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British Standard Glossary of

Terms relating to fabrics and associated  
fibres, yarns and processes

Glossaire des termes relatifs aux étoffes et aux fibres, fils et processus associés

Begriffe für Gewebe und für die dazu verwendeten Fasern, Garne und Verfahren

15 NOV 1989

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## Foreword

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This revision of this British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Textiles and Clothing Standards Policy Committee. It supersedes BS 6189 : 1981, which is withdrawn.

The principal changes introduced are that the standard has been revised taking into account:

- (a) current information; and
- (b) where appropriate, definitions in the latest edition of *Textile Terms and Definitions*, published by the Textile Institute\*.

The fibre, yarn and processing terms defined in this glossary are those associated with the fabric construction terms defined in section two. A number of terms relating to silk that do not meet this criterion are included in appendix A, since definitions for these terms are not readily available elsewhere.

Some definitions in this standard differ from those given in *Textile Terms and Definitions*, e.g. where current usage has changed since the last edition of *Textile Terms and Definitions* was published or where, for the purposes of a British Standard, a more restricted definition is appropriate.

Generic names for man-made fibres, which are defined in BS 4815, are not included in the glossary. Definitions of generic names for natural fibres have been published as ISO 6938 and the resulting information is expected to be implemented as a British Standard. BS 7089 gives a definition of nonwovens and definitions of terms relating to nonwovens are also being prepared for a British Standard. Other British Standard glossaries covering textiles are BS 3724 (fibre ropes and cordage), BS 4440 (fishing nets) and BS 5523 (weaves).

**Calculation of fibre content.** All references in this standard to the fibre content of a fabric indicate content in terms of mass as determined in accordance with BS 4407, namely, anhydrous mass of the material plus the appropriate conventional regain factor set out in BS 4407.

*Editorial note.* In some cases, where two or more terms have the same meaning, one is preferred and is printed in bold type, the other being printed in medium type and, if deprecated, so marked. Rarely, where two terms are considered to be of equal standing, both are given in bold type.

Italicized words in definitions indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this standard. In this glossary, parentheses ( ) enclose optional words or phrases that can be omitted from the term or definition without affecting the meaning.

Terms marked with an asterisk are defined similarly in *Textile Terms and Definitions*.

**Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.** In particular, attention is drawn to the need, if appropriate, for the fibre content to be given in accordance with Statutory Instrument 1986 No. 26 Trade Descriptions, The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986.

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## Glossary

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### 1 Scope

This British Standard defines fabrics and associated fibres, yarns and processing terms in common usage. A glossary of silk terms which are not associated with the fabric construction terms in section two is included in appendix A.

NOTE. The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.

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## Section one. Fibres and yarns

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### 1.1 Cotton

| No.  | Term          | Definition  |
|------|---------------|---|
| 1101 | *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 mercerized.<br>NOTE. The term <i>lisle thread</i> was formerly defined as a plied yarn having 'S' and 'Z' twist in the singles. |

### 1.2 Linent

|      |                             |   |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1201 | combed tow                  | Flax tow fibre that has been subjected to a continuous combing operation on a machine suitable for long staple fibre. |
| 1202 | *flax line                  | The long flax fibre strands remaining after <i>hackling</i> .   |
| 1203 | *flax tow                   | The short flax fibre strands removed in <i>scutching</i> or <i>hackling</i> .   |
| 1204 | *natural flax<br>green flax | Scutched flax produced from deseeded straw without any intermediate treatment such as <i>retting</i> .                |
| 1205 | lin brisé                   | Mechanically broken flax fibre.   |
| 1206 | *linen yarns                | Yarns spun entirely from flax fibre.  |
| 1207 | *strick                     | A small bunch of flax straws, of scutched flax, or hackled flax, of a size that can be held in the hand.              |

### 1.3 Silk

|      |                               |  |
|------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1301 | *crêpe yarn                   | (a) A highly twisted yarn which may be used in the production of crêpe fabrics.<br>(b) A balanced hand-knitting yarn with a plaited appearance produced by twisting together three or four two-fold yarns.   |
| 1302 | grenadine                     | A highly twisted <i>organzine</i> yarn.  |
| 1303 | gum<br>sericin                | A gelatinous protein usually comprising 20 % ( <i>m/m</i> ) to 30 % ( <i>m/m</i> ) of <i>raw silk</i> , cementing the two <i>fibroin</i> filaments in a silk fibre.<br>NOTE. The gelatinous protein can be removed by <i>degumming</i> .                                   |
| 1304 | *nett silk                    | <i>Raw-silk</i> filaments or strands that may have been processed into yarns by twisting and/or folding.   |
| 1305 | *organzine                    | A silk yarn used as a warp for weaving or knitting, comprising single threads that are first twisted and then foiled together two or more fold, and then twisted in the direction opposite to that of the singles twist, usually approximately 400 to 800 turns per metre. |
| 1306 | poil                          | A highly twisted singles yarn.   |
| 1307 | *pure silk<br>(pure dye silk) | Silk in which there is no metallic or other weighting of any kind, except that which is an essential part of dyeing.   |
| 1308 | *raw silk                     | Continuous filaments or strands, containing no twist, as drawn off or reeled from silk <i>cocoons</i> .  |

† When the spinnability of the fibre requires it, up to 5 % of man-made fibre is sometimes incorporated as an aid to the spinning process.

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| No.  | Term       | Definition   |
|------|------------|--|
| 1309 | *spun silk | Yarn produced by dressing or combing processes from <i>silk waste</i> that has been 'boiled off' to remove most of the <i>gum</i> .  |
| 1310 | *tram      | A silk weft yarn comprising two or more threads run together and then twisted with approximately 120 to 200 turns per metre.   |
| 1311 | *wild silk | Most fibres extruded by insect larvae other than <i>bombyx mori</i> .<br>NOTE. The most important of the larvae is tussah (tussore). Other types include eri, muga (munga), anaphe and kuriwata. |

## 1.4 Wool

|      |              |  |
|------|--------------|--|
| 1401 | *botany wool | Tops, yarns or fabrics made from <i>merino</i> wool.   |
| 1402 | *lambs' wool | Wool from the fleeces of lambs (young sheep up to the stage of weaning).<br>NOTE 1. This definition applies irrespective of the breed or type of sheep.<br>NOTE 2. It has been common practice in the trade to apply the term 'lambswool' to textile products, having a soft handle, made from 100 % virgin wool of which at least one-third is <i>lambs' wool</i> as defined here.  |
| 1403 | *merino      | Wool from merino or merino-type sheep.   |
| 1404 | Shetland     | (a) <i>Original usage</i> . Yarns spun in the Shetland Islands from the wool of sheep bred and reared on the islands;<br>(b) <i>Current usage</i> . A yarn spun on the woollen system of 100 % virgin wool (including wool from the dead animal) of wide-ranging quality; such yarn being capable of imparting to a fabric the qualities of crispness and/or smoothness and soft handling attributed to the products formerly made exclusively from the Shetland breed of sheep.<br>NOTE. Where the term is qualified by the adjectives 'genuine', 'real' or any similar description, or quantified by the terms '100 %' or 'all', this implies that the wool actually originated in the Shetland Islands. |

## Section two. Fabric construction

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| No.  | Term                             | Definition   |
|------|----------------------------------|--|
| 2001 | abbot cloth                      | A heavy coarse cotton or linen fabric, usually in a basket weave.  |
| 2002 | *afgalaine                       | A plain-weave, all-wool dress fabric, containing either:<br>(a) woollen warp with woollen weft; or<br>(b) worsted warp with woollen weft where the warp is usually 'S' and 'Z' twist, arranged alternately, with an 'S' twist woollen weft.  |
| 2003 | agaric                           | A cotton fabric with a loop pile construction.   |
| 2004 | ajour                            | A lacy open-work embroidery, usually silk.   |
| 2005 | *Albert cloth                    | A reversible centre or self-stitched double-cloth overcoating, woven with a different design on each side, in stripes or checks.   |
| 2006 | all silk                         | A fabric where no textile fibre other than silk is present, irrespective of the amount of weighting.   |
| 2007 | antung                           | A plain-weave, slub-free fabric made from <i>wild silk</i> .   |
| 2008 | bag cloth                        | A heavily sized woven fabric used for making bags to hold dry goods.   |
| 2009 | bagheera velvet                  | A piece-dyed <i>velvet</i> with a rough surface.   |
| 2010 | bainin                           | A hand-woven home-spun fabric.   |
| 2011 | *baize                           | A light-weight woollen felt used for covering tables, screens, etc.  |
| 2012 | Balbriggan                       | A light-weight circular-knit fabric originally made at Balbriggan in Ireland.  |
| 2013 | balloon cloth<br>*balloon fabric | (a) A plain-weave closely-woven cotton fabric made from fine yarns, often used for surgeons' gowns.<br>(b) Any fabric which forms a functional part of the lift-creating and, where different, the outer envelope of a lighter-than-air aircraft. It is usually a simple, single fabric, of tightly woven construction, and may include rip-stop threads to enhance tear resistance, although some plied fabrics are used. It was originally made of cotton, linen or silk and doped or coated with rubber to reduce gas permeability, but modern fabrics are typically polyamide or polyester coated with a polymer or polymers, and/or laminated with a thin natural or synthetic film or films. This reduces permeability to the lifting gas employed, confers protection against ultraviolet radiation, and provides weather resistance. |
| 2014 | *barathea                        | A fabric of pebbled appearance, usually of twilled hopsack or broken-rib weave, made of silk, worsted, or man-made fibres, and used for a variety of clothing purposes.  |
| 2015 | bark crêpe                       | A heavy crêpe with a rough texture.  |
| 2016 | barrege                          | A sheer fabric, usually of wool or silk, used for veilings.  |
| 2017 | *beaver cloth                    | A heavy, firm-texture fabric, made from woollen yarns, that is milled, raised, and cut close on the face before receiving a <i>dress-face finish</i> .<br>NOTE. It is intended to simulate natural beaver skin.  |
| 2018 | *Bedford cord                    | A fabric showing rounded cords in the warp direction with pronounced sunken lines between them, produced by the nature of the weave. The weave on the face of the cords is usually plain, but other weaves may be used. There are weft floats the width of the cords on the back. Wadding ends may be used to accentuate the prominence of the cords.  |

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| No.  | Term              | Definition   |
|------|-------------------|--|
| 2019 | *billiard fabric  | A fine, heavily milled and dressed woollen fabric of the closely cropped dress-face type, used for covering billiard tables.   |
| 2020 | blazer cloth      | A well-milled fabric used for blazers.   |
| 2021 | *bouclé fabric    | A fabric made with a clear-cut rough or granulated surface produced by means of fancy yarns and generally used for ladies coats, suits and dresses.  |
| 2022 | *box cloth        | An all-wool, woollen spun fabric with a firm handle and a fibrous surface that is usually completely covered with fibres so that no threads show.<br>NOTE. It is woven in a variety of weaves, depending on the mass per unit area required, and is used for such purposes as leggings, coachman fabrics and <i>billiard fabrics</i> .   |
| 2023 | *brocade          | A figured fabric, usually of single texture, in which the figure is developed by floating the warp threads, the weft threads, or both, and bound in a more or less irregular order. The ground is usually formed of a weave of simple character.<br>NOTE 1. Many furnishing brocades are made with a satin ground and weft figure.<br>NOTE 2. More elaborate fabrics are also made with more than one warp and/or weft.  |
| 2024 | broderie anglaise | A light-weight woven fabric embroidered by a Schiffli machine.   |
| 2025 | *buckram          | (a) A stiff fabric, generally linen or cotton, made by impregnating a plain-weave open-sett fabric with fillers and stiffeners.<br>(b) Fabric consisting of two stiffened fabrics bonded together, the fabrics being not necessarily of identical construction.<br>NOTE 1. An example of this is an open-sett fabric from yarn of high linear density which might be bonded to an open-sett fabric from yarn of low linear density.<br>NOTE 2. The uses of <i>buckram</i> include linings, millinery, waistbands and book binding. In the twelfth to sixteenth centuries the term had an entirely different meaning; it was applied to fine delicate fabrics made of linen or cotton used for apparel. |
| 2026 | *buckskin fabric  | A fabric similar in handle and appearance to, but heavier than, a <i>doeskin fabric</i> and made from fine <i>merino</i> wool, close-sett, heavily milled, dressed, and closely cut.   |
| 2027 | *bunting          | Fabric made for the manufacture of flags, originally a special type of wool fabric, of plain weave, but now tending to be a polyamide/wool blend, produced from yarns spun on the worsted system.  |
| 2028 | *cambric          | A light-weight, closely-woven plain fabric, usually made from cotton or linen, and usually given a slight stiffening.  |
| 2029 | candlewick        | A fabric, often with patterned tufting, made from a coarse folded yarn usually of 100 % cotton (candlewick yarn*).   |
| 2030 | Canton crêpe      | A crêpe fabric, with filling yarns, having a pebbled surface.  |
| 2031 | *canvas           | A strong and firm fabric usually made from cotton, flax, hemp, or jute of mass per unit area traditionally ranging from 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> to 2000 g/m <sup>2</sup> . The weave is plain or double-end plain. In cotton canvas, the yarns may be singles but are frequently plied; in other canvasses, the yarns are generally singles. The warp predominates, and a feature of the heavier canvasses is the very close packing of the warp, which is highly crimped over a straight weft.<br>NOTE. The term <i>canvas</i> covers fabric with a great variety of uses (see also <i>duck</i> ).   |



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| No.  | Term                    | Definition   |
|------|-------------------------|--|
| 2032 | <b>*cavalry twill</b>   | <p>A firm, warp-faced fabric in which the weave gives steep double twill lines separated by pronounced grooves formed by the weft.</p> <p>NOTE. The term was originally applied to firm heavy-weight fabrics for making riding breeches for cavalry, but was later extended to cover fabrics used for raincoats and other clothing purposes.</p>   |
| 2033 | <b>*cellular fabric</b> | <p>A fabric constructed so as to have a close and orderly distribution of hollows or holes.</p> <p>NOTE. In certain sections of the trade, the term is restrictively used to describe leno cellular fabrics (see <i>leno</i>).</p>   |
| 2034 | <b>challis</b>          | <p>A light-weight, soft-handling, plain-weave dress fabric, generally of wool, using single worsted-spun yarns in warp and weft.</p> <p>NOTE. It is often used as a base for printing.</p>   |
| 2035 | <b>*chambray</b>        | <p>A light-weight plain-weave cotton fabric having a coloured warp and white weft, producing a mottled appearance. It may also be made in striped, checked or figured patterns. The finer quality <i>chambrays</i> can have a silk weft, whereas synthetic yarns or cotton blends may be used in cheaper fabrics.</p> <p>NOTE. <i>Chambrays</i> are used for women's and children's garments, pyjamas, shirts and sportswear.</p>  |
| 2036 | <b>charmeuse</b>        | <p>A satin-weave fabric with a semi-lustrous face and a matt back.</p>   |
| 2037 | <b>*chiffon</b>         | <p>Originally a very light, sheer, open-mesh fabric made from silk yarns in plain weave; now made also from man-made fibres.</p> <p>NOTE. The term is loosely used to describe the lightest types of particular fabrics, e.g. 'chiffon velvets', 'chiffon taffetas'.</p>   |
| 2038 | <b>chine</b>            | <p>A woven fabric printed with a design having a blurred outline.</p>  |
| 2039 | <b>chino</b>            | <p>A firm cotton fabric in a plain or twill weave, made from combed mercerized yarns.</p>  |
| 2040 | <b>*chintz</b>          | <p>A glazed, printed, plain-weave fabric, originally and usually of cotton and lighter than <i>cretonne</i>.</p> <p>NOTE. The term 'fully glazed' applies only to a <i>chintz</i> that has been stiffened by starch or other substance and friction-calendered; the term 'semi-glazed', or 'half-glazed' applies to <i>chintz</i> that has been stiffened by friction-calendering alone; the term 'resin-glazed' is applied to <i>chintz</i> that has been treated with resin and friction-calendered.</p> |
| 2041 | <b>cire</b>             | <p>A fabric with a very high lustre produced by waxing and mechanical polishing.</p>   |
| 2042 | <b>*coated fabric</b>   | <p>A knitted, woven or nonwoven substrate coated with a flexible adherent polymeric material.</p>  |
| 2043 | <b>*corduroy</b>        | <p>A cut weft-pile fabric in which the cut fibres form the surface, and in which the binding points of the pile wefts are arranged so that after the pile has been cut, cords or ribs are formed in the direction of the warp.</p>   |
| 2044 | <b>*covert cloth</b>    | <p>A warp-faced fabric, usually of twill weave, having a characteristic mottled appearance, that is obtained by the use of a <i>grandrelle</i> warp and a solid-coloured weft.</p>   |
| 2045 | <b>*crash</b>           | <p>A fabric, originally made of linen, that has an irregular appearance arising from the use of thick, uneven yarns, particularly in the weft.</p> <p>NOTE. Fabrics woven in plain or fancy <i>crêpe</i> weaves are now made of linen, cotton, spun viscose or other suitable man-made fibre, or unions of these.</p>  |

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| No.  | Term              | Definition   |
|------|-------------------|--|
| 2046 | *crêpe de chine   | A light-weight crêpe fabric of plain weave, made with two 'S' and 'Z' highly twisted continuous-filament yarns alternating in the weft, and with a normally twisted continuous-filament warp.  |
| 2047 | *crêpe fabric     | A fabric characterized by a crinkled or puckered surface. The effect may be produced in a variety of ways, e.g. by the use of 'S' and 'Z' hard twisted yarns, and/or by the use of a crêpe weave, or by chemical or thermal treatment to produce differential shrinkage.   |
| 2048 | *cretonne         | A printed fabric originally and usually of cotton and of greater mass per unit area than a <i>chintz</i> .   |
| 2049 | *damask           | A figured fabric made with one warp and one weft in which, generally, warp-satin and weft-sateen weaves interchange. Twill or other binding weaves may sometimes be introduced.  |
| 2050 | denim             | A 3/1 warp-faced <i>twill</i> (or broken twill) fabric made from yarn-dyed warp and undyed weft yarn.  |
| 2051 | *doeskin          | A five-end satin or other warp-faced fabric with <i>dress-face finish</i> .<br>NOTE. Today, other weaves, such as 2/1 warp twill and 3/1 broken crow, are very often used and given a dressed finish, and the name <i>doeskin</i> is applied. In other words, it is often the effect and the kid-glove handle due to the finish that cause such a fabric to be placed in the category of a <i>doeskin</i> . The material is all wool, often all <i>merino</i> , or possibly blended wool including <i>merino</i> . |
| 2052 | *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.  |
| 2053 | *dowlas           | (a) Originally, a plain-weave coarse linen fabric used for clothing.<br>(b) A low-quality cotton fabric made of coarse rough-spun yarn, finished to imitate linen and used for towels, aprons, etc.  |
| 2054 | *drill            | A <i>twill</i> fabric of construction similar to a <i>denim</i> , but usually piece-dyed.<br>NOTE. Some drills are made with five-end satin weave and it is recommended that these should be called satin drills.  |
| 2055 | *duck             | A closely-woven, plain-weave fabric, usually made from cotton or linen yarns, similar to <i>canvas</i> .<br>NOTE. The terms <i>canvas</i> and <i>duck</i> have become almost generic and are usually qualified by terms that indicate the use of the fabric.   |
| 2056 | *duffel<br>duffle | A heavy fabric, napped on both sides, made from woollen yarn or cotton warp and woollen weft.<br>NOTE. Generally it is made up for short coats referred to as duffel coats.  |
| 2057 | *dungaree         | A 3/1 or 2/1 <i>twill</i> fabric used for overalls; some fabrics are piece-dyed; better qualities are made from dyed warp and weft yarns.<br>NOTE. See <i>denim</i> .  |
| 2058 | *dupion           | (a) <i>of fabric</i> . A light-weight curtain fabric having a weft face with an irregular 'slubby' effect.<br>(b) <i>of silk</i> . See <i>doupion</i> .  |

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| No.  | Term                            | Definition  |
|------|---------------------------------|---|
| 2059 | *elastic fabric                 | A fabric containing rubber or other elastomeric fibres or threads, capable of recoverable extension in a direction parallel to the elastomeric threads and characterized by a high resistance to deformation and a high capacity to recover its normal size and shape.  |
| 2060 | éponge                          | A soft and loose woven fabric.  |
| 2061 | *fabric cloth <i>deprecated</i> | <p>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.</p> <p>NOTE. Fabrics are most commonly woven or knitted, but the term includes assemblies produced by lace-making, tufting, felting and net-making.</p>   |
| 2062 | *faïlle                         | <p>A fine, soft fabric, woven from continuous-filament yarn, made in a plain weave with weftway ribs formed by the intersection of a fine, close-sett warp with a coarser weft.</p> <p>NOTE 1. It was originally made of silk with a warp of the order of 5 tex and a coarser weft of about 13 tex (see also <i>taffeta</i>).</p> <p>NOTE 2. <i>Faïlle</i> belongs to a group of fabrics having ribs in the weft direction. Examples of this group, arranged in increasing order of prominence of the rib, are <i>taffeta</i>, <i>poult</i>, <i>faïlle</i> and <i>grosgrain</i>.</p>  |
| 2063 | *fearnought                     | A stout, thick, woollen fabric with a heavy appearance, used chiefly as a covering for port-holes and the doors of powder magazines and also for scarves and coats.   |
| 2064 | *felt                           | <p>A fabric characterized by the densely matted condition of most or all of the fibres of which it is composed.</p> <p>NOTE. Three broad classes of felt can be distinguished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) materials having a woven or knitted fabric structure;</li><li>(b) materials relying for their construction upon the ability of the constituent fibres to mat together to form a composite body with neither warp nor weft; and</li><li>(c) <i>needlefelts</i>.</li></ul>   |
| 2065 | *flannel                        | <p>An all-wool fabric of plain or twill weave with a soft handle. It may be slightly milled and raised.</p> <p>NOTE. When fibres other than wool are present the proper qualification is, e.g. union flannel.</p>   |
| 2066 | *flannelette                    | <p>A fabric originally made from cotton warp and soft-spun cotton weft, the fabric being subsequently raised on both sides to give an imitation of a wool flannel. The weave may be plain, plain with double-end warp, or twill.</p> <p>NOTE 1. It may be woven grey then dyed or printed, or it may be woven from dyed yarns.</p> <p>NOTE 2. Fibres other than cotton are sometimes present in the weft yarn. If these exceed 7 % they are named in the description, e.g. cotton-viscose flannelette.</p> <p>NOTE 3. While it is convenient to use cotton warp yarns in <i>flannelette</i>, cotton-blend warp yarns have also been used.</p> |

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| No.  | Term               | Definition  |
|------|--------------------|---|
| 2067 | *fleecy fabric     | <p>A weft-knitted fabric composed of three separate yarns; a ground yarn of normal count, a finer binding yarn, and a thicker fleecy yarn that is held into the fabric at close intervals by the binding yarn.</p> <p>NOTE. The fleecy yarn appears on the back of plain-knitted fabric and presents an ideal surface for brushing or raising.</p>  |
| 2068 | *foulard           | <p>A fine fabric, frequently printed, originally of silk, and of 2/2 twill weave.</p>   |
| 2069 | fuji silk          | <p>A fine taffeta weave fabric made from spun silk produced in Japan.</p>   |
| 2070 | *fustian           | <p>A hard-wearing fabric containing a large amount of weft yarn.</p> <p>NOTE. At different times, the term has been used to describe a considerable variety of structures made from different natural fibres. It is now used chiefly to describe a class of heavily wefted fabrics (usually made from cotton) of which <i>corduroy</i>, <i>mole skin</i>, <i>swansdown</i> and <i>velveteen</i> are examples.</p> |
| 2071 | *gaberdine         | <p>A firmly woven, clear-finished, warp-faced fabric, usually woven in 2/1 and 2/2 twills, in which the number of ends per unit length considerably exceed the number of picks per unit length, the twill line thus being produced at a steep angle.</p> <p>NOTE. It is largely used for raincoats and sportswear.</p>  |
| 2072 | galatea            | <p>A twill-weave fabric with a hard, lustrous finish.</p>   |
| 2073 | *gauze             | <p>A fine, open-texture fabric produced in plain weave or simple leno weave.</p>  |
| 2074 | *georgette         | <p>A fine, light-weight, open-texture fabric, usually in a plain weave, made from crêpe yarns and usually with two 'S' twisted and two 'Z' twisted yarns alternately in both warp and weft.</p>   |
| 2075 | *gingham           | <p>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.</p> <p>NOTE. If fibres other than cotton are used the term should be suitably qualified, e.g. viscose gingham.</p>   |
| 2076 | glissade           | <p>A closely woven satin-weave fabric that is polished in finishing.</p>  |
| 2077 | *grosgrain         | <p>A plain-weave fabric, usually made with a close-sett continuous-filament warp and coarse-folded continuous-filament or staple weft, with a rib in the weft direction, the rib being more pronounced than in a <i>faille</i>, <i>poult</i> or <i>taffeta</i>.</p>   |
| 2078 | gum twill          | <p>A fabric woven in the <i>gum</i> from a nett silk warp with a tram weft in a 2/2 twill weave.</p> <p>NOTE. See <i>taffeta</i>.</p>   |
| 2079 | habutae<br>habutai | <p>A fine taffeta weave fabric woven from nett silk produced in the Far East.</p>   |
| 2080 | *haircord          | <p>A modified plain-weave fabric with fine ribs running in the warp direction.</p>  |
| 2081 | *hessian           | <p>A plain fabric made from single yarns of approximately the same count in the warp and weft, and usually made from bast fibres, particularly jute.</p>  |
| 2082 | Honan              | <p>A silk fabric produced from tussah <i>wild silk</i> in the district of the same name.</p>  |

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| No.  | Term                | Definition  |
|------|---------------------|---|
| 2083 | *huckaback          | A fabric in which a rough surface effect is produced on a plain ground texture by short floats, warp on one side and weft on the other (huckaback weave).<br>NOTE. It is used principally for towels and glass cloths.  |
| 2084 | *interlining        | A layer of material inserted in certain parts of a garment between the inner and outer fabric for shape retention strength, warmth or bulk.   |
| 2085 | *Irish poplin       | A combination of silk and worsted, the surface being pure dyed silk <i>organzine</i> , while the weft of finest worsted forms a natural rib.  |
| 2086 | *italian            | A fabric of five-end sateen weave with a lustrous finish, used chiefly as a lining material.  |
| 2087 | jaspé<br>jasper     | A fabric that has a shaded appearance created by a warp thread colour pattern. It may be woven plain or figured and is used for bedspreads or curtains.   |
| 2088 | *jean               | A 2/1 warp-faced twill fabric used chiefly for overalls.<br>NOTE. The term 'jeanette' is sometimes used to describe the lighter weights and these may be used for linings.  |
| 2089 | *jersey fabric      | A generic term applied to knitted piece goods.  |
| 2090 | *kersey             | A compact, lustrous, woollen fabric, diagonally ribbed or twilled, that is heavily milled and finished with a short nap.<br>NOTE. It is similar to <i>melton</i> .  |
| 2091 | *knitted fabric     | A fabric produced by the process of knitting.   |
| 2092 | *lasting            | A very stout, closely woven fabric made from hard-twisted yarns.<br>NOTE. A 'worsted lasting', usually a seven-shaft weave, is used for protective clothing in munition works. A 'cotton lasting', which may be of sateen or weft-faced twill weave, is used chiefly for shoe tops and bag linings.   |
| 2093 | *leno               | A fabric in which warp threads are made to cross one another, between the picks, during leno weaving.<br>NOTE. The crossing of the warp threads may be a general feature of plain <i>leno</i> fabrics, i.e. as in <i>marquissette</i> , and some <i>gauzes</i> , and <i>muslins</i> , or may be used in combination with other weaves, as in some <i>cellular fabrics</i> . |
| 2094 | *locknit            | A fabric made on a warp knitting machine with one needle bar and two full-sett guide bars, where the guide bar movements are controlled as follows:<br>front guide bar : 2-3, 1-0, and repeat;<br>back guide bar : 1-0, 1-2, and repeat.  |
| 2095 | Macclesfield stripe | A plain-weave fabric, made from a spun silk warp having a pattern of coloured stripes, and that is shot with 'S' and 'Z' silk <i>crêpe</i> weft.  |
| 2096 | mackinaw            | A heavy woollen fabric, heavily felted and napped on both sides.  |
| 2097 | marabout            | A fabric made from thin twisted <i>raw silk</i> .   |
| 2098 | marble silk         | A soft light-weight silk fabric with a mottled appearance, obtained by printing or using multi-coloured yarns.  |
| 2099 | *marocain           | A <i>crêpe fabric</i> with a pronounced weftways rib formed by the use of a fine close-sett warp and highly twisted weft picked with two 'Z' and two 'S' twisted yarns.   |

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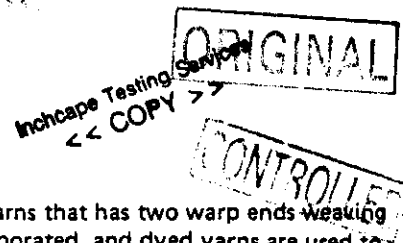
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| No.  | Term             | Definition   |
|------|------------------|--|
| 2100 | *marquisette     | A light open-textured, fine-quality <i>gauze</i> in which slipping is reduced by crossing the warp threads by means of the leno principle.<br>NOTE. See <i>leno</i> .  |
| 2101 | *melton          | A heavy-weight fabric, all-wool, or cotton warp and woollen weft, that is finished by heavy milling and cropping. The fibres in the fabric are tightly matted together by the milling process, giving the fabric a felt appearance.<br>NOTE. It is usually made in a 2/2 twill, especially if all-wool but it is sometimes made in other weaves to facilitate milling and the covering of the cotton warp.                                     |
| 2102 | *milanese fabric | A warp-knitted fabric usually made with a full set of warp threads, i.e. containing twice as many threads as there are wales in the fabric. The threads are continuously divided into two equal warp sheets, one set of which traverses to the right continuously and the other set to the left, so that any particular thread traverses the full width of the fabric and, on reaching the selvedge, is transferred to the other set.          |
| 2103 | *moiré fabric    | A ribbed or corded fabric that has been subjected to heat and heavy pressure by rollers after weaving so as to present a rippled appearance. The effect arises from differences in reflection of the flattened and unaffected parts.<br>NOTE. This type of fabric is also correctly described as 'watered'.  |
| 2104 | *moleskin        | A thick and heavy cotton fabric, heavily wefted and with a smooth face, used chiefly for workmen's clothing. Only one warp is used, but the picks are arranged two face and one back. It is slightly raised on the back and piece-dyed.  |
| 2105 | *muslin          | A light-weight, open fabric of plain weave or simple leno weave traditionally with cover factors of 5 to 10 in the warp and 5 to 9 in the weft.<br>NOTE. Normally, <i>muslins</i> do not exceed 70 g/m <sup>2</sup> . Some of these fabrics are used in the grey (butter muslin and cheese cloth), whereas others (dress muslins) are bleached and dyed.   |
| 2106 | *net netting     | An open-mesh fabric in which a firm structure is ensured by some form of twist, interlocking or knitting of the yarn.  |
| J7   | *ninon           | A fabric originally made from very fine highly twisted silk yarns with two or three ends weaving as one and with two or three threads lightly twisted together to form the weft so as to give the effect of two or three picks in a shed. These were known as double or triple ninons respectively.<br>NOTE. Historically, a voile fabric made from man-made fibre yarns, particularly, for example, one intended to be used as curtains, etc. |
| 2108 | *nonwoven fabric | NOTE. An ISO definition has been developed (see foreword).   |
| 2109 | *organdie        | A plain-weave, transparent, light-weight fabric with a permanently stiff finish.   |
| 2110 | organza          | A light-weight fabric woven from highly twisted silk yarns in both warp and weft and left in the gum, giving the fabric a stiff handle.<br>NOTE. It is often used in millinery.  |
| 2111 | *ottoman         | A warp-faced fabric showing a bold weftway rib effect on the face. Originally made with a silk warp and a woollen weft.  |

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| No.  | Term          | Definition   |
|------|---------------|--|
| 2112 | *Oxford       | A plain-weave shirting of good-quality yarns that has two warp ends weaving as one. Fancy weave effects can be incorporated, and dyed yarns are used to form stripes.  |
| 2113 | *peau de soie | A French term, meaning literally 'skin of silk', applied originally to a fine silk fabric in a modified satin weave that had a ribbed or grained appearance and was sometimes reversible. The term now includes fabrics made from man-made fibre yarns.  |
| 2114 | *pile fabric  | A fabric with a pile surface, that may be of cut or uncut loops.   |
| 2115 | *pilot        | A woollen fabric, generally made in navy blue and used for seamen's coats. It is usually 2/2 twill weave, heavily milled, with a raised brushed finish.  |
| 2116 | *plain weave  | A weave in which each weft thread passes alternately over and under a warp thread and each warp thread passes alternately over and under a weft thread.  |
| 2117 | *pongee       | Originally and traditionally a light-weight fabric, hand-woven in China of wild silk in plain weave. The term is now also applied to fabrics having a similar weight and appearance, power-woven, and made with yarns other than silk. If of cotton, these fabrics are usually mercerized and schreinered.   |
| 2118 | *poplin       | A plain-weave fabric with weftway ribs and close-warp sett.  |
| 2119 | *poult        | A plain-weave fabric woven from continuous filament yarn with a rib in the weft direction.<br>NOTE. See <i>taffeta</i> .   |
| 2120 | quilting      | A fabric made by stitching two or more thicknesses of material together with some filling in between, in some design planned to provide warmth, decoration, or an effect of bulk.  |
| 2121 | raschel       | A fancy warp-knitted fabric produced on a raschel machine.   |
| 2122 | *regatta      | A striped fabric woven in 2/1 twill, whose pattern consists of fast-dyed colour and white in warp strips of equal width. The fabric has a white or undyed weft.  |
| 2123 | *repp         | A plain-weave fabric with a prominently weftway rib effect, made from two warps and two wefts. Both the warp and the weft threads are arranged alternately coarse and fine. Coarse ends are raised above coarse picks and fine ends above fine picks, the rib effect being accentuated by different tensions in the warps.<br>NOTE. Less expensive fabrics are now often made with one warp and one weft but with the general ribbed effect. |
| 2124 | *sailcloth    | Originally a tightly woven cotton or linen canvas used in the manufacture of ship and yacht sails. It is now more common for these fabrics to be manufactured from polyamide for spinnakers, and polyester or aramid for foresails and mainsails. New developments include laminated constructions which give greater dimensional stability.   |
| 2125 | sardinian     | A heavy coating fabric weighing about 800 g/m <sup>2</sup> based on a twill repeating on eight threads, with 15 ends per centimetre and 20 picks per centimetre. The face is raised to a dense nap and rubbed into small beads or pills.   |

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| No.  | Term         | Definition  |
|------|--------------|---|
| 2126 | *sateen      | <p>A weft-faced fabric made in a sateen weave in which the binding places are arranged with a view to producing a smooth fabric surface free from twill.</p> <p>NOTE 1. For a definition of sateen weave see BS 5523.</p> <p>NOTE 2. Since there is confusion in the use of this term, it is safer to qualify it by 'weft'.</p>   |
| 2127 | *satin       | <p>(a) <i>Of weave.</i> A warp-faced weave in which the binding places are arranged with a view to producing a smooth fabric surface, free from twill.</p> <p>NOTE. Since there is confusion in the use of this term, it is safer to qualify it by 'warp'.</p> <p>(b) <i>Of fabric.</i> A fabric made in <i>satin</i> weave.</p>  |
| 2128 | *scrim       | <p>(a) A generic term for a low-quality plain fabric of a muslin type with traditional cover factors for both warp and weft of about 4.</p> <p>NOTE. The mass per unit area will vary with the type of fibre used but will usually be between 35 g/m<sup>2</sup> and 70 g/m<sup>2</sup> when the fabric is made from cotton.</p> <p>(b) A general term, irrespective of structure, for a light-weight <i>basecloth</i> included in nonwovens.</p>   |
| 2129 | searloop     | <p>A gingham type fabric, in which a few coloured coarse warp yarns are spaced across the fabric. During weaving these yarns are overfed and form loops on the surface.</p>   |
| 2130 | *serge       | <p>A piece-dyed fabric of simple twill weave (usually 2/2) of a square or nearly square construction and with a clear finish. Originally made of wool, but now sometimes made of other fibres, or blends of wool with other fibres.</p>   |
| 2131 | *shalloon    | <p>A 2/2 twill-weave fabric made from cross-bred worsted yarns, used as a lining<sup>r</sup> for coats, liveries, etc.</p>  |
| 2132 | *shantung    | <p>A plain-weave silk dress fabric exhibiting random yarn irregularities resulting from the use of yarns spun from <i>wild silk</i>.</p>  |
| 2133 | *sheeting    | <p>A medium-weight, closely woven, usually plain or 2/2 <i>twill</i> weave fabric, made from yarns of medium linear density and used primarily for bed coverings. Condenser spun weft may be used.</p>  |
| 2134 | sicilienne   | <p>A coarse plain-weave lining fabric with weftways ribs.</p>   |
| 2135 | *silesia     | <p>A lining fabric with a smooth face. Originally, a plain-weave fabric, but now chiefly in a 2/1 or 2/2 twill weave. The fabric may be piece-dyed, colour woven in stripes, or printed.</p>  |
| 2136 | *suede cloth | <p>A fabric imitating a suede leather produced by applying a flocked nap.</p>   |
| 2137 | surah        | <p>A type of Indian <i>wild silk</i> woven into a plain <i>twill</i> fabric, originating in the district of Surat.</p>  |
| 2138 | *swansdown   | <p>A general term applied to various soft, raised fabrics. A typical weave for a cotton <i>swansdown</i> fabric is the five-end <i>sateen</i> with an extra riser added.</p>  |
| 2139 | *taffeta     | <p>A plain-weave, closely woven, smooth, and crisp fabric with a faint weftway rib, produced from continuous-filament yarns. This rib effect is caused by the number of warp ends exceeding the number of weft picks. The warp and weft yarns are of similar linear density.</p> <p>NOTE 1. <i>Taffeta</i> belongs to a group of fabrics that have ribs in the weft direction. Examples of this group, arranged in ascending order of prominence of the rib, are <i>taffeta</i>, <i>poult</i>, <i>faille</i> and <i>grain</i>.</p> <p>NOTE 2. The term 'wool taffeta' is often applied to a plain-weave, light-weight fabric produced from worsted yarns.</p> |



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| No.  | Term       | Definition  |
|------|------------|---|
| 2140 | *tape      | <p>(a) <i>Specific usage.</i> A woven narrow fabric, generally plain-weave, used in non-load-bearing applications and the reinforcing of fabrics to resist wear and deformation. Cotton tapes are produced in widths up to and including 54 mm and in weights not exceeding the equivalent of 420 g per 100 m of 25 mm width.</p> <p>(b) <i>General usage.</i> A long, narrow flat structure with textile-like properties made from plastics, paper or other appropriate material.</p>  |
| 2141 | tartan     | A stiffened <i>muslin</i> -type fabric.   |
| 2142 | *tartan    | Originally a woollen fabric of 2/2 twill woven in checks of various colours and worn chiefly by the Scottish Highlanders, each clan having its distinct pattern. Other materials and weaves are now used.   |
| 2143 | tattersail | A woollen fabric, with a large, loud check.   |
| 2144 | *terry     | A warp-pile fabric with a pile in the form of loops, made principally in cotton and used for towelling, beach robes, bath mats, etc.  |
| 2145 | Thai silk  | A fabric woven in Thailand usually having a pronounced <i>doupion</i> weft.   |
| 2146 | *ticking   | Fabrics used for mattress covers, pillows, etc.   |
| 2147 | *tricotine | A twill weave dress fabric woven as a double twill giving a whipcord effect.  |
| 2148 | *tulle     | <p>(a) <i>Of lace.</i> A fine, soft, very light-weight, machine-made net with hexagonal mesh, made from silk yarns.</p> <p>(b) <i>Of woven.</i> A very fine net fabric made in plain weave from silk yarns.</p>   |
| 2149 | *tweed     | <p>Originally a coarse, heavy-weight, rough-surfaced wool fabric, for outerwear, woven in southern Scotland. The term is now applied to fabrics made in a wide range of weights and qualities from woollen-spun yarns in a variety of colour and weave effects.</p> <p>NOTE. Descriptions of <i>tweed</i> not made wholly of wool should be qualified.</p>  |
| 2150 | *twill     | <p>A fabric made in a twill weave which produces diagonal (twill) lines on the face of the fabric.</p> <p>NOTE 1. For a definition of twill weave see BS 5523.</p> <p>NOTE 2. The diagonal lines produced on the surface of the fabric by a twill weave are often referred to as the twill in such phrases as 'a prominent twill', 'a broken twill', or 'unwanted twill'.</p> <p>NOTE 3. Unwanted <i>twill</i> may arise as a defect in <i>satín</i> fabrics, the intensity of the unwanted <i>twill</i> depending on the fabric structure, the weave, and number of ends per dent in the reed.</p> |
| 2151 | *union     | <p>A fabric made with warp of one kind of fibre and weft of another.</p> <p>NOTE. Originally the term related to fabrics made from cotton warp and wool weft or from linen warp and cotton weft.</p>  |
| 2152 | *velvet    | <p>A cut warp-pile fabric, originally of silk, in which the cut ends of the fibres form the surface of the fabric. This effect is produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) from a pile warp lifted over wires and cut by a trivet;</li><li>(b) from a pile warp lifted over wires that are withdrawn to cut the pile;</li><li>(c) by weaving two fabrics face to face with the pile ends interchanging from one fabric to the other, the pile ends being cut while still in the loom by a knife, to give two separate pieces of velvet.</li></ul>                                    |

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| No.  | Term                    | Definition  |
|------|-------------------------|---|
| 2153 | *velveteen              | A cut weft-pile fabric in which the cut fibres form the surface of the fabric. The effect is produced by cutting the weft floats after weaving.<br>NOTE. See <i>fustian</i> .   |
| 2154 | *venetian fabric        | (a) <i>Of cotton</i> . An eight-end warp-faced <i>sat</i> in, usually mercerized and schreinered, used as a lining fabric.<br>(b) <i>Of wool</i> . Warp-faced fabrics, in five-end <i>sat</i> in or modified <i>sat</i> in weave from woollen or worsted warp, and woollen weft, milled, lightly raised, and cropped to reveal the fine, steep twill. The fabric is normally clean cut when made from 100 % worsted or from worsted warp and woollen weft, but is often lightly milled when made of 100 % woollen.  |
| 2155 | *voile                  | A light-weight, approximately square-sett, open-textured, plain-weave fabric made from fine yarns of sufficient twist to produce a round, compact thread woven one thread per dent unless the number of ends per unit length is so high as to render this impossible.   |
| 2156 | *whipcord               | Fabric covering a wide range of qualities and commonly made of cotton or worsted, and whose characteristic feature is a more or less bold upright warp twill (often 63° steep twill), that is accentuated by suitable weave structure, more ends per unit length than picks, and a clear finish to an extent that causes the twill or warp threads to form a cord-like effect.  |
| 2157 | whitney                 | A fabric with a wavy line effect on the face produced by a coating finish.  |
| 2158 | *wincey                 | A light-weight fabric of the flannel type, finer in texture than baby flannel. Originally it was made with a cotton warp and a wool weft but it may now be made from blended yarns containing wool. The mass per unit area was traditionally about 135 g/m <sup>2</sup> .   |
| 2159 | *winceyette             | A light-weight fabric, originally and usually of cotton, raised on one or both sides, the weave usually being plain or twill.<br>NOTE. It may be woven grey and bleached, piece-dyed yarn-dyed, or printed. It is similar to <i>flannelette</i> but lighter in weight, the mass per unit area being traditionally 135 g/m <sup>2</sup> to 170 g/m <sup>2</sup> .  |
| 2160 | woven fabric            | Fabric constructed on a loom from two series of yarn, i.e. warp and weft, running respectively lengthwise and across the fabric.  |
| 2161 | *zibelene<br>zibolene   | A heavy coating fabric with a long shaggy nap in a single direction. It is usually made from woollen yarns in strong colours.   |
| 2162 | *atlas fabric           | A warp-knitted fabric characterized by having one or two sets of threads traversing in a diagonal manner, one wale per course for a number of courses, returning in the same manner to the original wale. Open or closed laps may be used.<br>NOTE. In the case of one set of threads traversing, the fabric is termed a single or single bar <i>atlas fabric</i> , a vandyke fabric or a shadow strike fabric. In the case of two sets of threads making identical single movements in opposition, the fabric is termed a double, or a two bar <i>atlas fabric</i> . |
| 2163 | *basecloth (needling)   | A textile fabric, normally woven, which may be included within <i>needlefelt</i> to provide dimensional stability and strength and in some cases to facilitate the punching operation.  |
| 2164 | beading (narrow fabric) | A feature of narrow fabrics in which one or both of the <i>selvedges</i> stand proud of the fabric usually due to the edge lock threads being unduly thick.<br>NOTE. It is usually classed as a defect but is sometimes required as a feature of the fabric in special cases.   |

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| No.  | Term                                | Definition  |
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| 2165 | bias (narrow fabric)                | Curvature exhibited by a narrow fabric in the horizontal plane when laid flat on a horizontal surface.  |
| 2166 | *compound (multi-ply) fabric, woven | A generic term for layered fabrics in which the separate layers or plies, each with its own warp and weft, are produced simultaneously and stitched together in one weaving process. Fabrics comprising two plies are known as double (or two-ply) fabrics and others by the number of plies they contain, e.g. three-ply fabric.   |
| 2167 | control fabric                      | Warp knitted fabric of a <i>raschel</i> construction with elastane yarn(s) laid in to give a predominantly one-way (width or weftways) stretch.   |
| 2168 | *gut thread                         | A thread incorporated in a woven, knitted or braided structure, sometimes for the purpose of limiting its extension, sometimes to provide bulk and strength.  |
| 2169 | lambswool                           | See note 2 of <i>lambs' wool</i> .  |
| 2170 | *narrow fabric                      | Any fabric made by interlacing fibres or yarns which (in the UK) does not exceed 450 mm in width. In the USA and for the purpose of the <i>Harmonized commodity description and coding system of the customs commodity council</i> †, for tariff purposes the upper limit of width is 300 mm. A characteristic of a narrow fabric is that its edges are an essential feature. |
| 2171 | *needlefelt                         | A nonwoven structure formed by mechanical bonding of a fibre web or batt by needling.   |
| 2172 | *plain fabric, weft-knitted         | A fabric in which all the component knitted loops are of the same sort and meshed in the same manner.<br>NOTE. The fabric may also be described as plain, single jersey, web, or stockinette.   |
| 2173 | power net, warp knitted             | An elasticated net fabric produced from four half-set threaded guide bars, the front two bars producing a net, the remaining two bars laying in an elastane yarn.<br>NOTE. <i>Control fabric</i> and <i>stretch tricot</i> are used in preference to <i>power net, warp knitted</i> .   |
| 2174 | *selvedge, woven                    | When used without qualification, a longitudinal edge of a fabric formed during weaving, with the weft not only turning at the edges but also passing continuously across the width of the fabric from edge to edge.   |
| 2175 | spirality (narrow fabric)           | Twisting of a narrow fabric around the vertical axis when held at one end in the vertical position.   |
| 2176 | stretch tricot                      | (a) Warp knitted fabric with elastomeric yarn knitted in to give a two-way stretch.<br>(b) Warp knitted fabric having a two-way stretch. This may be accomplished either by having an elastomeric yarn knitted in or by using a highly crimped textured yarn, e.g. polyamide.   |
| 2177 | thrum                               | A waste length of warp and/or fabric, formed during the preparation of a loom for weaving.  |
| 2178 | V draft (narrow fabric)             | In <i>twill</i> fabrics which have alternate right and left twills forming a series of Vs the V draft is the number of V formations across the width of the narrow fabric.  |
| 2179 | webbing                             | A woven narrow fabric, the prime function of which is load bearing. It is generally of a coarse weave and often has multiple plies.   |

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## Section three. Processing

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| No.  | Term                      | Definition  |
|------|---------------------------|---|
| 3001 | *bleaching                | <p>The procedure, other than by scouring only, of improving the whiteness of a textile material by decolourizing it from the grey state, with or without the removal of natural colouring and/or extraneous substances.</p> <p>NOTE. The removal of colour from dyed or printed textiles is usually called 'stripping'.</p>   |
| 3002 | bleached rove yarn        | Yarn spun from fibre bleached in rove form.   |
| 3003 | boiling off<br>*degumming | The removal of <i>sericin</i> from silk yarns or fabrics, or from <i>silk waste</i> prior to spinning, by a controlled, hot, mildly alkaline treatment that has little or no effect on the underlying <i>fibroin</i> .  |
| 3004 | *bulked yarns             | <p>Yarns that have been treated physically or chemically so as to have a noticeably greater 'apparent volume' or bulk.</p> <p>NOTE 1. For continuous-filament yarns, the increased bulk may be obtained by the introduction of crimps, coils, loops or other fine distortions along the length of the originally straight and parallel filaments.</p> <p>NOTE 2. For staple yarns, the increased bulk may be obtained by blending together, during yarn spinning, fibres of high and low potential shrinkage, e.g. high-bulk acrylic yarns. During subsequent hot or wet processing, the greater contraction of the high-shrinkage fibres causes the yarn to contract longitudinally, and the low-shrinkage fibres to buckle, thus increasing the bulkiness of the yarns.</p>   |
| 3005 | *calender                 | <p>(a) A machine in which rollers (bowls) rotate in contact under mechanical or hydraulic pressure. The bowls may be unheated, or one may be a thick-walled steel shell heated internally. All bowls may rotate at the same surface speed, or one highly polished and heated bowl may rotate at a higher surface speed than the rest. In certain specialized machines, e.g. for knitted goods, two adjacent bowls may be heated, or, in the case of a laundry calender, one roller works against a steam chest shaped to the curvature of the roller.</p> <p>(b) To pass fabric through a machine as described in (a), normally to smooth and flatten it, to close the intersections between the yarns, or to confer surface glaze.</p> <p>NOTE. Special calenders with an engraved heated bowl imprint a pattern in relief or modify the fabric surface to give high lustre.</p> <p>(c) In coating fabric with rubber or plastics, to use such a machine (see (a) and (b)) with the bowls a definite distance apart, so that the rubber or plastics mass is attenuated to a thin uniform sheet, which is then pressed into firm adhesion with one side of the fabric passing through. Sometimes this operation is referred to as 'calender spreading'.</p> |
| 3006 | caustic shrunk            | Fabric shrunk by treatment, in a relaxed condition, in strong caustic soda solution.  |
| 3007 | compressively shrink      | <p>To mechanically shrink a fabric in the warp direction by means of mechanical compression.</p> <p>NOTE. Examples are the Sanforizing and Rigmel shrinking processes.</p>  |
| 3008 | *crop<br>*shear           | To cut loose fibres or yarn from the surface of a fabric after weaving.   |
| 3009 | *decatizing               | <p>A finishing process, chiefly to improve the handle and appearance of fabric.</p> <p>NOTE. This term usually refers to 'dry decatizing' in which the fabric is interleaved with a smooth cotton wrapper, and has steam blown through it.</p>  |
| 3010 | *discharge style          | A style of printing in which dyed fabric is printed with a chemical composition that destroys the dye locally to give a white pattern, or in which a second dye, applied simultaneously with the discharge, produces a pattern of contrasting colour.   |

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| No.  | Term                    | Definition   |
|------|-------------------------|--|
| 3011 | *dress-face finish      | A finish on wool fabric characterized by a close-cropped surface and high lustre.<br>NOTE. This is obtained partly by raising and cropping and partly by the high degree of regularity of the fibres.  |
| 3012 | *dry spun (flax system) | Descriptive of yarn spun from dry fibre.<br>NOTE. This is not to be confused with the terminology used in the production of man-made fibres.   |
| 3013 | gill spun               | Yarn spun on a spinning frame in which the fibre, in the form of silver, is controlled by gills, i.e. pins on moving bars.   |
| 3014 | *hackling               | A process in which stricks of scutched flax are combed from end to end, both to remove short fibre, naps (or neps) and non-fibrous material, and to subdivide and parallelize the fibre strands.   |
| 3015 | *loading                | Increasing the mass per unit area of fabrics by the addition of deliquescent salts, starch, china clay, etc.   |
| 3016 | madder printing         | A style of printing relying on a silk mordant with metallic salts.   |
| 3017 | mangling                | The process of passing a fabric through a mangle either:<br>(a) to express liquid;<br>(b) to pad on a dye or finish; or<br>(c) to pressure finish the material (hydraulic mangle, water mangle).   |
| 3018 | *mercerization          | (a) The treatment of cellulosic textiles in yarn or fabric form with a concentrated solution of caustic alkali, whereby the fibres are swollen, the strength and dye affinity of the materials are increased, and their handle is modified.<br>NOTE 1. The process takes its name from its discovery in 1844 by John Mercer. The additional effect of enhancing the lustre by stretching the swollen materials while wet with caustic alkali and then washing off was discovered by Horace Lowe in 1889. The modern process of mercerization involves both swelling in caustic alkalis and stretching, primarily to enhance the lustre of cotton or linen goods.<br>(b) The process of steeping cellulose in concentrated caustic soda.<br>NOTE 2. The process known as ageing is occasionally referred to as mercerization and the use of 'ageing' in this sense is to be deprecated. |
| 3019 | *milling                | The process of consolidating or compacting woven or knitted fabrics that usually, though not exclusively, contain wool.  |
| 3020 | *raising                | The production of protruding fibres on the surface of a fabric by passing the material over a cylinder on which are fixed natural teazels (teazel raising), or over a series of relatively small rotating rollers arranged on the circumference of a larger cylinder and covered with card wire (card wire raising).<br>The process can also be carried out as a hand operation using teazels or card wire mounted in a holder. <i>Raising</i> may be applied to dry fabric to yield an erect pile, e.g. a blanket type finish, or to wet cloth to produce a laid pile, e.g. a drawn pile finish. Yarns may also be raised to obtain special effects.  |
| 3021 | resin treating          | The application of a thermosetting or reactant resin to a cellulosic fibre fabric for purposes of improving its crease-recovery or stability properties.   |
| 3022 | *retting (flax)         | The subjection of flax or deseeded straw to chemical or biological treatment to make the fibre bundles more easily separable from the woody part of the stem. Flax is described as water-retted, dew-retted, or chemically retted, etc., according to the process used.  |

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| No.  | Term                           | Definition   |
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| 3023 | *scutching (flax)              | The operation of separating the woody part of the deseeded or retted flax straw from the fibre.  |
| 3024 | *semi-worsted spun             | Staple yarn, regardless of the nature of the fibre, in which the fibres are prepared or carded and thereafter drafted or spun by systems originally designed for spinning worsted yarns.   |
| 3025 | *singe                         | To remove, by burning against a hot plate or in a flame, unwanted surface hairs or filaments produced in manufacture.<br>NOTE. The operation is usually performed as a pre-treatment to bleaching and finishing.   |
| 3026 | *throw                         | A term used originally in the silk industry to describe the twisting and/or folding of continuous filament yarns.  |
| 3027 | throw (lace)                   | A traversing movement of a warp or patterning thread (caused by the shogging of the guide bar), that results in the thread being laid across two or more bobbin threads in the lace.   |
| 3028 | *wet spun (flax) yarn          | Yarn spun from fibre wetted in a trough of water (usually warm) on the spinning frame.<br>NOTE. This is not to be confused with the terminology used in the production of man-made fibres.   |
| 3029 | *woollen                       | Yarns, fabrics or garments made from yarns, which have been produced on the condenser system wholly from wool fibres, new or otherwise subjected to the tolerance and allowance as specified in Statutory Instrument 1986 No. 26 Trade Descriptions, The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986.                                 |
| 3030 | *woollen-spun yarn             | Yarn carded, condensed, and spun on woollen machinery.<br>NOTE 1. This definition is descriptive of processing technique and not fibre content.<br>NOTE 2. As such, the yarn might not contain any wool, and it is preferable in this case to use the alternative term 'condenser-spun'.   |
| 3031 | *worsted                       | Yarns, fabrics or garments made from yarns in which the fibres are reasonably parallel and spun wholly from combed wool, subject to the tolerance and allowance as specified in Statutory Instrument 1986 No. 26 Trade Descriptions, The Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986.   |
| 3032 | *worsted-spun yarn             | Yarn spun:<br>(a) from staple fibre processed on worsted-processing machinery by carding or preparing, combing, and drafting; or<br>(b) by converting a continuous-filament tow and drafting; or<br>(c) from a combination of slivers or rovings from both systems.<br>NOTE. This definition is descriptive of processing technique and not fibre content. |
| 3033 | boiling                        | Scouring at the boil or under pressure with sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) or with lime followed by sodium carbonate (soda ash), or with a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate.  |
| 3034 | *condenser spun yarn           | Yarn spun from slubbing (see <i>woollen-spun</i> ).  |
| 3035 | *needleloom<br>(narrow fabric) | A shuttleless weaving machine in which the weft is drawn from a stationary supply and introduced into the shed in the form of a double-pick by a weft insertion needle. The weft is retained at the opposite selvedge by the action of knitting, or by the introduction of a locking thread from a separate supply.  |

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| No.  | Term           | Definition   |
|------|----------------|--|
| 3036 | *shuttle loom  | Used to describe a weaving machine that uses a shuttle to insert the weft.   |
| 3037 | *stitch finish | <p>A finish applied to yarns and/or fabrics to facilitate the movement of the sewing thread and/or the penetration of the needle through the material.</p> <p>NOTE 1. The object of imparting stitch finish is to reduce damage to fabrics and sewing threads and to avoid the overheating of the sewing needle.</p> <p>NOTE 2. <i>Stitch finishes</i> involve the application of lubricants. They are frequently applied to closely woven fabrics such as collar cloth and shoe canvasses, to fabric containing filling material of an abrasive nature such as metallic oxides, and to fabrics which may be embrittled by chemical or other finishing treatments.</p> |

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## Appendix

### Appendix A. Glossary of silk terms which are not associated with the fabric construction terms in section two.

NOTE. In such an international trade as silk, various terms are used to describe the same thing. This standard gives the most popular term used between English speakers to describe each item. Definitions of the types of silk are not included.

| No.  | Term                                   | Definition   |
|------|--|--|
| A001 | *basin waste<br>basinés                | The waste consisting of <i>cocoons</i> which could not be completely reeled because of too frequent breaks in the thread.  |
| A002 | *bave                                  | The silk fibre complete with its natural <i>gum (sericin)</i> as it is withdrawn from a <i>cocoon</i> formed by a silkworm. It comprises two <i>brins</i> .  |
| A003 | *bisu<br>husks                         | The waste representing reeled <i>cocoons</i> remaining at the bottom of the basin after reeling.   |
| A004 | bivoltine                              | A type of silkworm that, under normal circumstances, produces two generations per year.  |
| A005 | blaze<br>cocoon stripping<br>keba      | The first threads secreted by the silkworm when it forms its <i>cocoon</i> .   |
| A006 | *book                                  | A parcel of hanks of <i>raw silk</i> whose mass is usually 2 kg.   |
| A007 | *noils<br>bourette                     | The fibres extracted during silk dressing or combing that are too short for producing <i>spun silk</i> . These fibres are usually spun on the condenser system to produce what are known as 'silk noil yarns'.         |
| A008 | *brin                                  | A single filament of silk resulting from the <i>degumming</i> of the <i>bave</i> withdrawn from the <i>cocoon</i> .  |
| A009 | *chrysalis                             | The form taken by silkworms in the passive stage of development between worm and moth. It is dark brown and fragments of it can often be detected in <i>silk waste</i> , especially <i>noils</i> .                     |
| A010 | cocoon                                 | An egg-shaped casing of silk spun by the silkworm to protect itself as a <i>chrysalis</i> .  |
| A011 | cordonnet                              | A sewing thread, normally 3-fold highly twisted with a 'Z' twist.  |
| A012 | *doupion<br>dupion <i>deprecated</i>   | <i>Raw silk</i> reeled from double <i>cocoons</i> , having an irregular slubby effect.   |
| A013 | *exfoliation<br>lousiness              | An inherent fault in silk only apparent after <i>degumming</i> or dyeing. It is characterized by fine fibrils or <i>fibrillae</i> that become separated from the filament giving a specky, dishevelled appearance.     |
| A014 | *fibrillae                             | Specks visible on the surface of silk yarns.<br>NOTE. See <i>exfoliation</i> .   |
| A015 | *fibroin                               | The part of the silk thread remaining after the <i>gum</i> has been discharged.  |
| A016 | *frisons<br>kibisu<br>knubbs<br>strusa | The first waste obtained in the process of reeling the cocoons. It is composed of the tangled beginning of the silk filament which is removed by the reeler up to the point when the filament begins to reel properly. |



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