, comforters... etc.

Filament Yarn - it is a man-made yarn made of continuous filaments.

Filling Yarn - a yarn is used as the weft yarn of a woven fabric.

Fineness - the diameter of fibre or yarn.

Flame Resistance - a fabric can have flameproof properties.

Flame Spread - the propagation of a flame after removal of the ignition source.

Flammability - the characteristic of a material after being subjected to burning.

Fleece - the entire piece of wool sheared from sheep.

Float - the part of warp or weft yarn that extends, floats, and unbound over two or more adjacent weft or warp yarn in weaving.

Frosting - colour change in some portion of fabric or garment due to abrasive action.

Interlining - a piece of fabric placed between the shell and lining to produce a stiffening effect and maintain the garment shape.

Knitted Fabric - a fabric structure constructed by interloping one or more ends of yarn.

Laminated Fabric - sticking two pieces of fabric together by heat setting or other processes.

Laundering - a process of restoring soiled articles to usable condition.

Lead Time - the time between placing an order and receiving the materials.
Example: Supplier lead time, production lead time.

Lining Fabric - a piece of fabric is used to cover the inner part of the garment.

Lea

(a) A skein of yarn used for yarn strength test.

(b) It represents a unit of yarn length

- 120 yards of cotton
- 120 yards of spun silk
- 80 yards of worsted

Mergerized Yarn - a cotton yarn that has been treated with sodium hydroxide to increase the luster.

Metric Count - an indirect yarn count system expressed as the number of meters of yarn per gram.

Moisture Content - the weight of moisture absorbed by textile material compared to the total weight, usually expressed as a percentage.

$$\text{Moisture Content \%} = \frac{\text{Moisture}}{\text{Total Mass}} \times 100\%$$

Moisture Regain - the amount of moisture resorbed by a dried material compared to the dry mass of material, usually expressed as a percentage.

$$\text{Moisture Regain \%} = \frac{\text{Moisture}}{\text{Dry Mass}} \times 100\%$$

Nonwoven Fabric - a fabric made by assembling textile fabric held together by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means.

Permeability - the rate of flow under a specified pressure through a material.

Pilling Resistance - the resistance to the formation of pills on textile material.

Pleat - it is the fold added to the garment.

Plied Yarn - Two or more single yarns twisted together into one yarn.

Puckering - a series of crinkle effects found along the seam of a garment.

Polymer - a molecular chain-like structure formed by the chemical combination of molecular units called "monomers" which may have either the same or different chemical composition.

Raw Materials: basic materials used to manufacture products.

Recycled Wool - the resulting fiber when wool or reprocessed wool has been spun, woven, knitted, or felted into a wool product which, after having been used in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into a fibrous state.

Resistance to Slippage - the force required to separate the seam to a specified seam opening.

Seam Allowance - the distance between the edge of fabric to the parallel stitching line.

Seam Slippage - the placement of the fabric yarn parallel and adjacent to the stitch line.

Selvedge - the edge part of a fabric.

Single Twist - the amount of twist in a single yarn after untwisting the yarn.

Single Yarn - the simplest strand of fibres in which the fibres are twisted in one direction.

Sliver - it is a continuous and rope-form strand of loosely assembled fibres without adding any twist in.

Snap Fastener - it is a device consisting of matching male and female parts for attaching one material to another.

Spun Yarn - a yarn formed by twisting the staple fibres together.

Staple - the natural fibres or the cut lengths from the filament.

Stitch Density - (a) In clothing, the number of stitches per unit length in one row of stitching. (b) In knitting, the number of stitches per unit area

Supply Chain Management: the entire process of sourcing, manufacturing, and delivering products. (Supplier relationships, logistics)

Tearing Strength - the force required to tear a fabric.

Terry Fabric - a warp-pile fabric that has the loop pile on one side or two sides of the fabric.

Texture - to describe the surface appearance, character, and hand feel of a textile material.

Ticket Number - it represents the linear density of sewing thread.

Wale - it represents the column of stitches along the length direction of knitted fabric in successive courses.

Warp-Faced Twill - a twill woven fabric that the warp yarn creates the diagonal effect.

Warp Yarn - a yarn used in the warp direction of woven fabric.

Water Repellency - the ability of a fabric to resist wetting by water under certain conditions such as light rain.

Webbing - a narrow woven fabric with a weight of at least 0.5 kg/m² for each 25.4 mm of width.

Woollen Yarn - yarn spun from carded wool fibers.

Worsted Count - an indirect yarn count system expressed as the number of 560 yards length of yarn per pound. It is used for yarns spun on the worsted system.

Wrinkle Resistance - to resist the formation of wrinkles when subjected to folding deformation.

Yarn Number - It consists of two numbering systems, direct and indirect, expressing in length per unit mass or mass per unit length of a yarn.

Yarn Slippage - the movement of yarn at the seam portion creating an opening, normally called a "seam open".

Yield

(a) In raw wool, the total weight of combining clean wool fibers and vegetable matter expressed as a percentage of the raw wool weight.

(b) Of wool, the percentage of a designated commercial composition obtained by processing a lot of raw wool.

(c) In knitted fabric, the number of finished square yards per pound of greige fabric.

Tensile Strength - measurement of a textile's ability to withstand tension.

C H A P T E R



G A R M E N T T E R M S

GARMENT TERMS

Applique - a pattern or shape applied to the surface of another material for decoration, frequently of a different type and/or shade of material.

Batch Production - producing goods in specific quantities or batches. (Batch size, batch processing).

Back rise - the distance between the crotch and the center back of the waistline.

Back tacking - Forward and backstitching at the beginning or end of a seam to secure stitching.

Backing - alien material attached or sewn on the underside part of a garment.

Bartacking - to secure by stitching at stress points such as pocket corners, seam ends, and belt loops.

Bias - across angle to warp and weft.

Box pleats - it is formed by folding material alternately in opposite directions.

Button stand -the distance between the button center and the stand edge of the buttonhole.

Cloth - a principal or outside textile fabric of a garment.

Drawcord - a cord that is used to gather a garment. A cord usually passes through a channel.

Dummy - a padded human-shaped frame, usually mounted on a pedestal. A tailor's or dressmaker's stand for fitting clothes.

Face side - the side of a material intended to be shown outside whilst in wear.

Facings - separated material used to cover specific areas of a garment such as a lapel.

Flap - a shaped material that covers a pocket mouth, or is for decoration.

Fastenings and Closures- types of closures like zippers, buttons, and snaps.

Front rise - the distance between the center front of the waistband and the crotch.

Fullness - the extensive materials joined at a seam to create the desired shape in a part of a finished garment, e.g. waistband.

Fusible interlining - an interlining that has special treatment so that it adheres to other materials by the application of heat and pressure.

Dart - a wedge or diamond shape removed from the surface of the garment part by stitching or by cutting and stitching to contribute to the shape of the garment.

Garment Sizing- standard sizing, custom sizing, and the importance of fit.

Gimp - the thread which is used to support and raise the buttonhole stitching.

Grading -the process of producing different sizes of patterns from a master pattern.

Grain - Warp direction of the fabric.

Impression - uneven surface owing to off-pressing, usually around areas of extra thickness, such as pockets and seams.

Inlay - an extra seam allowance inside the garment for letting out if required or for strength at a given position

Interlining - alien material is inserted in specific parts of the garment, usually between the inner and outer fabric for shape retention, strength, warmth, or bulk.

Knife pleat - the pleat which folds and faces in one direction

Lapel - the upper part of the front edge of a jacket or coat that folds back onto the forepart.

Ligne - unit of measure for buttons and ribbons, equal to 0.635 mm. (i.e. 1/40 in.).

Lining - a layer of material added to the inside of the garment.

Linking - loops of two knitted garment parts are run onto a series of regularly spaced points and then joined by chain stitches usually by a linking machine.

Monofilament thread - continuous filament thread.

Moulding - to shape the garment or garment parts by the application of heat or/and pressure.

Multifilament thread - thread contains numbers of individual, continuous filaments.

Needle damage - material damage caused by needles during sewing.

Needle gauge - the distance between needles on a multi needles sewing machine.

Notches - guides for garment assembly. Usually, are small cuts made on the edges of garment parts.

Openness - the provision for leg stance in the angle of the leg seam.

Overedging - the use of overedge stitching either by hand or machine to bind the edge to avoid fraying.

Pad - foam, rubber, or other materials inserted into a garment for the purpose of shape or fit.

Pattern - a shape of a garment usually cut out in paper to be used as a guideline for making the garment

Piping - narrow cord-like material, with or without a filling, used to ornament the edges of some garments.

Placket - opening of a garment. Different material is usually applied to that opening for style feature or reinforcement purpose.

Pleats - material folds serve the purpose of expansion or style feature.

Prototype - a sample or model of a product created for testing.

Quilting - the production of a padded effect by stitching or other means in two layers of materials lined with wadding or similar material.

Seam allowance - seam margin between the edge component part of the garment and the seam line.

Seam grin - gaping of a seam under stress grinning due to inadequate thread tension at sewing.

Seam pucker - unwanted material pucker or catch along the line of stitching.

Seam slippage - the movement of warp and weft threads away from a seam line under transverse stress.

Shrinkage - loss of materials during production: Shrinkage rate, minimizing shrinkage.

Silhouette - definition and importance in garment design.

Tacking - to reinforce garment parts by hand stitching or machine.

Topstitching - exposive stitching sewn on a seam. Mainly used as reinforcement or decoration.

Trimnings - garment accessories apart from the main material(s) and sewing threads.

Waistband - a band on a garment fitting around the waist.

Yoke - part of garment fitting around the shoulder seams, usually to chest level.

C H A P T E R



I N S P E C T I O N T E R M S

INSPECTION TERMS

Quality Control- processes to ensure products meet quality standards.

Example: Inspection, testing.

Quality Assurance - preventive measures to ensure product quality.

(ISO standards, continuous improvement)

Compliance - Definition: Adhering to industry standards and regulations (Environmental compliance, safety standards)

Critical Defects vs. Major Defects vs. Minor Defects -differentiating defect levels and their significance.

Inspection Documentation - Record-keeping and documentation practices in inspections.

Initial Factory Evaluation - this is an in-depth study of vendors' production capacity, types of machinery, and quality control capabilities before placing an order. It ensures that the most appropriate factory is selected.

Pre-Production Inspection - this is to inspect materials and components before production starts to ensure that the function and appearance of the components are consistent and satisfactory.

During Production Inspection - it is an inspection of the first batch at the early stage of production. The first batch is randomly inspected for any possible defects and identifies deviation so as to ensure a uniform batch.

Final Random Inspection - it is a random inspection, using MIL-STD-105E, BS6001, ISO 2859, DIN 40080, or to the customers' individual required standard, after the shipment has been completed, packed, and ready to ship. Colour, appearance, workmanship, style, etc. will be checked against the customer's specifications.

Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) - AQL, is the maximum allowable percent defective, for purposes of sampling inspection, can be considered satisfactory as a process average.

Critical Defect - it is a defect that judgment and experience indicate is likely to result in hazardous or unsafe conditions for individuals using, maintaining, or depending upon the product.

Major Defect - is a defect, other than critical, that is likely to result in failure, or to reduce materially the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose.

Minor Defect - is a defect that is not likely to reduce materially the usability of the unit of product for its intended purpose.

COMMON FABRIC DEFECTS

WOVEN FABRIC

Broken End - yarn broke in a warp direction in woven fabric.

Broken Pick - yarn broke in a weft direction in woven fabric.

Burl Mark - a slub or knot being removed with a burling tool in a fabric.

Coarse End/Pick - yarn has a large diameter than normal for the fabric.

Colour Fly Yam - waste fibres of different colours are woven into the fabric as contamination.

Double End - two ends were wrongly weaved as one.

Double Pick - two picks were wrongly placed in a single shed.

End Out - a missing warp yarn.

Hole - any broken yarns form a hole.

Jerk In - an extra weft yarn was jerked by the shuttle into the fabric along with a correct pick of weft yarn.

Knot - two or more ends of yarn are tied together.

Loom Bar - a change in shade across the full width of a fabric

Mispick - Missing a weft yarn.

Reed Mark - a defect resulting from a bent reed wire, characterized by a fine-lined thin place in the warp direction.

Reed Streak - a warpwise streak caused by a damaged reed in weaving.

Shade Bar - a change in shade within a short duration across the width of the fabric.

Slub - a short abnormal thick place in a yarn.

Soiled Filling - a weft yarn soiled by dirt or grease.

Stop Mark - inconsistent yarn tension while a bom is stopped.

Thick Place - where the place of weft yarn is greater in diameter than normal to the fabric.

Thin Place - where the place of weft yarn is smaller in diameter than normal to the fabric.

Tight End - a warp yarn in an abnormal restriction than the adjacent normal yarns.

COMMON FABRIC DEFECTS

KNITTED FABRIC

Barre - a noticeable stripes in the direction of the weftwise. Some causes are uneven yarn and uneven tension.

Birdseye - an unintentional tucked stitches which appear occasionally on the knitted fabric.

Coarse Yarn - a yarn having a large diameter than that normal to the fabric.

Dropped Stitches - when a stitch fails to form because of a malfunctioning needle.

Fine Yarn - a yarn having a smaller diameter than normal to the fabric.

Misdraw (color) - in warp knits, the colored yarns are wrongly drawn through the guide bars which causes the appearance of the fabric different from the designated pattern.

Missing Yarn - a yarn is missing or broken while the machine continues to run.

Needle Line - wales are distorted caused by a bent needle.

Press-Off - a condition in which a knitted fabric fails to knit and as a result, either the fabric falls off the needles or the design of the fabric is completely destroyed.

Run - a vertical line of unformed stitches caused by a damaged needle.

Tucking Defect - one or more unwanted tuck stitches appear on the knitted fabric which is occurred due to the malfunctioning needle or jack.

PRINTED FABRIC

Colour Out - some printing patterns are not fully printed.

Colour Smear - the color smeared out during printing.

Out of Register - the color printed is not in a proper position during printing.

Scrimp - the printing pattern is broken due to fabric creased during printing.

Snap - during printing, the doctor blade is held from the engraved roller by a hard particle that is lodged under the blade. As a result, the color escapes from both sides of the particle.

ASK FOR SUPPORT

For any further questions
feel free to email or click
[here](#) and I will get in
touch!

I would love to hear what
terms have helped you
out today!



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