

Quadrant 4 - Learn More / Web Resources / Supporting Materials

References

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Glossary of Terms

Apparel - Clothing or garment.

Basket weave - A derivative of plain weave where two or more warp and weft yarns follow the same held shaft and shed respectively.

Bast fibres - The fibres obtained from the stem part of a plant.

Beat Up - One of the basic motions of weaving a fabric where the newly inserted weft is beaten up to the already produced cloth giving the fabric its compactness.

Bonded fabric - A layered fabric attached using heat or adhesives.

Braids - Fabric made by diagonal interlacement of threads.

Cellulosic fibres - Plant fibres with the presence of natural polymer Cellulose.

Circular knitting - The process of machine knitting in which needles are arranged in a circular pattern producing tubular fabric.

Combed yarn - A smooth, strong spun yarn produced by introducing additional step of combing in the yarn spinning process.

Combing - The process of removing short fibres.

Cover - The compactness of the fabric with respect to the area occupied by the yarns to the fabric area.

Course - A horizontal row of loops in a knitted fabric.

Cuffs - The sleeve end which is sewn by turning the fabric back as a band.

Down feathers - Fine bird feathers.

Drape - The way the fabric falls under its own weight.

Draperies - A class of home furnishing fabrics, such as curtains, hanging under their own weight.

Dyeing - The process of fixing colours to a textile material like fibre, yarn and fabric.

Edgings - The fringe or border of a garment.

Elasticity - The ability of textile material to extend and recover to its original length.

Embroidery - The stitching threads on the fabric surface that create nice textures.

Eyelets - Tiny holes in the knitted fabric produced by tucking and missing of yarns.

Fabric - The flat planar structure made of fibres, yarns, fabrics or combination of them.

Fibre - The natural or man-made material with high length to width ratio suitable to be processed into usable products.

Filament - Fibre of very long length in the range of kilometres or miles.

Finishing - A multitude of processes that may include change in fabric characteristics like softness and lustre.

Flat knitting - The process of machine knitting in which needles are arranged straight and produce flat fabric.

Float - The length of yarn running on the face or back of the fabric without interlacement.

Foundation garment - A garment usually worn as support for women's outerwear.

Gauge - A device used to indicate the needles per inch in the knitting machine.

Grain - The fabric direction.

GSM - Grams per square metre, the expression for fabric weight.

Hand - The feel of the textile material to touch.

Hounds tooth - The fabric pattern of pointed checks created by twill weave using alternate set of multi-coloured warp yarns, usually black and white.

Hosiery - A class of tight fit knitwear especially worn on legs.

Hydrophobic - Textile fibres which have low water absorbency.

Hydrophilic - Textile fibres which have high water absorbency.

Interlinings - The layer of fabric sandwiched between the lining and outerwear fabric.

Jacquard - Elaborate and intricate woven designs made by individual control of warp threads by punched cards or computer.

Jacket - A fashionable or protective outerwear for the upper part of the body.

Knitting - The process of making fabrics by interlooping of one or more yarns.

Lace - The open constructed intricate fabric made by twisting or knotting of threads.

Lingerie - Women's underwear or nightwear.

Loom - The machine used for producing woven fabrics.

Monotone - A single colour.

Motifs - A repeated pattern or design.

Narrow fabrics - Fabrics of smaller width generally up to 12 inches.

Parchmentizing - An acid treatment done for Cotton fabrics which imparts crisp and sheer texture. This method is used for making Organdy fabric.

Pick glass - The instrument used to measure the fabric count i.e. ends/inch and picks/inch.

Picking - One of the basic motions of weaving a fabric which involves insertion of weft/pick.

Pilling - The formation of small fibre balls on the fabric surface.

Printing - The process of application of colours at specific points on the fabric surface creating interesting designs.

Quilted fabrics - The composite fabric generally having three layers which are face fabric, a batting layer and back fabric combined by heat or stitching.

Regenerated fibres - The fibres that are processed chemically from natural resources like wood pulp.

Resiliency - The ability of the fibre to spring back to its own shape after deformation.

Rib Weave - A type of plain weave which creates horizontal or vertical corded effect produced by altering the 1:1 plain weave pattern.

Selvedge - The lengthwise edge of the fabric which is usually firm and stronger than the body fabric.

Sewing - The process of stitching fabrics or other materials using specialized threads.

Shedding - One of the basic motions of weaving a fabric which involves raising and lowering of warp threads according to the fabric weave.

Slacks - Casual pants or trousers.

Slack tension weave - A type of weaving in which there are two sets of warp yarn with one of regular tension and other loose.

Spinning - The process of making yarn from fibres or extruding filaments from synthetic polymers.

Static buildup - The accumulation of electric charges on textile materials.

Stitch - The basic loop of a knitted fabric.

Tartan - A specific woven checks pattern made of multi-coloured warp and weft.

Thermal wear - Underwear worn during winter for insulation.

Trims - The components of garment or furnishing other than the main fabric.

Upholstery - Textile fabric which is attached to furniture like sofas and chairs.

Veil - A sheer fabric usually worn by women to cover the face.

Waistbands - The band of fabric worn around the waist as part of garments like skirts and trousers.

Wales - The vertical row of loops of a knitted fabric.

Warp - The set of yarns running along the fabric length parallel to selvages.

Warp knitting - The knitting process in which fabric is made by interlooping of yarns in lengthwise direction.

Weave - The order of interlacement of threads in a woven fabric.

Weaving - The process of making fabrics by interlacing of two perpendicular set of yarns.

Weft - The set of yarns running perpendicular to the selvages in the fabric.

Weft knitting - The knitting process in which fabric is made by interlooping of yarns row wise.

Worsted - A smooth strong woolen or its blended yarn made after removing short fibres.

Wrinkle recovery - The ability of textile material to recover from change in shape after deformations like creases and twists.

Yarn - A group of fibres twisted together into long strand.

Yarn twist - The spiral arrangement of fibres with respect to yarn central axis.

