

INTRODUCTION

All over the globe, scientists of different areas of research make great effort to understand each other and write their reports in the same language. It is no secret, that the most popular language nowadays is English. It is the most commonly spoken language in the world. English is the official language of 53 countries. English is also the language of the Internet. English is now considered a global language, with approximately 400 million native speakers. Not only there is this amount of native speakers, but also over a million more speak the language as a second or foreign language. It is due to this that English is now considered the language of science.

Over the last few years, the use of the English language in scientific research papers has become more and more prevalent. About 98 % of scientific articles published today are in English. In order to keep up with fellow scientists and to be able to see your work reach a global audience, English in a must.

The sewing industry as well as apparel design is not an exception from the majority of works, represented for readers. However, professionals in the area have a problem with the typical terminologies due to the almost endless variety of clothing types and their styles. Ever-changing fashion trends do not help to overcome such difficulties. Moreover, emerging styles and design of clothes spread the new terminologies every day. Furthermore, such terms take their origin in different countries simultaneously. Therefore, there is not only one right term for some items.

Although many people would say that it is no problem if one calls the garment or its part by a different name, it is obviously an issue for all kinds of the automatic systems such as an expert system or search engines. Besides, in order to make a work available to the great many people the language of it must be understandable by everyone.

The question of differences between the specific garment types might cause the misunderstandings in design process due to the ambiguous definitions that lead designers to completely different appearances of the garments.

A popular means of new era of technology is deep learning that provides ability to exclude human factor and differences in experts' opinions from specific steps of design process. The supervised learning is the task of inferring a function from labelled training data that consist of a set of training examples. Deep learning in apparel design means that the training examples are labelled pictures of garment types. Differences in definitions of garments types especially in different languages are the obstacles in the way of successful online search, preparing technical documentation, development and implementation of expert systems and other elements of artificial intelligence in apparel design. Therefore, in order to make a qualified fashion review or perform an online searching of specific garments with keywords, it is necessary to determine the description of each garment type and its main features.

The task of organizing the database of properly labelled images of garments is the first step to performing automatic fashion reviews, online searching and forming descriptions of garments. It is considered advisable to use as labels specific features of the particular garment type rather than its name because the features are standard and can be determined specifically.

Understanding fashion includes knowing many specific fashion and apparel terms. There is a number of visual online glossaries of fashion, which provide the graphic information on the subject. They are mostly restricted to the simple sketches of the fashion items with labels and terms which are not explained or contextualized. Such information is provided in the books, which contain terms that are explained and contextualized, with concise definitions accompanied by illustrations and examples taken from traditional and contemporary fashion design. Such works were performed by J. Ironside, G. Ambrose, P. Harris, L. Olenko, A. Sliskov and M. Kolosnichenko.

It is very helpful to have this information when shipping online or looking for a certain cut. That is why, the current work was conceived as a means of finding the main terms, which might be needed in order to proceed with any project that is under development and related to clothing and textile industry, garment design or apparel.

The book is presented in a form of glossary, in which many terms are illustrated by images and/or sketches of the item. The terms are placed in alphabetic order. The book does not need to be worked through chronologically, but should be dipped into for the answers to specific questions.

Hopefully, the performed lists of fashion design and apparel terms will help undergraduate and postgraduate students along with their teachers and researchers of all ranks to write their papers without additional search through the web or any other source. The book provides the technical knowledge needed for students to be able to relay their own fashion-related ideas.

This book is intended for teachers and students at all levels from foundation up to postgraduate degree levels on clothing design and manufacturing courses; practicing designers and pattern makers in the clothing industry.

TEXTILE

A textile is something made by knitting, weaving, or crocheting fibers together. Textiles are fabrics. Unless you are naked or wearing only a fig leaf, you are wearing a textile right now!

A textile is a type of material composed of natural or synthetic fibers. Types of textiles include animal-based material such as wool or silk, plant-based material such as linen and cotton, and synthetic material such as polyester and rayon. Textiles are often associated with the production of clothing.

Textile comes from the Latin word, *textilis* meaning “woven fabric” and that’s exactly what it is. If you are in the textile business, you are dealing with the stuff that gets turned into clothes, flags, dishrags, or anything else made of cloth. If you knit a scarf, you create a hand-made textile.

Nudists call people who wear clothes textiles. A sign on a beach might say, “nudists to the left of the palm trees, textiles to the right.”

The vocabulary used to describe textiles is rich, varied, and often unfamiliar.

The related words fabric and cloth are often used in textile assembly trades (such as tailoring and dressmaking) as synonyms for textile. However, there are subtle differences between these terms in specialized usage. A textile is any material made of interlacing fibers, including carpeting and geotextiles. A fabric is a material made through weaving, knitting, spreading, crocheting, or bonding that may be used in production of further goods (garments, etc.). Cloth may be used synonymously with fabric but is often a piece of fabric that has been processed.

A

Abrasion Resistance

The ability of a fiber or fabric to withstand surface wear and rubbing.

Air Jet Spinning

A spinning system in which yarn is made by wrapping fibers around a core stream of fibers with compressed air.

Air Permeability

The porosity, or the ease with which air passes through material. Air permeability determines such factors as the wind resistance of sailcloth, the air resistance of parachute cloth, and the efficiency of various types of air filtration media. It is also a measure of warmness or coolness of a fabric.

Agile manufacturing

Apparel manufacturing that utilizes a modular production system. In modular production workers are organized into teams that work together to produce an entire garment. In contrast to the bundle system, in which one worker performs an assembly task, then bundles the materials together and passes them to another worker who does another task, the modular system is more efficient and flexible.

A-line

Style line for apparel in which the dress fits at the shoulder or the skirt at the waist and gradually flares out to a wider hemline, causing it to resemble the letter A. The earliest A-line designs were created by Christian Dior in the 1950s.

Alternating Twist

A texturing procedure in which S and Z twists are alternately inserted in the yarn by means of a special heating apparatus.

Apparel price ranges

Designation of categories of apparel is relative to price. The lowest category is low end, next is budget, then, moderate, better, bridge, and, the highest, designer.

Appliquéd

Cutting shapes from textile fabrics and attaching them to another fabric or garment in order to decorate the base material. The ornamental fabrics are most often sewn to the base fabric, but may also be attached with adhesive. Quilts are frequently made with Appliquéd patterns, and fabric artists and fashion designers often use this technique.

Aramid Fiber

A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming material is a long chain synthetic polyamide having at least 85 % of its amide linkages (-NH-CO-) attached directly to two aromatic rings.

Arm Machine

Embroidery machine that has an arm or cylinder that the hook and bobbin are mounted in. It allows the use of special frames for embroidering caps, socks, inside pockets, etc. The cylinder-shaped arm allows goods to curve around the cylinder for embroidery.

Armseye/arm'scye

Word used in sewing and in design to refer to the armhole of a garment.

Asymmetric styling

Designs in which each side of an item of apparel is different in structure than the other side. In a symmetrical design, both sides are the same. Asymmetry may be seen in areas such as collars, necklines, closings or hemlines.

Autoclave

An apparatus for the carrying out of certain finishing operations, such as pleating and heat setting, under pressure in a superheated steam atmosphere.

Automatic Color Change

The ability of a multi-needle embroidery machine to follow a command to change to another specified needle with a different color thread in it. Many embroidery heads have as many as ten needles allowing the digitizer to program the use of ten different thread colors without stopping the machine.

B

Backing

Woven or non-woven material used underneath the item being embroidered to provide support and stability. Sometimes referred to as a stabilizer in the home embroidery market. Backing can be large enough to be hooped with the item being embroidered, or placed between the machine needle plate and the hooped garment. Available in various weights and in various types of material that can be either in precut sheets or rolls. Backings can also be cutaway, tear-away, or specialty. See also Toppings & 3D-foam.

Balaclava

A knitted head covering that shows only the face or part of the face. Worn by those who are outdoors in severe winter weather. Originally worn by military personnel in cold weather, this headwear is named for the Battle of Balaclava, fought during the Crimean War in the mid 1800s.

Balanced Cloth

A term describing a woven fabric with the same size yarn and the same number of threads per inch in both the warp and the fill direction.

Bally Ribbon Mills (BRM)

A leader in the narrow fabrics industry. Being in business 90 years, it is known for its high quality goods, excellent customer service, and technical engineering expertise.

Basket bag

Any handbag that is shaped like a basket. This classic style can be made from wicker of the type used in baskets, or it can be made from a wide variety of natural or synthetic materials that are interwoven, or from plastic or leather shaped like a basket.

Basket Weave

A variation of the plain weave in which two or more warp and filling yarns are woven side to side to resemble a plaited basket.

Basque

The extension below the waistline of a fitted bodice or jacket. Unlike a peplum, which flares out below the waist and is relatively

short, basques may be of any length, fitted or full, and may be placed in a limited area, such as the back or front, or all around. They are an integral part of the construction of the garment top.

Batik

A hand technique for decorating textiles in which parts of the fabric are covered with wax. The fabric is immersed in a dyebath and only the unwaxed area absorbs the dye. The wax is removed. If the design requires another color, wax is applied again to the area to be protected against the dye, and the fabric is placed in the dye again to add the new color. This can be repeated as often as the artisan wishes. The fabric produced by this method in Indonesia is made in traditional designs and colors, and the name batik is an Indonesian word. These designs are often imitated in machine prints for Western fashions.

Beam

A cylinder of wood or metal, usually with a circular flange on each end, on which warp yarns are wound for slashing, weaving, and warp knitting.

Beaming

The operation of winding warp yarns onto a beam usually in preparation for slashing, weaving, or warp knitting. This process is also called warping.

Bean Stitch

Three stitches placed back and forth between two points. Often used for outlining because it provides a bolder stitch appearance than a run stitch and requires fewer stitches than a satin stitch.

Beating-Up

The last operation of the loom in weaving, in which the last pick inserted in the fabric is “beat” into position against the preceding pick, usually by a “comb-like” device called a reed.

Bias/bias cut

Bias is the diagonal direction of a woven fabric. Unless woven from stretch yarns, fabrics stretch more in the bias direction than in the length or width. Designers can take advantage of this stretch by

manipulating the fabric so that the bias areas fall in ways that cause the designs to fit the body more closely or drape into soft folds. Designer Madeline Vionnet (active 1912 to 1940) was renowned for her bias designs.

Bicomponent Yarns

Spun or filament yarns of two generic fibers or two variants of the same generic fiber.

Bi-directional Fabric

A fabric having reinforcing fibers in two directions, i.e. in the warp (machine) direction and filling (cross-machine) direction.

Bird Nesting

Collection of thread between the fabric being sewn and the needle plate that generally causes thread breaks and sewing problems. Bird nesting can be caused by improper thread tension (needle thread tension too loose); machine not threaded properly; bobbin case not installed properly; excessive flagging; and poor digitizing.

Blend

1. A yarn obtained when two or more staple fibers are combined in a textile process for producing spun yarns.
2. A fabric that contains a blended yarn in both the warp and filling direction.

Blending

The combining of staple fibers of different physical characteristics to assure a uniform distribution of these fibers throughout the yarn.

Block

Basic pattern constructed from body measurements plus tolerance for movement.

Blouses and Shirts

A cloth garment for the upper body (from the neck to the waist). A shirt is more specifically a garment with a collar, sleeves with cuffs, and a full vertical opening with buttons or snaps.

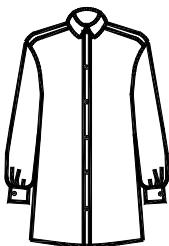
Bustier



Strapless top which may be fitted with darts, boned, or held in place by elasticized shirring. (Shirred style may be called **tube top**).



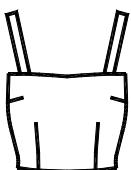
Oversized



Any style blouse or shirt cut extra large and sometimes extra long. (Also called **big shirt** or **boyfriend shirt**).

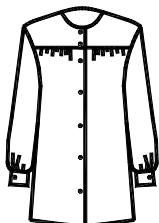


Camisole



Top with camisole neckline.





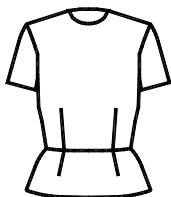
Smock

Oversized blouse with yoke and fullness below yoke. Usually long sleeved and worn as a coverup.



Cropped top

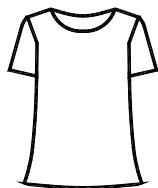
Fitted short blouse reaching to the ribs. Usually features a scoop neckline and short sleeves. (Also called **bare midriff**. Fitted variation called **choli**).



Peplum

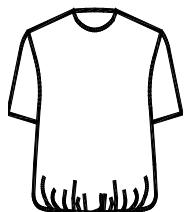
Overblouse with a separate seam at the waist to which a ruffle, shaped, or bias-cut piece is attached. May also be described as an elongated blouse with elasticized waistline.





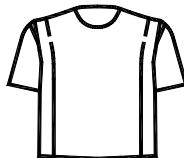
Overblouse

Blouse worn over the skirt or pants rather than tucked inside. Sometimes has slits at side seams.



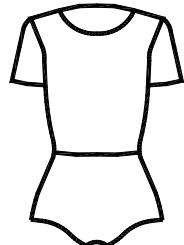
Blouson

Overblouse with length and fullness above the waist. For blouses the fullness is usually gathered into a band.



Flange

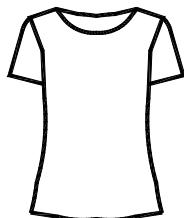
Wide vertical pleat formed by a fold over the top of the armhole seam extending to waist or hem.



Body blouse

Very close-fitting blouse or shirt, usually of knitted or stretch fabric. It has a pant section, with snap crotch. (Also called **body shirt**).





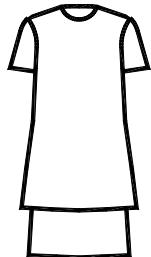
Torso

Overblouse that fits snugly through the waist and extends to the hips.



Pullover

Blouse which pulls on over the head. May or may not have a collar, but has a neckline large enough to go over the head. May have short or long sleeves. (Also called **slip-on blouse**).



Tunic

Extended mid-thigh or longer overblouse of any style. Usually straight or slightly fitted and worn beltless. (May be considered a two-piece dress when worn with a straight skirt).



Wrap

Blouse with crossover front. Usually held closed by skirt or pants waistband. (Also called **surplice blouse**).



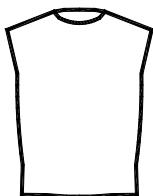


Twinset

A pair of blouses or sweaters designed to be worn together. The overblouse is usually long sleeved with a buttoned front and the underblouse is similar to a shell or camisole. Sweaters with the same look may be called **sweater set**.

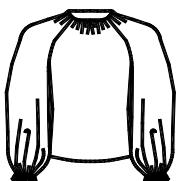


Collarless blouses



Shell

Sleeveless blouse with jewel or scoop neckline. May be buttoned in back or pullover.

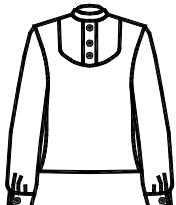


Peasant

Blouse with drawstring or elasticized neckline and raglan sleeves. (Also called **gypsy blouse**).



Blouses and shirts with band collar



Bib

Back-closing blouse with band collar and square or rounded inset in front. (Also called **tuxedo blouse** if the yoke is pleated.)





Shirt or shirtwaist
Blouse styled similar to a man's tailored shirt including one- or two-piece high stand collar, yoke, left chest patch pocket, and button band front opening. Hem is usually curved. (Also called **tailored blouse**).



Western
Shirt with high stand collar, front and back shaped yoke, flap pockets or half moon pockets, large snap closings, and piping. (Also called **cowboy shirt**).



Blucher

A type of oxford (shoe that closes) in which the tongue and vamp (the front part of the shoe) are cut in one.

Bobbin

Small spool or reel that is wound with the thread used on lockstitch machines. Bobbins can be wound on the sewing machine or come pre-wound from the thread supplier. Generally, pre-wound bobbins contain much higher yardage than machine wound bobbins allowing for fewer bobbin changes. The most common bobbin size for embroidery machines is a style "L" bobbin, even though other special large hook machines may use style "M" bobbins. One of the most common pre-wound bobbins used is a T-16 (V-15) CF polyester bobbin.

Bobbin Case

Round assembly that applies tension to the bobbin thread and holds the bobbin in the machine. The latch mechanism locks the bobbin

case into the hook. It is important that the embroidery machine operator should be trained to properly install the bobbin case in the machine to minimize costly repairs of the machine. After the bobbin case is properly positioned to the bobbin case holder in the hook, it should then snap on the spindle when it is fully loaded. Most embroidery machines use an “L” size bobbin and bobbin case; even though sometimes larger hook styles are used.

Bobbin Tension

Bobbin thread tension should be set so very little thread is consumed in each stitch. Therefore, the bobbin thread is tight enough to consistently hold the needle thread down on the underneath side of the embroidered item.

Body

(1) adj. Used to describe any item of clothing that fits the body closely (example: body suit, body clothes) or jewelry worn on various areas of the body (i.e. body jewelry). (2) n. The feel of fabric that is flexible but also solid and compact.

Body tolerance

Extra measurement added to body measurements to allow normal body movement.

Boiled wool

Wool fabric, processed to make it denser and more compact. Subjecting the woven fabric to heat, pressure, and moisture does this. In industrial terminology, the process is called fulling.

Bonnet

Although colloquially people may refer to any type of hat as a “bonnet,” this term is usually applied specifically to headcoverings for women and children that cover the back and top of the head and are usually tied under the chin. Relatively few headcoverings for women are now made in bonnet style, although they are often seen for children and infants. One of the more dramatic bonnets of the 19th century was the poke bonnet, made with a very high crown and an exceptionally wide brim that hid the face.

Braid

1. A narrow textile band, often used as trimming or binding, formed by plaiting several strands of yarn. The fabric is formed by interlacing the yarns diagonally to the production axis of the material.
2. In aerospace textiles, a system of three or more yarns which are interlaced in such a way that no two yarns are twisted around each other.

Braid Angle

The acute angle measured from the axis of the fabric or rope to a braiding yarn.

Braid Biaxial

Braided structure with two yarn systems running in one direction and the other in the opposite direction.

Braid Triaxial

A braided structure with axial yarns running in the longitudinal direction.

Braided Fabric

A narrow fabric made by crossing a number of strands diagonally so that each strand passes alternately over or under one or more of the other strands.

Braiding

The interwinding of three or more strands to make a cord or narrow fabric.

Brand and trademark

A brand is a name, label, or mark assigned to a product by its manufacturer or distributor. A trademark is a word, design, or device assigned to a product or service by the owner. Trademarks can be registered so that no other individual or company can use the name or symbol. A brand can be a trademark if it is registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office of the Department of Commerce. U.S. law requires that goods or services being trademarked must actually have been sold, so trademarks cannot be selected and registered in advance of their use. In many other countries, items can be trademarked before being used. Commonly used general terms, such as “silk,” “pants,” or “beauty”

cannot be trademarked. Registered trademarks are designated with symbols. The symbols are ®, which is only used once the trademark has been registered; ™, a trademark for goods, and SM, a trademark for services. Registered trademarks are protected for a period of 20 years and are renewable.

Breaking Strength

1. The maximum resultant internal force that resists rupture in a tension test.
2. The load (or force) required to break, or rupture, a specimen in a tensile test made according to a specified standard procedure.

Breaking Tenacity

The tensile stress at rupture of a specimen expressed as Newtons per Tex (cN/tex).

Bridge Machine

Embroidery machine with two shafts, one for the hook assembly and one for the needle assembly. Sewing heads are suspended from a beam allowing for larger sewing fields than an arm machine. Bridge machines are accessible from both back and the front of the machine through the “bridge”.

Bretelles

A diagonal band of fabric or trimming similar to a turned back collar or revers that runs from the center of the waist to the outer edges of the shoulders.

Broadcloth

A fabric so named because it is woven in widths exceeding 29 inches.

Broad Goods

Woven fabrics of 18 inches or more in width.

Broken End

A broken, untied warp yarn in a fabric. Broken ends can appear from: slubs, knots, improper shuttle alignment, shuttle hitting the warp shed, excessive warp tension, faulty sizing, and rough reeds, heddles, dropwires, or shuttles.

Broken Pick

A broken filling yarn in a fabric. Broken picks can appear from: excessive shuttle tension, weak yarn, or filling coming in contact with a sharp surface.

Buckram

Coarse, woven backing fabric that is usually very stiff. It is used to stabilize fabric for stitching and commonly used in caps to hold the front panel with the embroidery pattern erect.

Bugle beads

Beads of an elongated tubular shape that are often sewn onto garments as ornamentation. Colors can vary.

Bustle

(1) A general term referring to back fullness in a skirt. (2) An undergarment structure designed to hold out the back of a skirt. Bustles were an important element of style in women's skirts from about 1870 to 1890. Designers periodically revive back fullness, especially for evening dresses.

Buttonholes

The opening into which a button fits in order to close a garment. In order to make the buttonhole secure and keep it from raveling, it must be finished in some way. Worked buttonholes are finished by embroidering by hand or machine around the edge of the buttonhole with a close and secure stitch. Worked buttonholes often have more secure stitches at the end of the buttonhole where the button will rest because this area will be subjected to greater stress. Bound buttonholes, generally found on more expensive coats and suits, are made by sewing small strips of fabric or leather around the opening area, then pulling them to the inside of the garment, which makes folded edge of the strip visible from the outside. Sometimes the fabric or leather is a different color from the garment, and the buttonhole becomes part of the ornamentation of the garment.

C

Cabled Yarn

A yarn formed by twisting together two or more plied yarns.

Cabled Twist

A construction of thread, yarn, cord, or rope in which each successive twist is in the same direction opposite the preceding twists; i.e. an S/Z/S, or Z/S/Z construction.

CAD/CAM/CIM

Each of these three acronyms refers to computer based technology used for the design and/or manufacture of apparel. Specifically, CAD stands for computer-aided-design, CAM for computer-aided manufacturing, and CIM for computer integrated manufacturing. CAD computer programs support the design phase and give the designer the ability to experiment with ideas of styles, colors, fabrics, etc. CAM programs support the tasks related to manufacture, and with CAD/CAM in combination, the design can move from design to preparation of the pattern, making the master plan for cutting the garment, grading patterns to different sizes, cutting the fabric, and sewing. CIM overcomes the problems that may occur when it is necessary to move the data from the design and manufacturing process to the next step. In computer-integrated-manufacturing, the various programs communicate directly, so that data move smoothly along the production process in an accurate and timely fashion.

Calender

A machine used in finishing to impart a variety of surface effects to fabrics. A calender essentially consists of two or more heavy rollers, sometimes heated, through which the fabric is passed under heavy pressure.

Calendering

A mechanical finishing process for fabrics used to produce special effects, such as high luster, glazing, moiré, and embossed effects.

Camisole/camisole top

In the 19th century a camisole was a waistlength undergarment worn over a corset. Generally it had broad straps, and tied at the upper edge

with a drawstring. Often it was trimmed with lace or eyelet embroidery. In modern usage, the term may refer to any undergarment worn over a brassiere and ending at the waist. Blouses or tops that are cut in a style similar to the historic camisole are called camisole tops.

Cap

A headcovering generally worn for less formal occasions or sports. Cap fits the head more closely than a hat and which often has a visor in the front. Caps are likely to be made of fabric, often felt, or leather. Sometimes they are part of the uniforms used by the military or for sports, and as baseball caps have done, may come into widespread use among the general public as well.

Carbon Fiber

A high-tensile fiber or whisker made by heating rayon or polyacrylonitrile fibers or petroleum residues to appropriate temperatures. Fibers may be 7 to 8 microns in diameter and more than 90 % carbonized.

Care information

The provision for care information in the form of either written words or symbols is not mandatory. However, in accordance with the Textile Labelling Act, where care information is provided, the information must appear in a manner which is neither false nor misleading and must accurately reflect an appropriate method of care for the article to which it applies.

Cheongsam

Chinese garment that has a high, standing collar, short sleeves, a diagonal front closing with buttons or cloth frogs, a body-hugging fit, and a side slit that may reach as high as the thigh. Originating in the 1930s, this garment was an attempt to merge Western and Chinese styles.

Chine/warp print

A style of printing in which the lengthwise (warp) yarns are placed on the loom, a design is printed on these yarns, after which the crosswise (weft) yarns are inserted. The resulting print has a hazy, misty appearance. Most often used for gowns and other highly decorative garments.

Cloak

Is a type of loose garment that is worn over indoor clothing and serves the same purpose as an overcoat; it protects the wearer from the

cold, rain or wind for example, or it may form part of a fashionable outfit or uniform. Cloaks have been used by myriad of historic societies; many climates favor wearing a full-body garment, which is easily removed and does not constrain the wearer with sleeves. Over time, cloak designs have been changed to match fashion and available textiles. Cloaks generally fasten at the neck or over the shoulder, vary in length, from hip all the way down to the ankle, mid-calf being the normal length. They may have an attached hood and may cover and fasten down the front, in this case they have holes or slits for the hands to pass through. However, cloaks are usually sleeveless.

Cloth

A generic term embracing all textile fabrics and felts. Cloth may be formed out of any textile fiber, wire, or material.

Coated Fabric

A fabric to which a substance such as lacquer, plastic, resin, rubber, or varnish has been applied in firmly adhering layers to provide certain properties, such as water impermeability.

Coating

The application of a semi-liquid material such as rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or polyurethane to one or both sides of the textile material. Once the coating has been dried, it forms a bond with the fabric.

Collar

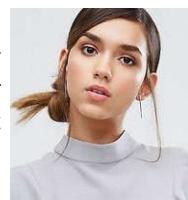
Is the part of a shirt, dress, coat or blouse that fastens around or frames the neck. Collars are classified as band, high stand, and low stand. Within each type there are several styles defined by the shape of the collar's outer edge.

Band collars. Band collars have a straight or convex neckline edge.



Band (basic)

Straight or slightly curved collar cut on straight yam direction or bias. May be fastened in the front or back. (Also called **stand-up collar**).



Ring



A band collar on a wide neckline.
(Also called the **moat** or **wedding-band collar**).



Choker



Wide, high band, close fitting collar that is fastened in the back.
(Also called **Victorian collar**).



Portrait



A band collar located farther away from the base of the neck than the ring collar.



Chinese



Band collar with square or rounded ends that do not quite meet at center front. (Also called **mandarin** or **Nehru collar**).



Medic



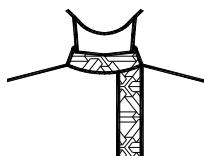
Narrow band collar that is fastened on the right side. (Also called **Ben Casey collar**).





Wing

Stiff band collar with pointed ends that is folded outward.



Cossack

Wide band collar that is fastened on the left side. May be embroidered. (Also called **Zhivago** or **Russian collar**).



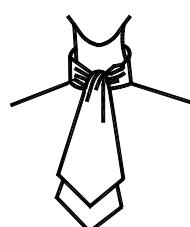
Clerical

Stiff white band collar, fastened in the back. (Also called a **Roman collar**). White collar may be partly covered by a black or colored collar called a **rabat**.



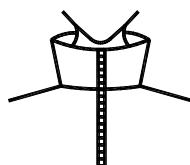
Bow

Long extension of wide band collar tied in a bow.



Ascot

Long medium-wide to wide band collar with the two ends brought to the front and looped over each other. May be an extension of the collar or attached at the back neck of collar. (Longer variation is called **stock-tie** or **flip-tie collar**).



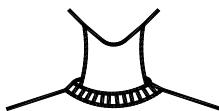
Funnel

Large wide band collar variation which stands away from the face. Generally opens in the front.

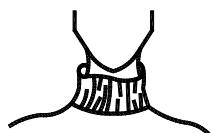


Band collars of rib knit

Crew



High rounded neckline finished with narrow strip of rib knit.



Turtleneck

High rounded neckline finished with very wide strip of rib knit that is often worn folded over.



Mock-turtle

High rounded neckline finished with medium wide strip of rib knit.

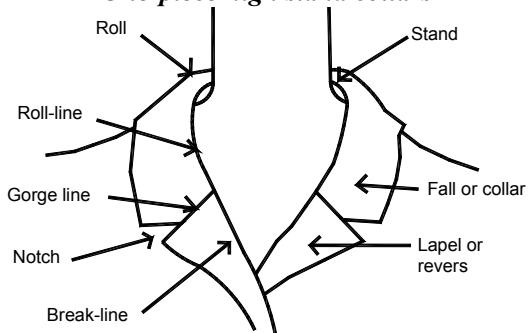


Cowl

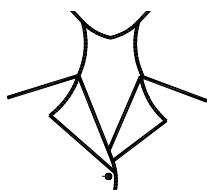
Wide bias-cut draped collar. May be of knitted fabric like a wider and deeper variation of the turtleneck which drapes in soft folds.



One-piece high stand collars

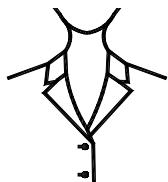


High stand collars have a straight or slightly convex neckline shape. The major portion of the collar stands above the base of the neck. (Also called **rolled** or **turned down**). Parts of the collar are diagrammed below.



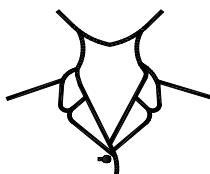
Lapel

Facing of the front of the garment which is folded back to show. (Also called the **revers**). Lapel and collar shapes include: notched, cloverleaf, peaked.



Notched

Tailored collar used for suits. There is a notch where the collar ends and joins the lapel.



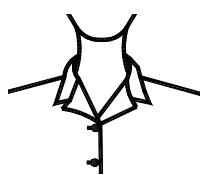
Cloverleaf

Tailored collar with rounded corners on lapel and collar.



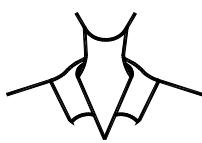
Peaked

Tailored collar with sharp point on lapel.



Convertible

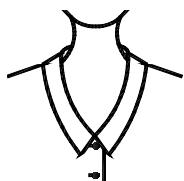
One-piece high stand collar which can be worn open or closed. Lapels are formed when worn open.



Johnny

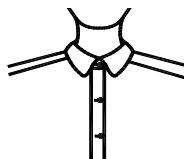
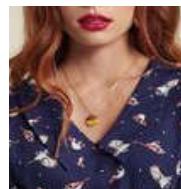
Very small high stand collar attached to a V neckline. Usually a single-layer knitted collar.





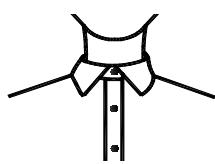
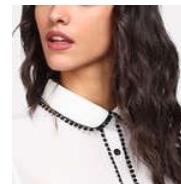
Chelsea

Medium-wide collar with square pointed ends attached to a front opening V neckline.

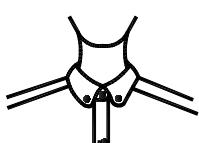
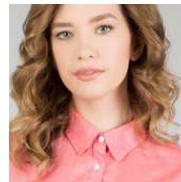


Two-piece high stand collars

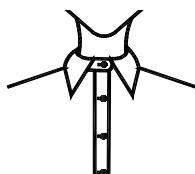
Shirt. The traditional two-piece high stand collar (called band and collar). The ends of the collar may be square, round, or pointed.



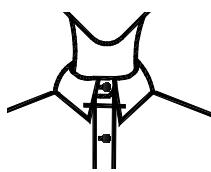
Spread with wide spacing between ends of the collar.



Button-down with buttonholes in the ends of the collar, fastened to the shirt by small buttons.

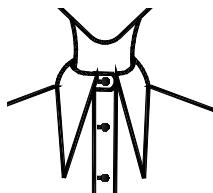


Barrymore with 4- to 5-inch long points in front (similar to Byron or poet's collar).

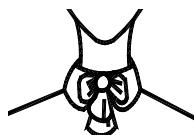


Pin with eyelets through which a collar pin is inserted.





Swallow-tailed with extremely long, narrow-pointed ends.

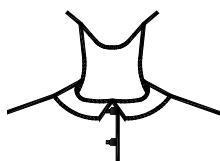


Buster Brown

Medium sized collar with rounded front edges. Usually white and worn with a colored bow.

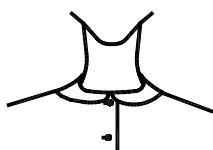


Low stand collars. These collars have a concave neckline shape (also called flat collars).



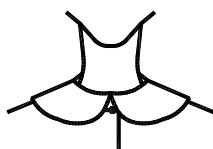
Bermuda

Narrow collar with squared ends at center front.



Peter Pan

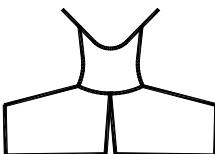
Narrow collar with rounded ends at center front.



Choir-boy

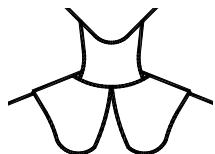
Medium-sized collar with rounded ends at center front.





Puritan

Wide collar extending to the shoulders with squared corners at center front and outer edges.



Platter

Medium-sized collar with large rounded ends in front. (Also called **dog's ear collar**).



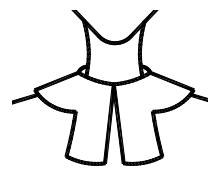
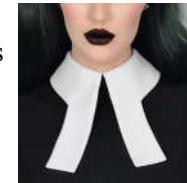
Sailor

Collar is square in back and tapers to a V in front. Variations include braid trim around the edges and a dickey or inset in the V. (Also called **middy** or **nautical collar**).



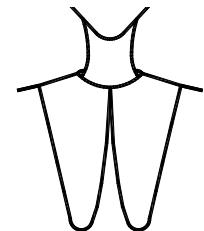
Bishop

Large round collar. The front edges extend downward and are squared.



Butterfly

Extremely large collar extending to shoulders. Front hangs down in two points almost to waist.





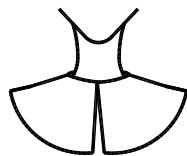
Bertha

Wide rounded collar extending from neckline to shoulder. Opening may be in the front or back.



Cape

Large circular collar that extends over the shoulders.

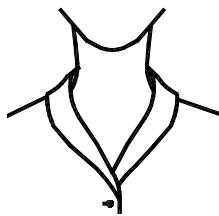


Pilgrim

Wide rounded collar extending to shoulders with pointed ends at center front.

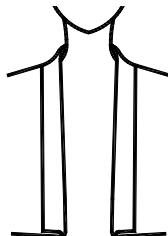


Shawl collars. Shawl collars are formed by an extension of the garment front. They may be high stand, low stand, or hand collar types. The collar must be seamed at center hack.



Shawl

Collar formed by an extension of the facing and garment front (undercollar).



Tuxedo

Variation of a shawl collar, that continues the length of the garment front opening.

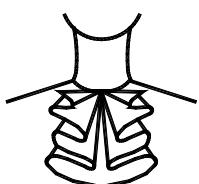


Other collar variations



Straight ruffle

Straight piece of fabric, lace, or trim gathered to neck edge to form ripples.



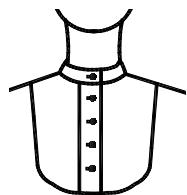
Cascade

Circular-cut ruffle attached to a neckline at center front of garment.



Pierrot

A straight ruffled collar that lays on top of the shoulders. It usually has two rows of ruffles.



Bib

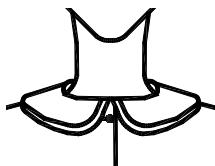
Flat rounded, square, or oval shape fitting around the neck like a child's bib.



Jabot

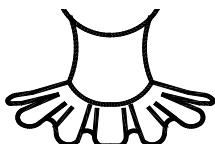
One or more straight ruffles attached to a neckline at center front.





Double

Two collars of the same shape, the upper one is smaller to show the lower one



Circular ruffle

Edging made from circular piece(s) of fabric.



Color/colour

Color is the characteristic of human visual perception described through color categories, with names such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, or purple. This perception of color is derived from the stimulation of cone cells in the human eye by electromagnetic radiation in the visible spectrum.

All colors are divided into achromatic and chromatic.

An achromatic color is a one that lacks hues such as white, black and grey. Achromatic colors (white, grey and black) have lightness but no hue or saturation.

White is the lightest color and is achromatic (having no hue), because it fully reflects and scatters all the visible wavelengths of light.



White represents –
Light, goodness, innocence, purity, safety, simplicity.

Black is the darkest color, the result of the absence or complete absorption of visible light. It is an achromatic color, literally a color without hue.



Black represents –
Authority, power, elegance, formality, death, evil, mystery, strength, prestige.

A chromatic color is a color which has even the slightest amount of hue. Chromatic colors have distinguishing hues such as red, blue and yellow, as well as saturation, which is an attribute of intensity, in addition to lightness.

Red is the color at the end of the visible spectrum of light, next to orange and opposite violet. It has a dominant wavelength of approximately 625–740 nanometres. It is a primary color in the RGB color model and the CMYK color model, and is the complementary color of cyan.

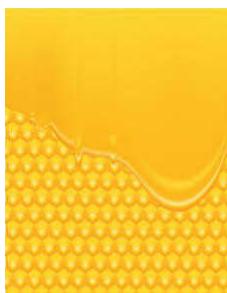
Yellow is the color between orange and green on the spectrum of visible light. It is evoked by light with a dominant wavelength of roughly 570–590 nanometres. It is a primary color in subtractive color systems, used in painting or color printing.

Blue is one of the three primary colours of pigments in painting and traditional colour theory, as well as in the RGB colour model. It lies between violet and green on the spectrum of visible light. The eye perceives blue when observing light with a dominant wavelength between approximately 450 and 495 nanometres.



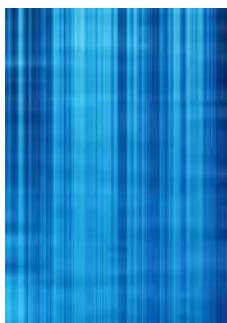
Red represents –
fire, blood, war, danger, strength, power, determination, passion, desire, love, energy and courage.

Variations –
light red, pink, dark red, brown, reddish-brown.



Yellow represents –
optimism, joy, happiness, intellect, energy and cheerfulness.

Variations –
dull yellow, light yellow.



Blue represents –
sky, sea, stability, peacefulness, tranquil, wisdom, confidence, intelligence, truth, and trust.

Variations –
light blue, dark blue.

Color Dimensions. All pigment color systems recognize that three dimensions describe color – hue (the name), intensity (brightness/

dullness), and value (lightness/darkness). All three dimensions are present in every color and every color starts with hue. Value and intensity are adjectives that describe variations of any hue (light bright green, or deep dull red, for instance).

Hue

The name of the color as designated on the color wheel is its hue. Each hue has an individual physical character: primary pigment hues are red, yellow, and blue. No other colors combine to make them, but these colors combine to make all other hues. The secondary hues are orange, green, and violet are mixtures of the adjacent primary hues. Tertiary hues result from mixing a primary and a secondary.



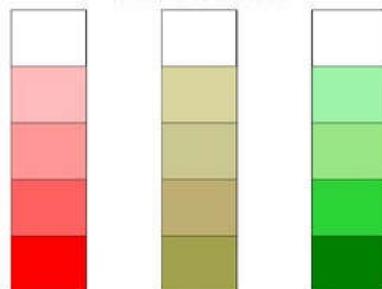
Primary Colors



Secondary Colors



Tertiary Colors

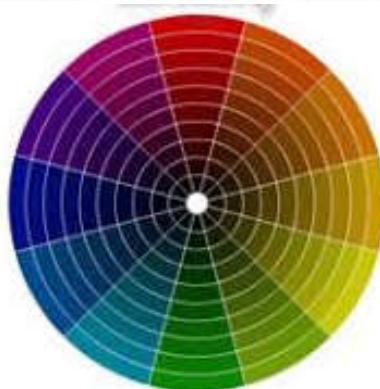


Value

Value refers to the lightness or darkness of a color. It indicates the quantity of light reflected. When referring to pigments, dark values with black added are called “shades” of the given hue name. Light values with white pigment added are called “tints” of the hue name.

Intensity

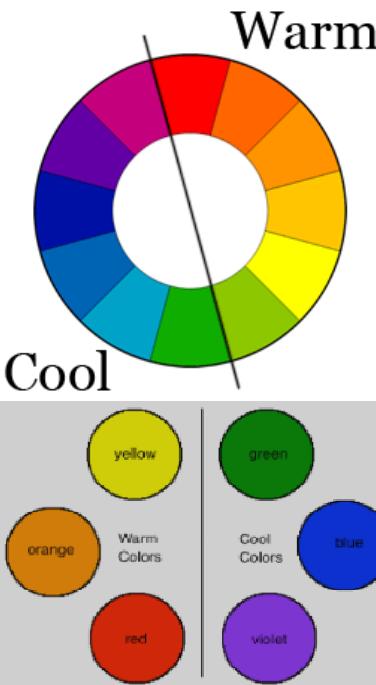
The relative purity or saturation of a color is its intensity, sometimes referred to as chroma. This dimension describes the strength of a color. Saturated colors are primary and secondary hues at their purest and strongest on the color wheel. Each hue has a range of saturation from full intensity to neutral gray. Intensity provides hue with its vividness or neutrality.



Warm and cool colors

Warm hues, light values, and strong intensities seem to advance while cool hues, dark values, and desaturated hues recede. Hues that advance also expand a shape. Warm colors and dark values are perceived as dense or solid and are often associated with muted earth tones such as brick or red-orange, ocher, or golden brown. Cool colors seem to reduce a shape. Cool hues and light values are associated with air, distant mountains, and water and may present an appearance of distance, depth, shadow, coolness, and lightness.

Warm hues, light values, and saturated colors such as bright orange or shocking pink can seem loud or noisy. Cool hues, dark values, and desaturated colors like deep taupe or dark violet are quiet by comparison.



Color as a source of association

Color is associated with many natural objects of similar color and therefore can acquire similar meaning according to that association.

Sunshine is yellow
and warm



Blue is cool and
distant as the mountains
and water.



Red is exciting like fire and in many cultures red signals danger.



Mood is associated with color, too; we have the “blues”, or we are “green” with envy.



Spatial position. Hues viewed singly can produce an afterimage and this affects colors on the body. When the viewer concentrates on a clothing surface and then glances at the face, the skin can appear to take on tinges of the complement to the hue of the clothing. Thus after looking intensely at a green sweater, a viewer who glances up at the face may find it tinged with the complement, red.

Whether a hue is directly surrounded by another hue or is separated in some way will influence its perceptual effect. When individual colors are separated by black or white, both their singleness of character and their inter-action are suppressed somewhat. Black causes adjacent hues to seem lighter and more brilliant; a surround of white often appears to darken them.

Visual mixing

Colors combined in very small patterns or woven together appear to mix visually. When two or more colors are interwoven onto one surface the result can be more vibrant than a surface of just one color. Complementary hues of black and white threads woven together will create a surface that appears gray or neutral when viewed from a distance. If the size of the black and white threads is increased, a salt-and-pepper effect is created.

Color Abrasion

Color changes in localized areas of a garment resulting from differential wear.

Colorfastness

Resistance to fading, i.e. the ability of a dye to retain its color when the dyed or printed textile material is exposed to conditions or agents such as light, perspiration, atmospheric gases, or washing that can remove color.

Composite

1. An article or substance of two or more constituents, generally, with reinforcing elements dispersed in a matrix or continuous phase.
2. Hard or soft constructions in which the fibers themselves are consolidated to form structures rather than being formed into yarns.

Conditioning

A process of allowing textile materials to reach equilibrium with the surrounding atmosphere.

Cone

A conical package of yarn, usually wound on a disposable paper core.

Coning

The transfer of yarn from skeins or bobbins or other types of packages to cones.

Consumer textile article

The term, “consumer textile article”, means any textile fiber, yarn or fabric, or any product made in whole or in part from a textile fiber, yarn, or fabric that is in the form in which it is to be sold to any person for consumption or use. This term does not include textile fiber products which are to be used in the manufacturing, processing, or finishing of any product for sale.

Contoured block

Bodice block for very tight fitting garments.

Converter

An individual or organization that buys greige fabrics and sells them as a finished product to cutters, wholesalers, retailers, and others. The converter arranges for the finishing of the fabric.

Core Spinning

The process of making a core-spun yarn. It consists of feeding the core yarn into the front delivery roll of the spinning frame and covering the core yarn with a sheath of fibers during the spinning operation.

Core-Spun Yarn

A yarn made by twisting fibers around a filament or a previously spun yarn, thus concealing the core.

Covert coat

A covert coat was originally ‘a short topcoat worn for hunting’, but is now sold as a gentleman’s overcoat. A covert coat is always single-breasted with notch lapels, a centre vent, flap pockets, and a signature of four (sometimes five) lines of stitching at the cuffs and hem; a ticket pocket is optional. The collar may be constructed of covert cloth or velvet. The traditional colour varies from a light greenish-tan brown to a fawnish mix or rather deep tannish-green, but variants in grey and navy are also common.

Creel

A framework arranged to hold slivers, roving, or yarns so that many ends can be withdrawn smoothly and evenly without tangling.

Creeling

The mounting of supply packages in a creel to feed fiber to a process, i.e. beaming, warping, or weaving.

Crimp

1. The waviness of a fiber expressed as crimps per unit length.
2. The difference in distance between two points on an unstretched fiber and the same two points when the fiber is straightened under tension.
3. The difference in the distance between two points when the yarn has been removed from the fabric and straightened under specific tension expressed as a percentage of the distance between the two points as the yarn lies in the fabric.

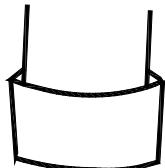
Crocking

The rubbing-off of dye from a fabric as a result of insufficient dye penetration or fixation, the use of improper dyes or dyeing methods

or insufficient washing and treatment after the dyeing operation. Crocking can occur under either wet or dry conditions.

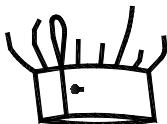
Cuffs

A cuff is an extra layer of fabric at the lower edge of the sleeve of a garment (shirt, coat, etc.) covering the arm at the wrist.



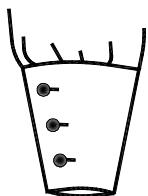
Roll-up

Usually a straight sleeve which is folded up to form a cuff.



Barrel

A band of fabric stitched to the sleeve. Usually closed with one or two buttons. (Also called **single cuff**).



Gauntlet

A wide turned-back cuff that flares wide at the arm and tapers toward the wrist. (Also called **cavalier cuff**).



D

Dart manipulation

Ways of changing the dart to other positions or into seams.

Density

Mass per unit volume usually expressed as grams per cubic centimeter (g/cc). Also known as specific gravity.

Denier

The weight, in grams, of 9000 meters of yarn. The lower the denier number, the finer is the size of yarn, and the higher the number, the larger is the size of yarn. In countries other than the USA, Denier is replaced by the Tex system.

Denier per filament (dpf)

The denier of an individual continuous filament or an individual staple fiber if it were continuous.

Denier Total

The product of the denier per filament and the number of filaments in the tow.

Denier Variation

Usually variation in diameter, or other cross-sectional dimension, along the length of a filament or bundle of filaments. Malfunction or lack of process control in fiber manufacturing causes denier variation.

Denier Yarn

The denier of filament yarn. It is the product of the denier per filament and the number of filaments in the yarn.

Dent

On a loom, the space between the wires of a reed.

Dimensional Stability

The ability of textile material to maintain or return to its original geometric configuration.

Dobby

A mechanical attachment on a loom that controls the harness to permit the weaving of geometric figures.

Doff

A set of full packages, bobbins, spools, etc. produced by one machine.

Doffing

The operation of removing full packages, bobbins, spools, etc. from a machine and replacing them with empty ones.

Double End

Two ends woven as one in a fabric. It may be intentional or accidental.

Drape

A term used to describe the way a fabric falls while it hangs; the suppleness and ability of a fabric to form graceful configurations.

Draping

Creating intricate folds – “drapes” – by manipulating fabric on the dress stand.

Drawing-in

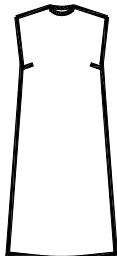
In weaving the process of threading warp ends through the eyes of the heddles and the dents of the reed.

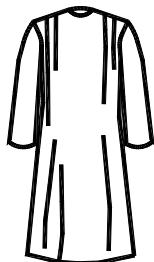
Dress

A dress (also known as a frock or a gown) is a garment consisting of a skirt with an attached bodice (or a matching bodice giving the effect of a one-piece garment). It consists of a top piece that covers the torso and hangs down over the legs. A dress can be any one-piece garment containing a skirt of any length. Dresses can be formal or informal. In many cultures, dresses are more often worn by women and girls.

Dresses without waistline seam**Chemise**

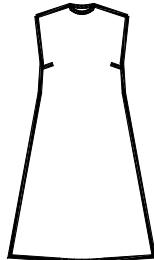
Straight dress without a waistline seam, cut with few or no darts. (Also called **shift, sack, or pencil**).





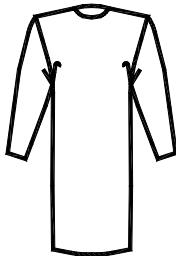
Float

Straight dress with no waistline seam, fullness controlled from pleats or gathers at shoulders or yoke.



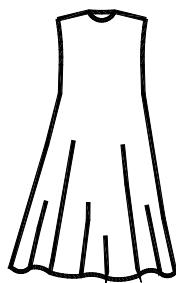
A-line

Dress with normal shoulders, slight flare toward the hemline, but without a waistline seam. (Also called **shift** or **skimmer**).



Wedge

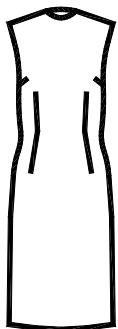
Dress without a waistline seam, has wide shoulders and tapers to a narrow hemline. Usually has dolman sleeves.



Trapeze

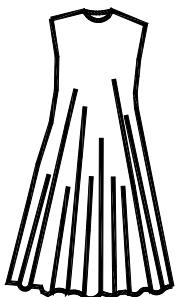
Dress with normal shoulders, no waistline seam, more flare at the hemline than A-line.





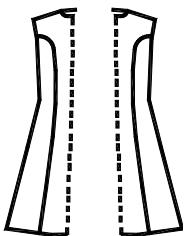
Sheath

Straight narrow dress without waistline seam, fitted with darts.



Tent

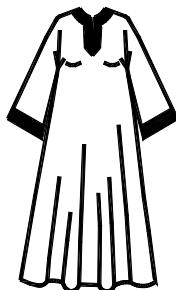
Dress with normal shoulders, no waistline seam but very wide, full, and flaring hem.



Princess

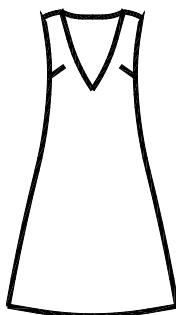
Dress without waistline seam, fitted by curved seams originating at the shoulder or armhole, extending over the bust to the hem. The skirt may or may not be flared.





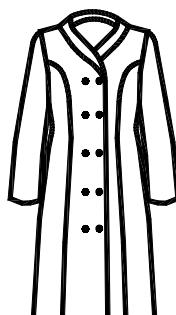
Caftan

Long dress with decorated opening for the neck and long sleeves.



Jumper

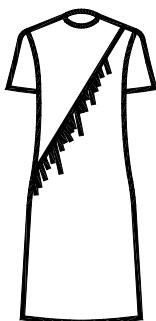
Sleeveless, collarless dress worn with a blouse or sweater underneath.



Coat dress

Dress which is fastened (usually with buttons) from the neck to the hem like a coat. Dress may be single- or doublebreasted, worn belted or unbelted





Asymmetric

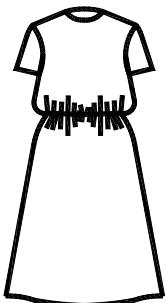
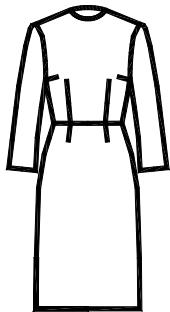
Dress that is not the same on left and right sides. May drape to one side or close to one side. May cover only one shoulder. (Also called **one-shoulder** or **toga**).



Dresses with waistline seam

Basic

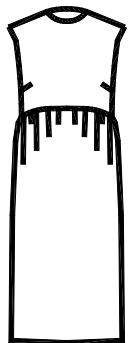
Simple fitted dress, usually cut with jewel neckline, darts, fitted set-in sleeves, natural waistline, and straight skirt. (Also called **fitted dress**).



Elasticized waist

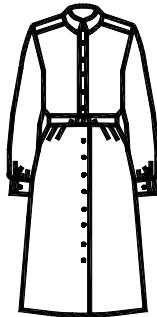
Waist contains elastic for comfort. Dress may be of any style, either with or without waistline seam. May be belted or unbelted.





Empire

Dress with high waistline under the bust.



Shirtwaist

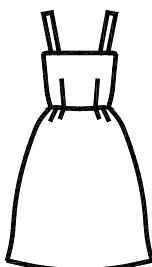
Dress with bodice styled like a tailored shirt, usually buttoned from neck to below waist, with either a straight or full skirt. (May be called **shirt dress** if it does not have a waistline.)



Drop waist

Dress with elongated bodice so that waistline seam falls below waist. (Also called **low-torso**. Unfitted variation of soft, drapable fabric with short skirt may be called a **flapper dress**).





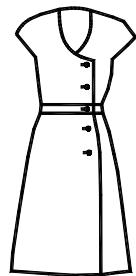
Sundress

Dress with camisole or halter type top worn for casual summer wear.



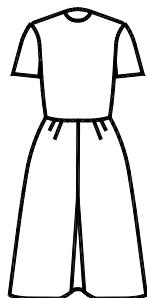
Draped

Dress with additional fullness pleated, gathered, or held to one side.



Wrap

Dress wraps and fastens to one side, either front or back. May be held with button/buttonhole, tie, or belt. Variations include **back-wrap**, **kimono**, **surplice**, and **bathrobe dresses**.



Pant dress

Combination bodice with divided or split skirt. Variations include **culotte dress**, **pantgown**, **panel pant dress**, and **pantshift**.



Dart

V-shaped tuck that is sewn into a garment in order to shape the fabric so that the garment fits the rounded parts of the body. Darts are most often found at the bustline, the back shoulder, the waistline, and the hipline.

DIM financing

An acronym standing for Debtor in Possession financing, which means financing obtained when an individual or a firm is in the Chapter 11 bankruptcy process. If such financing is obtained, it may be possible for a company to work its way out of bankruptcy rather than having to liquidate.

Drop Wires

A stop-motion device utilizing metal wires suspended from warp or creelled yarns. When a yarn breaks, the wire drops, activating a switch that stops the machine.

Dyeing

A process of coloring fibers, yarns, or fabrics with either a natural or synthetic dye. A partial list of dyeing methods follows:

- Pad Dyeing – A form of dyeing whereby a dye solution is applied by means of a pad or mangle;
- Pressure Dyeing – The dyeing by means of forced circulation of dye through packages of fiber, yarn, or fabric under pressure;
- Skein Dyeing – The dyeing of yarn, fiber, or fabric in the form of skeins, or hanks;
- Yarn Dyeing – The dyeing of yarn before the fabric is woven or knit.

D'orsay shoe or slipper

Refers to any shoe that has a closed heel and toe but which is cut down to the sole at the sides. It can be made with a heel of any type and any style of vamp (front). The style is one of several fashions named after the Count d'Orsay, a fashionable dandy living in Paris in mid-1800s.

E

Ease

1. In design of a garment ease refers to fullness incorporated into a design so that it will fit comfortably.

2. Joining a larger section of a garment to a smaller part by very gradually folding or gathering the edge where the pieces will meet until the larger piece is the same size as the smaller piece.

Elastomers

Synthetic polymers having properties of natural rubber such as stretchability and recovery.

Electrical Conductivity

A measure of the ease of transporting electric charge from one point to another in an electric field.

Elongation

The deformation in the direction of load caused by a tensile force. Elongation is measured in units of length (inches, millimeters) or calculated as a percentage of the original specimen length. Elongation may be measured at a specific load or at the breaking point.

Elongation at Break

The increase in length when the last component of the specimen breaks. Usually expressed as %.

Embroidery

Ornamentation of a fabric by using any of a wide variety of decorative hand or machine stitches in the same or a contrasting color. Different styles of embroidery are often associated with particular geographic regions or ethnic groups.

Empirewaist

Location of the waistline just under the bust line. The name of this style comes from the high-waisted styles popular during the reign of the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte (1804–1814).

End

An individual warp yarn. A warp is composed of a number of ends.

End Out

A void caused by a missing warp yarn.

Entering

The process of threading each warp yarn on a loom beam through a separate drop wire, heddle, and reed space in preparation for weaving.

Espadrille

Shoe with a canvas upper and rope sole. Originally a slip on shoe, often with long shoelaces that are tied around the ankle, today the term is applied to many different styles of shoes with canvas uppers and soles that appear to be made of rope.

Extractables

The material that can be removed from textiles by means of a solvent (water can often be a solvent).

Extraction

Removal of one substance from another, often accomplished by a solvent.

F

Fabric

A planar textile structure produced by interlacing yarns, fibers, or filaments.

Fabric Construction

The details of fabric structure. These include such information as style, width, type of weave, or knit, yarns per inch in warp and fill, and weight of goods.

Fabric Crimp

The angulation induced between a yarn and a woven fabric via the weaving or braiding process.

Face

1. To apply a shaped layer of fabric, which is usually turned to the inside, to the edge of some part of a garment such as the neckline so that it will have a smooth finish. The applied piece is called a facing.

2. The outer side of a textile fabric.

Factoring/factor

A business practice designed to allow a manufacturer to maintain a steady cash flow. The factor (an agent) buys the money owed to the manufacturer (accounts receivable) at a discounted rate so that the manufacturer has the cash immediately and does not need to wait for payment. The factor collects the total amount owed to the manufacturer and makes, as profit, the difference between what he/she paid for the accounts receivable and the actual price.

Fashion

“Fashion” is most often used as a synonym for the current style in clothing, however, sociologists and other scholars who write about fashion are more likely to use a definition that says that fashion has two elements. It is (1) accepted by many people and (2) its acceptance lasts for a relatively short period of time. Fashion does not exist in all cultures and historic periods. It seems to begin in the Western Europe in the late middle ages. At that time the nobility were the originators of fashions, and the lower classes copied upper class styles (known as the “trickle down theory of fashion”). Today, fashions may originate with all levels

of society, even the least affluent, and when this happens, it is known as “percolate up” or “bottom up” fashion change.

Fashion tribes

Current fashion has moved away from one universal style for all and instead various segments of the consuming public, especially the young, are likely to dress in fashions that show that they belong to a particular group or a style tribe. Writer Ted Polhemus appears to have coined this phrase. Examples of some of the better known youthful style tribes are punks, goths, hip-hop fans, and ravers.

Fibers

A unit of matter, natural or manufactured, that forms the basic element of fabrics and other textile structures.

Fiber Number

The linear density of a fiber expressed in units such as denier or Tex.

Filament:

A fiber of an indefinite or extreme length, such as one found in plant or animal structures. Manufactured fibers are extruded into filaments that are converted into filament yarn, staple, or tow.

Filament Count

The number of individual filaments that make up a thread or yarn.

Filament Yarn

A yarn composed of continuous filaments assembled with or without twist.

Filling

In woven fabric, the yarn running from selvage to selvage at right angles to the warp. Each crosswise length is called a pick. In the weaving process, a shuttle, rapier, or other type of yarn carrier carries the filling yarn.

Finish

1. A substance or mixture of substances added to textile materials to impart desired properties.

2. A process, physical, or chemical performed on textile materials to produce a desired effect.

3. A property, such as smoothness, drape, luster, water repellency, flame retardancy, or crease resistance that is produced by 1 and/or 2.

Finished Fabric

Fabric that is ready for the market, having passed through the required finishing process.

Finishing

All the processes through which fabric is passed after bleaching, dyeing, or printing in preparation for the market or use.

Flame Resistant

A term used to describe a material that burns slowly, or is self-extinguishing after removal of an external source of ignition.

Flame Retardant

A chemical compound that can be incorporated into a textile fiber during manufacture, or applied to a fiber, fabric, or other textile item during processing to reduce its flammability.

Flammability Tests

Procedures have been developed to assess the flame resistance of fabrics. Three common tests follow:

– Diagonal Flame Test – In this test for flame resistance, a specimen is mounted at a 45° angle and exposed to an open flame for a specific time. The test measures the ease of ignition and the rate of burning;

– Horizontal Flame Test – A test for flame resistance in which a specimen is mounted in a horizontal holder and exposed to an open flame for a specific time to measure the burning rate and char-hole diameter;

– Vertical Flame Test – A test for flame resistance in which a specimen is mounted in a vertical holder and exposed to an open flame for a specific time. The open flame is then extinguished and continued flaming time and char-length of the sample are measured.

Flare

A widening of fabric from a narrow part

Float

A weaving defect consisting of an end lying or floating on the fabric surface instead of being properly woven in.

Frog

A decorative closure for a garment that is made from cord or braid. On one side of the area to be closed, a loop is made and on the other, a large, ornamental knot. The knot passes through the loop. This style of closing is often used in Chinese-influenced designs.

G

Galloons

(1) A very ornamental braid, made often in gold, silver, or other metallic colors that is flat and wide and has both edges finished in the same way. It is sometimes decorated with jewels or colored stones and has been popular as ornamentation for evening wear. (2) Lace with matching edges on both sides. (3) Tape or braid of narrow width that is applied as trimming.

Gathers

A means of distributing fullness in some part of a garment by sewing a loose row of stitches, pulling the thread, and sliding the fabric along the thread to make soft folds in order to decrease the width of the fabric. Three or more rows of gathers are placed in parallel lines to achieve a decorative effect, and at the same time to allow manipulating fullness.

Gauge

A generic term for various measurement instruments such as pressure or thickness gauges, also the thickness of a knitting needle, and the number of wales per inch in a knitted fabric.

Gauge Wire

Used with an extra filling yarn during weaving, this type of standing wire controls the height of fabric pile.

Generic fiber name

Name for a natural or manufactured textile fiber or group of fibers that has been established by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) for classification and regulatory purposes. Examples of natural fiber names include cotton, silk, and wool, which includes all types of animal hair fibers. Manufactured fibers are classified by their chemical structure and include fiber groups such as nylon, polyester, and acrylic. Different manufacturers produce variations of the generic fiber that may be assigned a trademark name.

Geotextiles

Manufactured fiber products made into fabrics of various constructions for use in a wide variety of civil engineering applications.

Examples include erosion control fabrics, drainage fabrics, and asphalt overlay fabrics.

Gimp

A type of braid that has a heavy central core covered by a more decorative outer layer of fiber that is arranged into a design on the surface of a garment, sewn into place, and forms a raised decorative area.

Girth

Measurement all round a part of the body: bust, waist, hip.

Glass Fiber

A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is glass. These fibers are incombustible and will tolerate heat up to 1000°F. However, the resulting fabric is brittle and fracture points may develop.

Gloves

A clothing covering the fingers individually as well as the hand.



Short glove

Glove that ends before the wrist.



Driving glove

Glove provided with openings to ease the hand movements.



Wrist-length glove

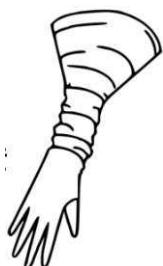
Glove that is slightly widened at the wrist.





Mitt

Glove leaving the fingers partially uncovered.



Gauntlet

Glove provided with the widening wrist.



Mitten

Glove that wraps the hand and the thumb separately and protects from the cold.



Evening glove

Glove that goes up high on the forearm.



Godet

Triangular piece of fabric that is inserted into the lower edge of a skirt or sleeve in order to provide additional fullness. Especially popular when fullness around the hem of a skirt but not at the waist is fashionable.

Gore

A triangular shaped fabric piece that is intended to add gradual fullness to a garment. Skirts often consist of two or more gores. They allow a closer fit over the hips and then gradually flare out at the lower part of the garment.

Graphite Fiber

Although the terms carbon and graphite are used interchangeably, graphite fibers are more accurately defined as fibers that are 99 % carbonized, while the term carbon is used for any fiber carbonized from 93 % to 95 % or more.

Greige Fabric (pronounced gray)

An unfinished fabric just off the loom or knitting machine.

Grosgrain

A fabric with prominent ribs. Grosgrain has a dressy appearance and is used in ribbons, vestments, and ceremonial cloths.

Ground

Background part of a textile fabric. The term may be used to describe the base on which a textile design has been printed, the base on which embroidery or designs on lace are applied, or the lengthwise and crosswise interlaced yarns to which pile yarns or fabrics are attached.

Gusset

Small piece of fabric, which is diamond-shaped, that is sewn into the underarm of a sleeve or into the crotch of pants. These areas often fit tightly and are subject to stress. The gusset provides additional width and stretch. As a result, seams in these areas are less likely to tear.

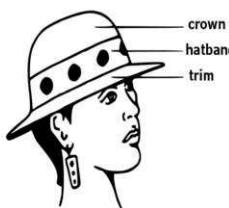
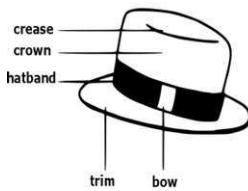
H

Hand

The tactile qualities of a fabric, e.g. softness, firmness, elasticity, fineness, resilience, and other qualities perceived by touch.

Hat

A headgear or accessory covering the head.



Crown: part of the hat which covers the head.

Hatband: decorative fabric ribbon.

Trim: adjacent part with the cap.

Bow: decorative piece.

Crease: recessed form on the cap.



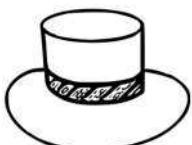
Ski cap

Headgear provided with a flap protecting from the cold.



Chapska

Polish fur headgear.



High hat

Silk hat provided with a high cylinder.



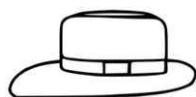
Toper

Protective headgear of the colonial army.



Felt hat

Headgear made of felt.



Riding cap

Jockey's headgear.



Toque

Cylindrical headgear without an edge.



Mob-cap

Interior supple headgear covering the hair.



Pillbox

Small headgear with the flat top.



Southwester

Impermeable headgear protecting from the rain.





Tam-o'-shanter

Large beret provided with a rib trimming.



Bob

Headgear, the edge of which can be worn dropped or raised.



Skull cap

Headgear generally provided with a band.



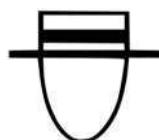
Cloche

Headgear looking like a bell.



Cossack

Russian military headgear.



Sailor

Rigid and oval headgear with a cap and a flat edge.



Peach basket

Headgear with the cap that goes up high on the head.





Beret

Supple headgear provided with a fabric band.



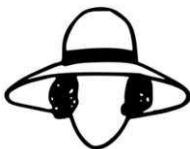
Breton

Headgear with a round edge.



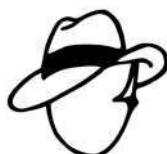
Halo

Headgear provided with only a cap.



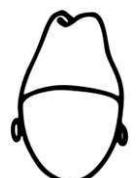
Cartwheel

Headgear provided with a large edge protecting the face and the neck from the sun.



Vagabond

Headgear provided with a large edge protecting the face and the neck from the sun.



Fez

Moslem wool headgear.



Mushroom hat

Headgear looking like a mushroom.





Balaclava helmet

Headgear, which entirely covers the head and the neck with an opening letting see the face.



Transformed balaclava helmet

Balaclava folded up in order to leave the face uncovered.



Tuque

Headgear which protects from the cold.



Kerchief

Fabric part tied on the forehead.



Cricket cap

Headgear provided with a narrow visor.



Headband

Elastic headband worn around the head and on the ears.





Cap

Headgear provided with a visor.



Skull-cap

Round headgear worn on the top of the head.



Wedge-style cap

Military headgear of lengthened form.



Crusader cap

Headgear, which entirely covers the head and the neck with holes letting see the eyes and the mouth.



Havelock

Cap, usually with a visor, that has a piece of fabric that extends from the back edge of the cap to the base of the neck. This cap developed originally as part of the uniform of soldiers stationed in parts of the world where the sun was very intense. With recent concerns about the dangers of prolonged sun exposure, this cap has been adopted by civilians for sportswear and outdoor use.

Heat Resistance

A property of certain fibers or yarns whereby they resist degradation at high temperatures. Heat resistance can be a quality inherent in a yarn, or it may be imparted by additives or treatment of the resulting fabric.

Heat Setting

The process of conferring dimensional stability and other desirable properties (wrinkle resistance and improved heat resistance) by means of either moist or dry heat.

Heat Stabilized

A term used to describe fiber or yarn heat-treated to reduce the tendency of the fiber to shrink, elongate under a load, or at elevated temperatures.

Heddle

A cord, round steel wire, or thin flat steel strip with a loop or eye near the center through which one or more warp threads pass on the loom, so that the yarn movement may be controlled in weaving. The heddles are held at both ends by the harness frame. They control the weave pattern and shed as the harnesses are raised and lowered during weaving.

Hems

The lower edge of a part of a garment that has been finished off with some type of sewing to cover the raw edge. Among the most common types of hems are: plain hem that is turned up and sewn into place; rolled hem used on sheer or delicate fabrics and rolled up by hand into a narrow hem that is sewn with small hand stitches; and faced hem, which is finished with a piece of fabric sewn to the bottom of the garment edge and then turned up to the underside and sewn into place.

Herringbone

A broken twill weave characterized by a balanced zig-zag effect produced by having the rib run first to the right and then to the left for an equal number of threads.

High Modulus

A term that refers to a material with a higher than normal resistance to deformation.

Hollow Filament Fibers

Manufactured, continuous filament fibers, having voids created by introduction of air, or other gas in the polymer solution, or melt spinning through specially designed spinnerets.

Homespun

Course plain-weave fabric of uneven yarns that have a handspun appearance.

Hoop/crinoline

An undergarment used to hold out a full skirt. Its structure varies. It can be a series of gradually larger diameter hoops starting below the waist and reaching to the hem. These hoops are held together by vertical tapes or sewn into a petticoat. Alternatively, the garment may be a petticoat made from a stiff fabric. Crinoline, now used as a synonym for a such a petticoat, was a firm fabric originally made with horsehair. An important part of a woman's wardrobe in the 1860s, today hoops are worn under evening gowns and wedding dresses.

Hopsacking

A course, open, basket-weave fabric that gets its name from the plain-weave fabric of jute or hemp used for sacking in which hops are gathered.

I

Impregnated Fabric

A fabric in which the interstices between the yarns are completely filled, as compared to sized or coated materials where the interstices are not completely filled.

Industrial Fabric

A broad term for fabrics used for non-apparel and non-decorative uses. They fall into the following classes:

- fabrics employed in industrial processes (e.g. filtration, polishing, and absorption);
- fabrics combined with other materials to form a different material (e.g. rubberized fabric for hose, belting, tires, timing gears, bearings, and electrical parts);
- fabrics impregnated with an adhesive and dielectric compounds;
- fabrics incorporated directly in a finished product (e.g. sales, tarps, tents, awnings, and specialty belts for agricultural machinery, airplanes, and conveyors).

Fabrics developed for industrial use cover a wide variety of widths, weights, and construction. In many cases, they have been painstakingly developed to meet a specific application.

Inspection

The process of examining textiles for defects at any stage of manufacturing and finishing.

ISO# 101 (Chainstitch)

Stitch formed by a needle thread passing through the material and interlooping with itself on the underside of the seam with the assistance of a spreader.

ISO# 103 (Blindstitch)

Stitch is formed with one needle thread which interloops with itself on the top surface of the material. The thread passes through the top ply and horizontally through portions of the bottom ply without penetrating the full depth.

ISO# 301 (Lockstitch)

43Stitch formed by a needle thread passing through the material and interlocking with a bobbin thread with the threads meeting in the center of the seam. Stitch looks the same on the top as well as at the bottom.

ISO# 301 (Twin Needle Lockstitch)

Same as 301, except for the fact, that two rows of stitch are formed. Typical needle spacing is 1/4" but the machines are available from 3/16" up to 1".

ISO# 304 (Zig Zag)

Stitch is formed with a needle and bobbin thread that are set in the center of the seam and form a symmetrical zig zag pattern. Also used to identify bartacking and lockstitch, buttonsewing and buttonholing.

ISO# 401 (Chainstitch)

Stitch formed by 1 needle thread passing through the material and interlooped with 1 looper thread that is set on the underside of the seam.

ISO# 401 (Twin Needle Chainstitch)

Stitch formed by 2 needle threads passing through the material and interlooped with 2 looper threads, forming 2 independent rows of stitch set on the underside of the seam.

ISO# 406 (Bottom Coverstitch)

Stitch formed by 2 needle threads passing through the material and interlooping with 1 looper thread with the stitch set on the underside of the seam. Looper thread interlooped between needle threads, providing seam coverage on the bottom side.

J

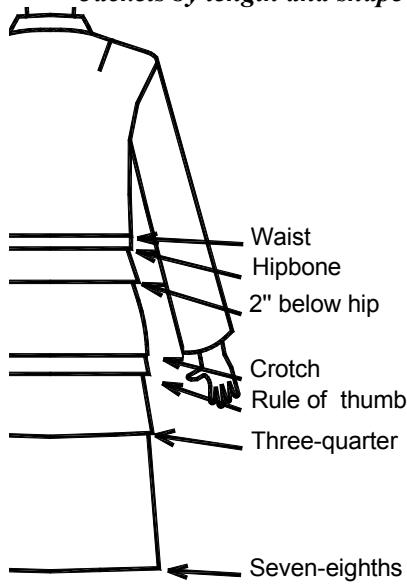
Jacquard

A system of weaving that utilizes a highly versatile pattern mechanism to permit the production of large, intricate designs and (at Bally Ribbon Mills) shapes. The weave controls the action of one warp yarn for the passage of one pick. Each card perforation machine may carry a large number of cards, depending upon the design, because there is a separate card for each pick in the pattern.

Jackets and Coats

A jacket is a mid-stomach-length garment for the upper body. A jacket typically has sleeves, and fastens in the front or slightly on the side. A jacket is generally lighter, tighter-fitting, and less insulating than a coat, which is outerwear.

Jackets by length and shape



Waist = 18/19 inches from neck to hem at center back.

Hipbone = 19/20 inches from neck to hem at center back.

2 inches below hip = 23/24 inches from neck to hem at center back.

Crotch = 27 inches from neck to hem at center back.

Rule of thumb = 28/29 inches from neck to hem at center back.

Three-quarter length = 29 inches from neck to hem at center back.

Seven-eighths = 34 inches from neckline to hem at center back.

Jacket lengths used by consumers refer to body landmarks such as waist, hip, crotch, and thumb. Apparel industry personnel uses center

back length measurements in inches from the base of the neck to the hem. The approximate landmark inch equivalents for size 10 are given below.



Bolero

Very short, waist length or above the waist, collarless and buttonless. May be long- or short-sleeved or sleeveless. Variation with long sleeves, epaulets, and braid trim is called a **toreador**.



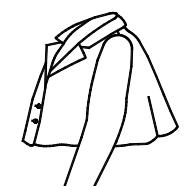
Box

A straight unfitted jacket, waist-length or longer. May or may not have a collar.



Chanel

Waist length or slightly longer, unfitted, collarless jacket. Edge usually trimmed with braid.



Fly-away

Back and sides of jacket have exaggerated flare or fullness. (Also called **trapeze**).



Single-breasted



Conventional center front closing with a single button or several buttons.



Double-breasted

Front closing with wide overlap. Appears to be closed with a double row of buttons, although only one set may actually function while the other is decorative.



Collarless jackets



Cardigan

Collarless jacket of any length with front button closing. Neckline may be round or V shaped.

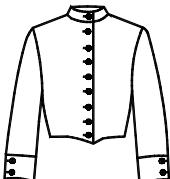


Chubby

Waist or high-hip-length coat with heavily padded shoulders, sleeves are the same length as the coat, and usually made of fur or a pile fabric to give a bulky look.



Jackets with band collars



Bell boy

Waist-length, fitted jacket, with stand-up collar, usually trimmed with brass buttons.



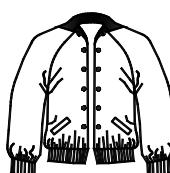
Tyrolean

Waist- to hip-length jacket with band collar. May have wide lapels. Usually closed with decorative buttons.



Nehru

Hip-length, slightly fitted jacket with band collar, buttoned at center front. (Also called **rajah** or **mandarin**).



Baseball

Waist-length jacket with knitted collar, cuffs, and waist finish, large snap-front closing.



Chinese

Hip-length, straight jacket with band collar and side front closing. (Also called **Mao** or **coolie coat**).

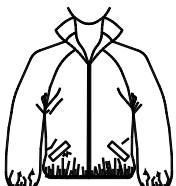


Jackets with collars or hood



Blazer

Classic jacket is semi-fitted, single breasted with two or three buttons, three patch or slash pockets, notched collar.



Windbreaker

Lightweight waist-length jacket with elasticized cuffs and waistband, high stand collar, zipper or large snap-front closing.



Safari

Originally designed as African hunting jacket. Single-breasted hip-length style with bellows pockets on chest and hips, fabric belt. (Also called **bush jacket**).



Parka

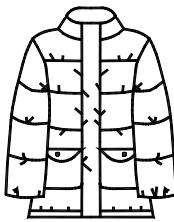
Waist or hip length jacket of windproof, water repellent fabric, usually insulated. May have an attached hood. (Also called **ski jacket**.) See insulated jacket, below.





Norfolk

Hip-length jacket with two box pleats stitched from the shoulder to the hem, except for a slot at the waist through which the matching belt is threaded. May have hip level patch pockets.



Insulated

Jacket of closely woven outer fabric, filled with down or fiberfill, usually closed with a zipper covered by a storm flap. Lining and insulation may be quilted or outer fabric and lining may be quilted to hold insulation in place. (It is usually applied in parka or ski jacket).



Pea

Double-breasted hip-length jacket with large buttons (usually metal), vertical slash pockets, wide high stand collar, and wide lapels. Traditional color is navy blue. (Also called pea coat or pilot coat).



Battle

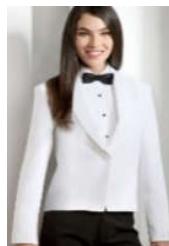
Slightly below waist-length jacket with fitted waistband and notched collar. Usually has patch pockets with flaps. (Also called Eisenhower jacket).



Eton



Waist to hip length straight-cut or semifitted jacket with high stand notched collar and wide lapels worn unbuttoned or with only top button closed.



Bomber



Slightly below waist-length jacket with inseam pockets adapted from U.S. Air Force pilot jackets. Original jackets were leather with sheepskin lining. (Also called **flight jacket**).



Shearling



Jacket in a variety of shapes made from sheepskin tanned with the wool attached and sewn with the wool on the inside. May also be made from manufactured fleece.

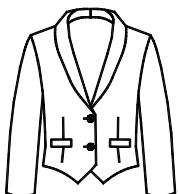


Western



Waist- to hip-length jacket with yoke and breast pockets. Sometimes has fringed leather from the yoke, sleeves, and hem.





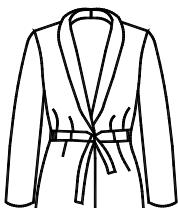
Spencer

Waist-length, single-breasted jacket with shawl collar.



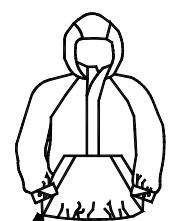
Mackinaw

Double-breasted, shawl or high stand collar, belted hip length jacket of blanket-like wool fabric with a striped or plaid design.



Smoking

Shawl-collared, buttonless wrap jacket fastened with soft fabric tie belt.



Anorak

Pull-over jacket usually with hood. Front neck opening may be closed with zipper or snaps.

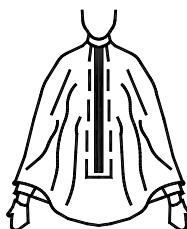


Unfitted outerwear

Stole

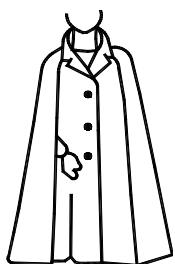
A rectangle or triangle of fabric that is wrapped around the body.





Poncho

Geometrically (rectangular or oval) shaped piece of fabric with an opening cut for the head. May have a front neckopening and/or pockets.



Cape

Sleeveless outer garment with front opening, usually cut in a geometric shape such as a rectangle, circle, or oval. May have slits for the arms.

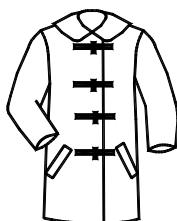


Short coats



Pant coat

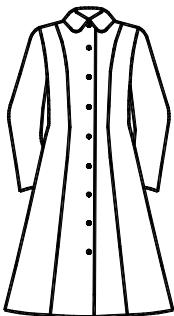
Thigh length coat in a sporty style. (Also called **car, stadium or suburban coat**).



Duffle

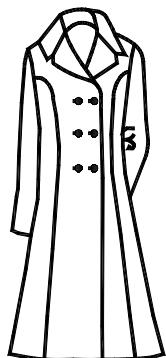
Three quarter length coat usually with attached hood, fastened with wooden or metal toggles. (Also called **toggle coat**).





Princess

Fitted to the waist with long seams from the armhole or shoulders, no waistline seam, flared hemline, usually single breasted with low stand collar.

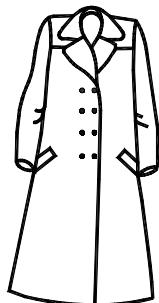


Coachman

Coat fitted to the waistline with a flared hemline, double-breasted, wide, high stand collar and wide lapels, brass buttons.



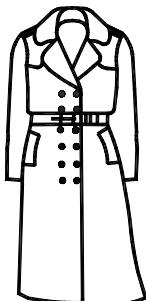
Semi-fitted coats



Chesterfield

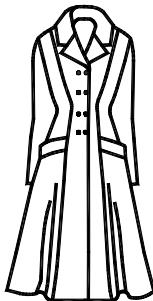
Semi-fitted, single, or double-breasted front, high stand collar and lapels usually in velvet, wide lapels. May have fly front or concealed closing.





Trench

A sturdy raincoat of water repellent fabric, which is usually double-breasted, has high stand collar with large lapels, loose shoulder yoke, epaulets, slashpockets, and belt with a buckle.



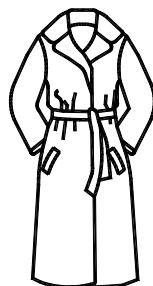
Reefer

Double-breasted with wide collar and lapels, fitted at the waist with long seams from the shoulders or armhole to hem, flared hemline.



Polo

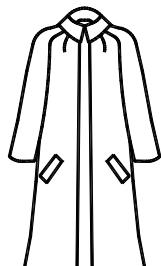
A boxy, straight coat, single or doublebreasted, with large buttons, optional sashbelt or half belt, high stand collar. Usually camel colored.



Wrap

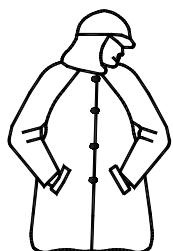
Straight coat without buttons, held with tie belt, usually double-breasted to allow for adequate overlap.
Loosely fitted coats.





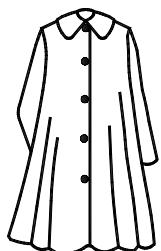
Balmacaan

Loose-fitting coat with raglan sleeves and small convertible collar, fly front may conceal buttons.



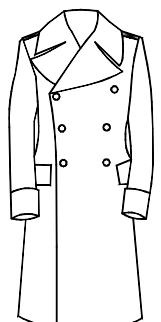
Slicker

Boxy coat made of brightly colored waterproof vinyl, frequently has metalclip fasteners. May have attached or separate hood.



Tent

A shaped coat, narrow at the shoulders and very flared at the hem. (Also called **swing**, **swagger**, or **pyramid coat**).



Melton

A British warm cloth is typically designed as a heavy, double-breasted, wool coat. It has peak lapels, often with epaulettes and is slightly shaped. It falls just above the knee. It is also sometimes belted.



Jet Clips

Clips used in packaging of shirts, slacks, jeans, blouses, knit slacks, infants wear, knits, jackets, and heavy weight garments.

Jet Loom

A shuttleless loom that employs a jet of water or air to carry the filling yarn through the shed.

Just-in-time manufacturing

A manufacturing system in which materials used for manufacture and/or sale are produced precisely at the time they are needed. As a result, no costly storage of inventory is required. Electronic record-keeping and communication about inventory and needs have made this system possible.

K

Kevlar

Spun thread of aramid fiber. Kevlar has very good heat resistant properties and exceptionally high tensile strength. Kevlar is used in protective clothing used by fire fighters and police. Kevlar is not recommended for applications that require prolonged exposure to very high temperatures.

King Spool

A thread cone that has a vertical tube with a horizontal base that is used for filament polyester and nylon threads and glazed cotton threads. King spools prevent the thread from sloughing under the cone base.

Kink

In fabrics, a place where a short length of yarn has spontaneously doubled back on itself.

Kinking

The doubling back of a yarn on itself to relieve torque imparted by twisting or texturing.

Knit Fabric

A structure produced by interlooping one or more ends of yarn or comparable material.

Knits

Fabrics that are constructed by interlooping adjacent yarns to form the fabric. Some common types of knit fabrics include: jersey, ribbed, tricot.

Knitting

A method of constructing fabric by interlocking series of loops of one or more yarns. Knitting Types:

– Warp Knitting – A type of knitting in which the yarns generally run lengthwise in the fabric. The yarns are prepared as warps on beams with one or more yarns for each needle. Examples include; Rachel (a plain or lacy knit) and Tricot (run resistant) Knitting;

– Weft Knitting – A common type of knitting, in which one continuous thread runs crosswise in the fabric making all of the loops in

one course. An example is Circular Knitting, where the fabric produced on the knitting machine is in the form of a tube, the threads running continuously around the fabric.

Knots

Used to join ends of yarn or thread together. Most textile companies used “weavers” knots, which are only three thicknesses. We have replaced knots with air splices which are less than two thicknesses.. Most knots will cause the thread to break but most air splices will sew through the needle without breaking.

Kodel

Refers to a polyester staple fiber.

L

Label

A “label” is any label, mark, sign, device, imprint, stamp, brand, or ticket. Labels containing information relating to fibre content fall into two classifications: representation labels and disclosure labels. Both required and non-required information may be shown on the same label:

A representation label is a label containing any representation as to the textile fiber content of the article to which it is applied and may contain supplementary information not required by the Regulations.

A disclosure label is a representation label containing required information supplied according to the provisions of the Act and Regulations for a consumer textile article.

Lace and tatting

Lace and tatting are constructed by knotting. Most lace today is made by machine. It can be made either in narrow pieces or as a large piece of fabric. Handmade lace was either bobbin (also called pillow) lace or needlepoint lace. Bobbin lace was made by winding thread on small bobbins and interlacing the thread around pins held in a design on a special lace-making pillow. In needlepoint lace, a thread follows a pattern made on stiff parchment paper. It is held in place with small stitches. Then the background, which holds the design thread in place, is worked with a needle and thread. When complete, the holding stitches are cut and the lace removed from the pattern. Tatting is a hand technique in which thread is wound on small shuttles and the artisan makes loops and designs with the shuttle. Tatting is generally narrow and is used for trimming.

Lapping

A process used in the manufacturing of 100 % cotton yarn where a number of ends of sliver are made into a lap or sheet for the combing process.

Laserbrite

Multi-ply polyester thread. Laserbrite threads are used for machine quilting, embroidery, and decorative applications.

Leg-of-mutton sleeve

A sleeve that is cut with a very full top that is gathered or pleated into the armhole, then tapers gradually to fit closely at the wrist. This style tends to be popular when revivals of the styles of the 1890s are

fashionable. It is also sometimes called by the French name for a leg of lamb, a gigot sleeve.

Leno Weave

A weave in which the warp yarns are arranged in pairs with one twisted around the other between picks of filling yarn. This type of weave gives firmness and strength to an open-weave fabric and prevents slippage and displacement of warp and filling yarns.

Let-Off Motion

A device for controlling the delivery and tension of the warp during weaving.

Leveling

Migration leading to uniform distribution of dye in a dyed material. Leveling may be a property of the dye or it may require chemical assistance.

Line

One of many terms that have multiple meanings in the fashion world.

1. Used to refer to the shape of a garment, as in “The dress has a simple line”.

2. In making a garment, putting a layer of fabric on the inside so that it hides the construction details. This fabric may be hidden, as inside a dress, or visible, as in a coat or jacket.

3. The clothing designed and produced by a designer or manufacturer for a particular season or time period. Collection is a synonym, and is more often used in high fashion. A secondary line consists of a less expensive group of styles made by a manufacturer and sold to a different market than the primary line.

Loafer

Moccasin-style classic slip on shoe that has a slotted strap at the front. The strap is stitched to the front (vamp) of the shoe. If the strap has a coin inserted in the slot, the shoe is called a penny loafer. If it has a tassel at the front, it is a tassel-top loafer. Sometimes a metal chain is fastened to the strap, and the shoe is called a chain loafer. Gucci™ loafers have a distinctive gold metal hardware decoration.

L.O.I. (Limiting Oxygen Index)

An abbreviation for Limiting Oxygen Index. It is a relative measure of flammability. The higher the value, the lower the flammability.

Loom

Machines for weaving fabric by interlacing a series of vertical parallel yarns (the warp) with a series of horizontal parallel yarns (the filling). The warp yarns from a beam pass through the heddles and reed, and the filling is passed through the “shed” of warp threads by means of a shuttle, or other device and is settled into place by the reed and lay. The primary distinction between different types of looms is the manner of filling insertion.

Loom-Finished

A term describing fabric that is sold in the condition in which it comes off the loom (See Greige).

Loop Strength

The strength when one strand of thread is looped with another strand and then broken. This strength test gives an indication of the brittleness of the fiber being tested. Most polyester sewing threads will have a loop strength of approximately 1.5 times the single-end breaking strength.

Looper

A stitch-forming device used on chainstitch, overedge and coverstitch sewing machines to form a stitch.

Looper Thread

Refers to the bottom thread used on chainstitch and coverstitch machines; and the threads that cover the edge of an overedge seam. Looper threads feed directly off the cone into the sewing machine eliminating bobbin changes.

Lot

A unit of production, or group of other units or packages that is taken for sampling, statistical examination, having one or more common properties and being separable from other similar lots.

Lubricant

An oil or emulsion finish applied to fibers to prevent damage during textile processing, or to knitting yarns to make them more pliable.

Lubricity

Refers to the frictional characteristics of thread as it passes through the sewing machine and into the seam. Good lubricity characteristics

will minimize thread breakage and enhance sewability. A thread with a fibrous or fuzzy surface will have superior lubricity characteristics.

Lyocell fiber

Regenerated fiber made from cellulose materials. The trademark names for this fiber are Tencel™ and Lyocell by Lenzing™. Although the Federal Trade Commission has designated lyocell as a generic fiber, it has also classified it as a sub-category of rayon, which it resembles. It is manufactured by a process that is more environmentally friendly than rayon, dyes well in a wide range of colors, has a pleasant handle and has been well-accepted by the consumers.

M

Machine Direction

The long direction within the plane of the fabric, i.e. the direction in which the fabric is being produced by the machine.

Macramé

A hand technique for making small pieces of fabric and trimmings by knotting from two to four or more yarns, strings, or cords into a variety of decorative patterns. Macram™ has been fashionable periodically and is most often seen in belts, handbags, vests, or as trimmings. Sometimes beads are incorporated into the design of the fabric.

Magic

Refers to air entangled sewing thread that is made by blowing a continuous filament “effect” yarn into a continuous filament “core” with high pressure air to form the thread. The thread is then stretched and heat set to achieve the desired modulus and entanglement. Magic is flat and ribbon like giving it a low seam profile and very good loop strength. Magic is less expensive than corespun threads and is ideal as a looper thread on jeanswear to minimize thread cost.

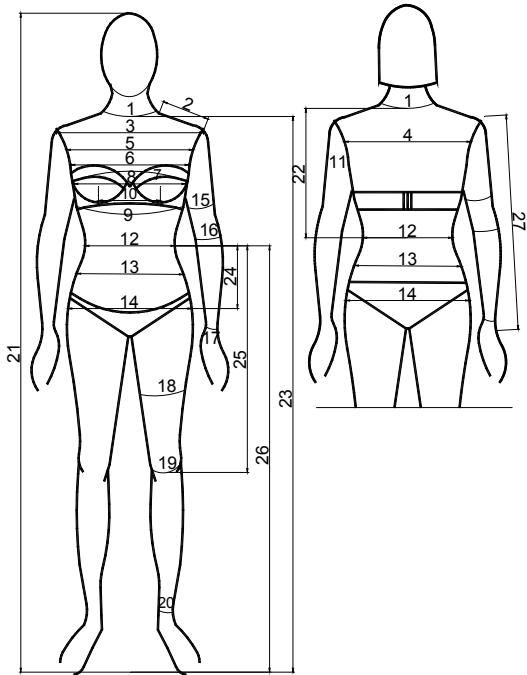
Manufactured fiber

Any fiber that is not found in nature but which is produced by an industrial process. Regenerated fibers are made from natural materials that cannot be used for textiles in their original form. Examples include rayon and lyocell, which are made from wood chips or cotton linters. (Linters are fibers too short to be spun into a yarn.) Synthetic fibers, such as nylon and polyester, are made from chemicals.

Markup/short markup

The difference between the cost to make a garment and the amount for which it will be sold is its markup. Usually, the sales price is twice as much as the manufacturing cost. If the markup is less than this, it is called a short markup.

Measurements



1. Neck girth
2. Shoulder length
3. Across shoulders
4. Across back
5. Across chest
6. Underarm level
7. Over bust girth
8. Bust level girth
9. Under bust girth
10. Bust separation
11. Armhole girth
12. Waistline
13. High hip line
14. Hip widest part
15. Bicep
16. Elbow
17. Wrist
18. Thigh
19. Knee
20. Ankle
21. Full height
22. Nape to back waist
23. Nape to ground
24. Waist to hip
25. Waist to knee
26. Waist to floor
27. Outer sleeve

Melt Index

The weight in grams of a thermoplastic material that can be forced through a standard orifice within a specified period of time.

Melting Point

The temperature at which the solid and liquid states of a substance are in equilibrium; generally, the temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid.

Mercerizing

Refers to a process where 100 % cotton thread is treated under tension in a solution of caustic soda, which removes some of the sugars and makes the cotton fibers more uniform. This allows the fibers to accept dyes more readily, enhances luster, and increases the thread strength or tenacity. Mercerization was originally done to make 100% cotton threads look more like silk threads.

Merrowing

A term sometimes used for overedge stitching.

Messenger bag

Designed to be similar to the bags carried by messengers, these handbags usually have a zippered large central compartment. A flap folds down over the front and closes with a buckle or snap. Small versions of these bags may be called courier bags.

Microdenier

Refers to fibers having less than 1 denier per filament or 0.1 Tex per filament.

Mildew Resistant Finish

Refers to a special finish put on 100 % cotton threads to enhance its mildew resistance. Synthetic threads naturally are very resistant to mildew.

Mill Run

A yarn, fabric, or other textile product that has not been inspected, or does not come up to standard quality.

Minaudiere

A handbag for evening that is made of metal pieces that are often highly ornamented with jewels, worked metal, or other decorative techniques. These bags vary in shape, often being square, oval, or oblong and often having a short chain by which to carry them.

Mis-pick

A weaving defect in which a pick is improperly interlaced, resulting in a break in the weave pattern.

Mock Leno

A combination of weaves having interlacing that tend to form the warp ends into groups in the cloth. This gives the imitation of an open structure that is characteristic of leno fabrics.

Modelling

Shaping fabric on the dress stand, not necessarily draping.

Modulus

The ratio of change in stress to change in strain following the removal of crimp from the material being tested, i.e. the ratio of the stress expressed in either force per unit linear density, or force per unit area of the original specimen, and the strain expressed as either a fraction of the original length or percentage elongation.

Moiré

A wavy, or watered effect on a textile fabric. It is produced by passing the fabric between engraved cylinders that press the design into the material, causing the crushed and uncrushed parts to reflect light differently.

Moisture Regain

A measure of the increase in weight due to the adsorption of water by a fiber vs. its initial dry weight. Usually expressed as %.

Monocord Thread Construction

Refers to a thread construction made from continuous filaments of nylon, which have been bonded together. They have very little twist so that they look like a single cord of yarn. Because of the way these threads are made, they appear to be flat and ribbon-like which provides a high degree of resistance to abrasion. Monocord threads are exceptionally strong for their size so they are used in the manufacturing of furniture, shoes, and other heavy-duty applications.

Monofilament

Any single filament of a manufactured fiber, usually of a denier higher than 14. Rather than a group of filaments being extruded through spinnerets to form a yarn, monofilaments generally are spun individually.

Monofilament Thread Construction

Refers to a thread construction produced from a single nylon continuous filament resembling fishing line. Usually, monofilament threads are used because the thread is translucent and blends in with many colors. Because it has a tendency to be stiffer than other filament products,

it is not recommended for seams that may lay adjacent to the skin. Also, because it is a single filament, it may unravel easily if the thread is not locked in the seam adequately. Monofilament threads have been used in quilting operations on quilts and bedspreads, as well as, in blindstitch operations on drapery and apparel.

Monomer

The simple, unpolymerized form of a compound from which a polymer can be made.

Mule

Shoe or slipper, usually made with high heel, that has a vamp (fitted front) but nothing at the back. The front part of the shoe can be made in any one of many different styles. The heel can vary in height.

Mullen Bursting Strength

An instrument test method that measures the ability of a fabric to resist rupture by pressure exerted by an inflated diaphragm.

Multifilament

A yarn consisting of many strands, as opposed to monofilament, which is one strand. Most textile yarns are multifilament.

Multifilament Thread Construction

Refers to a thread construction produced from continuous filaments of polyester or nylon, which are twisted together into a cohesive bundle and then plied to make the thread. They are then dyed, stretched, and heat set to achieve the desired physical characteristics. Twisted Multifilament threads are available either soft or with an additional bond for better ply security and abrasion resistance. They are exceptionally strong for their size and they have excellent resistance and durability. These threads are used for seaming everything from bathing suits and intimate apparel to automobile upholstery.

N

Narrow Fabric

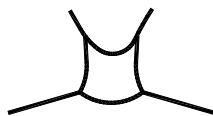
Any non-elastic woven fabric, 12 inches or less in width, having a selvage on either side.

Natural Fibers

Fibers which origin is from plants or animals. The most common natural fibers used for sewing thread include cotton, rayon. Other natural fibers that are sometimes used for seaming include silk, wool, linen and jute.

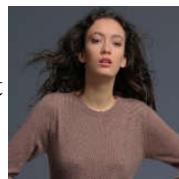
Neckline

Is the top edge of a garment that surrounds the neck, especially from the front view. Neckline also refers to the overall line between all the layers of clothing and the neck and shoulders of a person, ignoring the unseen undergarments.



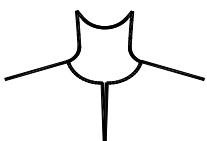
Jewel

High round neckline located at base of neck, usually plain.



V

Cut down in front or back to a sharp point.



Slit

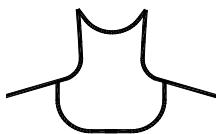
A narrow vertical opening in a neckline. The slit may be in the front or back. It may be held closed with a button and loop or other fastener.



Square

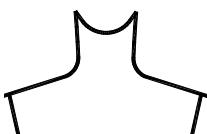
Moderately low-cut neckline, square or angular in front.





Scoop

Medium low in front, rounded and wider than the base of the neck.



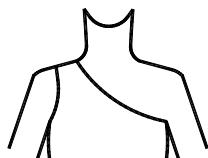
Florentine

Moderately low, but very wide angular square neckline.



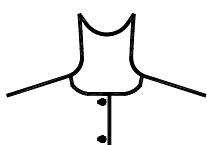
Boat

Wide horizontal neckline, high in front and back (Also called bateau neckline).



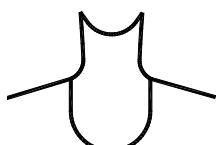
One-shoulder

Asymmetric neckline starting over one shoulder and extending diagonally to under the other arm (Also called asymmetric neckline).



Cardigan

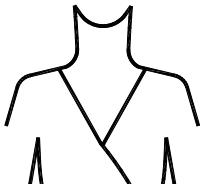
Jewel or V-neckline that opens in the front, usually with buttons along center front.



U

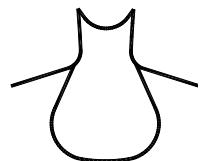
Medium low in front, rounded and has the same width as the base of the neck.





Surplice

Neckline that wraps forming a V-neckline in front or back.



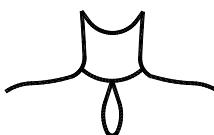
Horseshoe

Low rounded curved neckline, shaped like a horseshoe in front.



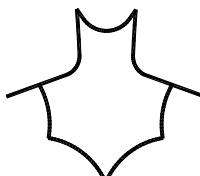
Sabrina

Wide horizontal neckline, not as high as boat and is sometimes fastened at shoulders.



Keyhole

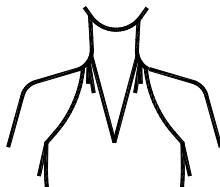
High neckline with opening cut out at front. Opening can be round or wedge shaped.



Sweetheart

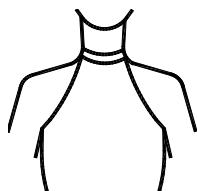
Lowered front neckline shaped like the top of heart.





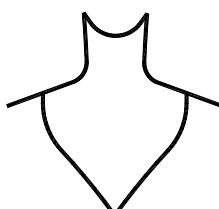
Surplice

Neckline that wraps forming a V-neckline in front or back.



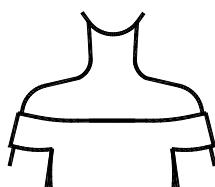
Halter

Sleeveless, with front of garment held around the back of the neck by a band extending from the front.



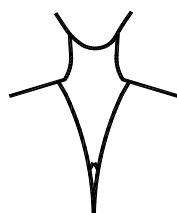
Décolleté

Any neckline that is cut very low in front. Often refers to wide, gently curving deep V.



Off-the-shoulder

Low neckline extending around upper part of arms, baring the shoulders.

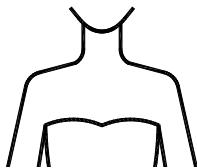


Plunging

Low-cut neckline, usually V-shaped, extending to the level of the breasts or to the waist. Lower than décolleté.



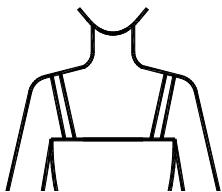
Strapless



Neckline just above the bust. May be held in place by darts and fitting, boning, elastic, or Shirring.



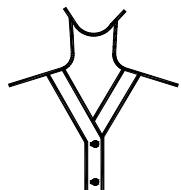
Camisole



Neckline just above the bustline, held by straps over the shoulder. Strap width may vary from very narrow (spaghetti) to wide.



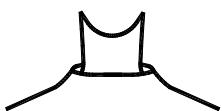
Banded



Flat, shaped narrow band finishing the neckline and front opening.



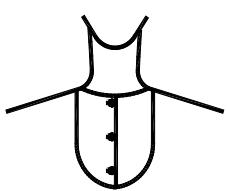
Funnel



High neckline cut in one with garment by slanting or curving shoulder seams upward towards the neck. (Also called built-up neckline).



Bib

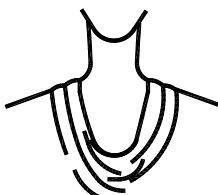


A front center portion of a garment, usually oval or square. May be set into a blouse or dress below the neckline or extend upward from the waist of pants or a skirt.



**Gathered**

Full neckline drawn close to neck. May be adjusted or gathered with a drawstring cord or elastic. (Also called drawstring, peasant, or gypsy neckline).

**Cowl**

Draped neckline resulting from bias cut with excess fabric forming soft folds in front or back.

**Needle**

The primary stitch-forming device used on all sewing machines to carry thread through a seam. Needles have nine basic parts including butt, shank, shoulder, blade, groove, scarf, eye, point, and tip. Needles come in a variety of types and sizes depending on the type of sewing machines and the sewing application.

Needle Cooler

Refers to a device used to direct compressed air on to the needle to reduce needle heat. Needle coolers may be necessary on high-speed sewing machines.

Needle Cutting

Refers to the damage of the fabric by the needle. This is usually more of a problem when sewing knit fabrics.

Needle Heat

A problem that can cause synthetic threads to break when the needle temperature exceeds the melting point of the thread. Needle heat is generated by the friction between the fabric and the needle blade as the needle moves up and down during sewing. The prime contributors to needle heat include the thickness of the seam, the density of the fabric, and the machine speed.

Needle Loom

A high-speed narrow fabric-weaving machine (loom) that uses a needle to insert filling across a warp. A needle loom uses a catch cord system to make a selvage on one edge of the weave and to return the pick after anchoring it within the selvage.

Needle Size

Refers to the diameter of the needle measured at the needle eye. Today the most common needle sizing system used around the world is the metric system. The metric number represents the percent of a millimeter. Common needle size application are as follows:

- Light weight (60 – 70) – shirts, blouses, tops;
- Medium weight (75 – 110) – pants, jackets;
- Heavy weight (120 – 160) – jeans, overalls, parkas.

Needle Spacing

A term that refers to the distance between the needles or the distance between the rows of stitch where more than one row of stitch is being produced simultaneously.

Neps

Small yarn imperfections caused by immature fibers or fibers that have not been straightened properly. Neps do not cause thread breakage but detract from the appearance of the thread.

Nomex

Spun thread of Aramid material. Has excellent long-term resistance to heat. Common applications include fireman uniforms and military applications.

Nominal Weight Package

Refers to the packages of yarn or cones of thread that are sold by their actual weight. The purpose of having nominal weight packages is to minimize knots and waste.

Non-migrating Finish

Refers to a silicone-free finish that is applied to sewing thread to minimize migration of the sewing lubricant along the seam line that might cause a stained appearance. This “NT” or “Part 555” finish does

not have the superior frictional characteristics of a silicone lubricant but minimizes migration.

Non-wicking Finish

Refers to a finish that can be put on thread to impede liquids from migrating through the seam. Quarpel is the name of one of these finishes that can be put on thread. However, Quarpel will adversely affect the frictional characteristics of the thread, particularly when sewing fabrics that require minimum thread tension.

Non-wovens

Fabric that is not constructed by weaving, knitting, knotting, or crocheting. Many nonwovens are webs of fiber held together by mechanical action, thermal bonding, chemical solvents, or adhesive agents.. The oldest non-woven is felt. Made from wool fibers that will cling together when subjected to moisture, heat, and pressure, felt is one of the earliest textiles found in archeological sites. Today it is manufactured from wool or other fibers. If made from fibers other than wool, it must have some additional treatment to bond fibers together. Bark cloth or tapa is another non-woven that was made by pre-industrial people from the fibrous inner bark of certain trees. This fabric is not produced commercially.

NWT

Refers to new wash technology. Applied to thread that is designed to minimize repairs after harsh finishing processes like enzyme and stone-washing, hand sanding, and sand blasting on denim and twill garments.

Nylon Fiber

A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups (-NH-CO-) as an integral part of the polymer chain. A synthetic fiber that has good strength and excellent abrasion resistant properties.

O

Olefin Fiber

A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 % of ethylene, polyethylene or other olefin unit. Olefin fibers combine lightweight with high strength and abrasion resistance.

Open orders

Orders placed by a retailer with a manufacturer that do not require shipment on a specified delivery date. Such orders are often less definite, committing to the spending of a specific dollar amount but not to specific colors, sizes, or styles.

Open to ship

In planning and record keeping by retailers, the determination of the quantity of merchandise needed to meet planned purchases.

Open-to-buy (OTB)

In planning purchasing a buyer calculates the cost of the quantity of merchandise of a particular type that he or she plans to order in a specific time period. After some of that merchandise, but not all of it, has been ordered, the money spent is calculated. Then the difference in cost between orders that have been placed and those that were planned is calculated. This figure is called “open-to-buy.” The open-to-buy money can be used to adjust orders and it provides some flexibility.

Orientation

In linear polymeric structures, the degree of parallelism of the chain molecules.

Orifice

Generally, an opening. Used specifically to refer to the small holes in spinnerets through which the polymer flows in the manufacture of fibers.

Overcoat

A long warm coat worn over other clothing.

Oxford

A basic shoe style that either laces shut or is closed with some other fastening. Details of styling and cut will vary. Originally, the term was used by shoemakers to distinguish between low cut shoes and boots. Today the major distinction is in the fact that the shoe has a closing.

P

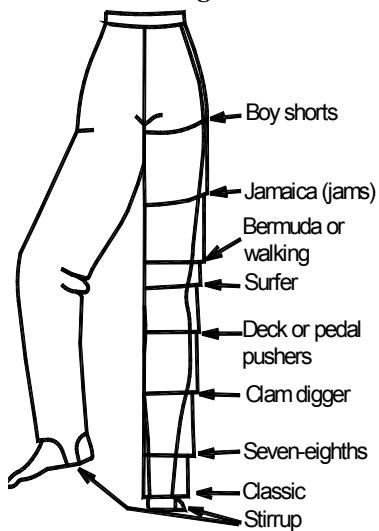
Packages

A large selection of forms for winding yarn onto. Examples include a cone, cheese, and pineapple package.

Pants

Are an item of clothing originating in Asia, worn from the waist to the ankles, covering both legs separately.

Pant lengths



Boy shorts: square leg hemmed 1 to 1 1/2 inches below crotch. (Also called short shorts or hot pants).

Jamaica shorts: mid-thigh length shorts between Bermuda and boy shorts.

Jams: full-cut, elasticized waist, above-knee length pants.

Bermuda: short knee length pant that fits closely.

Safari shorts: knee length or shorter pants with comfortable fullness and patchpockets. May be cuffed.

Walking shorts: knee-length pants with fullness from pleats or gathers. May be cuffed.

Surfers: tight-fitting pants that end at the knee.

Deck: fitted pant with hem just below the knee. Straight-cut pants are called pedal pushers.

Clam digger: mid-calf pant with straight or fuller cut, cuffed.

Gaucho: flared calf-length pants, frequently of leather or firm fabric.

Cropped: pants cut at varying lengths between ankle and knee.

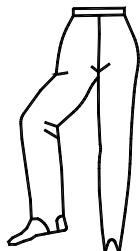
Seven-eighths: any style of pants coming to just below the calf of the leg.

Capri: slim-legged pant that ends several inches above the ankle.

Classic: full-length pants, usually with center front zipper closing, fitted at the waist with darts or pleats. (Also called trousers).

Stirrup: narrow pants which have an extension worn under the foot.

Pants from fitted to full



Stretch

Body-conforming pants made from knitted stretch fabric. May be held in place by stirrup.



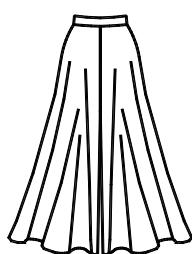
Straight

Slim-legged pant with circumference of leg hem less than 18 inches. (Also called **stovepipe pants**).



Ankle

Slim pants that are ankle length. Slimlook comes from fitting or from knitted fabric.



Palazzo

Long-length pants with very wide flare from hipline to hemline.





Tapered

Ankle-length pants that become narrower near hem.

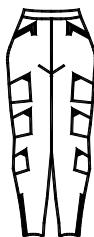


Combinations of wide and narrow



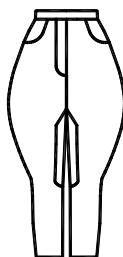
Baggies

Pants that are wide at the hip and narrow at the ankle. Width at the waist and hip may be from gathers or pleats. (Also called **peg leg** or **peg-top pants**).



Parachute

Pants with zipper on outside of legs from hem up to mid-calf to give tight fit at ankles. Zippered pockets may be placed at side of leg and on hips.



Jodhpurs

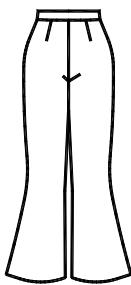
Riding pants with drop front or zipper closing, rounded flare at thighs and narrow legs straight-cut below the knee. Variations called **hunt breeches** or **riding breeches**.





Boot-cut

Pants or jeans cut wide enough at the hem to be worn on outside of western boots.

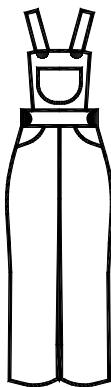


Bell bottoms

Fitted at the waist, flare from the knee to hemline on both outer and inner seams. (Also called **flare legs** or **flared pants**). Variation with exaggerated flare is called **elephant bell**. Variation with double buttonfront opening and lacing at backwaist is called **sailor pants**.



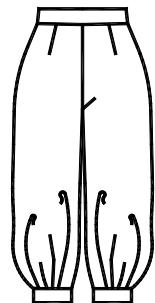
Other pant styles



Bib or bib-top

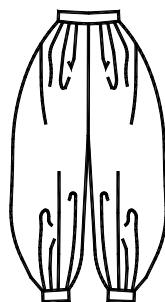
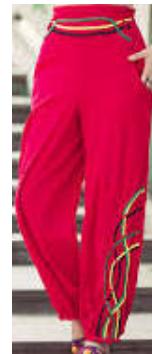
Pants with rectangular piece attached at waist and held with shoulder straps. Bibpiece may have pockets. (Also called **overalls**, **suspenders**, or **painter's**. Children's variation is called **crawlers**).





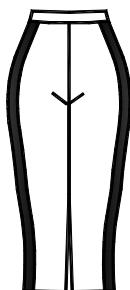
Knickers

Tailored knee length pant with fullness gathered into a band just below the knee.
(Also called **knickerbockers**).



Harem

Very full pants gathered at waist and ankle.
(Also called **shalwar**.
Knee length ones are called **Zouave**).



Toreador

Tight-fitting pant that ends just below knee and usually has braid trim down the sides.





Jeans

Close-fitting pants with western pockets in front, yoke and patch pockets on back. Usually made of denim. (Also called **dungarees, blue jeans, Levis, Wranglers**, or other brand names).



Jumpsuit

Combination of pants and shirt or blouse in one piece.



Western

Low-waisted slim pants with jeans-style fitting and pockets.



Panniers

Hoops that perch on the hips and hold skirts out at the sides. Now used for evening and wedding gowns, the original paniers used in the 18th century were named after under supports made of basket-like materials (French paniers means basket). In England the word was spelled panniers, but the devices were more likely to be called hoops.

Pattern

1. An arrangement of form or weaving designs; a decoration such as the design of woven or printed fabrics.
2. A model or guide or plan used in making things, such as a garment pattern.

Peplum

A ruffle or flared section in the construction of a jacket or blouse that extends a short distance below the waistline. Peplums may be sewn to the bodice, cut in one with the bodice, or may be a separate section attached to a belt.

Pick

A single filling yarn carried by one trip of the weft-insertion device across the loom. The picks interface with the warp ends to form a woven fabric.

Pick Count

The number of filling picks per inch or per centimeter of fabric. Pick and end counts are two fabric specifications needed to design a fabric.

Pick Counter

1. A mechanical device that counts the picks as they are inserted during weaving.
2. A mechanical device equipped with a magnifying glass used for counting picks (and/or ends) in finished fabrics.

Pile

Loops, tufts made by cutting loops, cut extra sets of yarns, or fibers incorporated into a fabric so that they will stand up on the surface of the fabric to form the surface texture. Often the pile is brushed in one direction, and garment pieces made from such fabrics must be cut in the same direction because the reflection of light from the surface will make

pieces cut in different directions appear to vary in color. Some fabrics have an allover pile, while others have pile only in some areas in order to create a design. Velvet fabrics with pile designs in limited areas are known as cut velvets. Pile should not be confused with nap, which is fiber that ends brushed up on the surface of a fabric.

Pirn

1. A wood, paper or plastic support, cylindrical or slightly tapered, with or without a conical base, on which yarn is wound.
2. The double-tapered take-up yarn package from draw twisting of nylon, polyester and other melt spun yarns.

Pivoting

A method of changing dart positions.

Placket

A slit or opening in a garment that allows room for the garment to be put on. Plackets are most commonly found at the neck, the wrist, the top of a skirt, or the front of trousers. They can be finished with a hem or overlapping pieces that allow the placket to be hidden. Closures such as buttons, snaps, hooks, zippers, or Velcro™ are often incorporated into a placket.

Plain Weave

One of the three fundamental weaves: plain, satin and twill. Each filling yarn passes successfully over and under each warp yarn, alternating each row.

Pleat

A fold of fabric that is either stitched down or held in place by another construction feature in order to manipulate fullness. Usually a number of pleats are grouped together. Pleats may be part of a blouse, skirt, or pants. There are many different types of pleats. Some of the most common are: knife pleats, which are pressed to keep an edge, and face in the same direction; box pleats, the edges of which face in opposite directions; inverted pleats with edges brought to face each other at a center line; sunburst or accordian pleats that are narrower at the top and wider at the bottom, and kick pleats, generally a single pleat placed at the bottom of a narrow skirt.

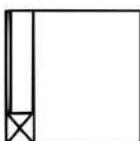
Ply

1. The number of single yarns twisted together to form a plied yarn, or the number of plied yarns twisted together to form a cord.
2. One of a number of layers of fabric.

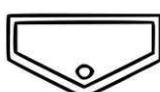
Pockets

A sewn-on piece, which is used as a container.

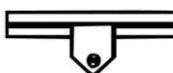
A pocket is a bag- or envelope-like receptacle either fastened to or inserted in an article of clothing to hold small items. Pockets are also attached to luggage, backpacks, and similar items. In older usage, a pocket was a separate small bag or a pouch.



Kangaroo pocket –
large pocket
generally located on
the abdomen.



Flap pocket –
pocket provided
with a lapel



Buttoned leg welt pocket – pocket provided with a robust trimming and a leg, which is buttoned on the front.



Welt pocket with zipper – pocket provided with a robust trimming and a zipper.



Welt pocket – pocket provided with a robust trimming.

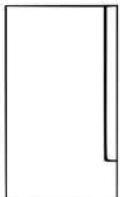


Welt pocket with stay – pocket provided with a robust trimming and reinforcements.

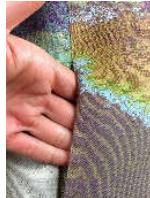




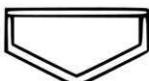
Top stitched welt pocket – pocket provided with a robust trimming and a double seam.



Stitch pocket – pocket inside the clothing which is provided with a slash.



Italian pocket – pocket, the front of which is smaller in order to let you see a part of the bottom.



Welt pocket with flap – pocket provided with a robust trimming and a lapel.



Slash pocket – thickness formed by the folding back of a fabric on itself and slashes.



Piped patch pocket with a flap and round edges – sewn-on pocket with rounded edges and provided with a part, which folds up on the front.

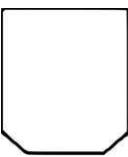




Piped patch pocket with a flap – sewn-on pocket provided with a part, which folds up on the front.



Topstitched patch pocket – sewn-on pocket to the top of a clothing and provided with a double seam.



Patch pocket – sewn-on pocket to the top of a clothing.



Polonaise

Skirt style in which an overskirt is pulled to the side, looped up, puffed out, and draped over an underskirt. Now used largely for evening and bridal gowns.

Polyester Fiber

A manufactured fiber in which the fiber forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 % by weight of an ester of a substituted aromatic carboxylic acid, including but not restricted to substituted terephthalic units and parasubstituted hydroxybenzoate units. They are high in strength and are resistant to shrinking and stretching.

Polyethylene Fiber

A manufactured fiber made of polymerized polyethylene units, often in monofilament form as well as in filament form. The fibers have low specific gravity, very low retention of moisture, the same tensile weight wet or dry, resistant to mildew and insects.

Polyamide Fiber

Fully imidized, manufactured fiber formed from the condensation polymer of an aromatic anhydride and an aromatic diisocyanate. A polyamide fiber is a high shrinkage fiber.

Polypropylene Fiber

A manufactured olefin fiber made from polymers or copolymers of polypropylene. This is a tough fiber with a tenacity of 3.5 to 4.5 grams/denier and a melting point of 165 °C. It is so light in weight that it floats and is highly resistant to mechanical abuse and chemical attack.

Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Fiber

A fluoride containing manufactured fiber characterized by high chemical stability, relative inertness and high melting point. The fiber has moderate tensile strength, resistance to chemicals and high temperature. It has very low frictional characteristics and has a slippery hand. It works well in filtration, packaging, and in combination with other fibers in self lubricating bearings.

Pouch bag

A classic handbag that looks like a soft pouch. Usually made of leather or fabric, pouch bags can have different types of longer or shorter straps. Sometimes they are set on a frame and have rigid handles. They may close with drawstrings or zippers.

Prepreg

A ready to mold, reinforcing material, either fiber, fabric, or mat that is fully impregnated with resin and in some cases partially cured. Prepregs are then used by fabricators in laying-up and molding composites after which curing is completed.

Primary Colors

Magenta, yellow, and cyan (red, yellow, blue). These are the subtractive primaries used when mixing dyes and paints to make other colors.

Princess line

A garment style in which the sections of the garment are cut in one from shoulder to hem, with no waistline seam. Close body fit is achieved by cutting the pieces so that the seams create the shape and by adding darts where necessary. The origin of the style is attributed to Charles Worth, the fashion designer who made clothing for the Empress (princess) Eugenie of France in the mid-1800s.

Projectile Loom

A shuttleless loom that uses small, bullet like projectiles to carry the filling yarn through the warp shed. Fill is inserted on the same side of the loom and a tucked selvage is formed.

Put-Up

A term used to describe how a fabric is supplied. Put-Up is usually described in terms of length, on rolls, or bulk supplied and may have standards as to how many “cuts” are allowed per roll or box.

Q

Quartz Fiber

Pure silica that has been melted and drawn into glass-like fibers. Used for heat resistance and high dielectric strength.

Quick Response (QR)

A manufacturing system in which electronic communications make possible the rapid production and supply of goods. In the domestic textile and apparel industry, application of Quick Response technology has resulted in the ability to supply products in a matter of days or weeks rather than months, as had previously been required.

Quill

A light, tapered tube of wood, metal, paper, or plastic on which the filling yarn is wound for use in the shuttle during weaving.

Quilling

The process of winding filling yarns onto filling bobbins or quills, in preparation for use in the shuttle for weaving.

R

Raincoat

A long coat made from waterproof or water-resistant fabric. A raincoat or slicker is a waterproof or water-resistant coat worn to protect the body from rain. The term rain jacket is sometimes used to refer to raincoats that are waist length.

Rapier Looms

Looms in which either a double or single rapier (thin metallic shaft with a yarn-gripping device) carries filament through the shed. In a single rapier machine, the yarn is carried across the fabric by the rapier. In a double rapier machine, the yarn is passed from one rapier to the other in the middle of the fabric.

Raw Fiber

A textile fiber in its natural state, such as silk or cotton as it comes from the bale.

Rayon Fiber

A manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which the substituents have replaced not more than 15 % of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl group. Rayon yarns may be white or solution dyed. The process itself and the structure of the yarn regulate their strength.

Reed

A comb like device on a loom that separates the warp yarns and also beats each succeeding filling yarn against those already woven. The space between two adjacent wires of the reed is called a dent. The fineness of the reed is calculated by the number of dents to the inch. The more dents to the inch, the finer the reed.

Returns to vendor (RTV)

Merchandise returned by the purchaser to the vendor from which it was bought.

Roll Goods

Fabric rolled up on a core after it has been produced. It is described in terms of weight and width of the roll and length of the material on the roll.

Ruching

Current fashion descriptions use the term ruching to refer to clothing with large areas of fullness gathered in to form a rippled effect. Historically, ruching was a trimming made by pleating bands of fabric and stitching the pleats in place. These bands were sewn onto various parts of the garment.

S

Sailcloth

Any heavy, strongly made woven canvas, linen, jute, polyester, nylon, aramid, etc. that is used for sails.

Satin Weave

One of the basic weaves, plain, satin, and twill. The face of the fabric consists almost completely of warp, or filling floats produced in the repeat of the weave. Satin weave fabric has a characteristic smooth, luxurious surface and has a considerably greater number of yarns in the set of threads (either the warp or filling) that forms the face than in the other set.

Scouring

An operation to remove the sizing and tint used on the warp yarn in weaving and, in general, to clean the fabric prior to dyeing.

Serim

1. A lightweight, open weave, coarse fabric.
2. Fabric with open construction used as base fabric in the production of coated or laminated fabrics.

Seamless

A term that describes a tubular knit, or woven fabric without seams, e.g. seamless hosiery, or seamless woven tube.

Secondary block

A more advanced block developed from the basic block

Section Beam

1. A large flanged roll upon which warp yarn is wound at the beam warper in preparation for slashing.
2. Small flanged or unflanged beams placed side by side on the shaft of a warp beam for further processing.

Selvage

The narrow edge of woven fabric that runs parallel to the warp. It is made with stronger yarns in a tighter construction than the body of the fabric to prevent unraveling. A fast selvage encloses all, or part of

the picks, and a selvage is not fast when the filling threads are cut at the fabric edge after each pick.

Served Yarn

In aerospace textiles, a reinforcing yarn such as graphite or glass around which two different yarns are wound. The intent is to protect or compress the yarn bundle.

Shot

The number of filling yarns per row of tufts.

Shuttle

A boat-shaped device usually made of wood with a metal tip that carries filling yarns through the shed in the weaving process.

Shuttleless Loom

A loom in which a device other than a shuttle is used for weft insertion.

Sinker

In weaving design, a blank square indicating a filling yarn over a warp yarn at the point of insertion.

Sizing

1. A generic term for compounds that are applied to warp yarn to bind the fiber together and to stiffen the yarn to provide better abrasion resistance.

2. The process of applying sizing compounds.

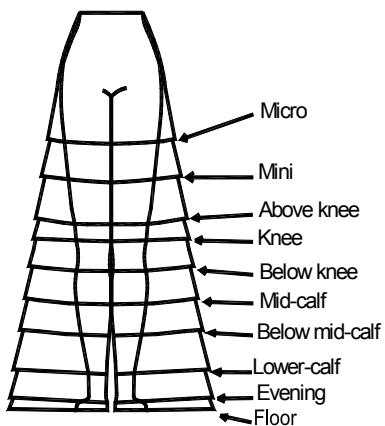
Skein

A continuous strand of yarn, fabric, or cord in the form of a collapsed coil. It may be any specified length and is usually obtained by winding a definite number of turns on a reel under prescribed conditions.

Skirts

The lower part of address or gown, covering the person from the waist downwards, or a separate outer garment serving this purpose. The hemline of skirts can vary from micro to floor-length.

Skirt lengths



Micro-mini: extremely short skirt, length is less than 15 inches.

Mini: short skirt, measuring about 15 inches from waist to hem, hem is about mid-thigh length.

Above-the-knee: skirt about 1 to 2 inches shorter than mid-knee. Skirt length is 21 to 22 inches from waist to hem or 19 to 20 inches from the floor.

Knee: skirt measuring about 23 inches from waist to hem, to midkneecap length or 18 inches from the floor.

Below-the-knee: skirt hemline 1 to 3 inches below knee. The skirt measures 24 to 27 inches from waist to hem or 14 to 17 inches from the floor. (Also called **street** or **cocktail length**).

Mid-calf: skirt length about 27 inches from waist to hem with hemline located halfway between knee and ankle, about 14 inches from the floor. (Also called **midi** or **ballerina length**).

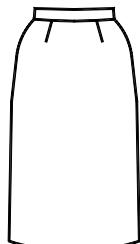
Below mid-calf: skirt length about 31 inches from waist to hem or about 10 inches from the floor. (Also called **long**).

Lower-calf: skirt length about 33 inches from waist to hem or about 8 inches from the floor. (Also called **long** or **max**).

Evening length: skirt length about 40 inches from waist to hem or 1 inch from the floor. (Also called **formal length** or **full length**).

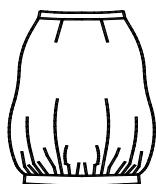
Floor length: skirt length about 41 inches from waist to hem. Garment touches the floor.

Skirts from fitted to full



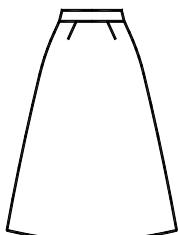
Slim, straight, fitted at the waist with darts or pleats, usually has a waistband. (Also called **sheath** or **slim skirt**).





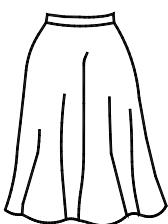
Balloon

Fitted at the waistline with fullness gathered into a band at the hemline.



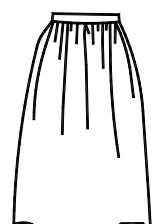
A-line

Fitted at the waistline with darts or pleats, has a slight flare toward the hem.



Flared

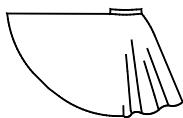
Fits smoothly at the waistline area, but flares at the hemline. May be cut from a quarter- to half-circle of fabric.



Gathered

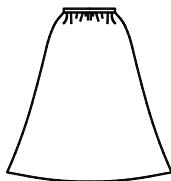
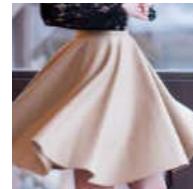
Skirt cut of straight piece of fabric, gathered at waistline. Amount of fullness may vary. (Also called **dirndl**, **full skirt**, or **bouffant**). A full variation supported with crinolines or circular wires may be called a **hoop skirt**.





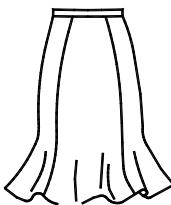
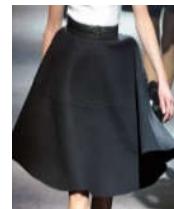
Circular

Skirt cut from a half, complete, or multiple circles of fabric. (Also called a **circle skirt**. Short length may be called **skating skirt**).



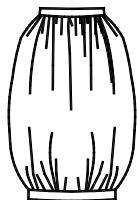
Bell

Slightly gathered or pleated at the waistline, slightly flared and stiffened or supported with crinoline to form bellshape.



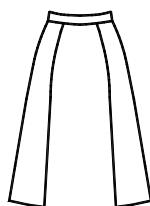
Trumpet

Gored skirt that flares severely below the knees. Another variation is the straight skirt with circular lower section. (Also called **morning glory** or **swing skirt**).



Bubble

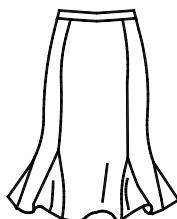
Gathered at the waistline and with fullness gathered into a band at the hemline.



Gored

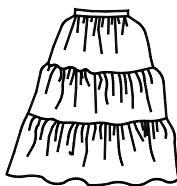
Skirt with vertical seamlines. Most designs are fitted at the waist with flare toward the hem. Skirts may have four, six, eight, or more gores.





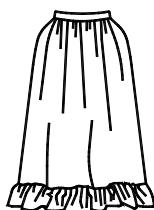
Godet

A triangular piece set into a skirt gores seam to give added fullness to a flared hem edge.



Tiered

Made of a series of ruffles or tiers which may be pleated, Shirred, or flared, with each progressively larger than the previous tier from the waist to the hem. Tiers may be attached to the previous tier or attached to a base such as a straight skirt. **Squaw skirts** usually have three tiers of tiny pleats. (Also called **square dance skirt**).

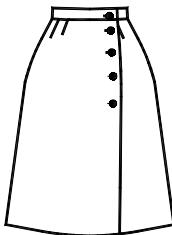


Granny

Full-length gathered skirt usually with a ruffle at hem. Variation called **prairie skirt** may be any length and have one or two ruffles at the hem.

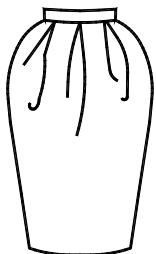


Other skirt styles



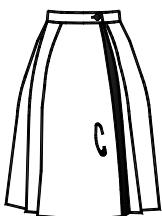
Wrap

A skirt with two vertical edges open from the waist to the hem, wrapped and overlapped around the body. Fastened at the waist by ties or buttons. May wrap across front or back.



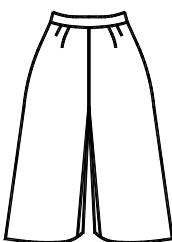
Peg-top

Pleated, tucked, or gathered at the waist and hips but tapering to narrow at the hem. (Also called **pegged skirt**).



Kilt

Scottish knife pleated skirt, with wrapped, unpleated front panel, fastened with leather straps and buckles, or decorative pins.



Pantskirt

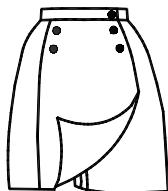
Pants cut to skirt length with fullness to resemble a skirt. (Also called **divided skirt, culotte, gaucho, or split skirt**. Short lengths are called **scooter or skort**).





Draped

Skirt with additional fullness pleated, gathered, or draped on one side. (Also called **sarong skirt** if wrapped).



Panel pantskirt

Divided skirt with free hanging panel in front and back giving the effect of gored skirt.



Slit

Straight skirt with vertical opening at side, front, or back. Slit may extend to knee or thigh.



Seam

In sewing, the place where two pieces of fabric are joined. This creates a more or less visible line on the surface of a garment. Many different kinds of seam constructions are used, depending on whether the seam is a decorative element of the design, the kind of fabric used, or how much stress is placed on the seam. The following ones are several of the most commonly used seam types.

Sew by

The sample garment prepared by a contractor who will be making this type of garment for a manufacturer. The manufacturer can then compare the apparel produced by the contractor to see if its quality is comparable to that of the sample.

Shibori

A method of ornamenting fabric by stitching and forming gathers in the fabric before it is dyed. After dyeing, the stitching is removed and the crinkled areas are released. The areas protected from the dye by the stitching and gathering absorb the dye in irregular patterns characteristic of these fabrics.

Shift

A basic dress style that has simple, straight lines and does not fit close to the body. Very popular in the 1960s and in other periods when unfitted styles are popular. One innovation in this style in the 1960s was the incorporation of a diagonal dart running from the side seam to the bustline. In comparison, a sheath is a simple, straight, but fitted dress in which vertical darts, bust darts, and shaping from side seams provide the fit.

Signature bag

A handbag, considered a status symbol, that has the signature, initials, or logo of a high fashion designer or company, printed in an all over pattern or placed strategically on the bag so it is visible. Counterfeit copies of these bags are often sold by street vendors.

Slash and spread

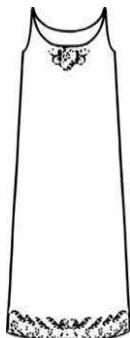
A method of changing dart positions by cutting and spreading.

Slasher

A machine used to apply size to the warp ends, while transferring the warp yarns from section beams to the loom beam.

Sleepwear (nightwear)

A clothing being worn to sleep.



Night gown

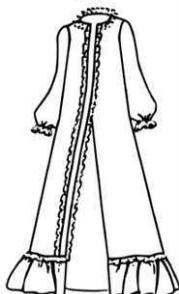
Dress that is worn on skin.





Baby doll

Sleepwear provided with a singlet and a bikini.



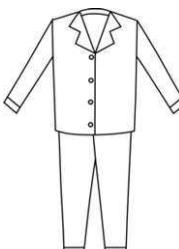
Negligee

Light coat that is worn over a nightdress.



Bathrobe

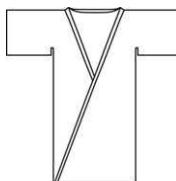
Long sleeved dress made of terry cloth.



Pajamas

Sleepwear provided with trousers and a shirt.





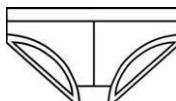
Kimono

Clothing crossed on the front with wide sleeves.



Boxer shorts

Undergarment worn on the bottom of the body provided with two legs either short or long.



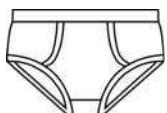
Mini-slip

High-cut brief with low waist.



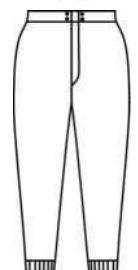
Athletic shirt

Sport singlet provided with large straps.



Briefs

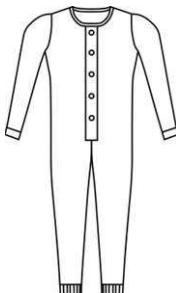
Breeches provided with an opening on the front.



Drawers

Undergarment worn on the bottom of the body having 2 long legs.





Union suit

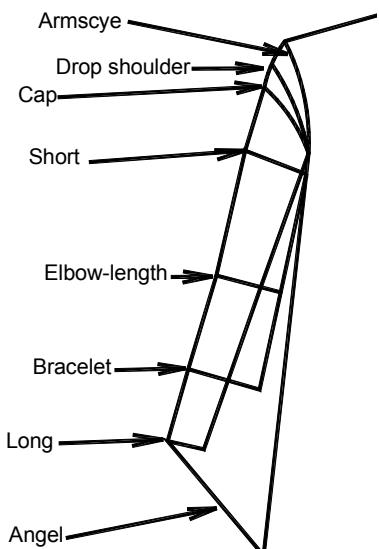
One-piece undergarment provided with a long sleeved vest as well as long legs.



Sleeve

Is the part of a garment that covers the arm, or through which the arm passes or slips. The pattern of the sleeve is one of the characteristics of fashion in dress, varying in every country and period.

Sleeve lengths



Drop shoulder: the sleeve is attached to an armhole shaped to extend wider than the natural shoulder.

Cap: extension to the front and back of the garment to cover the top of the arm.

Short: sleeve length ending about half the distance between elbow and underarm.

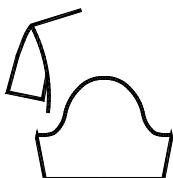
Elbow length: any style sleeve that ends at the elbow.

Bracelet: three-quarter length cuffless sleeve to show bracelet.

Long: long sleeve tapered to the wrist so it can be pushed up to stay in place (also called **push-up**).

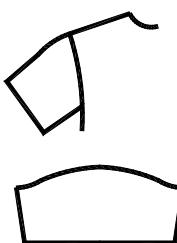
Angel: any long flowing sleeve. May extend longer than the arm.

Set-in sleeves from fitted to full



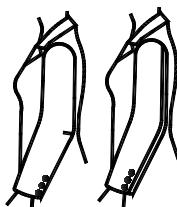
Set-in

The set-in sleeve has a high rounded sleeve cap. The sleeve underarm seam and the blouse side seam are constructed first so the sleeve is set into the armhole. May be any length.



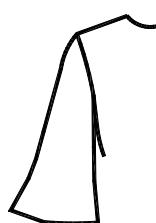
Shirt

A sleeve with a barely rounded wide sleeve cap, attached to the armhole before the underarm seam and side seam are sewn as a continuous seam. May be any length. Long shirt sleeves are usually cuffed. (Also called **tailored shirt sleeve**).



Fitted

A full-length narrow set-in sleeve. May either be one-piece with darting at the elbow or two-piece with vertical seams down front and back of arm. (Also called **suit sleeve**).



Bell

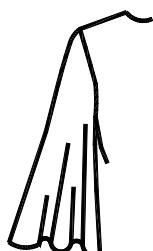
A set-in sleeve that is smooth at the armhole, flared at the hem edge.





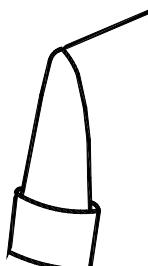
Barrel

Straight long set-in or shirt sleeve which is smooth at the armhole with minimal fullness at the cuff.



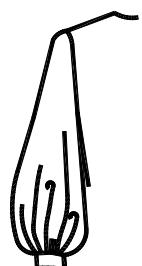
Butterfly

A set-in sleeve that is smooth at the armhole, widely flared at the hem edge (elbow length or longer).



Roll-up

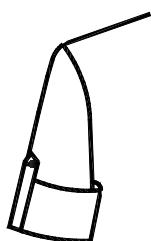
Straight short or elbow length sleeve designed to be rolled or folded up to from a cuff. May be either set-in or shirt sleeve.



Bishop

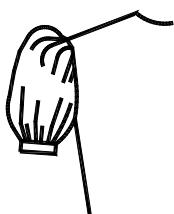
Long full set-in sleeve with fullness held at the wrist by a cuff. May be gathered at cap as well as at wrist.





Button-tab

A long roll-up sleeve with a button-tab sewn above the elbow. The sleeve is rolled up and fastened by the tab with buttonhole and button. May be either set in or shirt sleeve.



Puffed

Short full sleeve with gathers at armhole or lower edge or both. (Also called **puff sleeve**).



Leg-o'-mutton

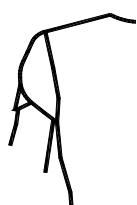
Sleeve with full gathered or pleated top tapering to narrow at the wrist. (Also called **leg-of-mutton sleeve**).



Balloon

Long full sleeve with gathers at armhole and at lower edge. Usually made of crisp fabric.

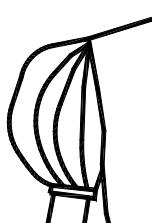


Other set-in sleeves**Petal**

Sleeve with curved overlap along outer arm.
(Also called **lapped**).

**Circular cap**

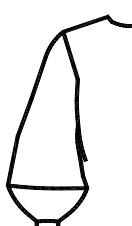
Short flaring sleeve that extends out from smooth cap at armhole.

**Melon**

Sleeve made in lengthwise sections that are wider in the middle of the sleeve to give a melon shape in the middle of the sleeve. Usually made of stiffened fabric.

**Juliet**

Long sleeve with a puffed upper section seamed to a fitted lower section.

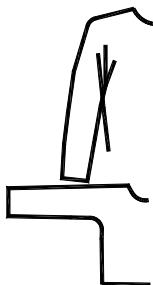
**Lantern**

Long or 3/4-length sleeve made with crosswise design seam(s) to give width. Sleeve is smooth at the armhole and wrist.



Kimono. Kimono sleeves are usually cut in one with front and back of garment.

Kimono

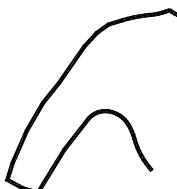


Sleeve may be cut in one with the front and back of the garment or may be attached to the front and back with a vertical seam. Shape is usually angular under the arm in contrast to curve of dolman. (Also called **mandarin sleeve**.)



Batwing

Long sleeve with deep armhole almost to the waist and extending to narrow wrist. May be cut in one with garment or may be a separate sleeve.



Owlman

Sleeve may be cut in one with the front and back of the garment or may be attached to the front and back with a vertical seam. Shape is usually curved under the arm. Sleeve is usually long and fitted at the wrist.



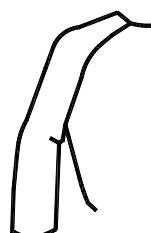


Cape sleeve

May either be a semicircular extension of the front and back or a circular or semicircular piece sewn over the top of the shoulder to give a cape effect.

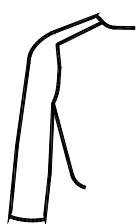


Raglan: widely used sleeve construction in which the underarm seam of the sleeve is extended to the neckline at the front and the back. This construction is said to have originated when a British General in the Crimean War, Lord Raglan, had coats with this sleeve constructed for himself after he lost an arm in the charge of the Light Brigade in 1854.



Raglan

Sleeve joined by diagonal seam that extends from underarm to neckline. May have a dart to shape the shoulder or may have an additional seam along the outside of the arm.



Saddle

Variation of the raglan in which the shoulder portion is horizontal across chest then diagonal under arm. (Also called epaulet sleeve).



Peasant

A wide raglan sleeve with gathers at the neckline and lower edge. Gathers may be controlled by drawstring or elastic. Sleeve may be short or long.



Sleeved blanket

Is a body-length blanket with sleeves usually made of fleece or nylon material.

Sleeveless block

Block with tightened armhole for sleeveless styles.

Slit Tape

A fabric, 12 inches or less in width made by cutting wider fabric to the desired width.

Slub

A yarn defect consisting of a lump or thick place on the yarn caused by lint, or small lengths of yarn adhering to it.

Slug

A thick place in a yarn, or a piece of lint entangled in yarn, cord or fabric.

Sourcing

Determining where textiles and/or apparel can be obtained, and how and when this will be done. In the global economy, sources may be domestic or international.

Soutache braid

A flat braid, generally rather narrow. Applied in rows or, more often, in complex ornamental patterns to decorate areas of a garment.

Spangles

Decorative pieces, usually made from metal or plastic, that have a hole through which they can be sewn to a garment. Sequins, which are usually round and fairly small, and paillettes, which are larger and made in different shapes, are the most common types of spangles. They are often combined with beads in decorating evening dresses, handbags, and other accessories.

Spinneret

A metal disc containing numerous minute holes used in manufactured fiber extrusion. The spinning solution or melted polymer is forced through the holes to form fiber filaments.

Splicing

The joining together of two ends of yarn or cordage.

Sports coat / sports jacket

Is a jacket for menswear. Though it is of a similar cut and length to a suit jacket, a sport coat is less formal and is designed to be worn on its own without matching trousers.

Sportswear

Originally used to refer to clothing for active sports, and later to clothing worn to watch sporting events, this term has come to be applied to the broad category of casual wear and is worn at any time of the day and for a wide variety of activities. Today the term active wear is more likely to be applied to clothing for active sports. Sportswear is considered by many to be a major contribution of American design to clothing styles worldwide.

Staple

Natural fibers or cut lengths from filaments. The staple lengths of natural fibers vary from less than 1-inch, as with some cotton fibers to several feet for some hard fibers. Manufactured staple fibers are cut to definite length, from 8 inches down to 1.5 inches. The term staple (fiber) is used in the textile industry to distinguish natural, or cut length manufactured fibers from filament.

Static

The accumulation of negative or positive electricity on the surface of fibers or fabrics because of inadequate electrical dissipation during processing.

Stiffness

The property of a fiber or fabric to resist bending, or to carry a load without deformation.

Stitch-bonding

Often classified as a nonwoven fabric, stitch-bonded fabrics are either networks of yarns or fiber webs that are held together by sewing or knitting through the base material. The first material of this kind was trademarked in East Germany under the name of Malimo. Techniques for making stitch-bonded fabrics include laying warp and weft yarns

across each other without interlacing and then using a sewing or knitting stitch to hold them together, sewing pile yarns to a woven or knitted base, and sewing a web of fibers together. Such fabrics can be used for apparel, household textiles, and industrial textiles. They have price advantages over knitting or weaving because they require less yarn or fiber and can be produced more rapidly.

Stock keeping units (SKU)

An inventory management and record-keeping term in which items are assigned to a particular unit that the retailer wants to track. All items in one SKU would be identical in style, color, size, or other characteristics. For example, a polyester gathered skirt, size 12, in navy blue would be assigned to a different SKU than the same navy blue polyester skirt of size 14.

Stock on hand

The retail items currently held at the retail store or other outlet and available to sell.

Stop Motion

Any device that automatically stops a textile machine's operation on the occurrence of a yarn break, high defect count, etc.

Strand

A single fiber, filament or monofilament.

Stuffers

Extra yarns running in the warp direction through a woven fabric to increase the fabric's strength and weight.

Suit

Two piece formal wear in the form of a smart jacket, trousers or skirt.

Surfactant

A surface-active agent, i.e. a product that acts by modifying the surface or boundary between two phases.

Swelling

In textile usage, expanding of a fiber caused by the influence of a chemical, solvent, or agent. A property often used to facilitate dyeing.

T

Taffeta

A plain-weave fabric with a fine, smooth, crisp hand with a lustrous appearance. Taffeta fabric usually has a fine cross rib made by using a heavier filling yarn than warp yarn.

Take-up (Twist)

The change in length of a filament, yarn, or cord caused by twisting, expressed as a percentage of the original (untwisted) length.

Take-up (Yarn in Fabric)

The difference in distance between two points in a yarn as it lies in a fabric and the same two points after the yarn has been removed from the fabric and straightened under specified tension, expressed as a percentage of the straightened length.

Tape

A narrow woven fabric not over 8 inches in width.

Tear Strength

The force required beginning, or continuing a tear in a fabric under specified conditions.

Tensile Strength

In general, the strength shown by a specimen subjected to tension as distinct from torsion, compression or shear.

Tensile Test

A method of measuring the resistance of yarn or fabric to a force tending to stretch the specimen in one direction.

Tenter Frame

A machine that dries fabric to a specified width under tension. The machine consists essentially of a pair of endless chains on horizontal tracks. The fabric is held firmly at the edges by pins, or clips on the two chains that diverge as they advance through the heated chamber, adjusting the fabric to the desired width.

Tex

1. A unit for expressing linear density, equal to the weight in grams of one kilometer of yarn, filament, fiber or other textile strand.

2. The system of yarn numbering based on the use of Tex units.

Textile

Originally, woven fabric; now applied generally to any one of the following; staple fibers and filaments able to be converted into woven, knit, or braided fabrics, or yarns made from natural or manufactured fibers.

Textile Materials

A general term for fibers, yarn intermediates, yarn, fabrics, and products made from fibers.

Textile Processing

Any mechanical operation used to translate a textile fiber or yarn to a fabric or other textile material. This includes such operations as opening, carding, spinning, plying, twisting, texturing, coning, quilling, beaming, slashing, weaving, braiding, and knitting.

Texture

A term describing the surface effect of a fabric such as dull, lustrous, wooly, stiff, soft, fine, course, etc.

Textured Yarns

Yarns that develop stretch and bulk on subsequent processing.

Thermal Shrinkage

The amount shrinkage of a fiber measured in dry air vs. that measured in its saturated state. Usually expressed as a %.

Thermoplastic

A term used to describe a plastic material that is permanently fusible, i.e. manufactured fibers that will soften at higher temperatures.

Thermoset

A term used to describe a plastic, which once formed, will not melt.

Thread

1. A slender, strong strand, or cord, especially one designed for sewing or other needlework.

2. A general term for yarns used in weaving and knitting, i.e. Thread Count and Warp Count.

Thread Count

The number of ends (wales) and picks (courses) per inch in a woven or knitted fabric.

Three-dimensional Weaving (3D)

To produce three-dimensional textiles, yarns are simultaneously woven in three directions (length, width and thickness), rather than in the conventional two.

Throwing

The operation of doubling or twisting silk or manufactured filament yarn.

Throwster

A company that specializes in putting additional twist in yarn.

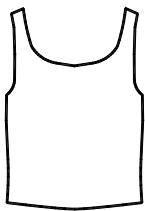
Toile

Trial garment made from a pattern or modelled on a dress stand.

Tops and Sweaters

A **top** is an item of clothing that covers at least the chest, but which usually covers most of the upper human body between the neck and the waistline. A **sweater** is a garment intended to cover the torso and arms. A jumper is either a pullover or a cardigan, distinguished by the feature that cardigans open at the front while pullovers do not.

Tops and sweaters without fasteners.



Tank top

Knitted pullover shirt with scooped neckline and large sleeveless armholes.(Also called **athletic shirt or singlet**).

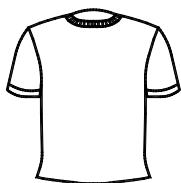


Ski

Heavy pullover sweater. Frequently a striped or elaborately patterned sweater in Jacquard knit.



T-shirt



Knitted pullover shirt with ribbed crewneck and short or long sleeves. Usually made of cotton or cotton and polyester blend. (Also called **crew** or **crew-neck**). Length may be extended to be called **T-shirtdress**.



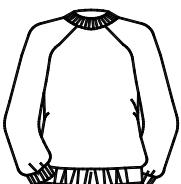
Tennis



Pull-on, long-sleeved sweater with a V-neck. Sometimes includes cable-knit pattern. Usually in white with narrow bands of color at neck and wrists.



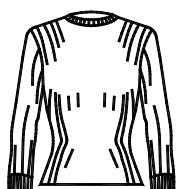
Sweatshirt



Pullover of fleece-backed heavy knit with ribbed neck, wrist, and waistband.



Poor boy



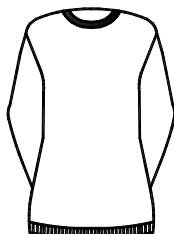
Pullover of rib knit to be form fitting. Usually has round neck or turtleneck and long or short sleeves.





Shrunk

Sleeveless pullover sweater with look of a short vest. Usually features a wide ribbing extending from below bust to waist.

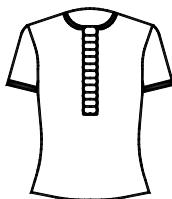


Fanny

A long sweater that covers the buttocks or “fanny”.



Tops and sweaters with fasteners



Henley

Knitted, short-sleeve, pullover shirt, collarless with a buttoned placket front. (Variations include



Wallace Beery of narrow rib knit with long sleeves and narrow self-binding at neck, and **skivvy** (“sailor’s undershirt”) with bound neckline and tiny placket opening in front).



Letter



Bulky V-neck cardigan, shawl-collared cardigan, or pullover sweater with school emblem or letter on the left front chest. (Also called **award** or **school sweater**).



Polo

Knitted pullover shirt with a single-layer knit, square-cornered collar and buttoned placket front.



TFPIA

Acronym for the Textile Fiber Products Identification Act. This legislation enforced by the Federal Trade Commission requires that textile products be labeled as to fiber content. The specific information that must be on the label is like this: Each fiber in the textile must appear on the label as a percent of total fiber content and must be listed by generic name (the trademark name may also be listed, but is not required) with the largest quantity first, next largest quantity second, etc. If less than 5 percent of a particular fiber is present, it must be designated as other fiber unless it has a specific benefit or purpose in the fabric, such as an elastic fiber. Nothing appearing on the label may indicate the presence of a fiber that is not part of the product. The manufacturer's name or number must appear, and the country of origin must be specified.

Tiedye

A method of decorating a garment or fabric by tieing string or other material around pre-selected areas in order to prevent dye from being absorbed by these areas. The unprotected area takes up the dye, and the tied area does not. To get multicolored effects, the fabric can be tied in other areas and dipped in another colored dye. This process can be repeated as often as desired. When tie-dyed fabrics become fashionable, imitations of these designs are often made by machine printing.

Transition Temperature

A temperature at which some radical change, usually a phase change, in the appearance or structure of a substance occurs, i.e. melting point, boiling point.

Traveler

A C-shaped, metal clip that revolves around the ring on a ring spinning frame. It guides the yarn onto the bobbin as twist is inserted into the yarn.

Tuck

A means of manipulating fullness in garments by folding the fabric and sewing a row of stitching parallel to the fold. Fullness is released at the end of the stitching. Tucks and pleats are similar, but tucks are smaller, often being only an inch or less in width. Often a number of tucks are made in the same area. Sometimes they are turned to the outside of a garment as ornamentation.

Twill Weave

A fundamental weave characterized by diagonal lines produced by a series of floats staggered in the warp direction.

Twist

The number of turns about its axis per unit of length of a yarn, or textile strand. Twist is expressed as turns per inch (tpi), turns per meter (tpm) or turns per centimeter (tpc).

Twist, Direction of

The direction of twist in yarns and other textile strands is indicated by the capital letters S and Z. Yarn is S-twisted if when it is held vertically, the spirals around its central axis slope in the same direction as in the middle portion of the letter S (i.e. to the right) and Z twisted if they slope to the left, i.e. middle section of the Z.

Twist Multiplier

The ratio of turns per inch to the square root of the yarn count.

Twist Setting

A process for fixing the twist in yarns to deaden torque and to eliminate kinking during further processing. This process usually involves using steam.

Two-For-One Twister

A twister that inserts twist at a rate of twice the spindle speed.

U

Ultraviolet Degradation

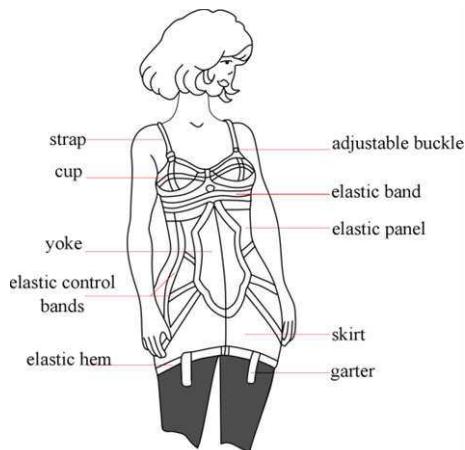
Weakening or deterioration caused by exposure to ultraviolet rays of sunlight or artificial light.

Ultraviolet Resistance

Ability to retain strength and resist deterioration on exposure to sunlight.

Underwear

An undergarment that is worn directly on skin.



Adjustable buckle: device being used to adjust a clothing.

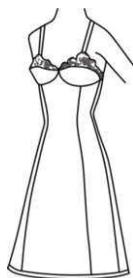
Elastic band: bandage adjusting itself to the body.

Elastic panel: panel adjusting itself to the body

Skirt: bandage adjusting itself to the body.

Garter: elastic band being used to retain the stocking.

Elastic hem: edge adjusting itself to the body.



Slip: underskirt with a top that goes over the other underclothing.

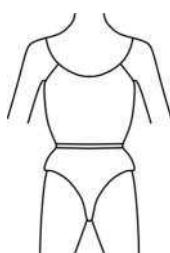




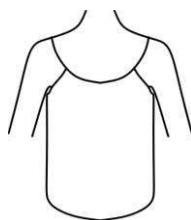
Body suit: fitted undergarment covering the trunk.



Half-slip: underskirt.



Teddy: undergarment provided with a giletlet and a bikini.

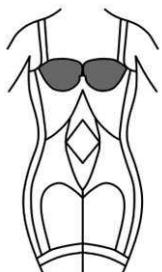


Camisole: gilet.

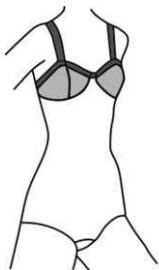




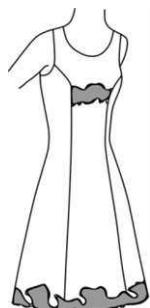
Corselette:
fitted undergarment comprising a bra and a part covering the remainder of the trunk



Pantie corselette: fitted undergarment covering the trunk, comprising a bra and brief.



Body stocking: fitted undergarment covering the trunk, comprising a bra and bikini.



Foundation slip:
undergarment with large straps. It is used as a lining for a dress.





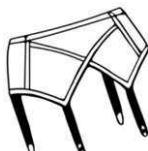
Bra: undergarment that is used to support the breast.



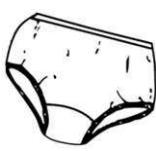
Décolleté bra: bra, the cups of which are prolonged in straps.



Push-up bra: bra, which lets you see the top of the breast.



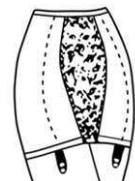
Garter belt: fabric undergarment, which is used to attach stocking.



Bikini: high-cut brief with low waist.



Strapless brassiere: fitted and low cut bodice without straps.



Girdle: extensible undergarment that is used to outline the hips and the waist





Briefs: undergarment worn on the bottom of the body having two openings for the legs.



Undrawn Yarn

Extruded yarn (filaments), the component molecules of which are substantially disorientated. An undrawn yarn exhibits predominantly plastic flow in the initial stages of stretching and represents an intermediate stage in the production of a manufactured yarn.

Uneven dyeing

A fabric dyeing that shows variations in shade resulting from incorrect processing or dyeing methods, or from the use of faulty materials.

UV Absorbers

polymer additives that absorb light in the UV region or that trap radicals produced in fiber during photo-oxidation.

V

Vectran Fiber

Manufactured fiber spun from a liquid crystal polymer. These fibers have high-temperature resistance, high strength and modulus, and a high resistance to moisture and chemicals, with good property retention in hostile environments.

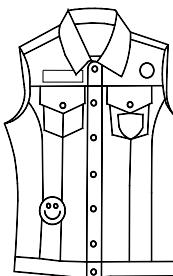
Vest/waistcoat

A is a sleeveless garment covering the upper body. The term has different meanings around the world. This is called a waistcoat (a sleeveless under-jacket) in the UK and many Commonwealth countries or a vest in the US and Canada.



Vest

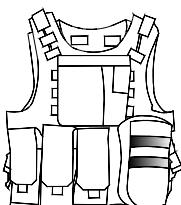
It is often worn as part of formal attire or as the third piece of a lounge suit.



Cut-off

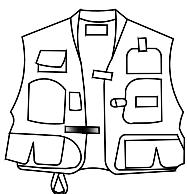
A type of vest typically made from a denim jacket with sleeves removed. Popular among bikers in North America and Europe, they are often decorated with patches of logos or pictures of biker related subjects.





Hunting vest

A padded sleeveless jacket popular for hunting.



Fishing vest

Vest has a profusion of external pockets for carrying fishing tackle.



W

Warp

The set of yarn in all woven fabrics that runs lengthwise and parallel to the selvage and is interwoven with the filling.

Warp Beam

A large spool or flanged cylinder around which the warp yarn, or ends, are wound in a uniform and parallel arrangement.

Warp Drawing

A process in which a number of threadlines, are orientated under essentially equal mechanical and thermal conditions by a stretching stage using variable speed rolls, then directly wound onto the beam. This process gives uniform end to end properties.

Waterproof:

A term applied to materials that are impermeable to water; waterproof fabrics have all of their pores closed and are also impermeable to air making them uncomfortable to wear.

Water-Repellent

A term applied to fabrics that can shed water but are permeable to air and comfortable to wear.

Watteau back

The back of a garment in which box pleats are placed at the center back and the fabric released by these pleats falls loosely to the bottom of the garment. The name of this style is derived from Jean Antoine Watteau, a French artist of the 18th century, in whose paintings women wore dresses with this design feature. The name was not applied to these designs until the 19th century. Today the style continues to be popular, especially in nightgowns and robes.

Wear Test

A test for fabric wear, abrasion, flexibility, washing, crushing, creasing, etc., in which the fabric is made into a garment, worn for a specific length of time and then assessed for performance.

Weather-Ometer

An instrument used in measuring the weather resistance of textiles. It can simulate various weather conditions such as sunlight, rain, dew, and thermal-shock.

Weave

A system or pattern of intersecting warp and filling yarns. There are three basic two-dimensional weaves: plain, satin and twill.

Weave types

Fabrics made from yarns that are woven on a loom can be constructed in various ways. Lengthwise or warp yarns are placed on the loom first, and crosswise or weft (also called filling) yarns are interlaced with the warps. There are three basic weaves: plain weave, twill weave, and satin weave. In the plain weave, yarns in the first row of the weft cross over one warp yarn, under one, over one, etc., across the width of the fabric. In the second row, the weft passed under the first warp, over the second, under the third, etc. The third row follows the same pattern as the first. This is the simplest weave. By varying the kinds of yarns used, color of yarns, and size of yarns, many different fabrics can be produced. If several rows of weft yarns cross over several rows of warp yarns at a time, a variation of the plain weave, called the basket weave, can be made. In the twill weave, weft yarns interlace with warp yarns in a specified regular pattern. The resulting fabric has a diagonal line (called a wale) on the surface. For the satin weave, weft yarns float over then interlace with warp yarns in patterns that do not produce a diagonal line. By using loosely twisted filament fibers with high luster, the characteristic sheen of satin fabrics is produced. More complicated patterns produced on special looms, such as the dobby or jacquard, utilize combinations of the basic weaves to achieve very decorative fabrics.

Weaving

The method or process of interlacing two yarns of similar materials so that they cross each other at right angles to produce woven fabric.

Webbing

Strong, narrow fabric, closely woven in a variety of weaves and principally used for belts and straps that can withstand strain.

Weft and warp knits

Knitting is the formation of fabrics from yarns by creating interconnected loops. Knits may be made from one long, continuous yarn (as in hand knitting) or from sets of yarns. In weft knits, yarns run and interlock across the fabric. In warp knits, the yarns run or interlock in the lengthwise direction. Hand knitting is a form of weft knitting, but weft knits are also made on machines. Weft knits stretch more than warp knits. If stitches break, a run or ladder forms in the lengthwise direction. The most common types of weft knits are jersey (also called single or plain knits) in which all stitches are pulled to the same side of the fabric, so that one side of the fabric is smooth and the other side has loops. Knitted velour, terrycloth, fleece, imitation furs, plush, and other knitted pile fabrics are weft knits, as are doubleknits. Warp knits are more stable and resist runs. The most common fabrics made by warp knitting are tricots, which are made in varying weights, and raschel knits which can be made in complicated patterns that simulate lace or crochet.

Weft Insertion

Any one of various methods, shuttle, rapier, water jet, etc. for making a pick during weaving.

Width

A horizontal measurement of a material. In woven fabric, it is the distance from selvage to selvage, and in knitted fabric, from edge to edge.

Windbreaker/windcheater

A windbreaker or a windcheater is a thin coat designed to resist wind chill and light rain, a lighter version of a jacket. It is usually of light construction, and these days characteristically made of some type of synthetic material. They often incorporate elastic waistbands or armbands and zipper to allow it to be accommodated to the current weather conditions. Regular jackets, coats, etc. may include a type of windbreaker as an interlining that can be removed when desired. Windbreakers sometimes include a hood, that may be removable. Many windbreakers may also include large pockets on the inside or the outside which allow belongings to be covered from weather such as light wind or rain as mentioned above.

Winding

Winding is the process of transferring yarn or thread from one type of package to another.

Wind Ratio

The number of wraps that an end or ends make in traversing from one side of a wound package to the other side and back to the first side.

Woven Fabric

Generally used to refer to a fabric composed of two sets of yarns, warp and filling, that is formed by weaving, which is the interlacing of these sets of yarns.

Y

Yardage

The amount or length of a fabric expressed in yards.

Yard Goods

Fabric sold on a retail basis by the running yard.

Yarn

A generic term for a continuous strand of textile fibers, filaments, or material in a form suitable for knitting, weaving, braiding, or otherwise intertwining to form a textile fabric.

Yarn Construction

A term used to indicate the number of single yarns and the number of strands combined to form each successive unit of plied yarn or cord.

Yarn Number

A relative measure of the fineness of yarns.

Yarn Quality

Various grades of yarn designated by the producer with respect to performance characteristics.

Yarn types

Yarns are made by twisting or otherwise binding fibers together and are used to construct fabrics. The fibers that are made into yarns can be long, continuous strands, called filaments, which can be twisted together loosely or more tightly. Filament yarns are made from either silk or manufactured fibers. Short, staple fibers (cotton, wool, linen, or manufactured fibers or silk cut into short lengths) must be twisted so that they will hold together to form a yarn. Yarns may be classified according to the number of parts. A single yarn is just one yarn, a ply yarn consists of two or more single yarns twisted together, and a cord yarn is made of two or more ply yarns twisted together. Yarns with a regular surface and diameter are called simple yarns. Those made to create decorative effects are known as novelty or fancy yarns. A novelty yarn can be a single yarn, such as a slub yarn in which some parts of the yarn are twisted tightly and other parts more loosely, or a ply yarn such

as a bouclé yarn in which a decorative yarn makes irregular, decorative loops around a base yarn. By varying the structure of yarns, an enormous number of different types of yarns and decorative effects can be created.

Yield

1. Number of linear or square yards of fabric per pound of fiber or yarn.
2. The number of finished square yards per pound of greige fabric.

Yoke

A separate portion of the garment in the shoulder and neckline area. Seamline attaching yoke to lower portion may be straight, horizontal, angled, or curved.

Young's Modulus

A property of perfectly elastic materials, it is the ratio of change in stress to change in strain within the elastic limits of the material. The ratio is calculated from the stress expressed in force per unit cross-sectional area, and the strain expressed as a fraction of the original length.

Z

Zero Twist

Twistless; devoid of twist.

Zipper

Zip, fly, or zip fastener, formerly known as a clasp locker, is a commonly used device for binding the edges of an opening of fabric or other flexible material, such as on a garment or a bag. Zippers come in all different sizes, shapes, and colors.

Zipper locks

A designed ability for the slider to hold in a steady open or closed position resisting forces that would try to move the slider and open the zipper unexpectedly. There are two commons ways this is accomplished:

1. The zipper handle can have a short protruding pin stamped into it, which inserts between the zipper teeth through a hole on the slider, when the handle is folded down flat against the zipper teeth. The handle of the fly zipper is folded flat against the teeth when it is not in use, and the handle is held down by both slider hinge tension and the fabric flap over the fly.

2. The slider can also have a two-piece hinge assembly attaching the handle to the slider, with the base of the hinge under spring tension and with protruding pins on the bottom that insert between the zipper teeth. To move the zipper, the handle is pulled outward against spring tension, lifting the pins out from between the teeth as the slider moves. When the handle is released the pins automatically engage between the zipper teeth again. They are called “auto-lock sliders”.

APPENDIX

English	Українська	Русский
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A

Alterations	Зміни, моделювання	Изменения, моделирование
Anorak	Анорак	Анорак
Armhole	Пройма	Пройма
Artificial	Штучний	Искусственный
Attach	Прикріпляти, приєднувати	Прикреплять, присоединять

B

Babycord	Різновид вельвету	Разновидность вельвета
Back	Спинка	Спинка
Back waist length	Довжина спинки до лінії талії	Длина спинки до линии талии
Balance marks	Монтажні надсічки	Монтажные надсечки
Band	Пояс, деталь пояса	Пояс, деталь пояса
Band collar to suit V neckline	Відкладний комір на V-подібній горловині	Отложной воротник на V-подобной горловине
Basic blouse, bodice	Класична блузка	Классическая блузка

Baste	Сфастигувати, сшити	Сметывать, стачивать
Batiste	Батист	Батист
Bathrobe	Банний халат	Банный халат
Beanie	Невеличка кругла шапка	Небольшая круглая шапочка
Bell skirt, circle	Спідниця сонце	Юбка солнце
Bell skirt, half circle	Спідниця напівсонце	Юбка полусолнце
Bell-bottom trousers, flared trousers	Штани, розкльошені донизу	Брюки-клеш
Belt	Ремінь, пояс	Ремень, пояс
Belt loop	Хомутик	Шлёвка
Bend collar, eton collar	Відкладний комір	Отложной воротник
Bermuda shorts	Шорти-бермуди	Шорты-бермуды
Bias binding, bias tape	Коса бейка	Косая бейка
Bikini	Бікіні	Бикини
Binder attachment	Лапка для пришивання косої бейки	Лапка для пришивания косой бейки
Binding	Бейка	Бейка
Binding strip	Стрічка для зав'язок	Лента для завязок
Blazer	Блейзер	Блейзер
Blind hem stitch	Потайний стібок	Потайной стежок
Boat neckline	Виріз горловини «човник»	Вырез горловины «лодочка»
Bobbin threading	Намотування бобін, котушок	Наматывание бобин, катушек
Bodice	Корсаж, ліф (сукні)	Корсаж, лиф (платья)
Body measurements	Розмірні ознаки	Размерные признаки
Bottom-leg	Нижня частина штанів	Нижняя часть брюк
Boucle	Букле	Букле
Breeches	Бриджі	Бриджи
Bulk elimination	Усушення потовщення	Устранение утолщения
Button	Кнопка, гудзик	Кнопка, пуговица
Button band	Планка	Планка
Buttonhole	Петля	Петля

C

Calico	Ситець	Ситець
Casing	Куліска	Кулиска
Cap sleeve	Прямий рукав без манжет	Прямой рукав без манжеты
Cape	Накидка	Накидка
Cardigan	Кардиган	Кардиган
Chanel suit	Жакет шанель	Жакет шанель
Cellulose	Целюлоза	Целлюлоза
Chalk	Крейда	Мел
Checks	Надсічки, мітки	Надсечки, метки
Chiffon	Шифон	Шифон
Cloak	Плащ	Плащ
Coat	Пальто	Пальто
Coat-dress	Сукня-пальто	Платье-пальто
Cocoons	Кокон, лялечка	Кокон, куколка
Coil	Ланка тасьми-«бліскавки»	Звено застёжки-молнии
Collar	Комір	Воротник
Color	Колір	Цвет
Concealed zip	Потайна застібка	Потайная застежка
Cord	Шнур, вельвет	Шнур, вельвет
Corduroy	Вельвет	Вельвет
Cored skirt	Спідниця з клинів	Юбка с клиньев
Corners	Кути	Углы
Cotton blend	Змішана бавовняна тканина	Смешанная хлопчато-бумажная ткань
Cotton fabric	Бавовняна тканина	Хлопчатобумажная ткань
Cotton twill	Бавовняна саржа, твіл	Хлопчатобумажная саржа, твил
Country style dress	Сукня у селянському стилі	Деревенское платье
Crease	Складка	Складка
Crinkled crash blend	Сумішева тканина з ефектом «креш»	Смесовая ткань с эффектом «креш»

Crossed draped blouse	Блузка, зав'язана на боці	Блузка, завязанная на боку
Cuff	Манжета	Манжета
Cut	Вирізати, покрій	Вырезать, покрой
Cutting	Розкрай	Раскрои

D

Dart	Виточка	Вытачка
Denim	Джинсова тканина	Джинсовая ткань
Double breasted tailored suit	Класичний двобортний жакет	Классический двубортный жакет
Double-face	Двобічний	Двусторонний
Double-sided interfacing	Двобічна прокладка (флізелін)	Двусторонняя прокладка (флизелин)
Doublet	Чоловічий піджак	Мужской пиджак
Draping	Драпіровка	Драпировка
Drawstring casing	Декоративний шнур	Декоративный шнур
Dressing gown	Домашній халат	Домашний халат
Dressmaker's dummy	Подушечка для голок	Подушечка для иголок
Dufflecoat	Дафлкот	Дафлкот

E

Edges	Краї, зрізи	Края, срезы
Elastic	Резинка	Резинка
Elbow dart	Ліктьова виточка	Локтевая выточка
Embroidery	Вишивка	Вышивка
Empire line dress	Сукня крою ампір	Платье покроя ампир
Evening gown	Вечірня сукня	Вечернее платье

F

Fabric	Тканина	Ткань
Fabric gloves	Шиті рукавички	Шитые перчатки
False fly	Декоративна ширінка	Декоративная ширинка
Fashion	Мода	Мода
Fashion fabric	Тканина верху	Ткань верха

Faults in fabric	Дефекти тканини	Дефекты ткани
Faux fur	Штучне хутро	Искусственный мех
Fine cord	Тонкий вельвет	Тонкий вельвет
Fitting	Посадка, підгонка, монтаж	Посадка, подгонка, монтаж
Flared skirt	Розшиrena донизу спідниця	Расширенная книзу юбка
French terry	Трикотажне полотно з махровою або ворсовою виворітною стороною	Трикотажное полотно с махровой или ворсованной изнаночной стороной
Flap	Клапан кишені	Клапан кармана
Floral	Квітковий рисунок	Рисунок с цветами
Fly-front zipper	Застібка-бліскавка	Застёжка -молния
Fly	Застібка	Застёжка
Fly shield	Гульфик	Гульфик
Fold	Складка, згин; скласти, закласти	Складка, сгиб; сложить, заложить
Fold up	Скласти, запрасувати додори	Сложить, загладить вверх
Fold in half	Скласти вздовж пополам	Сложить вдоль пополам
Forepart	Пілочка	Полочка
French tacks	Французькі стібки	Французские стежки
Frills	Зборки	Сборки
Front	Перед	Перед
Front-hip pocket	Бічна кишеня на пілочці	Боковой карман на полочке
Fur-coat	Шуба	Шуба
Furry fleece	Фліс з хутровою стороною	Флис с меховой стороной

G

Garment	Виріб	Одежда, изделие
Garment pieces	Деталі виробу	Детали одежды
Gathered skirt	Спідниця зі зборками	Юбка со сборкой
Georgette	Жоржет	Жоржет
Grain	Нитка основи	Нитка основы

Grommet (grummet)	Люверс	Люверс
Guide on machine	Інструкція щодо роботи з машиною	Инструкция по работе с машиной

H

Haberdashery	Галантерея	Галантерея
Harem pants	Шаровари	Шаровары
Hat	Капелюх	Шляпа
Heavy weight	Щільна (тканина)	Плотная (ткань)
Hem	Край, пружок, підігнутий зріз	Край, кромка, подогнутый срез
High roll collar	Стояче-відкладний комір	Стояче-отложной воротник
Hip pocket	Кишеня на задній половинці штанів	Карман на задней половинке брюк
Hood	Капюшон	Капюшон
Hooks and eyes	Гачки та петлі	Крючки и петли
Houseclothes	Домашній одяг	Домашняя одежда

I

Inseam	Кроковий, внутрішній шов, вшивати	Шаговый, внутренний шов, втачивать
Interfacing	Клейова прокладка	Клеевая прокладка
Interlock knit	Інтерлок (нееластичне трикотажне полотно зі структурою в «резинку»)	Интерлок (неэластичное трикотажное полотно со структурой в «резинку»)
Invisible zipper	Потайна тасьма-«бліскавка»	Потайная застежка-молния
Iron shine	Полиск, ласа	Ласа
Ironing board	Прасувальна дошка	Гладильная доска

J

Jersey	Трикотаж	Трикотаж
Join	З'єднувати	Соединять
Jumper	Світре	Свитер

K

Knee patch	Наколінник	Накладка, заплата на колено
Knife pleats	Однобічні запросовані складки	Односторонние заутюженные складки
Knit	Трикотаж	Трикотаж
Knit terry	Трикотажне махрове полотно	Трикотажное махровое полотно
Knitted vest, pullunder	Плетений жилет	Вязаный жилет

L

Lace	Шнурок	Шнурок
Larvae	Шовкопряд	Шелкопряд
Leather	Шкіра	Кожа
Light-weight	Тонка (тканьина)	Тонкая (ткань)
Linen	Льон	Лен
Lining	Підкладка	Подкладка
Loop	Петля (про трикотаж)	Петля (о трикотаже)
Lower sleeve panel	Нижній рукав	Нижний рукав

M

Mandarin collar, stand collar	Комір-стояк, китайський комір	Воротник-стойка, китайский воротник
Man-made fabrics	Штучні тканини	Искусственные ткани
Marking	Маркування	Маркировка
Material	Матеріал	Материал
Medium-weight	Середньої щільності (тканьина)	Средней плотности (ткань)

N

Narrow skirt	Завужена спідниця	Зауженная юбка
Neatening	Обметування, обробка зрізів	Обметка, обработка срезов

Neckline	Виріз горловини, лінія горловини	Вырез горловины, линия горловины
Neckline slit	Виріз на горловині («крапля»)	Вырез на горловине («капелька»)
Needle	Голка	Иголка
Net	Сітка	Сетка
Nightgown	Нічна сорочка	Ночная рубашка
Nonpressed pleats	М'які складки	Мягкие складки
Notches	Позначки, мітки, надсічки	Обозначения, метки, надсечки

O

Organza	Органза	Органза
Overalls	Комбінезон	Комбинезон
Overedge stretch stitch	Еластичний красобметувальний шов	Эластичный краеобметочный шов
Overskirt	Верхня спідниця	Верхняя юбка
Outerwear	Верхній одяг	Верхняя одежда
Outerwear fabric	Тканина для верхнього одягу	Ткань для верхней одежды

P

Panel	Деталь витягнутої форми, вставка	Деталь вытянутой формы, вставка
Pants	Штани	Брюки
Paper patterns	Паперові лекала	Бумажные лекала
Patchwork	Печворк	Печворк
Pin	Шпилька, сколювати шпильками	Булавки, сколоть булавками
Pinafore	Фартух	Передник, фартук
Pinafore dress	Сукня-фартух, сарафан	Платье-передник, сарафан
Pintuck (pin tuck)	Защип	Защип, мелкая складка
Placket	Планка	Планка, разрез с (для) застежкой
Plaid	Шотландка, рисунок в клітинку	Шотландка, рисунок в клетку

Pleat	Складка	Складка
Pocket	Кишеня	Карман
Polka-dot	Візерунок «в горошок»	Узор «в горошек»
Polyester	Поліестер, поліефір	Полиэстер, лавсан
Polymers	Полімери, суміші хімічних речовин	Полимеры, смеси химических веществ
Poplin	Поплін	Поплин
Press	Прасувати, запрасувати, пресувати	Утюжить, заутюжить
Pressing	Волого-теплова обробка	Влажно-тепловая обработка
Princess line dresses	Сукня крою «принцес»	Платье кроя «принцесс»
Printed	З рисунком	С рисунком
Pyjama	Піжама	Пижама

Q

Quilted	Вистьобана	Стеганая
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R

Raglan	Реглан	Реглан
Pants side panel	Лампас	Лампас
Raw edges	Відкриті, необроблені зрізи	Открытые необработанные срезы
Rayon fabric	Віскозна тканина	Вискозная ткань
Regular sewing machine	Універсальна швейна машина	Универсальная швейная машина
Reinforced corners	Посиловач кутиків (коміра, кишені, клапана)	Усилиатель уголков (воротника, кармана, клапана)
Reinforcing piece	Підсилювач	Укрепляющая часть
Reversible garment	Двобічний виріб	Двустороннее изделие
Ribbing (Rib knit)	Рібана (трикотаж)	Рибана (трикотаж)
Ribbon	Стрічка, тасьма	Лента, тесьма
Right side	Лицьовий бік	Лицевая сторона
Roll collar	Відкладний комір	Отложной воротник
Ruffle	Оборка	Оборка
Ruler	Лінійка	Линейка

S

Satin	Сатин	Сатин
Scalloped edge	Ажурний пружок	Ажурная кромка
Scissors	Ножиці	Ножницы
Seam	Шов	Шов
seam allowance	Припуск на шов	Припуск на шов
edge finishing stitching	Шов для обробки зрізу	Шов для обработки
seam	виробу	среза детали
gorge seam	Шов розкепу	Шов раскепа
inner side [instep]	Кроковий шов (штанів)	Шаговой шов (брюк)
seam, leg seam		
outside sleeve seam	Ліктьовий шов рукава	Локтевой шов рукава
overcast seam	Обшивний шов	Обтачной шов
panel seam	Поздовжній з'єднуваль- ний шов стану виробу (пальта, штанів)	Продольный соедини- тельный шов стана изделия (пальто, брюк)
piping seam	Обкантувальний шов	Окантовочный шов
plain seam	Зшивний шов	Стачной шов
seat seam	Середній шов штанів	Средний шов брюк
side body seam	Шов з'єднання бочка- ї пілочки	Шов соединения бочка и полочки
side seam	Бічний шов	Боковой шов
sleeve head seam	Шов вшивання рукава	Шов втачивания рукава
slot seam	Шов вшивання клину або вставки	Шов втачивания клина или вставки
underarm seam	Передній шов рукава	Передний шов рукава
Seam allowances	Припуски на шви	Припуски на швы
Separating zipper	Роз'їмна тасьма-«бліскавка»	Разъемная застежка-молния
Serger	Краєобметувальна машина, краєобмету- вальний шов	Краеобметывающая машина, краеобметы- вающий шов
Sew	Шити	Шить
Sewing techniques	Методи обробки	Методы обработки
Shawl collar	Комір-шаль	Воротник-шаль

Shell	Тканина верху, основна тканина, якщо мова йде про річ на підкладці	Ткань верха, основная ткань, если речь идет о вещи на подкладке
Shift, sheath	Сукня-труба, сукня-футляр	Платье-труба, платье-футляр
Shirr	Збирати матеріал в зборки	Собирать материал в сборки
Shirring	Зборки	Сборки
Shirt	Сорочка	Рубашка
Shirt collar with stand, stand-fall collar	Сорочковий стояче-відкладний комір	Рубашечный воротник на стойке
Shoulder	Плечова зона, плече	Плечевая зона, плечо
Shoulder seam	Плечовий шов	Плечевой шов
Shoulder strap	Бретель	Бретель
Skirt	Спідниця	Юбка
Skirt with unpressed inverted pleats	Спідниця із зустрічними незапрасованими складками	Юбка со встречными незаутюженными складками
Sleeve	Рукав	Рукав
Sleeve-edge binding	Бейка для обробки низу рукава	Бейка для обработки низа рукава
Sleeve band	Манжета	Манжета
Sleevehead	Окат рукава	Окат рукава
Silk fabric	Шовкова тканина	Шелковая ткань
Slit	Проріз	Прорезь
Slit opening	Щілиноподібний отвір	Щелеобразное отверстие
Snap fasteners	Кнопки	Кнопки
Solid-colored	Однотонний	Однотонный
Stabilizing tape	Стрічка для попередження розтягування шва	Ленточка для предотвращения растяжения шва
Stand collar	Комір-стояк	Воротник-стойка
Stitch	Стібок, шити, пришивати, строчити, вишивати, трикотажне переплетення, петля в трикотажному переплетенні	Стежок, шить, пришивать, строчить, вышивать, трикотажное переплетение, петля (в трикотажном переплетении)

Anchor stitch, barring stitch	Закріплюючий стібок	Закрепляющий стежок
Balloon stitch	Стібок високої розтяжності	Стежок высокой растяжимости
Blind stitch	Потайний стібок	Потайной стежок
Buttonhole stitch	Стібок для обметування петлі	Стежок для обмётывания петли
Cover(ing) stitch	Стібок, що виконується на плоскошовній машині	Стежок, выполняемый на плоскошовной машине
Double chain stitch, double lock stitch	Двонитковий ланцюговий стібок	Двухниточный цепной стежок
Hem(ming) stitch	Стібок для підшивання підігнутого краю виробу, підшивальний стібок	Стежок для подшивания подогнутого края изделия, подшивочный стежок
Invisible stitch, slip stitch	Потайний стібок	Потайной стежок
Overcasting stitch	Краеобметувальний стібок	Краеомбёточный стежок
Running stitch	Сфастиргувальний стібок	Смёточный стежок
Safety stitch	Стібок зшивально-обметувальної строчки	Стежок стачивающе-обмёточной строчки
Satin stitch	Човниковий стібок для вишивання гладью	Челночный стежок для вышивания гладью
Shuttle stitch	Човниковий стібок	Челночный стежок
Straight stitch	Прямий стібок	Стежок прямой строчки
To cast / make a stitch	Виконувати стібок	Делать стежок
To drop / pick up / take up a stitch	Видаляти сфастиргувальний стібок	Удалять смёточный стежок
Stitch length	Довжина стібка	Длина стежка
Straight dress	Сукня прямого силуєту	Платье прямого силуэта
Straight pants (trousers)	Штани прямі	Брюки прямые
Strapless top	Топ без бретелей	Топ без бретелей
Stretchy	З ефектом стретч	С эффектом стретч

Stretch recovery	Розтяжність	Растяжимость
Striped	У смужку	В полоску
Sunray pleats, sunburst pleats	Спідниця плісе крою сонце кльош	Юбка плиссе кроя солнце клеш
Sweater knit	Трикотажне полотно (імітує ручне плетіння)	Трикотажное полотно (вязаное, напоминающее ручную вязку)
Synthetic fabric	Синтетична тканина	Синтетическая ткань

Т

Tacking	Ручні стібки	Ручные стежки
Taffeta	Тафта	Тафта
Tailored collar	Комір піджачного типу	Воротник пиджачного типа
Tailored collar on double-breasted	Комір піджачного типу у двобортному жакеті	Воротник пиджачного типа в двубортном жакете
Tape	Стрічка, тасьма	Лента, тесьма
Tape measure	Сантиметрова стрічка	Сантиметровая лента
Tear-away backing	Відривний флізелін (при виконанні вишивки)	Отрывной флизелин (при выполнении вышивки)
Tension	Напруження	Напряжение
Tentdress	Сукня-трапеція	Платье-трапеция
Terry	Махрове полотно	Махровое полотно
Thimble	Наперсток	Наперсток
Thread	Нитка	Нитка
Tiered skirt	Багатоярусна спідниця зі зборками	Многоярусная юбка со сборками
Tight pants	Вузькі штани	Узкие брюки
Top, singlet, undershirt	Майка, топ	Майка, топ
Topstitch	Оздоблювальна строчка	Отделочная строчка
Tracksuit, swearsuit	Тренувальний костюм	Тренировочный костюм
Transformable garment	Виріб-трансформер	Изделие-трансформер
Trapeze	Сарафан	Сарафан
Trim	Оздоблення, рюша, надрізати	Оборка, рюш, украшения по краю изделия; надрезать

Trousers	Штани	Брюки
Trouserskirt	Спідниця-штани	Юбка-брюки
Trousersuit	Брючний костюм	Брючный костюм
Tuck	Виточка	Вытачка
Tunic	Туніка	Туника
Turnings	Припуски на шви	Припуски на швы
Turtle neck, roll neck, bias turnover	Комір-стояк у трикотажному виробі	Воротник-стойка в трикотажном изделии
T-shirt	Футболка	Футболка
Twill	Саржа, твіл	Саржа, твил
Twin needle	Подвійна голка	Двойная игла
Twist	Твіст	Твист

U

Underarm	Підпахвова западина	Подмышка
Underskirt	Нижня спідниця	Нижняя юбка
Underarm seam	Передній шов рукава	Передний шов рукава

V

Velour knit	Трикотажний велюр	Трикотажный велюр
Velvet	Вельвет, оксамит	Вельвет, бархат
Velveteen	Різновид вельвету	Разновидность вельвета
Viscose jersey	Віскозний трикотаж	Вискозный трикотаж
Voile	Вуаль (тонка прозора бавовняна тканина)	вуаль (тонкая прозрачная х/б ткань)

W

Waist	Пояс, талія	Пояс, талия
Waistband	Пояс, обшивка, ремінь	Пояс, обташка, ремень
Waistcoat	Чоловічий жилет	Мужской жилет
Waistline	Талія, лінія талії	Талия, линия талии
Wardrobe planning	Планування гардеробу	Планирование гардероба
Warp	Основа	Основа
wedding dress	Весільна сукня	Свадебное платье
Welt pocket	Обшивка кишені	Обташка кармана

Wide-wale corduroy	Вельвет у широкий рубчик	Вельвет в широкий рубчик
Wind jacket	Вітровка	Ветровка
Wool	Вовна	Шерсть
Wool-blend fabric	Тканина з вовною (змішана)	Ткань с шерстью (смешанная)
Woolen fabric	Вовняна тканина	Шерстяная ткань
Wrap-over dress	Сукня із запахом	Платье с запахом
Wrap-over skirt	Спідниця з запахом	Юбка с запахом
Wrinkle-free fabric	Тканина, що не зминається	Немнущаяся ткань
Wrong side	Виворітний бік	Изнаночная сторона

Y

Yarn	Пряжа	Пряжа
Yoke	Кокетка	Кокетка

Z

Zigzag stitch	Зигзагоподібний стібок	Стіжок «зигзаг»
Zipper	Тасьма-«бліскавка»	Застіжка-«молния»
Zipper foot	Лапка для пришивання тасьми-«бліскавки»	Лапка для пришивания застежки-«молния»

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