



Standard Terminology Relating to Textiles¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This standard is the compilation of all terminology developed by Committee D-13 on Textiles.

1.1.1 This terminology, mostly definitions, is unique to the textile industry. Meanings of the same terms used outside the textile industry can be found in other compilations or in dictionaries of general usage.

1.1.2 The specific D13 subcommittee which has jurisdictional responsibility for every item is the first attribution noted after the definition. The standards in which the terms and definitions appear are listed by number after the jurisdiction for the term. The wording of an entry cannot be changed without the approval of the subcommittee which has jurisdiction and subcommittee D13.92 on Terminology. See 1.2, 1.3, 1.4.

1.2 In addition to being a specialized dictionary, Terminology D 123 is also a tool for managing the committee's terminology. This includes finding, eliminating, and preventing redundancies, that is, where two or more terms relating the same concept are defined in different words. Redundancies can also occur when one definition is used for two or more terms.

1.3 While the review for clarity and form are the responsibility of the terminology subcommittee, the concept of managing terminology is the broad responsibility of every writer of standards, specifically the task group leader and subcommittee chairman.

1.4 Subsequent to a listing of specific subcommittee compilations, this standard is comprised of the following sections that are listed in the order in which they appear.

1.4.1 Alphabetical listing of terms and respective definitions.

1.4.2 Ready reference guide.

1.4.3 Annex A1 Generic names and definitions of manufactured fibers.

1.4.4 Annex A2 Classification of manufactured and natural fibers.

1.4.5 Annex A3 Terms relating to the hand of fabrics.

1.4.6 Annex A4 Terminology revision procedures.

1.4.7 Annex A5 Industry accepted synonyms.

1.4.8 Appendix X1 Other sources of textile terminology.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 2050 Terminology Relating to Zippers (D13.54)²

D 3136 Terminology Relating to Care Labels for Textile and Leather Products Other Than Textile Floor Coverings and Upholstery (D13.62)²

D 3888 Terminology Relating to Open-End Spinning (D13.58)²

D 3990 Terminology Relating to Fabric Defects (D13.59)³

D 4391 Terminology Relating to Burning Behavior of Textiles (D13.92)³

D 4523 Terminology Relating to Leather-filled and Down-filled Products (D13.61)³

D 4845 Terminology Relating to Wool (D13.13)³

D 4848 Force, Deformation and Related Properties of Textiles (D13.57)³

D 4850 Terminology Relating to Fabric and Related Terms (D13.59)³

D 4920 Terminology Relating to Moisture in Textiles (D13.51)³

D 4965 Terminology of Seams and Seam Finishes in Home Sewing (D13.53)³

D 5038 Terminology of Textile Conservation (D13.53)³

D 5219 Terminology Relating to Body Dimensions for Apparel Sizing (D13.55)³

D 5253 Terminology of Writing Care Instructions and General Refurbishing Procedures for Textile Floor Coverings and Textile Upholstered Furniture (D13.62)³

D 5497 Terminology Relating to Buttons (D13.54)³

D 5646 Terminology of Basic Sewing Machine Stitches for Home Use (D13.53)³

D 5684 Terminology Relating to Pile Floor Covering (D13.21)³

3. Terminology

3.1 Alphabetical listing of terms with subcommittee jurisdiction and attribution for each term.

A-tuft, *n*—a single-pass process for aligning hook free fibers on the Fibroliner FL-101. **[D 13.11] D 5332**

abrasion, *n*—the wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface. **[D13.60] D 3884,**

D 3885, D 3886, D 4157, D 4158, D 4685, D 4966

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-13 on Textiles and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D13.92 on Terminology.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 07.02.

- abrasion mark**, *n*—an area damaged by friction. [D13.59] D 3990
- absolute humidity**, *n*—the mass of water vapor present in a unit volume of air. (See **humidity** and **relative humidity**) [D13.51] D 4920
- absorbent compound**, *n*—*in textile cleaning*, sponge-like particles which, when saturated with water or dry solvent and detergent and brushed into the textile, remove soil from the textile. See **powder cleaner**. [D13.62] D 5352
- absorbent pad**, *n*—*for cleaning textile floor coverings*, a damp textile material (fabric, felt, sponge, or mop) used to agitate and wipe the pile and, in the process, absorb soil. [D13.62] D 5352
- adsorption**, *n*—a process in which one material (the absorbent) takes in or absorbs another (the absorbate); as the absorption of moisture by fibers. (See also **adsorption**, and **moisture equilibrium for testing**. Compare **desorption** and **resorption**.) [D13.51] D 4772, D 4920
- accelerated aging**, *n*—*in textile processing and testing*, the use of controlled environmental conditions to promote rapid physical or chemical change in a textile material. [D13.20] D 5427
- acceptable quality level (AQL or p_1)**, *n*—*in acceptance sampling*, the maximum fraction of nonconforming items at which the process average can be considered satisfactory; the process average at which the risk of rejection is called the producer's risk. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4028, D 4271, D 4392
- acceptance number (c)**, *n*—*in acceptance sampling*, the maximum number of nonconforming items in a sample that allows the conclusion that the lot conforms to the specification. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271, D 4392
- acceptance sampling**, *n*—sampling done to provide specimens for acceptance testing. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271, D 4392
- acceptance testing**, *n*—testing performed to decide if a material meets acceptance criteria. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271, D 4392
- accuracy**, *n*—*of a test method*, the degree of agreement between the true value of the property being tested (or an accepted standard value) and the average of many observations made according to the test method, preferably by many observers. (See also **bias** and **precision**.) [D13.93] D 2905, D 2906, D 4697, D 4855
- acid content**, *n*—*of felt*, the number of milliequivalents of acid present per unit weight of felt, measured under prescribed conditions. [D13.13] D 461
- acromion**, *n*—*in anatomy*, that part of the shoulder blade located at the end of the spine which articulates with the collar bone. (See also **shoulder joint**.) [D13.55] D 5251
- across shoulder**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from shoulder joint to shoulder joint across the back. [D13.55] D 5219
- acrylic fiber*—See **acrylic** in Annex A1.
- adhesion**, *n*—the property denoting the ability of a material to resist delamination or separation into two or more layers. [D13.19] D 1871, D 1877, D 4393, D 4776, D 4777
- adhesive treated-tire cord**, *n*—a tire cord whose adhesion to rubber or other elastomer has been improved by the application of a dip followed by rapid drying and (normally) additional heat treatment. [D13.19] D 5591
- adhesion**, *n*—*in tire fabrics*, the force required to separate a textile material from rubber or other elastomer by a definite prescribed method. [D13.19] D D2229, D 4393, D 4776, D 4777
- adsorption**, *n*—a process in which the surface of a solid takes on or absorbs in an extremely thin layer molecules of gases, of dissolved substances, or of liquids with which it is in contact. (See also **absorption**, **moisture equilibrium of testing**. Compare **desorption** and **resorption**.) [D13.51] D 4920
- afterflame**, *n*—persistent flaming of a material after the ignition source has been removed. [D13.92] D 123
- after-flame time**, *n*—the length of time for which a material continues to flame after the ignition source has been removed. [D13.92] D 4372, D 4391
- afterglow**, *n*—glow in a material after the removal of an external ignition source or after the cessation (natural or induced) of flaming of the material. (See also **flame**, **glow**, and **smoldering**.) [D13.92] D 4391
- afterglow time**, *n*—the time afterglow continues after the cessation of flaming or after removal of the ignition source. [D13.92] D 123
- air permeability**, *n*—the rate of air flow through a material under a differential pressure between the two fabric surfaces. (See **permeability**, **porosity**) [D13.59] D 737
- air-supported roof**, *n*—a fabric roof-system that is properly secured and primarily supported and held in place by air pressure. [D13.59] D 4851
- air wicking**, *n*—*in tires*, the passage of air longitudinally along or through yarns in a fabric that has been encased and cured in rubber or other elastomer, that is, air permeability in the plane of the fabric. [D13.19] D 2692
- alkali solubility**, *n*—*in wool*, the percent of clean wool that is soluble in a specified alkaline solution under controlled conditions of temperature and time. [D13.13] D 1283
- alpaca**, *n*—the fleece and fiber produced by the alpaca, an animal of the genus *Lama* (*Lama glama pacus*). [D13.13] D 2252
- American grain count**, *n*—a direct yarn numbering system for expressing linear density, equal to the mass in grains per 120 yards of sliver or roving. [D13.58] D 2260
- amount**, *n*—*in cotton fiber testing with the Length Analyzer*, a measure of the thickness or pneumatic density of the test beard, proportional to the number of fibers present at various distances from the base of the specimen clamp jaws. [D13.11] D 4604
- amount**, *n*—*in cotton length testing with the Fibrograph*, a measure of the thickness, or optical density, of the test beard, proportional to the number of fibers present at various distances from the comb(s). [D13.11] D 1447, D3817
- analysis of variance (ANOVA)**, *n*—a procedure for dividing the total variation of a set of data into two or more parts, one of which estimates the error due to selecting and testing

- specimens and the other part(s) possible sources of additional variation. [D13.93] D 4854
- anidex fiber*—See **anidex** in Annex A1.
- animal fiber**, *n*—any natural protein-base fiber. [D13.13] D 1574, D4510
- ankle**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the joint between the foot and the lower leg. [D13.55] D 5219
- ankle girth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the circumference of the leg over the greatest prominence of the ankle. [D13.55] D 5219
- ankle height**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the subject standing barefoot, the distance from the center of the prominent outside ankle bone to the floor. [D13.55] D 5219
- aqueous extract**, *n*—*in wool testing*, the solution obtained by digesting a material with water or with a sodium chloride solution to dissolve soluble materials. [D13.13] D 2165
- aramid fiber*—See **aramid** in Annex A1.
- architectural-use**, *n*—*in the building trade*, a descriptive term for fabrics used in fabric roof-systems or similar industrial applications. (See also **fabric roof-system**.) [D13.59] D 4851
- arm length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the arm bent at 90 degrees and the clenched fist placed on the hip, the distance from the shoulder joint along the outside of the arm over the elbow to the greatest prominence on the outside of the wrist. [D13.55] D 5219
- armhole**, *n*—*in garment construction*, the area of a garment through which the arm passes or into which a sleeve is fitted. (Compare **armscye**.) [D13.55] D 5219
- armpit**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the hollow under the junction of the arm and the shoulder. [D13.55] D 5219
- armscye**, *n*—*in garment construction*, the opening in a garment for the attachment of a fitted sleeve. (Compare **armhole**.) [D13.55] D 5219
- armscye circumference**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the arm hanging down, the distance from the shoulder joint through the front-break point, the armpit, the back-break point and to the starting point. [D13.55] D 5219
- assignable cause**, *n*—a factor which contributes to variation and is feasible to detect and identify. [D13.93] D 4467
- atmosphere for testing**, *n*—air at ambient conditions of relative humidity and temperature in which tests or experiments are conducted. (See also **standard atmosphere for testing**.) [D13.51] D 4920
- atmosphere for testing textiles**, *n*—*for glass*, air maintained at a relative humidity of at least 48 % and no greater than 67 % and at a temperature of at least 20°C (68°F) and no greater than 25°C (77°F). [D13.18] D 578, D 579, D 580, D 581, D 3374, D 3656, D 4028, D 4029, D 4030, D 4389, D 4909, D 4912, D 4963
- attached cushion**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, a material, bonded to the backing fabric side of a pile yarn floor covering to provide additional dimensional stability, thickness, and padding. [D13.21] D 3936, D 5684
- attached upholstery fabric**, *n*—the exterior fabric covering secured to a furniture unit by the furniture manufacturer or custom upholsterer. (See **furniture coverings** [D13.63] D 4852
- attribute**, *n*—a specific characteristic of a thing. (See **attribute data**.) [D13.93] D 4271
- attribute data**, *n*—observed values or determinations which indicate the presence or absence of specific characteristics. [D13.93] D 4271, D 4697, D 4854
- automatic lock slider**, *n*—*in zippers*, a slider that provides involuntary, positive locking action on the chain when the pull is released. [D13.54] D 2050
- average**, *n*—*for a series of observations*, the total divided by the number of observations. [D13.93] D 4853
- average fiber diameter**, *n*—*in wool and other animal fibers*, the average width of a group of fibers when measured on a projected image. [D13.13] D 2130, D 2252, D 3991, D 3992
- azlon fiber*—See **azlon** in Annex A1.
- B-tuft**, *n*—a two-pass process for aligning hooked fibers on the Fibroliner FL-101. [D13.11] D 5332
- back breakpoint**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the location on the back of the body where the arm separates from the body. [D13.55] D 5219
- back coating**, *n*—*in textile floor covering*, an adhesive compound applied for such purpose as locking pile yarn tufts into a carpet backing, bonding a secondary backing to a primary backing, or increasing fabric body or stiffness and increasing dimensional stability [D13.21] D 418, D 4852, D 5684
- back side**, *n*—*in textile materials*, the side of the material that faces inward in the completed object (Ant. **face side**). [D13.53] D 4965
- back waist length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the vertical distance along the spine from the cervicale to the waist. [D13.55] D 5219
- back width**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from back-breakpoint to back-breakpoint. [D13.55] D 5219
- backing**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, all materials in a pile yarn floor covering other than pile yarn. [D13.21] D 5251, D 5252, D 5684
- backing fabric**, *n*—*in textiles*, a fabric into which a pile yarn is inserted, or a reinforcing layer which is adhered to the reverse side of a fabric. [D13.21] D 2646, D 5684, D 5848
- backing fabric**, *n*—*in textile conservation*, a support textile fabric located behind the textile artifact. [D13.53] D 5429
- bagging**, *n*—a very heavy, loosely woven fabric used for bale covering, etc., woven from heavy, tightly twisted roving, consisting largely of reworked and waste fibers (principally cotton and jute). [D13.59] D 4850
- bail**, *n*—*in zippers*, a portion or portions of the slider to which the pull or pulls are attached. [D13.54] D 2050
- bale (jute)**, *n*—a bag, sack, etc., containing packages of yarn. [D13.16] D 541
- barb**, *n*—*in down*, the primary structure of plumage emanating from a quill point of a down cluster. [D13.61] D 4523
- barb**, *n*—*in feathers*, the primary structure of plumage emanating from the quill of a feather. [D13.61] D 4523
- barré**, *n*—an unintentional, repetitive visual pattern of continuous bars and stripes usually parallel to the filling of

woven fabric or to the courses of circular knit fabric. (Compare **warp streaks** and **mixed filling**, see **filling blend**.) [D13.59] D 3990

bast and leaf fiber, *n*—fiber derived from the inner fibrous bark and the hard coarse leaves of dicotyledonous plants such as flax, hemp, jute, and abaca. [D13.16] D 1233

bath mat, *n*—an absorbent textile floor covering normally used in the bathroom as a pad on which to step when getting out of the tub or shower. [D13.62] D 5253

bath rug, *n*—a scatter rug used in the bathroom. [D13.62] D 5253

bath sheet, *n*—a textile terry product with end hems or fringes and side hems or selvages that is generally much larger than a bath towel. [D13.63] D 5433

bath towel, *n*—a textile terry product with end hems or fringes and side hems or selvages, which is used to dry a person's body after bathing or swimming. [D13.63] D 5433

batting, *n*—a textile filling material consisting of a continuous web of fibers formed by carding, garnetting, air laying, or other means. [D13.61] D 4770

batting integrity, *n*—the ability of a textile filling material to resist distortion or change when subjected to multiple home launderings or drycleanings. [D13.61] D 4770

bead, *n*—*in a separate element zipper*, an enlarged section on inner edge of each tape to which interlockable elements are affixed. [D13.54] D 2050

bead, *n*—*in continuous element zippers*, an optional enlarged section of the tape located at the outer edge of the continuous interlockable elements and against which the slider flanges bear. [D13.54] D 2050

beam, *n*—*in textiles*, a large spool containing many ends of yarn wound parallel, and used for such purposes as weaving or warp knitting. [D13.58] D 2258

beam set, *n*—*in textiles*, one or more beams of yarn in a single shipment to be further processed together for a specific end use. [D13.58] D 2258

bedcovering, *n*—a textile product used on a bed over the sheets for warmth or decoration. [D13.63] D 4721

bedspread, *n*—a type of bedcovering that is placed over the blankets and sheets for appearance and warmth. [D13.63] D 4037, D 4721

bench marks, *n*—marks placed on a specimen to define gage length, that is, the portion of the specimen that will be evaluated in a specific test. [D13.58] D 76

bending length, *n*—(1) *general*—a measure of the interaction between fabric weight and fabric stiffness as shown by the way in which a fabric bends under its own weight. It reflects the stiffness of a fabric when bent in one plane under the force of gravity, and is one component of drape.

(2) *specific*—the cube root of the ratio of the flexural rigidity to the weight per unit area. [D13.60] D 1388

bias, *n*—*in statistics*, a constant or systematic error in test results.

[D13.93] D 2905, D 2906, D 4697, D 4855

bicomponent fiber, *n*—a fiber consisting of two polymers which are chemically different, physically different, or both. [D13.57] D 629, D 4466

binding site, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, a place at which

the pile yarn is, or can be, bound to the backing fabric. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5848

binomial distribution, *n*—the frequency distribution which has the probability function:

$$P(r) = (n!/[r!(n-r)!])p^r q^{n-r} \quad (1)$$

where:

$P(r)$ = probability of obtaining exactly r “successes” in n independent trials,

p = probability, constant from trial to trial, of obtaining a “success” in a single trial, and

q = $1 - p$.

[D13.93] D 4686

birdseye, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, an unintentional tuck stitch. [D13.59] D 3990

birefringence, *n*—(*double refraction*) a property of anisotropic materials which manifests itself as a splitting of a light ray into components having different vibration directions which are transmitted at different velocities. [D13.51] D 276

black felt, *n*—those classifications of felt manufactured to various shades of the color black. [D13.13] D 2475

blanket, *n*—*for bedding*, an unquilted fabric covering designed primarily to provide thermal insulation. [D13.63] D 4151, D 4721, D 5432

bleach, *n*—*in care of textiles*, a product for brightening and aiding in the removal of soils and stains from textile materials by oxidation that is inclusive of both chlorine and non-chlorine products. [D13.62] D 3136, D 5253,

blending plan, *n*—the instructions for mixing fibers during specimen preparation. [D13.11] D 5332

blind hem stitch, *n*—*in home sewing*, a complex machine stitch pattern consisting of small groups of straight or narrow zigzag stitches separated by a wide zigzag stitch unit at consistent intervals. [D13.53] D 5646

blister, *n*—*in bonded, fused, or laminated fabrics*, a bulge, swelling, or similar surface condition on either the face fabric or the backing fabric characterized by the fabric being raised from the plane of the underlying component over a limited area to give a puffy appearance. [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135

block, *n*—*in experimenting*, a group of units that is relatively homogeneous within itself, but may differ from other similar groups. [D13.93] D 4853

block, *v*—to align warp and weft yarns at right angles, by some form of manipulation. [D13.53] D 5429

blocking, *n*—*of coated fiber glass yarn solar screening*, an undesired adhesion between touching layers of a material, such as occurs under moderate pressure, during storage or use. [D13.18] D 4028

blocking, *n*—the measurement of the development of surface tack and the thermal softening point of the material. [D13.56] D 3690

blotch, *n*—an irregularly shaped offcolored area. [D13.59] D 3990

body dimension, *n*—*in garment construction*, a body measurement which can be used to build a sizing system or to

- select an appropriately sized garment. (See also **sizing system**.) [D13.55] D 5219
- body measurements**, *n*—*in anthropometry*, a standardized distance between two specified points on the human anatomy. [D13.55] D 5219
- body weight**, *n*—*in body measurements*, mass in kilograms (pounds). [D13.55] D 5219
- bond strength**, *n*—*of bonded, fused, or laminated fabrics*, the tensile force expressed in ounces per 25 mm (1 in.) of width, required to separate the component layers under specified conditions. [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- bonded fabric**, *n*—a layered fabric structure wherein a face or shell fabric is joined to a backing fabric, such as tricot, with an adhesive that does not significantly add to the thickness of the combined fabrics. (See also **laminated fabric, coated fabric**.) [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- bonnet**, *n*—*in cleaning pile floor coverings*, an absorbent pad which can be mounted under a rotary shampoo machine. [D13.62] D 5253
- book fold**, *n*—a fabric doubled selvage to selvage, then folded back and forth upon itself in predetermined lengths. (See also **shoe fold**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- bottom assembly**, *n*—the components of the lowermost part of a slide fastener which determine whether the slide fastener will be non-separable or separable. (See also **non-separable zipper** and **separable zipper**.) [D13.54] D 2050
- bottom stop**, *n*—a part affixed to both stringers immediately below, or over, the chain, holding the two stringers together at the bottom and preventing the slider from leaving the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- bound seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of a plain seam, in which another fabric encloses the raw edges of one or more seam allowances. (Compare **Hong Kong seam-finish**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- boundary friction**, *n*—friction at low sliding speeds (0.02 m/min or less) where lubrication occurs under thin-film lubricant conditions. [D13.58] D 3412
- bow**, *n*—a fabric condition resulting when filling yarns or knitted courses are displaced from a line perpendicular to the selvages and form one or more arcs across the width of the fabric. (See also **double bow**.) [D13.60] D 3882, D 3990
- braid**, *n*—a narrow tubular or flat fabric produced by intertwining a single set of yarns according to a definite pattern (Maypole process). [D13.18] D 581
- braided fabric**, *n*—a structure produced by interlacing several ends of yarns in a manner such that the paths of the yarns are not parallel to the fabric axis. [D13.59] D 4850
- braided rope**, *n*—a cylindrically produced rope made by intertwining, maypole fashion, several to many strands according to a definite pattern with adjacent strands normally containing yarns of the opposite twist. [D13.16] D 4268
- break factor**, *n*—*in yarn testing*, the comparative breaking load of a skein of yarn adjusted for the linear density of the yarn expressed in an indirect system. [D13.58] D 1578
- breaking force**, *n*—the maximum force applied to a material carried to rupture. (Compare **breaking point**. See **breaking strength**.) [D13.58] [D13.57] D 885, D 1578, D 2970, D 3106, D 3217, D 3218, D 3822, D 4848, D 4975 D 5035
- breaking point**, *n*—*on a force-extension or force-elongation curve, or stress-strain curve*, the point corresponding with the breaking force or the breaking stress in a tensile test. (Compare **breaking force**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- breaking strength**, *n*—the ability or capacity of a specific material to withstand the ultimate tensile load or force required for rupture. (See also **tensile strength**) [D13.57] D 885
- breaking tenacity**, *n*—the tenacity at the breaking force. [D13.19] [D13.57] D 885, D 2970, D 3217, D 3218, D 4848
- breaking tenacity**, *n*—the tenacity corresponding to the breaking force. [D13.57] D 1294, D 2101, D 2256, D 2524, D 3822, D 4604
- breaking toughness**, *n*—the actual work per unit volume or per unit mass of material that is required to rupture the material. [D13.57] D 885, D 885M, D 3822
- breakout pressure**, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the pressure level during deployment which ruptures the module cover. [D13.20] D 5428
- bridge**, *n*—*in buttons*, the area between the holes partially covered by the sewing threads with dimensions varying upon design and end use. [D13.54] D 5497
- bridge top stop**, *n*—*in zippers*, a part affixed immediately above the chain, holding the tops of the two stringers together and preventing the slider from leaving the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- broken end**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a void in the warp direction due to yarn breakage. [D13.59] D 3990
- broken filament**, *n*—*in multifilament yarn*, breaks in one or more filaments. [D13.58] D 3990
- broken pick**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a discontinuity in the filling direction caused by a break or cut in the filling yarn. [D13.59] D 3990
- bruise**, *n*—*in fabrics*, an area that has been subjected to impact or pressure, which differs from the adjacent normal fabric. [D13.59, D13.20] D 3990
- brush**, *n*—a hand-held cleaning tool consisting of a base into which bristles are inserted. [D13.62] D 5253
- brush**, *vt*—*in refurbishing textiles*, (1) to use a brush to remove surface particulate soils, (2) work a cleaning solution or spot cleaning agent into carpet pile or upholstery fabric, or (3) restore the appearance of pile fabrics. [D13.62] D 5253
- bulk density**, *n*—apparent mass per unit volume. [D13.51] D 1518
- bulk sample**, *n*—*in the sampling of bulk material*, one or more portions which (1) are taken from material that does not consist of separately identifiable units and (2) can be identified after sampling as separate or composited units. (Compare to **discrete sample, lot sample**.) [D13.93] D 4271
- bulk shrinkage**, *n*—a measure of potential stretch and power of stretch yarns or a measure of bulk of textured-set yarns. [D13.58] D 4031
- bunch**, *n*—a defect in a yarn characterized by a segment not over 6 mm (1/4 in.) in length that shows an abrupt increase in diameter caused by more fibers matted in this particular place. (See **slug, slub**.) [D13.58] D 2255

- buried pile yarn**, *n*—for coated pile yarn floor covering, that portion of the pile tuft elements which remains after the tuft legs have been removed by shearing. [D13.21] D 418
- burlap**, *n*—a coarse, heavy, plainweave fabric of coarse single jute yarn. (See also **hessians**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- burning behavior**, *n*—all the changes that take place when materials or products are exposed to a specified ignition source. [D13.92] D 4391
- burr-wool waste**, *n*—waste removed by the burr guard of cards or burr pickers having a very short fiber and full of burrs or seeds. [D13.13] D 4845
- bursting strength**, *n*—the force or pressure required to rupture a textile by distending it with a force, applied at right angles to the plane of the fabric, under specified conditions. [D13.59] D 3786, D 3787, D 3887
- bust girth**, *n*—in body measurements, the circumference of the body over the fullest part of the breasts and parallel to the floor. (Compare **chest girth**.) [D13.55] D 5219
- bust point to bust point**, *n*—in body measurements, the distance across the front from the apex of one breast to the apex of the other. [D13.55] D 5219
- button**, *n*—a knob, disc, or similar object which when forced through a narrow opening or buttonhole, fastens one part of a garment or other flexible substrate to another. (See also **sew-through flange button**.) [D13.54] D 5171, D 5497
- buttonhole stitch**, *n*—in home sewing, a complex machine stitch pattern made by coordinated motions of needle and feed, appearing as very close stitches forming a narrow rectangle of stitching that is usually composed of four stitch segments, one on each side and on each of the two ends of the rectangle. [D13.53] D 5645
- cable twist**, *n*—the construction of cabled yarn, cord, or rope in which each successive twist is in the opposite direction to the preceding twist; an S/Z/S or Z/S/Z construction. [D13.58] D 1423
- calf girth**, *n*—in body measurements, the maximum circumference around the leg between the knee and ankle, parallel to the floor. [D13.55] D 5219
- calibrate**, *v*—to determine and record the relationship between a set of standard units of measure and the output of an instrument or test procedure. [D13.58] D 76, D 4697
- calibration**, *n*—the act or process of calibrating; the recorded relationship resulting from calibrating. [D13.93] D 4697
- calibration cotton standards**, *n*—cotton samples taken from blended bulk source on which fiber properties have been determined under the International Calibration Cotton Standards Program. [D13.11] D 1448, D 3025, D 3818, D 4604
- cam lock slider**, *n*—in zippers, a slider that incorporates a curled projection or projections on the pull that extends through a window or windows to effect a locking action by pressing against the interlocking elements when the cam lock slider is in the locked position. [D13.54] D 2050
- camping tentage**, *n*—any portable temporary shelter or structure designed to protect persons from the elements, all or a portion of the covering which is made of fabric or other pliable materials. [D13.52] D 4372
- capacity**, *n*—for tensile testing machines, the maximum force for which the machine is designed. [D13.58] D 76
- carbonized and neutralized wool**, *n*—a term descriptive of scoured wool processed to destroy cellulosic impurities by treating with a mineral acid or an acid salt, drying and baking, crushing, and dusting out the embrittled cellulosic matter followed by neutralization of the acidified wool. [D13.13] D 2118
- carded wool**, *n*—scoured wool which has been processed through a carding machine. [D13.13] D 1575
- care instructions**, *n*—in textiles, a series of directions that describes practices which should refurbish a product without adverse effects and warn against any part of the directions which one could reasonably be expected to use that may harm the item. [D13.62] D 3136, D 3938, D 5253, D 5489
- care label**, *n*—in textiles, a label or other affixed instructions that report how a product should be refurbished [D13.62] D 3136, D 5253
- care procedure**, *n*—in textiles, one or more refurbishing methods to which products may be subjected for soil and stain removal and aesthetic improvement such as appearance restoration or hand. [D13.62] D 3136, D 5253
- care symbol**, *n*—a pictorial symbol that gives directions for refurbishing a consumer textile product. [D13.62] D 5489
- career apparel**, *n*—garments, the styling and performance of which are designed for various end uses so as to be suitable for on-the-job wear in a variety of businesses and professions. (See also **dress career apparel** and **vocational career apparel**.) [D13.56] D 3995, D 4232
- carpet**, *n*—all textile floor coverings not designated as rugs. [D13.21] D 5253, D 5684
- carpet module**, *n*—textile floor covering sections usually having dimensions of less than 1 m². [D13.21] D 1335, D 5684
- carpet sweeper**, *n*—a manually powered machine which has rotary brushes and which is used for light surface cleaning of carpets and rugs. [D13.62] D 5253
- carrier**, *n*—in braiding machinery, that part of a braiding machine that holds the package of yarn, thread, or cord, and carries the yarn when the machine is operated. [D13.18] D 581
- case**, *n*—in textiles, a shipping unit, usually a carton, box, bale, or other container holding a number of yarn packages. [D13.58] D 2258
- cashmere**, *n*—in roving, yarn, or fabrics, cashmere hair or products made therewith having a cashmere coarse-hair content not exceeding a specified maximum percentage by length. [D13.13] D 2816, D 2817
- cashmere coarse-hair**, *n*—those coarse fibers in cashmere hair having widths greater than 30 μm. [D13.13] D 2816, D 2817
- cashmere coarse-hair content**, *n*—the total length of the cashmere coarse-hair fibers that are present, expressed as a percentage of the total length of all the cashmere hair fibers; that is, the percentage by length of cashmere coarse-hair in cashmere hair. [D13.13] D 2816, D 2817
- cashmere down**, *n*—those fibers in cashmere hair widths of 30 μm or less. [D13.13] D 2816, D 2817

- cashmere hair**, *n*—the fibers produced by a form of goat (*Capra hircus*) indigenous to Asia and known as the cashmere goat. [D13.13] D 2816, D 2817
- center back waist length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the vertical distance along the spine from the cervicale to the waist. [D13.55] D 5219
- center front waist length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the vertical distance from the neck baseline at the center front to the waist level. [D13.55] D 5219
- cervicale**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the prominent point of the seventh or lowest neck vertebra at the back of the body. [D13.55] D 5219
- cervicale to bust point**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from the cervicale around the base of the neck and down to the bust point. [D13.55] D 5219
- cervical to wrist**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the arm bent, the distance from the cervical to the shoulder joints, along the outside of the arm, over the elbow to the greater prominence on the outside of the wrist. [D13.55] D 5219
- chafer fabric**, *n*—*in tire fabrics*, a woven fabric, usually coated with unvulcanized rubber, which is laid around the bead of a tire before vulcanization. [D13.19] D 122, D 2692, D 4393
- chain**, *n*—*in zippers*, the assemblage formed by interlocking several elements of two stringers. [D13.54] D 2050
- chain sampling**, *n*—*in acceptance sampling*, a sampling plan for which the decision to accept or reject a lot is based in part on the results of inspection of the lot and in part on the results of inspection of the immediately preceding lots. [D13.93] D 3777
- chain thickness**, *n*—*in zippers*, the measurement from front to back of the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- chain width**, *n*—the measurement between the shoulders of the interlocked elements or between the outermost edges of the bead if the bead extends beyond the elements. [D13.54] D 2050
- characteristic**, *n*—a property of items in a sample or population which, when measured, counted, or otherwise observed, helps to distinguish between the items. [D13.93] D 2906, D 4271
- charring**, *n*—the formation of carbonaceous residue as the result of pyrolysis or incomplete combustion. [D13.92] D 4391
- chemical wash**, *n*—*in rug cleaning*, a specialized professional process used on oriental rugs. [D13.62] D 5253
- chest girth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the circumference of the body over the shoulder blades, under the arms and across the upper chest. (Compare **bust girth**.) [D13.55] D 5219
- chlorine bleach**, *n*—a bleach that releases the hypochlorite ion in solution, for example, sodium hypochlorite. [D13.62] D 3136
- chopped strand**, *n*—*in glass textiles*, a strand made from short predetermined lengths of cut continuous filament and used as a reinforcing material. (See also **strand**.) [D13.18] D 578
- chord modulus**, *n*—*in a stress-strain curve*, the ratio of the change in stress to the change in strain between two specified points on the curve. [D13.57] D 885, D 3822, D 4848
- circular bend**, *n*—simultaneous, multidirectional deformation of a fabric in which one face of a flat specimen becomes concave and the other becomes convex. [D13.60] D 4032
- clamp**, *n*—that part of a testing machine used to grip the specimen by means of suitable jaws or jaw liners, or both. [D13.58] D 76
- clean-finish seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of the seam allowances of a plain seam, in which the raw seam allowance is folded under and edge stitched. [D13.53] D 4965
- clean wool fiber present**, *n*—*in raw wool*, the mass of wool base present in the raw wool, adjusted to a moisture content of 12 %, an alcohol-extractable content of 1.5 %, and a mineral matter content of 0.5 %. [D13.13] D 584, D 1060, D 1334
- cleaning agent**, *n*—a chemical compound or formulation of several compounds which loosens, disperses, dissolves, or emulsifies soil to facilitate removal by mechanical action. [D13.62] D 3136, D 4852, D 5253
- clip mark**, *n*—a visible deformation near the edge of a fabric parallel with the lengthwise direction caused by pressure exerted by a clamping device on a clip tenter frame. (See also **pin mark**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- clo**, *n*—unit of thermal resistance equal to 0.155 Km²/W. [D13.51] D 1518
- closed-face fabric**, *n*—a face or shell fabric of closed construction so that no open-face areas appear. [D13.54] D 3135
- cloth**, *n*—any textile fabric, but especially one designed for apparel, domestic, or industrial use. [D13.59] D 4850
- coarse end**, *n*—a larger than normal diameter warp end. (Compare **fine end**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- coarse pick**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, one or more picks of larger diameter than the normal filling yarn in the fabric. [D13.59] D 3990
- coat**, *n*—an outer garment which covers at least the upper half of the body, has sleeves and a front opening, and is usually worn over another garment, such as a shirt or dress. [D13.56] D 3778
- coated fabric**, *n*—a flexible material composed of a textile fabric and an adherent polymeric material applied to one or both surfaces. [D13.59, D13.20] D 4850, D 4851, D 5446
- cockles**, *n*—*in yarns*, irregular, thick, uneven lumps. [D13.58] D 2255, D 3990
- coefficient of friction**, *n*—the ratio of the tangential force that is needed to maintain uniform relative motion between two contacting surfaces to the perpendicular force holding them in contact. [D13.58] D 3108, D 3412
- coefficient of length variation**, *n*—a measure of fiber length distribution. [D13.11] D 1440, D 5332
- coefficient of variation**, *CV*, *n*—a measure of the dispersion of observed values equal to the standard deviation for the values divided by the average of the values; may be expressed as a percentage of the average (CV %). [D13.93] D 1440, D 2905
- coefficient of variation unevenness**, *n*—*in textiles*, the standard deviation of the linear densities over which unevenness is measured expressed as a percentage of the average linear

- density for the total length within which unevenness is measured. (See also **unevenness** and **mean deviation unevenness**.) [D13.58] D 1425
- cohesive force**, *n*—*in a textile strand*, the force required to overcome fiber cohesion as the strand is being reduced in linear density. [D13.57] D 2612, D 4120
- collecting surface**, *n*—*in the rotor of an open-end spinning machine*, that portion of the internal surface of the rotor, often in the form of a groove, in which the fibers are condensed for assembly into yarn. [D13.58] D 3888
- color bleeding**, *n*—the loss of color from a dyed fabric when immersed in water, drycleaning solvent, or similar liquid medium, with consequent coloring of the liquid medium. (Compare **color staining**, **crocking**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- color contrast**, *n*—*in textiles*, a general term for a visible color difference between two adjacent areas. [D13.59] D 5362
- color grading**, *n*—the act of identifying a specimen by a color grade or color score that is specific to the color and the material graded. [D13.11] D 1684
- color lamp**, *n*—*in color determination of cotton with a Color Meter*, a lamp with a specific energy output function used in conjunction with special tristimulus filters to obtain a desired response function. [D13.11] D 4604
- color meter**, *n*—an instrument which measures the fiber sample color as presented in the viewing window, in terms of the tristimulus values *Y* and *Z* and transmits these values to the IC/TC for further processing. [D13.11] D 4604
- color space**, *n*—*specific to this standard*, the daylight color of opaque specimens are represented by points in a space in terms of three color scales: reflectance, R_d , and the chromaticity coordinates for redness or greenness, $\pm a$, and yellowness or blueness, $\pm b$. [D13.11] D 2253
- color stability**, *n*—*in coated glass textiles*, the ability of the applied coating to resist fading from exposure to sunlight and water. [D13.18] D 4909
- color staining**, *n*—the undesired pickup of color by a fabric: (1) when immersed in water, drycleaning solvent, or similar liquid medium, that contains dyestuffs or coloring material not intended for coloring the fabric, or (2) by direct contact with other dyed material from which color is transferred by bleeding or sublimation. (Compare **crocking** and **color bleeding**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- colored fiber**, *n*—*in wool top*, any fiber the color or shade of which differs from the normal color or shade of the fiber mass of the sample. [D13.13] D 1770, D 4845
- colorfastness**, *n*—the resistance of a material to change in any of its color characteristics, to transfer its colorant(s) to adjacent materials, or both, as the result of exposure of the material to any real or simulated environment that might be encountered during processing, storage, use or testing of the material. [D13.58] D 204
- comber/brusher**, *n*—an instrument which prepares the test beard of fibers for length, length uniformity, strength, and elongation measurements by combing the test specimen to remove loose or unclamped fibers and paralleling the individually clamped fibers, and by brushing the clamped fibers to remove fiber crimp and smooth the test beard of cotton. [D13.11] D 4604
- combing wool**, *n*—wool that is strong and strictly of combing length, that is, 2 in. (50 mm) or more. [D13.13] D 4845
- combustible textile**, *n*—a textile that will ignite and burn or that will give off vapors that will ignite and burn when subjected to external sources of ignition. (See **noncombustible textile**.) [D13.92] D 1230, D 4391
- combustion**, *n*—a chemical process of oxidation that occurs at a rate fast enough to produce heat and usually light either as glow or flames. [D13.92] D 4391
- comforter**, *n*—a bedcovering assembly, consisting of an insulating filler secured between two layers of fabric, used primarily to reduce heat loss. [D13.63] D 4721, D 4769
- commercial allowance**, *n*—an arbitrary value equal to the commercial moisture regain plus a specified allowance for finish, used with the mass of scoured, oven-dried yarn, to compute (1) yarn linear density, (2) the commercial or legal mass of a shipment or delivery of any specific textile material (see also **commercial moisture regain**) or (3) the mass of a specific component in the analysis of fiber blends. [D13.58] D 1907, D 2494, D 3887, D 4920
- commercial composition**, *n*—*in wool*, the percentages by weight of wool base, moisture, and other non-wool base components in wool to which a specific commercial designation is applied. [D13.13] D 2720
- commercial designation**, *n*—*in wool*, a term applied to a lot of wool in a stated form, and having a specified commercial composition. [D13.13] D 2720
- commercial laundering**—a process by which textile products or specimens may be washed, bleached, rinsed, dried, and pressed typically at higher temperatures, higher pH and longer times than used for home laundering. [D13.62] D 3136
- commercial mass**, *n*—billed mass as determined by a generally accepted method or as agreed upon between the purchaser and seller. [D13.58] D 2494, D 2720, D 3887
- commercial moisture content**, *n*—*for wool*, the moisture calculated as a percentage of the weight of the wool, top, noils, yarn, fabric, etc., in the “as-is” condition; that is, containing whatever moisture, oil, grease, or other extraneous matter that may be present. [D13.13] D 2118, D 4920
- commercial moisture regain**, *n*—a formally adopted arbitrary value, to be used with the oven-dried mass of textile fibers, when calculating the commercial mass of a shipment or delivery. [D13.51] D 1907, D 1909, D 2494, D 2654, D 3887, D 4920
- complex seam**, *n*—a seam made in two or more steps. (Ant. **plain seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- component**, *n*—*as used with textile fiber polymers*, a polymer with distinguishable properties. [D13.57] D 4466
- components**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, the individual yarn or fabric elements into which a pile yarn floor covering can be separated. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5793
- component of variance**, *n*—a part of a total variance identified with a specified source of variability. [D13.93] D 4392, D 4854
- components**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, the individual

- yarn or fabric elements into which a pile yarn floor covering can be dissected. [D13.21] D 418, D 5684
- compression molded button**, *n*—a button or button blank which is produced by compression molding. [D13.54] D 5497
- compression molding**, *n*—the method of molding a material already in a confined cavity by applying pressure and usually heat. [D13.54] D 5497
- condition**, *v*—to bring a material to moisture equilibrium with a specified atmosphere. [D13.51] D 4920
- cone**, *n*—in *textiles*, a yarn holder or bobbin of conical shape used as a core for a yarn package of conical form, also called a cone core. [D13.58] D 4849
- cone**, *n*—the yarn package obtained when yarn is wound upon a cone core. [D13.58] D 4849
- confidence interval**, *n*—an interval estimate of a population parameter computed so that the statement “the population parameter lies in this interval” will be true, on the average, in a stated proportion of the times such statements are made. [D13.93] D 4855
- confidence level**, *n*—the stated proportion of times the confidence interval is expected to include the population parameter. [D13.93] D 2906, D 4855
- confidence limits**, *n*—the two statistics that define the ends of a confidence interval. [D13.93] D 4855
- connecting ring**, *n*—in *zippers*, a device shaped like the letter “D” used to secure a pull, having more than one component in its design, to the bail of the slider. [D13.54] D 2050
- conservation**, *n*—the examination, preservation, and restoration of cultural objects with minimal sacrifice of their aesthetic and historic integrity. [D13.53] D 5038
- conservator**, *n*—a person whose activity involves the science, technology, and documentation associated with the conservation of cultural objects. [D13.53] D 5038
- constant-rate-of-extension type tensile testing machine (CRE)**, *n*—a testing machine in which the rate of increase of specimen length is uniform with time. [D13.21] D 1294, D 1335, D 1682, D 2524, D 3936, D 5034, D 5035, D 5684
- constant-rate-of-extension type tensile testing machine (CRE)**, *n*—in *tensile testing*, an apparatus in which the pulling clamp moves at a uniform rate, and the force-measuring mechanism moves a negligible distance with increasing force, less than 0.13 mm (0.005 in.). [D13.58] D 76
- constant-rate-of-extension tensile type testing machine (CRE)**, *n*—a testing machine in which the rate of increase of specimen length is uniform with time. [D13.58] D 1294, D 1682, D 2524, D 5034, D 5035
- constant-rate-of-load tensile testing machine (CRL)**, *n*—a testing machine in which the rate of increase of the load being applied to the specimen is uniform with time after the first 3 s. [D13.58] D 76, D 1294, D 1682, D 2524, D 5035
- constant-rate-of-traverse tensile testing machine (CRT)**, *n*—a testing machine in which the pulling clamp moves at a uniform rate and the load is applied through the other clamp which moves appreciably to actuate a weighing mechanism, so that the rate of increase of load or elongation is dependent upon the extension characteristics of the specimen. [D13.58] D 76, D 1294, D 1682, D 2524, D 3787, D 5034, D 5035
- constructional units**, *n*—in *pile floor covering*, the needles, pitch, rows, shot, etc. into which the warp and filling yarns are commonly grouped. [D13.58] D 418
- consumer care**, *n*—of *consumer textile products*, cleaning and maintenance procedures as customarily undertaken by the ultimate user. [D13.62] D 3136, D 5253
- consumer textile product**, *n*—a textile product intended to satisfy human wants and needs. [D13.62] D 3136, D 5489
- consumer’s risk** (β), *n*—the probability of accepting a lot when the process average is at the limiting quality level. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271
- container**, *n*—a receptacle designed to hold a material, or to give integrity to the material. [D13.57] D 3333
- continuous element**, *n*—a configured element formed continuously along a length of monofilament. [D13.54] D 2050
- continuous element zipper**, *n*—in *zippers*, a zipper consisting of two continuously formed elements, each attached to one of the opposing edges of two tapes, which are engaged and disengaged by the movement of a slider. (Compare **separate element zipper**.) [D13.54] D 2050
- continuous filament yarn**, *n*—a yarn made of filaments that extend substantially throughout the length of the yarn. [D13.18] D 578, D 579, D 580, D 581, D 4029, D 4389
- continuous variate**, *n*—a variate that is a measurement based on a scale that is assumed to be continuous. [D13.93] D 4271
- contract furniture**, *n*—furniture manufactured for use in non-household applications. [D13.56] D 4771
- control limits**, *n*—predetermined ranges based on the variability of past observations between which the instrument data for a test must fall to be considered valid. [D13.11] D 4604
- control undercover garment**, *n*—a garment having a known history, the performance of which in a specific end-use has been established previously, and which is used as a standard of comparison. [D13.53] D 3181
- conventional blanket**, *n*—a blanket woven in either a plain or twill weave that is napped on both sides. [D13.63] D 5432
- cord**, *n*—a twisted or formed structure composed of one or more single or plied filaments, strands, or yarns of organic polymer or inorganic materials. [D13.19] D 885, D 4776, D 5591
- cord**, *n*—in *zippers*, a strand of multiple yarns for use in forming a bead. [D13.54] D 2050
- cord**, *n*—of *glass fiber*, a strand made by combining multiple ends of filament strands, including cabled yarns, primarily for structural application. [D13.18] D 4030
- cord twist**, *n*—the amount of twist in a cord made from two or more single or plied yarns. [D13.19] D 885, D 2970
- corduroy**, *n*—a filling cut-pile fabric in which the cut fibers form a surface of wales (rounded cords or ribs) which usually run warpwise. [D13.59] D 4685, D 4850
- core**, *n*—in *sampling fiber packages*, the portion of wool or

- other fiber obtained using a sampling tube. [D13.13] D 1060
- core**, *n*—a filament or strand that serves as an extended axis about which other elements can be wound. [D13.19] D 2969, D 4845
- core-spun yarn**, *n*—a compound structure in which a filament or strand serves as an axis around which a cover of either loose fiber or a yarn is wound. [D13.58] D 204
- cored braid**, *n*—*in rope*, a hollow braid construction, either plain or twill, the center of which is filled with yarns which are not braided. [D13.16] D 4268
- cortex**, *n*—*in mammalian hair fibers*, the principal body of the fiber made up of elongated cells. [D13.13] D 4510
- cotton**, *n*—a vegetable seed fiber consisting of unicellular hairs attached to the seed of several species of the genus *Gossypium* of the family Malvaceae. [D13.11] D 1445
- cotton color diagram**, *n*—a diagram showing the color ranges of standards officially established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the various grades of cotton in relation to scales of reflectance. R_d , on the vertical axis, and yellowness, $+b$, on the horizontal axis. [D13.11] D 4604
- cotton count**, *n*—an indirect yarn numbering system generally used in the cotton system equal to the number of 840-yd lengths of yarn per pound. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260
- cotton fiber*—See Table A2.4 in Annex A2.
- cotton maturity**, *n*—the degree of fiber wall development. [D13.11] D 1442, D 2480, D 3817, D 3818
- cotton system**, *n*—a spinning system adapted to fibers less than 65 mm (2.5 in.) in length. [D13.58] D 2645
- cotton waste**, *n*—material removed from seed cotton, ginned lint, or stock in process by any cleaning or processing machinery and usually consisting of undesirable fibers or a mixture of cotton fibers with foreign matter. [D13.11] D 2495
- count**, *n*—*in woven textiles*, the number of warp yarns (ends) and filling yarns (picks) per unit distance as counted while the fabric is held under zero tension, and is free of folds and wrinkles. [D13.60] D 3775
- count**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, the number (counted units) of wale loops and course loops per 25 mm (1 in.). [D13.59] D 3787
- course**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, the series of successive loops lying crosswise of a knitted fabric, that is, lying at right angles to a line passing through the open throat to the closed end of the loops. [D13.59] D 4850
- cover**, *n*—*in yarns*, the outside layer of fibers that form the surface of a yarn. [D13.58] D 2255
- covered yarn**, *n*—a compound structure which contains distinguishable inner and outer fibrous elements which can be different. [D13.58] D 204
- crack mark**, *n*—an open place causing a streak of variable length approximately parallel to the length or width. [D13.59] D 3990
- crack mark**, *n*—*in bonded, fused, or laminated fabrics*, a sharp break or crease in the surface contour of either the face fabric or the backing fabric that becomes evident when the bonded, fused, or laminated composite is rolled, bent, draped, or folded. [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- craftsman**, *n*—an artisan who is skilled in creating new cultural objects. [D13.53] D 5038
- crash towel**, *n*—a plain weave nonterry product with hems or selvages which has a rough texture caused by uneven yarns. [D13.63] D 5433
- CRE**—abbreviation for constant-rate-of-extension. [D13.58] D 1775
- crease**, *n*—a fabric defect evidenced by a break, line, or mark in a fabric generally caused by a sharp fold. [D13.59] D 3990
- crease mark**, *n*—a visible deformation left in a fabric after a crease has been incompletely removed during fabric processing. [D13.59] D 3990
- crease retention**, *n*—that property of a fabric which enables it to maintain an inserted crease. [D13.59] D 4850
- crimp**, *n*—*as applied to a continuous-element zipper*, the predetermined formation of the monofilament cross-section at the point where the continuous element is interlocked. [D13.54] D 2050
- crimp contraction**, *n*—an indicator of crimp capacity or a characterization of a yarn's ability to contract under tension. [D13.58] D 4031
- crimp development medium**, *n*—*for testing of textured yarn*, an environment that allows the temporary set of fiber crimp to be overcome and that allows the filaments to assume their permanently set configuration. [D13.58] D 4031
- crimp frequency**, *n*—*in man-made staple fibers*, the number of crimps or waves per unit length of extended or straightened fiber. [D13.57] D 3937
- crimp index**, *n*—an indirect measure of the amplitude of the crimp. [D13.57] D 3937
- crimp recovery**, *n*—a measure of the ability of a yarn to return to its original crimped state after being subjected to tension. [D13.58] D 4031
- critical defect**, *n*—a serious defect that judgment and experience indicate is likely to prevent the usability or proper performance of a product from its intended purpose. [D13.59] D 5430
- critical difference**, *n*—the observed difference between two test results, which should be considered significant at the specified probability level. [D13.93] D 2906
- CRL**—abbreviation for constant-rate-of-loading. [D13.58] D 0076, D 1775
- crocking**, *n*—a transfer of color from the surface of a colored fabric to an adjacent area of the same fabric or to another surface principally by rubbing action. (Compare **color staining**, **color bleeding**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- cross-chest width**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from front break-point to front break-point. [D13.55] D 5219
- cross-dye effect**, *n*—variation in dye pick-up between yarns or fibers, resulting from their inherent dye affinities. [D13.59] D 3990
- cross-machine direction**, **CD**, *n*—the direction in the plane of the fabric perpendicular to the direction of manufacture. [D13.64] D 5732
- crotch**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the body area adjacent to the vertex of the included angle between the legs. [D13.55] D 5219

crowfoot weave, *n*—a broken-twill weave 1-up and 3-down or 3-up and 1-down with two ends to the right and two ends to the left, commonly referred to as four-harness satin or broken crow. [D13.18] D 579, D 4029

crow, *n*—*in anatomy*, the top of the head. [D13.55] D 5219

crow'sfeet, *n*—*in fabrics*, fine wrinkles of varying degree of intensity, size, and shape. [D13.59] D 3990

crush, *n*—*in pile yarn floor coverings*, loss of tuft definition due to entanglement and compression of pile fibers. [D13.21] D 5684, D 6119

crushed feathers, *n*—feathers and feather fiber resulting from curling, crushing, or chopping feathers without removing the quill. [D13.61] D 4523

cultural object, *n*—any man-made or modified natural article that reflects the beliefs, social forms, and material traits of racial, social, religious, or other specific groups. [D13.53] D 5038

curing, *n*—see the preferred term **vulcanization**.

curled selvage, *n*—self-descriptive. [D13.59] D 3990

cushion, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the inflatable fabric envelope portion of a module. [D13.20] D 5426, D 5428, D 5645

cut, *n*—*in asbestos and glass yarns*, the number of 100-yd lengths of yarn per pound; an indirect yarn numbering system. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260

cut, *n*—*in wool yarns*, the number of 300-yd lengths of yarn per pound; an indirect yarn numbering system. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260

cut, *n*—*as applied to woven fabric*, a length approximately 60 yard in the greige. [D13.59] D 4850

cut-off, *n*—*in zippers*, the measurement of a separate element from the head side to the pocket side of the legs. [D13.54] D 2050

cut pile floor covering, *n*—a pile floor covering in which the pile is composed of adjacent tuft elements that are separated or cut. [D13.21] D 1335, D 5684

cut selvage, *n*—cuts or breaks that occur in the selvage only. [D13.59] D 3990

cut strip test, *n*—*in fabric testing*, a strip test in which the specimen is cut to the specified testing width. [D13.60] D 5035

cuticle, *n*—*in mammalian hair fibers*, the layers of flattened cells enclosing the cortex, which forms an envelope of overlapping scales surrounding the fiber. [D13.13] D 4510

cycle length, *n*—*in braided rope*, the distance, parallel to the rope axis, of the strand to make one revolution around the rope. [D13.16] D 4268

cylindrical wet-scrub extraction, *n*—a carpet cleaning method in which (1) a cleaning agent is sprayed onto the carpet, and (2) soil and cleaning agents are removed by a machine which feeds water into two counter-rotating brushes. [D13.62] D 5253

damaged feathers, *n*—feathers that have been broken, damaged by insects, by mildew or rot, or otherwise materially injured. [D13.61] D 4523

dangerously flammable textile, *n*—not defined. This term is

implied in the Standard For The Flammability Of Clothing Textiles (16 CFR Part 1610) under the Flammable Fabrics Act (15 USC 1191 et seq.) from which a meaning can be inferred. (See also **flammable textile**.) [D13.92] D 4391

dead cotton, *n*—a small nep of cotton fibers which is gathered on the surface of the fabric and which is different in color from the surrounding fabric [D13.59] D 3990

decating mark, *n*—a crease mark or impression extending across the cloth near the beginning or end of a piece due to the thickness of the fabric leader seam. [D13.59] D 3990

defect, *n*—*specific for inflatable restraints*, an imperfection in a cut piece of fabric that judgment and experience indicate is likely to result in either the hazardous or improper deployment of the inflatable restraint module in which the imperfection is incorporated. [D13.20] D 5426

defect, in inspection and grading, *n*—the departure or non-conformance of some characteristic from its intended level or state. [D13.59] D 5430

deformation, *n*—a change in shape of a material caused by forces of compression, shear, tension, or torsion. [D13.57] D 4848

degrees of freedom, *n*—*for a set*, the number of values that can be assigned arbitrarily and still get the same value for each of one or more statistics calculated from the set of data. [D13.93] D 4853, D 4854, D 4855

delamination strength, *n*—the tensile force required to separate the component layers under specified force. [D13.21] D 3936, D 5684

delayed deformation, *n*—deformation which is time-dependent and exhibited by material subject to a continuing force. [D13.57] D 4848

delicate or gentle cycle, *n*—a cycle in which agitation is slow and time is reduced. [D13.63] D 3993

delicate pretreatment procedure, *n*—*in textile conservation*, the washing, rinsing, drying, and pressing actions followed when fabrics are of certain yarn and fabric constructions or fiber contents, such as lightweight or sheer fabrics, fine yarns, silks, or wools. (Compare **sturdy pretreatment procedure**.) [D13.53] D 5429

denier, *n*—the unit of linear density, equal to the mass in grams of 9000 m of fiber, yarn, or other textile strand that is used in a direct yarn numbering system. (See also **linear density**) [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260

denim, *n*—a durable woven twill fabric, usually of all cotton or a blend of cotton and man-made fibers, made from a variety of yarn numbers, and in various fabric weights, colors, designs, and finishes. [D13.59] D 4850

density, *n*—mass per unit volume. [D13.51] D 276

dents per unit width, *n*—*for woven pile yarn floor covering*, the number of binding sites per unit width; dents being the reed spaces through which the warp yarns pass in the loom or the metal strips, in the reed that form these spaces. [D13.21] D 418

deployment, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the sequence of events related to the activation of a module. [D13.20] D 5428

desorption, *n*—a process in which a sorbed material is released from another material, as the desorption of moisture

- from fibers; the reverse of absorption, adsorption, or both. [D13.51] D 4920
- detergent**, *n*—*in textile product care*, a cleaning agent containing one or more surfactants as the active ingredient(s). [D13.62] D 3136
- determination value**, *n*—the numerical quantity calculated by means of the test method equation from the measurement values obtained as directed in a test method. (See also **observation**.) [D13.93] D 2905, D 4271, D 4854
- dew point**, *n*—the temperature below which condensation of water vapor begins to take place when the atmosphere is cooled. [D13.51] D 2654, D 4920
- diamond**, *n*—*in zippers*, the wedge-shaped portion of a slider between the throats. [D13.54] D 2050
- differential dyeing behavior**, *n*—*of cotton*, the tendency of cotton fibers to absorb and retain selectively varying proportions of different dyes from a binary dye bath. [D13.11] D 1464
- differential shrinkage**, *n*—*in zippers*, the difference in longitudinal dimensional change between the zipper tape and the fabric to which the zipper is attached. [D13.54] D 3692
- dimensional change**, *n*—a generic term for changes in length or width of a fabric specimen subjected to specified conditions. [D13.59] D 1117, D 2646
- dimensional change**, *n*—*in pressing and finishing of garments*, the change in dimensions of a fabric caused by pressing and finishing during garment manufacture. [D13.56] D 3562, D 3779, D 3781, D 3782, D 3995, D 4119, D 4154
- dimensional change in boiling water (felt)**, *n*—the change in length and width with any associated change in thickness produced by immersion in boiling water under specified conditions. [D13.13] D 461
- dip**, *n*—a chemical composition that is applied to a textile cord or fabric to improve its adhesion to rubber or other elastomer. [D13.19] D 885, D 2910
- dip pick-up**, *n*—*in glass cords*, the amount of dip solids present as supplied. [D13.19] D 2970
- dip pick-up**, *n*—*in a textile cord or fabric*, the amount of dip or dip components present after processing, including drying, as determined by prescribed methods, and expressed as a percentage of the mass of the oven-dried dip-free material. [D13.19] D 885
- direct yarn numbering system**, *n*—a system that expresses yarn linear density (number) in mass per unit length. (See also **denier**, **spynle number**, and **tex**.) [D13.58] D 1059, D 1907, D 2260
- direction of lay**, *n*—the helical disposition of the components of a strand or cord [D13.19] D 2969
- direction of slippage**, *n*—*in yarn slippage testing*, the line of movement parallel to either the filling or the warp on a woven fabric in which minimum force is required to produce yarn slippage. [D13.59] D 4034
- direction of twist**, *n*—the right or left direction of the helix formed in a twisted strand as indicated by superimposition of the capital letter “S” or “Z.” [D13.58] D 1422, D 1423
- discrete sample**, *n*—one or more units taken from a material that consists of separately identifiable units. (Compare to **bulk sample**.) [D13.93] D 4271
- discrete variate**, *n*—a variate that is a measurement based on a scale that has a limited or finite number of steps; such as a count, a rating scale, or a ratio of successes to total observations. [D13.93] D 4271
- distortion**, *n*—*in fabrics*, a general term for a visible defect in the texture of a fabric. [D13.59] D 3939, D 5362
- distortion**, *n*—*in textile battings*, defects such as holes, lumps, or thin areas caused by movement of fibers. [D13.61] D 4770
- doctor streak**, *n*—*in printed cloth*, a wavy white or colored streak in the warp direction of printed cloth caused by a defective doctor blade. [D13.59] D 3990
- documentary characteristic**, *n*—any historic, stylistic, iconographic, technological, intellectual, aesthetic, or religious data pertaining to an object under consideration for conservation. [D13.53] D 5038
- documentation**, *n*—the record of information (historic, stylistic, iconographic, technological, intellectual, aesthetic, scientific, or spiritual) about any object of cultural or natural heritage. [D13.53] D 5038
- doffing tube**, *n*—a component of an open-end spinning machine, which is an extension to the navel and is used to guide the withdrawn yarn en route to the take-up rollers. (See also **navel**) [D13.58] D 3888
- double bow**, *n*—two fabric bows, arcing in the same direction, as in a flattened *M* or *W* depending on the viewing angle. (Compare **double reverse bow**) [D13.60] D 3882, D 3990
- double braid**, *n*—*in rope*, a braided construction consisting of two hollow braided ropes, one inside the other. [D13.16] D 4268
- double hooked bow**, *n*—one hooked bow at each side of the fabric that are in opposite directions. (See also **hooked bow**) [D13.60] D 3882, D 3990
- double pick**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, two picks wrongly placed in the same shed. (See also **mispick**. Compare **jerk-in**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- double reverse bow**, *n*—two fabric bows arcing in opposite directions. (See also **bow**. Compare **double bow**.) [D13.60] D 3882
- double-stitched seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of a plain seam, in which another row of machine stitching is made through both seam allowances placed together. [D13.53] D 4965
- double welt seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the inside of the object, with one trimmed raw seam edge enclosed and two rows of stitching visible on the face side. (Compare **welt seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- down**, *n*—the fine, soft plumage of waterfowl, consisting of light, fluffy filaments having at least two barbs attached; that is, barbs growing from the quill point but without a quill shaft. [D13.61] D 4523
- down fibers**, *n*—detached barbs from down; plumules and detached barbs from the basal end of waterfowl feather quill shafts that are indistinguishable from the barbs of down. [D13.61] D 4523
- down, nestling**, *n*—a down not fully developed with a sheath

- and with soft barbs emanating from the sheath. [D13.61] D 4523
- draw-back**, *n*—a weave distortion characterized by tight and slack places in the same warp yarn. [D13.59] D 3990
- draw ratio**, *n*—the relation of the final (length per unit mass) to original length per unit mass of a material resulting from drawing. [D13.58] D 3218
- draw ratio (DR)**, *n*—the relation of the final length per unit mass to original length per unit mass of a material resulting from drawing. [D13.58] D 3218, D 5344
- draw texturing**, *n*—for processing thermoplastic fibers, the simultaneous or sequential process of drawing and imparting crimp, thus producing increased molecular orientation and increased bulk. [D13.58] D 5344
- drawing**, *n*—*in textile processing*, the process of stretching or attenuating a material to increase the length per unit mass. [D13.58] D 3218, D 5344
- dress career apparel**, *n*—career apparel which is not generally subject to abusive wear and for which appearance is a more important attribute than durability. (See also **career apparel**, **vocational career apparel**) [D13.56] D 3995, D 4232
- dress glove**, *n*—a covering for the hand, often extending part way up the arm, worn primarily for formal or dress occasions. [D13.56] D 4115
- dress shirt**, *n*—*for boys*, a shirt made with a specific collar size or numerical size and designed to be worn with a tie and jacket. [D13.56] D 3477, D 4231
- dress shirt**, *n*—*for men*, a shirt made with a specific collar size and sleeve length where appropriate, and designed to be worn with a tie and jacket. [D13.56] D 3477, D 4231
- drop**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the difference between the chest girth and the waist girth. [D13.55] D 5219
- drop**, *n*—that part of a bedcovering that hangs perpendicular to the floor. [D13.63] D 4721
- dropped stitch**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, an unknitted stitch. [D13.59] D 3990
- dry extraction cleaning**, *n*—a method in which an absorbent compound is dispersed over the surface of a textile product by hand or machine, thoroughly brushed through the pile, allowed to dry, and removed by suction. [D13.62] D 5253
- dry foam extraction cleaning**, *n*—a process by which a highly aerated, low moisture content shampoo is brushed through the textile floor covering pile or applied to the surface of upholstery. [D13.62] D 5253
- dry solvent**, *n*—any organic solvent used to dissolve another material. (See **solvent**.) [D13.62] D 5253
- drycleanable button**, *n*—a button that can be solvent-cleaned without damage such as dissolving or loss of finish. (See **dry-cleaning**, **finish**.) [D13.54] D 5497
- drycleaning**, *n*—*in the care of textiles*, the cleaning of consumer textile products with organic solvents such as petroleum solvent or perchloroethylene. [D13.62] D 3136, D 3938
- duck**, *n*—a compact, firm, heavy, plain-weave cotton fabric, mass per square yard 6 to 50 oz. (See also **flat duck**, and **plied yarn duck**) [D13.59] D 4850
- duplicate**, *n*—*in experimenting or testing*, one of two or more runs with the same specified experimental or test conditions but with each experimental or test condition not being established independently of all previous runs. (Compare **replicate**.) [D13.93] D 4853
- duplicate**, *vt*—*in experimenting or testing*, to repeat a run so as to produce a duplicate. (Compare **replicate**.) [D13.93] D 4853
- durable-press**, *adj*—having the ability to retain substantially the initial shape, flat seams, pressed-in creases, and unwrinkled appearance during use and after laundering or drycleaning. (See **wash and wear**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- DISCUSSION—The use of the term **permanent-press**, *adj*, as a substitute for **durable-press** is undesirable. D 4850
- dust ruffle**, *n*—a fabric which (1) lies flat over the box spring under the mattress on a bed, and (2) has a pleated, tucked, or gather drop to the floor. [D13.63] D 4721
- dye streak**, *n*—an unintended stripe in a fabric due to uneven absorption of a colorant. [D13.59] D 3990
- dyestain**, *n*—an area of discoloration due to uneven absorption of a colorant. [D13.59] D 3990
- edge-stitched seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of a plain seam, in which machine stitching is placed close to the raw edge of each seam allowance. (Compare **zigzagged seam-finish**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- effective carriage mass**, *n*—*in CRL-type tensile testing machine*, the force actually applied to a specimen by the mass of the carriage, plus any added masses. [D13.58] D 76, D 1775
- effective fiber length**, *n*—*in vibroscope test for linear density*, that portion of the fiber free to vibrate between fixed supports or holders. [D13.57] D 1577
- effective gage length**, *n*—*in tensile testing*, the estimated length of the specimen subjected to a strain equal to that observed for the true gage length. [D13.58] D 76
- effective insulation ratio**, *n*—*in thermal transmittance of textile only*, the increase in insulation afforded by the fabric in comparison to the uncovered test plate under specified conditions of test. [D13.51] D 1518
- eight-harness satin**, *n*—a warp-faced or filling-faced weave illustrating that the entire face of the fabric surface is covered with warp or filling yarn, respectively. [D13.18] D 579, D 4029
- elastic fabric**, *n*—a textile fabric made from an elastomer either alone or in combination with other textile materials. (See also **elastomeric yarn**.) [D13.24] D 1775, D 4850, D 4964
- elastic limit**, *n*—the greatest stress that can be applied to a material without permanent deformation (Compare **yield point**) [D13.57] D 4848
- elastic tape**, *n*—a textile tape containing rubber or other elastomers to permit rubber-like stretch in at least one direction. [D13.59] D 4850
- elastic webbing**, *n*—a textile webbing containing rubber or other elastomers to permit rubber-like stretch in at least one direction. [D13.59] D 4850
- elasticity**, *n*—that property of a material by virtue of which it

- tends to recover its original size and shape immediately after removal of the force causing deformation. [D13.57] D 4848
- elastomeric yarn**, *n*—a nontextured yarn which can be stretched repeatedly at room temperature to at least twice its original length and which after removal of the tensile force will immediately and forcibly return to approximately its original length. [D13.24] D 3106
- elbow**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the joint which articulates between the upper arm and the lower arm. [D13.55] D 5219
- elbow girth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the arm bent at 90° and the clenched fist placed on the hip, the circumference of the elbow. [D13.55] D 5219
- electroplated button**, *n*—plastic buttons which have been made conductive by chemical treatment followed by the electroplating of metallic coatings. [D13.54] D 5497
- electrostatic decay half-life**, *n*—*in textiles*, the time in minutes for the maximum voltage induced on the textile to be reduced to one half of the maximum voltage by the various decay mechanisms: conduction and ionization of the air. [D13.58] D 4238
- electrostatic propensity**, *n*—the capacity of a nonconducting material to acquire and hold an electrical charge by induction (by means of corona discharge) or by triboelectric means (rubbing with another material). [D13.58] D 4238
- element**, *n*—*in zippers*, a device designed for interlocking, capable of being affixed along the edge of a tape. (Compare **continuous element**.) [D13.54] D 2050
- elevator**, *n*—a general term describing a mechanical device on the Motion Control, Inc. Fiber Information System which moves the specimen clamp while preparing the specimen or while taking a length/uniformity index or strength/elongation measurement. [D13.11] D 4604
- elongation**, *n*—the ratio of the change in length of a rope during application of tension to the original length of the rope when new. [D13.16] D 4268
- elongation**, *n*—the ratio of the extension of a material to the length of the material prior to stretching. (Compare **extension**.) [D13.57] D 204, D 1774, D 1775, D 2101, D 2256, D 3822, D 4604, D 4848, D 5035, D 5278
- elongation at break**, *n*—the elongation corresponding to the breaking force. (Compare **elongation at rupture**. See also **elongation**.) [D13.57] D 2101, D 2256, D 3822, D 4848
- elongation at breaking load**, *n*—*in fiber strength testing of cotton*, the elongation corresponding to the maximum load, and expressed as a percentage of the 1/8-in. (3.2-mm) gage length. [D13.11] D 1445, D 4604
- elongation at rupture**, *n*—the elongation corresponding to the force-at-rupture. (Compare **elongation at break**.) [D13.57] D 2256, D 4848
- elongation at specified force**, (EASF), *n*—the elongation associated with a specified force on the force-extension curve. [D13.57] D 3822, D 4848
- embrittlement**, *n*—the formation of a brittle residue as the result of pyrolysis or incomplete combustion. [D13.92] D 4391
- end**, *n*—an individual sliver, roving, yarn, or cord. [D13.58] D 2258
- end**, *n*—*in fabric*, an individual warp yarn (single or ply) or cord. [D13.59] D 4850
- end out**, *n*—a void caused by a missing warp yarn. [D13.59] D 3990
- end-use**, *n*—*in wear testing*, the use for which a textile is intended. [D13.53] D 3181
- entanglement**, *n*—the extent or degree to which the filaments in a yarn are interlocked and cannot be readily separated. [D13.58] D 4724
- environmental conditions**, *n*—*in textile testing*, the atmosphere in which specified moisture levels, temperature ranges, and concentrations of gases are controlled. [D13.20] D 5427
- epidermis**, *n*—*in mammalian hair fibers*, the outside or surface layer of the fiber consisting of flat, irregular, horny cells or scales. [D13.13] D 4845
- error of the first kind**, α , *n*—*in a statistical test*, the rejection of a statistical hypothesis when it is true. [D13.93] D 4853, D 4855
- error of the second kind**, β , *n*—*in a statistical test*, the acceptance of a statistical hypothesis when it is false. [D13.93] D 4853, D 4855
- evaluation period**, *n*—the period of time an item is used before being evaluated on the specific performance properties. [D13.53] D 3181
- evaluator**, *n*—a part of, or an attachment to, an unevenness testing instrument, which automatically gives an estimate of R_u . [D13.58] D 1425
- examination**, *n*—analysis of (1) the materials, structure, embellishments, and condition of a cultural object, and (2) the impact of these factors along with documentary characteristics on the treatment, display, and storage of the object. [D13.53] D 5038
- experimental error**, *n*—variability attributable only to a test method itself. [D13.93] D 4853
- exposed tape width**, *n*—*in zippers*, the part of the tape extending beyond the shoulders of the interlocking elements to the outer tape edge. [D13.54] D 2050
- extensibility**, *n*—that property by virtue of which a material can undergo extension or elongation following the application of sufficient force. (See also **Annex A3**.) [D13.57] D 4848, D 4850
- extension**, *n*—the change in length of a material due to stretching. (Compare **elongation**.) [D13.60] D 2259, D 2646, D 4848, D 5035, D 5344
- extension force**, *n*—the force required to stretch a material to a given length. [D13.58] D 5344
- extension-recovery chart**, *n*—*in elastic materials testing*, a continuously plotted graph of tension versus extension resulting from an extension-recovery cycle. (Compare **tension-recovery chart**. See also **extension-recovery cycle** and **tension-recovery cycle**.) [D13.24] D 1775
- extension-recovery cycle**, *n*—*in tension testing*, the continuous extension of a specimen, with a momentary hold at a specified extension, followed by a controlled rate of return to zero extension. (Compare **tension-recovery cycle**. See also **extension-recovery chart** and **tension-recovery chart**.) [D13.24] D 1775, D 4964

- extractable matter**, *n*—nonfibrous material in or on a textile, not including water, which is removable by a specified solvent or solvents, as directed in a specified procedure. [D13.13] D 461, D 541, D 681, D 1574, D 2257, D 2646, D 5684
- extraction cleaning**, *n*—a general term for a number of refurbishing methods in which the cleaning agent is delivered onto the textile product, agitated, and simultaneously removed by suction. [D13.62] D 5253
- fabric**, *n*—*in textiles*, a planar structure consisting of yarns or fibers. [D13.60] D 885, D 1388, D 1424, D 2970, D 4850
- fabric dip**, *n*—*for tire fabrics*, a chemical composition which is applied to a textile cord or fabric to improve its adhesion to rubber compounds. [D13.19] D 4393
- fabric growth**, *n*—the difference between the original length of a specimen and its length after the application of a specified tension for a prescribed time and the subsequent removal of the tension
- DISCUSSION—Fabric growth is usually expressed as a percentage of the length of the specimen prior to application of the tension. See also **permanent deformation**. [D13.59] D 2594
- fabric roof-system**, *n*—a system of coated fabric or laminated fabric along with support cables, edge ropes, clamps, neoprene, roof drains, arch wear strips, and anchor bolts that constitutes the outside top covering of a building. [D13.59] D 4851
- fabric stability**, *n*—*in vinyl-coated glass screening and louver cloth*, the property denoting the ability to resist slippage of yarn segments in one direction over yarn segments in the opposite direction. [D13.18] D 3656, D 4028, D 4912
- fabric stretch**, *n*—the increase in length of a specimen of a fabric resulting from a load applied under specified conditions. [D13.59] D 2594, D 3107
- fabricate**, *v*—*in buttons*, the conversion of a blank into a complete button. [D13.54] D 5497
- face**, *n*—*in buttons*, that portion which will be exposed after attaching to the substrate. [D13.54] D 5171, D 5497
- face side**, *n*—*in textile materials*, the side of the material that is outward in the completed object. (Ant. **back side**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- factor**, *n*—*in experimenting*, a condition or circumstance that is being investigated to determine if it has an effect upon the result of testing the property of interest. [D13.93] D 4853
- failure**, *n*—an arbitrary point beyond which a material ceases to be functionally capable of its intended use. (Compare **rupture**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- failure**, *n*—*in sewn fabric seams*, fabric or sewing thread rupture or seam (yarn) slippage. [D13.54] D 1683, D 3940
- feather fiber**, *n*—detached barbs of feathers which are not joined or attached to each other. [D13.61] D 4523
- feathers**, *n*—the outgrowth forming the contour and external covering of fowl. [D13.61] D 4523
- feathers, crushed**, *n*—feathers and feather fiber resulting from curling, crushing, or chopping feathers without removing the quill. [D13.61] D 4523
- feathers, damaged**, *n*—feathers that have been broken, damaged by insects, by mildew or rot, or otherwise materially injured. [D13.61] D 4523
- feathers, landfowl*, *n*— See **feathers, nonwaterfowl**.
- feathers, nestling**, *n*—immature feathers in which the barbs are held together and covered by a sheath. [D13.61] D 4523
- feathers, nonwaterfowl**, *n*—feathers derived from chickens, turkeys, or other landfowl. (Syn. *feathers, landfowl*) [D13.61] D 4523
- feathers, quill**, *n*—feathers which are over 100 mm (4 in.) in length or which have a quill point exceeding 9.5 mm ($\frac{3}{16}$ in.) in length. [D13.61] D 4523
- feathers, waterfowl**, *n*—feathers from ducks or geese, or both. [D13.61] D 4523
- feed unit**, *n*—*in an open-end spinning machine*, the device which presents the feed stock to the opening roller by either a feed roller and feed plate combination or interacting feed rollers. (See also **opening device**.) [D13.58] D 3888
- felt**, *n*—a textile (fabric) characterized by the densely matted condition of most or all of the fibers of which it is composed. [D13.13] D 4845
- felt**, *n*—a textile structure characterized by interlocking and consolidation of its constituent fibers achieved by the interaction of a suitable combination of mechanical energy, chemical action, moisture, and heat but without the use of weaving, knitting, stitching, thermal bonding, or adhesives. [D13.13] D 2475
- fiber**, *n*—*in textiles*, a generic term for any one of the various types of matter that form the basic elements of a textile and that is characterized by having a length at least 100 times its diameter. (See also **manufactured fiber**, **natural fiber**, and Annex A1 and Annex A2.) [D13.92] D 123
- fiber beard**, *n*—*in length testing of fibers*, fibers caught randomly on a comb which are subsequently straightened and parallelized without stretching or damaging. [D13.57] D 3513
- fiber birefringence**, *n*—the algebraic difference of the index of refraction of the fiber for plane polarized light vibrating parallel to the longitudinal axis of the fiber and the index of refraction for light vibrating perpendicular to the long axis. (See also **birefringence**.) [D13.51] D 276
- fiber channel**, *n*—a component of an open-end spinning machine through which the fibers are conveyed by an air current from the opening device to the rotor. (See also **opening device**.) [D13.58] D 3888
- fiber chip**, *n*—*in man-made textiles*, staple fibers that are massed together as a unit and that maintain a single geometry or alignment. [D13.57] D 3937
- fiber cohesion**, *n*—the resistance to separation of fibers in contact with one another. [D13.57] D 2612, D 4120
- fiber density**, *n*—mass per unit volume of the solid matter of which a fiber is composed, measured under specified conditions. [D13.51] D 276
- fiber rope**, *n*—a rope produced primarily from textile fibers. [D13.16] D 4268
- fiberfill**, *n*—manufactured fibers especially engineered as to linear density, cut length, and crimp for use as a textile filling material. [D13.61] D 4770

- Fiberweigh**, *n*—an instrument having a capacity for weighing a 51-grain (3.30-g) specimen with a sensitivity of at least 0.2 % of the mass being weighed. [D13.11] D 4604
- fibrogram**, *n*—*in testing cotton fibers for length*, the curve representing the second cumulation of the length distribution of the fibers sensed by the length measuring instrument in scanning the fiber board. [D13.11] D 1447, D 4604
- Fibronaire**, *n*—an instrument which determines the micronaire reading of raw cotton fibers using the “porous-plug” air flow technique. [D13.11] D 4604
- fid**, *n*—a wooden or hard plastic tool used as an aid in rope splicing. [D13.16] D 4268
- filament**, *n*—*in textiles*, a continuous fiber of extremely long length. [D13.92] D 123
- filament**, *n*—*in steel cord*, the individual element in a steel strand or cord. [D13.19] D 2969
- filament yarn**, *n*—a yarn composed of (continuous) filaments assembled with or without twist. [D13.58] D 2101, D 4724
- fill leakage**, *n*—*in comforters*, either partial or total penetration of the stuffing material through the outer or face fabric. [D13.63] D 4769
- filler**, *n*—nonfibrous material, such as insoluble clays or gypsum, together with starches, gums, etc., added to a fabric to increase its weight or to modify the appearance or handle of the fabric. (Compare **sizing**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- filling**, *n*—yarn running from selvage to selvage at right angles to the warp in a woven fabric. [D13.59] D 4850
- filling band**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a visual defect across the width due to a change occurring in the yarn for a large number of picks. (Compare **filling bar**) [D13.59] D 3990
- filling bar**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a visual defect across the width which contains a limited number of picks of different appearance than normal. (Compare **filling band**) [D13.59, D13.20] D 3990, D 5426
- filling elongation and tension**, *n*—stretch or tension measured at right angles to the warp direction of the fabric. [D13.24] D 1775
- filling material**, *n*—*for feathers or down*, the contents of an industry product containing feathers or down of any kind or type, with or without natural or synthetic materials. [D13.61] D 4523
- filling tests**, *n*—*in cloth testing*, tests in which the filling yarns are torn. [D13.60] D 1424
- filling-to-filling seam**, *n*—a sewn seam in which the yarns in the filling direction on both sides of the sewn seam are perpendicular to the seam. [D13.59] D 4033
- final twist**, *n*—the number of turns per unit length in a single yarn component of a plied yarn or the plied yarn component of a cabled yarn as the component lies in the more complex structure. [D13.58] D 1423
- fine end**, *n*—a smaller than normal diameter warp end. (*Syn.* light end, thin end. (Compare **coarse end**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- fineness**, *n*—*of fibers*, a relative measure of size, diameter, linear density, or mass per unit length expressed in a variety of units. [D13.13] D 1448, D 2252, D 3991, D 3992, D 4604
- finger mark**, *n*—an irregular spot showing variation in picks per inch for a limited width. [D13.59] D 3990
- finger tip towel**, *n*—a textile product with fringes and side hems or selvages which is smaller than a hand towel, generally used as decoration and to dry hands. [D13.63] D 5433
- finish**, *n*—*in buttons*, the surface condition or texture. [D13.54] D 5497
- finished**, *adj*—*for glass laminates*, a descriptive term for woven fabrics that have passed through a treating procedure which is compatible with a resin matrix or facilitates manufacturing, or both. [D13.18] D 4029, D 5426
- finished**, *adj*—*in textile floor covering materials*, the completion of all manufacturing operations. [D13.21] D 2859, D 5684
- finished fabric weight**, *n*—mass per unit area expressed in grams per square metre (ounces per square yard), grams per linear metre (ounces per linear yard), or inversely as metres per kilogram (linear yards per pound), or square metres per kilogram (square yards per pound). [D13.59] D 3887, D 3990
- finished pile yarn floor covering**, *n*—*in textile floor covering materials*, the pile yarn floor covering that has undergone all steps of the manufacturing process. [D13.21] D 2859, D 5684
- finished yield**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, the number of finished square yards per pound (square metres per kilogram) of finished fabric. [D13.59] D 3887, D 3990
- finishing bar**, *n*—uneven appearance across the entire fabric width. [D13.59] D 3990
- fire**, *n*—*as related to textile flammability*, an uncontrolled conflagration in which materials are destroyed by burning as evidenced by flames of varying size and shape, and a high-intensity heat source of 5 kw or greater, such as burning contents of a room, a burning basket, burning building, or forest fire. [D13.92] D 4391
- fire retardance**, *n*—the resistance to combustion of a material when tested under specified conditions. [D13.13] D 461
- fitted sheet**, *n*—*in textiles*, a product usually made with boxed corners, sometimes elasticized with shape and size to conform to the contours of the mattress and used for covering the mattress on a bed. [D13.63] D 4722, D 5431
- fixed retainer**, *n*—*in zippers*, a device permanently attached to the retainer pin at the bottom of one stringer. [D13.54] D 2050
- flagging**, *n*—*in sewn seams*, a mode of failure evidenced by slippage of one or more yarns entirely out of the original seam. [D13.59] D 4033
- flame**, *n*—*as related to ignition of textiles*, a controlled hot, luminous zone of gas or matter in gaseous suspension, or both, of constant size and shape that is undergoing combustion as evidenced by a low-intensity heat flux of less than 1 kw such as candle flame or match flame. (Compare **fire**.) [D13.92] D 4391
- flame application time**, *n*—the time interval for which the ignition flame is applied to a material. [D13.92] D 123
- flame resistance**, *n*—the property of a material whereby flaming combustion is prevented, terminated, or inhibited

- following application of a flaming or nonflaming source of ignition, with or without subsequent removal of the ignition source. [D13.92] D 461, D 2859, D 4372, D 4391, D 5684
- flame resistant**, *adj*—having flame resistance. [D13.92] D 4372, D 4391
- flame retardant**, *n*—a chemical used to impart flame resistance. [D13.92] D 1230, D 2859, D 4391, D 5684
- flame-retardant-treated**, *adj*—having received a flame-retardant treatment. [D13.92] D 1230, D 4391
- flame-retardant treatment**, *n*—a process for incorporating or adding flame retardant(s) to a material or product. [D13.92] D 2859, D 4391, D 5684
- flame spread**, *n*—the propagation of a flame away from the source of ignition. [D13.92] D 1230, D 4391
- flame-spread time**, *n*—the time taken by a flame on a burning material to travel a specified distance under specified conditions. [D13.92] D 1230, D 4391
- flaming debris**, *n*—material which continues to flame as it separates and moves away from the flaming source. [D13.92] D 123
- flammability**, *n*—those characteristics of a material that pertain to its relative ease of ignition and relative ability to sustain combustion. [D13.92] D 1230, D 3659, D 4151, D 4391
- flammable textile**, *n*—any combustible textile that burns with a flame. (See also **flammability**. Compare **combustible textile**, **noncombustible textile**.) [D13.92] D 4391
- flange lock slider**, *n*—*in zippers*, a slider with notches in the flanges of the slider that block the shoulders of the elements when the stringers are pulled apart, thus preventing further separation of the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- flanges**, *n*—*in zippers*, the edges of the slider formed to contain the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- flannel**, *n*—*as applied to bed sheeting*, a napped fabric used in the fabrication of sheeting products. [D13.63] D 5431
- flare**, *n*—the spreading of the filament ends or the strand ends at the cut end of a steel tire cord, expressed as the unraveled length. [D13.19] D 2969
- flat duck**, *n*—duck having the warp of two single yarns woven as one and either single or plied filling yarn. (See also **duck**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- flat-felled seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the outside of an object with raw edges enclosed and two rows of machine stitching visible on the face side. [D13.53] D 4965
- flat sheet**, *n*—*in textiles*, a flat, hemmed product, usually rectangular, used for covering the mattress on a bed and used for sleeping on or under. [D13.63] D 4722, D 5431
- fleece**, *n*—the wool of one sheep as obtained by shearing. [D13.13] D 1234
- flexibility**, *n*—that property of a material by virtue of which it may be flexed or bowed repeatedly without undergoing rupture. (See also Annex A3.) [D13.59] D 4850
- flexural rigidity**, *n*—
general—resistance to bending.
specific—the couple on either end of a strip of unit width bent into unit curvature in the absence of any tension. [D13.60] D 1388
- float**, *n*—*in woven fabric*, the portion of a warp or filling yarn that extends unbound over two or more filling or warp yarns. [D13.59] D 4850
- float**, *n*—a defect in which a warp or filling yarn extends unbound over the ends with which it should be interlaced. [D13.59] D 3990
- flock**, *n*—a material obtained by reducing textile fibers to fragments as by cutting, tearing, or grinding, to give various degrees of comminution. [D13.56] D 3597
- flocked blanket**, *n*—a blanket made with a fishnet-type scrim sandwiched between two thin layers of foam with flock adhered to the outside of the foam. [D13.63] D 5432
- floor covering**, *n*—*an essentially planar material*, having a relatively small thickness in comparison to its length or width, which is laid on a floor to enhance the beauty, comfort, and utility of the floor. [D13.21] D 1335, D 2646, D 2859, D 3936, D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 5684, D 5793, D 5823, D 5848, D 6119, D 6283, D 6540
- flooring material**, *n*—any pliable planar structure used as a base surface in camping tentage, but excluding such things as rugs or carpets placed in the tent that are not integral parts of the item. [D13.52] D 4372
- flounce**, *n*—a ruffled drop on a bedcovering. [D13.63] D 4721
- foam**, *n*—*in cleaning textiles*, a frothy mass of fine bubbles generated by whipping or agitating a shampoo. [D13.62] D 5253
- foam cleaning**, *n*—a process in which a prepared foam is applied to a textile product, scrubbed in, allowed to dry, and the encapsulated soil is removed by suction. [D13.62] D 5253
- foam tear**, *n*—a condition wherein the foam portion of a laminated fabric ruptures prior to the failure of the bond. [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- foot length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the subject standing barefoot, the distance from the most prominent part of the heel where it touched the floor to the end of the most prominent toe. [D13.55] D 5219
- foot traffic units**, *n*—*for pile floor covering*, the number of passes by human walkers over a specific group of carpet samples. [D13.21] D 5684
- force**, *n*—a physical influence exerted by one body on another which produces acceleration of bodies that are free to move and deformation of bodies that are not free to move. (Compare **strength**.) [D13.57] D 1578, D 4848
- force-at-rupture**, *n*—the force applied to a material immediately preceding rupture. (Compare **breaking force**. See also **rupture**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- force-at-specified-elongation (FASE)**, *n*—the force associated with a specific elongation on the force-extension or force-elongation curve. [D13.57] D 3822, D 4848
- force-deformation curve**, *n*—a graphical representation of the force and deformation relationship of a material under conditions of compression, shear, tension, or torsion. (Compare **force-elongation curve**, **force-extension curve**, and **stress-strain curve**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- force-elongation curve**, *n*—a graphical representation of the force and elongation relationship of a material under tension.

- (Compare **force-deformation curve**, **force-extension curve**, and **stress-strain curve**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- force-extension curve**, *n*—a graphical representation of the force and extension relationship of a material under tension. (Compare **force-deformation curve**, **force-elongation curve**, and **stress-strain curve**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- foreign matter**, *n*—*in cotton*, non-lint material commonly referred to as waste or trash such as dust, sand, seed-coat fragments, leaves, and stems normally present in raw and partially processed cotton. [D13.11] D 2812, D 5426
- frame yarn**, *n*—pile yarn in a Wilton-type carpet. [D13.21] D 418
- French seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the inside of the object with both raw edges enclosed and no stitching rows visible on the face side. (Compare **mock French seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- frequency distribution**, *n*—*of a sample*, a table giving for each value of a discrete variate, or for each group of values of a continuous variate, the corresponding number of observations. [D13.93] D 4686
- frequency distribution**, *n*—*of a population*, a function that, for a specific type of distribution, gives for each value of a random discrete variate, or each group of values of a random continuous variate, the corresponding probability of occurrence. [D13.93] D 4686
- friction**, *n*—the resistance to the relative motion of one body sliding, rolling, or flowing over another body with which it is in contact. [D13.58] D 3108, D 3412
- front break-point**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the location on the front of the body where the arm separates from the body. [D13.55] D 5219
- front high-hip**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from one imaginary side seam to the other imaginary side seam at the high-hip level. [D13.55] D 5219
- frosting**, *n*—a change in color in a limited area of a fabric caused by abrasive wear. [D13.59] D 3990
- F-test**, *n*—a test of statistical significance based on the use of George W. Snedecor's F-distribution and used to compare two sample variances or a sample variance and a hypothetical value. [D13.93] D 4855
- fundamental resonant frequency**, *n*—*in linear density testing*, the lowest frequency at which free oscillations can exist in a fiber tensioned between two fixed points. [D13.57] D 1577, D 4848
- furniture covering**, *n*—a general term for attached upholstery fabric, slipcovers and throws. [D13.63] D 4852
- furniture unit**, *n*—*in upholstered furniture*, a complete single piece of upholstered seating, such as a sofa, love seat, lounge chair, rocker, or recliner. [D13.63] D 4852
- fused fabric**, *n*—a type of bonded fabric made by adhering a fusible fabric to another fabric, such as for use in an interlining. [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- fusible fabric**, *n*—a utilitarian fabric which has a thermoplastic adhesive applied to one side, sometimes in a pattern of dots, so that the surface can be bonded to another fabric surface by the use of heat and pressure. [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- fusion bonded**, *n*—a method for creating a carpet pile construction by adhering loops or lengths of yarn to the face of a primary backing. [D13.21] D 1335, D 5684
- fuzz**, *n*—untangled fiber ends that protrude from the surface of a yarn or fabric. [D13.58] D 2255
- fuzz ball**, *n*—loose and frayed fibers that have formed into a ball and have then been woven or knitted into the fabric. (Compare **pills**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- fuzzy**, *adj*—characterized by a hairy appearance due to broken fibers or filaments. [D13.58] D 2255, D 5647, D 3990
- gage**, *n*—*of a tufting machine*, the average centerline distance between the needles. [D13.21] D 418
- gage**, *n*—*of tufted pile yarn floor covering*, the average distance between adjacent binding sites in the widthwise direction. [D13.21] D 418, D 4269
- gage**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, a measure of fineness expressing the number of needles per unit of width (across the wales). [D13.59] D 4850
- gage**, *n*—*in full-fashioned hosiery*, a measure of fineness expressing the number of needles per 1.5 in. *on the needle bar*. [D13.59] D 4850
- gage**, *n*—*in warp knitting*, for simplex, tricot, milanese, number of needles per English inch; for raschel, kayloom, twice the number of needles per English inch. [D13.59] D 4850
- gage length**, *n*—*in tensile testing*, the length of a specimen measured between the points of attachment to clamps while under uniform tension. [D13.13] D 1294, D 2524
- gaiting**, *n*—*in warp knitting*, the setting of a guide bar one or more needle spaces to the right or left in order to increase the pattern possibilities. [D13.59] D 4850
- generic class**, *n*—*as used with textile fibers*, a grouping having similar chemical compositions or specific chemical characteristics. [D13.57] D 4466
- ginned lint**, *n*—cotton fibers that have been separated from their seeds by ginning but not subjected to any further processing after ginning. (See **lint cotton**.) [D13.11] D 2495
- glass count**, *n*—an indirect yarn numbering system, equal to the number of 100 yd. lengths per pound. [D13.58] D 2260
- gloss**, *n*—the luminous fractional reflectance of a material in the specular direction. (See **specular gloss**) [D13.58] D 3218, D 3334
- glow**, *n*—visible, flameless combustion of the solid phase of a material. (See also **afterglow** and **smoldering**.) [D13.92] D 4372, D 4391
- glued seam**, *n*—a seam formed by an adhesive. (Compare **sewn seam**, **stapled seam**, **thermally bonded seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- gout**, *n*—foreign matter trapped in a fabric by accident, usually lint or waste. (See also **slug**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- grab test**, *n*—*in fabric testing*, a tensile test in which the central part of the width of the specimen is gripped in the clamps. [D13.60] D 4850, D 5034
- grade**, *n*—*in warp knitting*, a term used to indicate the defect index evaluation of fabric determined by the number of defects per unit, for example per pound, per linear yard, or per square yard. [D13.59] D 4350, D 4850

- grade**, *n*—*in wool and mohair*, a numerical designation used in classifying wool and mohair in their raw, semi-processed, and processed forms based on average fiber diameter and variation of fiber diameter. [D13.13] D 2130, D 3991, D 3992
- grade**, *v*—to assign a numerical value based on number, size, and severity of defects seen during a visual inspection. [D13.59] D 5430
- grading**, *n*—the procedure used to identify and quantify the number of imperfections in a roll of fabric detected during visual inspection. [D13.20] D 5426
- grain**, *n*—*in yarn spinning*, a direct yarn numbering system for sliver, top or roving, equal to the mass in grains of 120 yds. (See **American grain count**) [D13.58] D 2260
- grain**, *n*—*in measuring mass*, $\frac{1}{7000}$ lb avoirdupois. [D13.58] D 2260
- gray felt**, *n*—a blend of white fibers with naturally colored or dyed fibers, *or both*, that has an overall gray appearance. [D13.13] D 2475
- grease wool**, *n*—wool taken from the living sheep and which has not been commercially scoured. [D13.13] D 1234, D 1574, D 1576, D 2462
- greige cord**, *n*—*in tire cords*, a cord that has not been adhesive treated, or otherwise treated before use. (See **cord**) [D13.19] D 4974, D 5591
- greige goods**, *n*—textile fabrics that have received no bleaching, dyeing, or finishing treatment after being produced by any textile process. [D13.18] D 579, D 580, D 581, D 5429
- greige thread**, *n*—undyed or unfinished sewing thread in the state following final plying or equivalent step in processing sequence, such as extruding, or braiding. [D13.58] D 204, D 3823
- greige yield**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, the number of finished square yards per pound (square metres per kilogram) of greige fabric. [D13.56] D 3887
- grex**, *n*—an obsolete direct numbering system for fiber yarn or other textile strand equal to the mass in grams per 10 000 m. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260
- grin**, *v*—*in sewn seams*, to stress a seam so that the individual stitches can be seen. [D13.54] D 1908
- grip**, *v*—*in tensile testing*, to hold, grasp, or secure, for example, to grip the specimen by the jaws of the clamps. [D13.58] D 76
- group**, *n*—*in upholstered furniture*, a number of individual upholstered furniture units that are related by one or more physical characteristics such as styling, color, shape or covering. [D13.63] D 4852
- growth**, *n*—an increase in one or more dimensions of an object or a material. [D13.58] D 204
- growth**, *n*—the increase in length of a specimen caused by the application of a continuing load or force under specified conditions. (See also **delayed deformation**.) [D13.19] D 885, D 885M
- growth**, *n*—*of a fabric*, the difference between the original length of a specimen and its length after the application of a specified load for a prescribed time, and the subsequent removal of the load. (See also **permanent deformation**.) [D13.59] D 2594, D 3107
- hair**, *n*—natural animal fiber other than sheep’s wool or silk. [D13.13] D 4845
- hand-overcast seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of a plain seam, in which hand stitches are taken over the raw edges of each seam allowance. [D13.53] D 4965
- hand washing**, *n*—the most gentle form of home laundering using hand manipulation without the use of a machine or device such as a scrubbing board. [D13.62] D 3136
- hang pick**, *n*—a pick, caught on a warp yarn knot for a short distance, producing a triangular-shaped hole in the fabric. [D13.59] D 3990
- hardness**, *n*—*in water*, dissolved salts of calcium, magnesium, and other cations that destroy the action of soap; expressed as parts per million (ppm) or grains per gallon (gr/gal) of calcium carbonate. (Compare **softness**.) [D13.53] D 5429
- hard size**, *n*—sections of cloth containing an excessive quantity of sizing. [D13.59] D 3990
- hard water**, *n*—*in textile conservation*, water having a concentration of more than 60 ppm (3.5 gr/gal) hardness calculated as calcium carbonate. [D13.53] D 5429
- hawser twist**, *n*—the construction of cabled yarn, cord, or rope in which the single and first-ply twist are in the same direction and the second-ply twist is in the opposite direction, and S/S/Z or Z/Z/S construction. [D13.58] D 1423
- head**, *n*—*in zippers*, the portion of the element that engages the pocket. [D13.54] D 2050
- head girth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the maximum circumference of the head above the ears. [D13.55] D 5219
- heat durability**, *n*—the extent to which a material retains its useful properties at ambient air conditions, following its exposure to a specified temperature and environment for a specified time and its return to the ambient air conditions. (Compare **heat resistance**.) [D13.92] D 4391
- heat durable**, *adj*—having heat durability. [D13.92] D 4391
- heat flux**, *n*—the thermal intensity indicated by the amount of power per unit area. [D13.92] D 4391
- heat resistance**, *n*—the extent to which a material retains useful properties as measured during exposure of the material to a specified temperature and environment for a specified time. (Compare **heat durability**.) [D13.92] D 4391
- heat resistant**, *adj*—having heat resistance. [D13.92] D 4391
- heat shrinkage**, *n*—a decrease in one or more dimensions of an object or material exposed to heat. [D13.58] D 3218
- heavy goods**, *n*—name applied in Calcutta quotations to material called “sacking” in the United States. [D13.59] D 4850
- heel-ankle circumference**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the subject standing barefoot, the distance around the foot from the point where the back of the heel contacts the floor and over the juncture of the foot and leg at the front of the ankle and back to the starting point. [D13.55] D 5219
- height**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the vertical distance from the crown of a standing subject to the soles of the feet. [D13.55] D 5219
- hessians**, *n*—name applied in United Kingdom, India, and on

the Continent to material called “burlap” in the United States. (See also **burlap**.) [D13.59] D 4850

high elongation, *adj*—in *steel tire cord*, a cord with an average elongation at break greater than 3.0% [D13.19] D 2969

high-hip girth, *n*—in *body measurements*, the circumference of the body at a point approximately 7.5 cm (3 in.) below the waist and parallel to the floor. (Compare **hip girth**.) [D13.55] D 5219

high-modulus aramid, *n*—for the purpose of these test methods, those aramid yarns with an initial modulus of at least 400 gf/den (35 N/tex). [D13.19] D 885

high-tenacity fiber, *n*—a manufactured fiber either (1) belonging to a generic class of fibers having exceptional breaking strength; or (2) having a breaking strength significantly greater than the average strength of other (regular tenacity) fibers in the same generic class and of equivalent linear densities. [D13.92] D 123

DISCUSSION—High-tenacity fibers are usually used in industrial products where mechanical properties, such as strength, are major factors in fiber selection. Comparative examples are as follows:

| Generic Class | Typical Tenacity Range, dN/tex ^A | |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Regular Tenacity | High Tenacity |
| Aramid | 3.3 to 4.9 | 18 to 22 |
| Carbon | ... | 15 to 21 |
| Glass | ... | 13 to 18 |
| Nylon | 2.2 to 4.4 | 5.3 to 8.7 |
| Polyester | 2.2 to 5.0 | 5.3 to 8.4 |
| Rayon | 0.6 to 2.3 | 2.6 to 5.3 |

^ATo convert to grams-force per tex, multiply by 88.3.

D 123

highloft nonwoven fabric, *n*—a low-density fiber network structure characterized by a high ratio of thickness to mass per unit area. [D13.64] D 5736

hip, *n*—in *anatomy*, the laterally projecting region formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur together with the flesh covering them. [D13.55] D 5219

hip girth, *n*—in *body measurements*, the maximum circumference of the body at the level of maximum prominence of the buttocks. [D13.55] D 5219

hockle, *n*—in *rope*, a strand kink in a rope causing yarn displacement in the strand resulting in rope deformation and damage. [D13.16] D 4268

hole, *n*—in *fabric*, an imperfection where one or more yarns are sufficiently damaged to create an aperture. [D13.59, D13.20] D 3990, D 5426

hole spacing, *n*—on a *button*, the distance from the center of one hole to another. [D13.54] D 5497

holland cloth, *n*—a completely filled woven fabric having a smooth gloss finish on both sides used as a separating medium for sheeted rubber compounds. [D13.19] D 1871, D 4393

hollow braid, *n*—in *rope*, a braided construction of either plain or twill braid, having an empty center. [D13.16] D 4268

home laundering, *n*—a process by which textile products or parts thereof may be washed, bleached, dried, and pressed by any customary method designed for use in a residence, or nonprofessional use. (See also **professional care**.) [D13.62] D 3136

Hong Kong seam-finish, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of a

plain seam, in which a binding fabric encloses the raw edge of each seam allowance; the binding fabric has one raw edge enclosed and the other raw edge exposed. (Compare **bound seam-finish**.) [D13.53] D 4965

hook and loop fastener—a touch fastener, comprised of two flexible mating strips, the surface of one mating strip being covered with tiny, stiff protrusions shaped like hooks which engage the other mating strip which is covered with pliable loops. [D13.54] D 5169

hooked bow, *n*—a fabric condition in which the filling or course yarns are in the proper position for most of the fabric width but are pulled out of alignment at one side of the fabric. (See also **double hooked bow**) [D13.60] D 3882

hooks, *n*—in *fiber testing*, curved or bent fiber ends caused by the carding or specimen preparation processes. [D13.11] D 5332

horseshoe, *n*—a length of sliver folded in a manner such that the two ends can be fed simultaneously into the needle field of the Fibroliner FL-101. [D13.11] D 5332

hose reinforcing wire, *n*—a single filament of steel wire with a metallic coating (usually brass) used in the reinforcement of a rubber or other elastomer hose [D13.19] D 1871, D 6320

hot water extraction cleaning, *n*—a process in which a heated solution of detergent is sprayed into the textile material and immediately removed by a wet suction nozzle behind the spray-head. [D13.62] D 5253

huck towel, *n*—a plain weave nonterry foundation product constructed with small warp and filling floats, having hems or selvages, which is used to dry a person’s hands and utensils such as glasses, plates, bowls, and flatware. [D13.63] D 5433

humidity, *n*—the condition of the atmosphere in respect to water vapor. (Compare **absolute humidity** and **relative humidity**.) [D13.51] D 4920

hydrolytic stability, *n*—the ability to withstand the environmental effects of high humidity. [D13.56] D 3690

hygrometer, *n*—any instrument for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere. [D13.51] D 2654

IC/TC, *n*—abbreviation for Intelligent Color/Trash Coordinator. [D13.11] D 4604

IDT, *n*—abbreviation for Intelligent Data Terminal. [D13.11] D 4604

ignition, *n*—the initiation of combustion. [D13.92] D 2859, D 4151, D 4392, D 5684

ignition loss, *n*—in *glass textiles*, the amount of organic material consumed by ignition. [D13.18] D 4963

illumination, *n*—in *lighting*, the density or flux of light on a unit area of surface. [D13.11] D 1684

immature fibers, *n*—(1) (cotton fibers treated with sodium hydroxide solution)—fibers that either (a) have swollen and assumed a spiral form, or (b) remained flat, thinly outlined, and almost transparent. Total wall width is less than the lumen width.

(2) (cotton fibers observed under polarized light)—fibers that appear purple, indigo, or blue, turn orange or yellow-orange upon rotation to the subtractive position, and upon removal of the selenite plate show parallel extinction.

- (Compare **mature fibers**.) [D13.11] D 1442
- immediate elastic recovery**, *n*—recoverable deformation which is essentially independent of time, that is, occurring in (a time approaching) zero time and recoverable in (a time approaching) zero time after removal of the applied force. (See **delayed deformation**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- impact resistance**, *n*—resistance to fracture under the sudden application of an external force. [D13.54] D 5171
- imperfection**, *n*—a departure of a quality characteristic from its intended level or state. [D13.20] D 5426
- impregnated fabric**, *n*—a fabric in which the interstices between the yarns are completely filled with the impregnating compound throughout the thickness of the material, as distinguished from sized or coated materials, where these interstices are not completely filled. [D13.59] D 4850
- inches per rack (IPR)**, *n*—*in warp knitting*, the length of fabric in one rack measured on the machine under operating take-up tension. [D13.59] D 4850
- indirect yarn numbering system**, *n*—a system that expresses yarn linear density (number) in length per unit mass. (See also **cotton count**, **metric count**, **worsted count**, **cut**, **run**.) [D13.58] D 1059, D 1907, D 2260
- indoor furniture**, *n*—furniture manufactured for use in the interior of a building. [D13.56] D 4771
- industrial yarn**, *n*—a yarn composed of continuous filaments, usually of high breaking tenacity, produced with or without twist, and intended for applications in which functional properties are of primary importance; for example, in reinforcing material in elastomeric products (tires, hose, belting), in protective coverings, and in cordage and webbing, etc. [D13.19] D 885, D 2970, D 4776
- industry products**, *n*—*for feathers or down*, products such as furniture, pillows, comforters, sleeping bags, and wearing apparel which are wholly or partially filled with feathers or down; bulk stocks of processed feathers or down intended for use in the manufacture of such products. [D13.61] D 4523
- inflatable restraint**, *n*—a vehicular safety device designed to cushion an occupant or equipment during collision; airbag. [D13.20] D 5426, D 5427, D 5428
- inflator**, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, a device for generating and directing expansion gases into a cushion. [D13.20] D 5428
- inherent flame-resistance**, *n*—*as applied to textiles*, flame resistance that derives from an essential characteristic of the fiber from which the textile is made. (Compare **flame resistance**.) [D13.92] D 4391
- inherently flame-resistant**, *adj*—having inherent flame-resistance. [D13.92] D 4391
- initial modulus**, *n*—the slope of the initial straight portion of a stress-strain or force-elongation curve. [D13.57] D 885, D 2101, D 2970, D 3218, D 3822
- injection molded button**, *n*—a method of forming which requires the filling of a cavity under pressure with polymer that will take the form of the mold when cooled. [D13.54] D 5497
- injection molding**, *n*—the process of forming a material by forcing it, in a fluid state under pressure, through a runner system (sprue, runner, gate(s)) into the cavity of a closed mold. [D13.54] D 5497
- in-plant cleaning**, *n*—*for textile floor coverings*, a cleaning process performed in a facility away from the location where the product is used. [D13.62] D 5253
- insect screening**, *n*—*in coated glass yarn fabrics*, a woven netting having an approximately even spaced mesh of 12 by 12 yarns or more per 25.4 mm (1 in.) [D13.18] D 3656
- inside-leg length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the vertical distance from the crotch to the soles of the feet. [D13.55] D 5219
- inside seam**, *n*—a seam formed in which the completed seam allowance is located on the interior of the object, usually on the back side of the fabric. (Compare **outside seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- inspection**, *n*—the process of measuring, examining, testing, gaging, or otherwise comparing a characteristic or property of a material with applicable requirements. In this case only by visual examination. [D13.59] D 5430
- inspection**, *n*—*in fabric grading*, the process of viewing, measuring, examining, or otherwise comparing the visual characteristics of a fabric with applicable requirements. [D13.20] D 5426
- integrator**, *n*—*in the tensile testing of textiles*, a device for obtaining the time integral of the load. [D13.60] D 2261
- integrator**, *n*—*in textile unevenness testing*, a device that calculates the coefficient of variation unevenness or the mean deviation unevenness. [D13.58] D 1425
- interaction**, *n*—the condition that exists among factors when a test result obtained at one level of a factor is dependent on the level of one or more additional factors. [D13.93] D 4853
- interference**, *n*—*in testing*, an effect due to the presence of a constituent or characteristic that influences the measurement of another constituent or characteristic. [D13.93] D 4855
- interlaboratory testing**—the evaluating of a test method in more than one laboratory by analyzing data obtained from one or more materials that are as homogeneous as practical. [D13.93] D 4467
- interlining**, *n*—any textile which is intended for incorporation into an article of wearing apparel as a layer between an outer shell and inner lining. [D13.54] D 1230, D 2724, D 3135
- invisible waste**, *n*—*in cotton testing*, weight loss due to dust, moisture, loose fibers, etc., carried away by the air stream during the test. [D13.11] D 2812
- ironing**, *n*—a method of pressing using a heated hand iron, sometimes together with moisture or steam, and a gliding motion. [D13.62] D 3136
- jacket**, *n*—a textile product, woven or felted into tubular or sleeve form, ready for covering and shrinking on a machine roll. [D13.59] D 4850
- jaw face**, *n*—*in tensile testing machines*, the surface of a jaw which in the absence of a liner contacts the specimen. [D13.58] D 76
- jaw liner**, *n*—*in tensile testing machines*, any material placed between the jaw face and the specimen to improve the holding power of the jaws. [D13.58] D 76
- jaws**, *n*—*in tensile testing machines*, the elements of a clamp

- which grip the specimen. [D13.58] D 76
- jerk-in**, *n*—*in woven fabric*, an extra filling thread dragged into the shed with the regular pick and extending only part of the way across the cloth. (Compare **double pick**, **mispick**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- jute**, *n*—soft fibers from the inner bark of the round pod jute (*Corchorus capsularis*), the long pod jute (*Corchorus olitorius*), and from the inner bark of other closely related plants, such as kenaf, sometimes referred to as Meshta (*Hibiscus cannabinus*). (See also Table A2.5 in Annex A2) [D13.16] D 681
- kelvin**, *n*—the unit of thermodynamic temperature; the SI unit of temperature for which an interval of one Kelvin (K) equals exactly an interval of one degree Celsius (1°C) and for which a level of 273.15 K equals exactly 0°C. [D13.92] D 123
- kemp fiber**, *n*—a medullated animal fiber in which the diameter of the medulla is 60 %, or more, of the diameter of the fiber. [D13.13] D 2968
- kinetic friction**, *n*—friction developed between two bodies in motion. (Compare **static friction**.) [D13.58] D 3108
- kink**, *n*—*in fabric*, a short length of yarn that has spontaneously doubled back on itself to form a loop. [D13.59] D 3990
- kink**, *n*—*in rope*, an abrupt bend or loop in the rope which is the result of an unbalanced twist relationship in the rope structure. [D13.16] D 4268
- knee**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the joint between the lower and upper leg. [D13.55] D 5219
- knee girth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, with the leg straight, the circumference of the knee over the knee cap and parallel to the floor. [D13.55] D 5219
- knitted fabric**, *n*—a structure produced by interlooping one or more ends of yarn or comparable material. [D13.60] D 3786, D 3787, D 3789, D 3882, D 3887, D 4850, D 5378
- knot breaking force**, *n*—*in tensile testing*, the breaking force of a strand having a specified knot configuration tied in the test method portion of the strand mounted between the clamps of a tensile testing machine. (Compare **knot breaking strength**. See also **breaking force**.) [D13.58] D 204, D 4848
- knot-breaking strength**, *n*—strength expressed in terms of knot breaking force. (See **knot breaking force**.) [D13.58] D 2256, D 4848
- laboratory sample**, *n*—a portion of material taken to represent the lot sample, or the original material, and used in the laboratory as a source of test specimens. [D13.93] D 1441, D 2258, D 2525, D 2905, D 2906, D 3333, D 3777, D 4271, D 4854
- laboratory sample**, *n*—*in wool top*, portions drawn from the lot in accordance with the described procedure. [D13.13] D 1770
- laboratory sampling unit**, *n*—a portion of material taken to represent one of the lot sampling units or the original material and used in the laboratory as a source of test specimens. [D13.93] D 4271
- laid fabric**, *n*—a fabric made without filling yarn, the parallel warp yarns being held together by means of rubber latex or other binding material. [D13.59] D 4850
- laminated fabric**, *n*—a layered fabric structure wherein a face or outer fabric is joined to a continuous sheet material, such as polyurethane foam, in such a way that the identity of the continuous sheet material is retained, either by the flame method or by an adhesive, and this in turn normally, but not always, is joined on the back with a backing fabric such as tricot. (See also **bonded fabric**, **coated fabric**.) [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- laminated fabric**, *n*—*in fabric roof systems*, a flexible material composed of superimposed layers of textile fabric firmly united by bonding or impregnating with an adherent polymeric material to one or more surfaces. [D13.59] D 4851
- lapped seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the inside of the object with neither raw edge enclosed, and having one visible line of topstitching on the face side and a small fold formed by the topstitching. (Compare **tucked seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- lapped seam for leather or nonwoven material**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a complex seam formed on the outside of the product, with neither cut edge enclosed, and having one or two rows of stitching and a cut edge visible from the outside. (Compare **lapped seam for woven or knitted fabric**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- lapped seam for woven or knitted fabric**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a complex seam formed on the inside of the product with neither raw cut edge enclosed, and having one visible line of topstitching on the face side and a small fold formed by topstitching. (Compare **tucked seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- lateral**, *adj*—a descriptive term for a textile fiber composed of two or more polymers at least two of which have a continuous longitudinal external surface. [D13.57] D 4466
- lateral holding strength**, *n*—the force required to disengage a snap fastener resulting from a pull in the plane parallel to the material to which the snap fastener is attached. [D13.54] D 4846
- laundryability**, *n*—*in buttons*, the ability of a button to undergo multiple cycles of laundering without damage such as cracks or loss of finish. [D13.54] D 5497
- laundering**, *n*—*in textile product care*, a process intended to remove soil or stains by treatment (washing) with an aqueous detergent solution (and possibly bleach) and normally including subsequent rinsing, extracting, and drying. [D13.62] D 3136, D 3938, D 5497
- lea**, *n*—*in cotton yarns*, the number of 120-yd lengths of yarn per pound; an indirect yarn numbering system. [D13.58] D 1059
- lea**, *n*—*in linen yarns*, the number of 300-yd lengths of yarn per pound; an indirect yarn numbering system. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260
- least count**, *n*—*in tensile testing machines*, the smallest change in the indicated property that can customarily be determined. (See **sensitivity**) [D13.58] D 76
- least difference of practical importance**, δ , *n*—the smallest difference based on engineering judgment deemed to be of

- practical importance when considering whether a significant difference exists between two statistics or between a statistic and a hypothetical value. [D13.93] D 4855
- legs, *n***—*in zippers*, the two portions of a separate element that affix the element to the bead. [D13.54] D 2050
- length, *n***—*of a fabric*, the distance from one end of a fabric to the other measured parallel to the side edge of the fabric while it is under zero tension and is free of folds or wrinkles. [D13.60] D 3773, D 3887
- length analyzer, *n***—an instrument which determines the upper-half-mean length and length uniformity index of a test beard of cotton. [D13.11] D 4604
- length between, L_b , *n***—in textile unevenness testing, the length between which unevenness is measured; the equivalent of the length of strand segments weighed in a direct method of measuring unevenness. [D13.58] D 1425
- length distribution, *n***—*of staple fibers*, a graphic or tabular presentation of the proportion or percentage (by number or by weight) of fibers having different lengths. [D13.57] D 5103, D 5332
- length group, *n***—all fibers, or pulls, whose lengths fall within a given length interval. [D13.11] D 1440
- length interval, *n***—a class interval of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm), usually designated by its midpoint length in odd-numbered sixteenths of an inch. [D13.11] D 1440
- length of tear, *n***—*in fabric*, the measured distance propagated by a tearing force from the initiation of the force until its termination. [D13.60] D 1424, D 2261
- length within, L_w , *n***—in textile unevenness testing, the length over which unevenness is measured. [D13.58] D 1425
- lengthwise direction, *n***—*in textiles*, the direction in a machine-made fabric parallel to the warp yarns [D13.21] D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 5684, D 6540
- leno weave, *n***—a weave in which two adjacent warp yarns cross each other between the picks. [D13.18] D 579, D 4029
- let-off mark, *n***—*in woven fabrics*, a corrugated defect pattern distributed across the fabric width. (See **crack mark** and **shier**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- level pile, *n***—*for pile yarn floor covering*, pile in which all tuft legs are of substantially the same length. [D13.21] D 418
- ligne, *n***—a unit of measure for buttons, one ligne equals 0.635 mm (0.025 in.). [D13.54] D 5497
- ligne size, *n***—a unit of measure for button diameter; one ligne equals 0.635 mm (0.025 in.). [D13.55] D 5219
- limiting quality level (*LQL* or α , *n***—*in acceptance sampling*, the fraction of nonconforming items at which the process average can be considered barely tolerable; the process average at which the risk of acceptance is called the **consumer's risk**. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271
- linear density, *n***—mass per unit length. [D13.58] D 861, D 1059, D 1577, D 1769, D 2101, D 2480, D 3106, D 3217, D 3822
- linear integrator, *n***—*in textile unevenness testing*, an integrator that operates continuously and reports unevenness for a certain, and unchanging, time past. (*Syn.* fading memory integrator) [D13.58] D 1425
- linear lea, *n***—an indirect yarn numbering system in the linen spinning system equal to the number of 300-yd lengths per pound. [D13.58] D 2260
- lining fabric, *n***—*for apparel*, a textile used to cover the inner sides of garments. [D13.56] D 3783
- lint, *n***—*in loose cotton*, fibers mostly of spinnable length. (See also **linters**.) [D13.11] D 2812
- lint content, *n***—that portion of a mass of cotton fiber consisting of fiber, including normal moisture content, but excluding foreign matter. [D13.11] D 2812
- lint cotton, *n***—loose cotton fibers in any form, either raw or processed, free of seeds and not bound together in yarn or fabric. (See also **ginned lint**.) [D13.11] D 2495
- linters, *n***—the short fibrous material adhering to the cotton seed after the spinnable lint has been removed by ginning and which is subsequently recovered from the seed by a process called “delinting.” [D13.11] D 4604
- lisle, *n***—for a definition of cotton lisle see Rule 3 of the “Amended Trade Practice Rules for the Hosiery Industry,” as promulgated by the Federal Trade Commission, Aug. 30, 1960 and amended June 10, 1964. [D13.59] D 4850
- load, *vt***—to apply a force. [D13.57] D 4848
- load-recovery cycle, *n***—*in elastic fabric testing*, a continuous curve or plot of load versus elongation (with movement stopped momentarily at point of reversal) describing the elongation and recovery of an elastic fabric; also known as the loading and unloading cycle. [D13.24] D 1775
- long knot, *n***—*in raw silk*, knots which have loose ends from 3 to 25 mm in length. [D13.59] D 3990
- long slug, *n***—*in raw silk*, a slug which exceeds 10 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.) in length or which is very much larger in diameter than the yarn. [D13.59] D 3990
- loom fly, *n***—waste fibers created during weaving, that are woven into a fabric. [D13.59] D 3990
- loop breaking force, *n***—*in tensile testing*, the breaking force of a specimen consisting of two lengths of strand from the same supply looped together in a specified configuration and mounted between the clamps of a tensile testing machine. (Compare **loop breaking strength**. See also **breaking force**.) [D13.58] D 204, D 4848
- loop-breaking strength, *n***—strength expressed in terms of loop breaking force. (See **loop breaking force, strength**.) [D13.58] D 4848
- loop pile yarn floor covering, *n***—a pile yarn floor covering in which the pile is composed only of uncut loops. [D13.21] D 1335, D 5684, D 5823, D 6283
- loop tension, *n***—*in elastic materials testing*, the total tension at any specified extension that is exerted on a specimen in a loop formation. [D13.24] D 1775, D 4848, D 4964
- loop pile floor covering, *n***—a pile yarn floor covering in which the pile is composed only of uncut loops. [D13.21] D 1335, D 5684, D 5823, D 6283
- loopy selvage, *n***—an improperly woven selvage of uneven width or a selvage containing irregular filling loops extending beyond the outside selvages. [D13.59] D 3990
- loose course, *n***—*in knitted fabrics*, a row of loops in the widthwise direction that is larger, looser, or longer than the stitches in the main body of the fabric. [D13.59] D 3990
- loss of tuft definition, *n***—*for pile yarn floor coverings*, the

- bursting, opening, and untwisting of pile yarn, decrimping of the fibers in the surface pile, or any combination of these. [D13.21] D 5684, D 6119
- lot**, *n*—*in acceptance sampling*, that part of a consignment or shipment consisting of material from one production lot. [D13.93] D 2258, D 2525, D 3333, D 3777, D 4271, D 4392
- lot**, *n*—*in acceptance sampling of cotton*, the main stock, supply, or source of fibers to be sampled. [D13.11] D 1441
- lot**, *n*—*in bonded, fused, or laminated fabric*, a single run on the bonding or laminating machine in which the processing is carried out without stopping or changing processing conditions, and consisting of either a single dye lot or a single gray goods lot. [D13.54] D 2724
- lot**, *n*—*in wool top*, the entire quantity, not exceeding 20 000 lb (9100 kg) of a single combing, that comprises a single unit for which a test for neps, vegetable matter, or colored fiber, or all three combined is desired. [D13.13] D 1770
- lot sample**, *n*—one or more shipping units taken at random to represent an acceptance sampling lot and used as a source of laboratory samples. (See **bulk sample**.) [D13.93] D 2258, D 2525, D 2906, D 4854
- lot sample**, *n*—*in cotton*, a relatively large sample taken in the field to represent a consignment, shipment, or lot, for use in the preparation of the laboratory samples. [D13.11] D 1441
- low-power stretch**, *n*—that property of a fabric whereby it exhibits high fabric stretch and good recovery from low tension [D13.59] D 2594
- lot sampling unit**, *n*—a portion of material taken to represent a lot and used as a source of laboratory sampling units or test specimens, or both. (See **primary sampling unit**.) [D13.93] D 4271
- lot tolerance fraction defective**, *n*—the process average at which quality is considered barely tolerable; the process average at which the risk of acceptance is called the consumer's risk. [D13.93] D 3777
- louver cloth**, *n*—*in coated glass yarn fabrics*, a woven netting having an approximately even-spaced mesh of fewer than 12 by 12 yarns per 25.4 mm (1 in.) [D13.18] D 3656
- low power stretch**, *n*—that property of a fabric whereby it exhibits high fabric stretch and good recovery from low tension. [D13.59] D 2594
- lumen**, *n*—*in vegetable fibers*, the central canal of the fiber. [D13.11] D 1442
- luster**, *n*—*in buttons*, the degree of brilliance exhibited in pearlized or pearl buttons. [D13.54] D 5497
- machine direction**, **MD**, *n*—the direction in the plane of the fabric parallel to the direction of manufacture. [D13.64] D 5732
- machine stitch**, *n*—*in home sewing*, the resulting arrangement of sewing threads in a repeating unit formed by a sewing machine. [D13.53] D 5646
- main components**, *n*—*in textiles*, those sections of a consumer product which constitute the largest continuous homogeneous areas of the product that are typical of the product. [D13.62] D 3938
- maintain**, *vt*—to monitor the usage of test methods and to take remedial steps when necessary. [D13.93] D 4697
- major defect**, *n*—a defect other than critical, that judgment and experience indicate is likely to materially reduce the usability of a product for its intended purpose. [D13.59] D 5430
- major imperfection**, *n*—*in fabric grading*, a deviation in a roll of fabric that judgment and experience indicate is likely to have an adverse affect upon subsequent processing of the fabric. [D13.20] D 5426
- man-made fiber**, *n*—a class name for various genera of filament, tow or staple produced from fiber forming substances which are chemically synthesized or modified. (Syn. **manufactured fiber**) [D13.92] D 123
- man-made staple fiber**, *n*—fiber of spinnable length manufactured directly or by cutting filaments. [D13.92] D 2494, D 3217, D 3333
- manufactured fiber**, *n*—a class name for various genera of filament, tow, or staple produced from fiber forming substance which may be (1) polymers synthesized from chemical compound, (2) modified or transformed natural polymers, or (3) glass. (See **man-made fiber**) [D13.92] D 123
- DISCUSSION—Acrylic, nylon polyester, olefin, urethane, and polyvinyl are examples of fiber synthesized from chemical compounds. Cellulose base fibers, such as acetate and rayons, and alginate fibers are examples of modified or transformed polymers.
- mass**, *n*—the quantity of matter in a body. (See also **weight**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- material**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a planar structure such as textile fabric, plastic film, or leather [D13.53] D 4965
- matrix**, *adj*—a descriptive term for a textile fiber in which one or more polymeric fibrous material(s) is dispersed in another. [D13.57] D 4466
- matting**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, loss of tuft definition due to entanglement [D13.21] D 5684, D 6119
- mature fibers**, *n*—(cotton fibers treated with sodium hydroxide solution)—fibers that have swollen into unconvoluted and almost rod-like shapes, where total wall width is equal to or greater than the lumen width. [D13.11] D 1442
- mature fibers**, *n*—(cotton fibers observed under polarized light)—fibers that appear yellow, yellow green, or green and are yellow or light yellow upon rotation to the subtractive position (through 90°) and show little or no parallel extinction on removal of the selenite plate. (Compare **immature fibers**.) [D13.11] D 1442
- maturity index**, *n*—a relative indication of cotton fiber maturity. [D13.11] D 2480, D 3817, D 3818
- maximum inflation pressure**, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the maximum internal cushion pressure occurring after breakout pressure. [D13.20] D 5428
- mean deviation unevenness**, *U %*, *n*—*in textiles*, the average of the absolute values of the deviations of the linear densities of the integrated lengths between which unevenness is measured and expressed as a percentage of the average linear density for the total length within which unevenness is measured. (See also **unevenness**, **coefficient of variation unevenness**.) [D13.58] D 1425

- mean length**, *n*—in *testing of cotton fibers*, the average length of all the fibers in the test specimen based on mass-length data. [D13.11] D 1440
- mean square**, *n*—in *analysis of variance*, a contraction of the expression “mean of the squared deviations from the appropriate average(s)” where the divisor of each sum of squares is the appropriate degrees of freedom. [D13.93] D 4854
- mean temperature**, *n*—in *thermal transmittance of textiles only*, the average of the hot plate temperature and the temperature of the calm, cool air that prevailed during the test. [D13.51] D 1518
- measurement value**, *n*—the numerical result of quantifying a particular property or dimension. (See **observation**.) [D13.93] D 4697
- med fiber**, *n*—a medullated animal fiber in which the diameter of the medulla is less than 60 % of the diameter of the fiber. [D13.13] D 2968
- median**, *n*—for a series of observations, after arranging them in order of magnitude, the value that falls in the middle when the number of observations is odd or the arithmetic mean of the two middle observations when the number of observations is even. [D13.93] D 4853
- median load**, *n*—in *tensile testing*, that load level that is exceeded by half the recorded peaks and which in turn exceeds the other half of the recorded peaks, in a specified distance of cross-head travel. [D13.60] D 2261
- medulla**, *n*—in *mammalian hair fibers*, the more or less continuous cellular marrow inside the cortical layer in most medium and coarse fibers. [D13.13] D 2968
- medullated fiber**, *n*—an animal fiber that in its original state includes a medulla. [D13.13] D 2968
- melting**, *n*—the liquefaction of material under the influence of heat.
- merino**, *adj*—from pure-bred merino sheep. [D13.13] D 4845
- mesh**, *n*—in *coated glass yarn fabrics*, the number of warp yarns or ends per linear 25.4 mm (1 in.) followed by the number of filling yarns or picks per linear 25.4 mm (1 in.). [D13.18] D 3656, D 4028
- metal cast button**, *n*—a button produced by the casting of molten metals and metal alloys into single cavity or multiple cavity molds. [D13.54] D 5497
- metric count**, *n*—an indirect yarn numbering system for sliver roving, and yarn, equal to the number of 1000 m per kilogram. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260
- microfiber batting**, *n*—a textile filling material containing fibers, such as polyester or olefin, which have a diameter of less than 10 μm . [D13.61] D 4770
- micronaire reading**, *n*—a relative measurement of fiber fineness derived from the porous plug air-flow method. [D13.11] D 1442, D 1448, D 4604, D 4605
- mid-neck girth**, *n*—in *body measurements*, the circumference of the neck approximately 25 mm (1 in.) above the neck base (See neck base girth.). [D13.55] D 5219
- mid-thigh girth**, *n*—in *body measurements*, the circumference of the upper leg between the hip and the knee. [D13.55] D 5219
- mill grain**, *n*—in *rubber*, grain which is imparted to rubber sheeting while being mixed or conditioned in a rubber mill and which is parallel to the direction the rubber moves in the mill. [D13.19] D 1871
- minor defect**, *n*—a defect that is not likely to materially reduce the usability of the product from its intended purpose, or is a departure from established standards having little bearing on the effective use of operation of a product. [D13.59] D 5430
- minor imperfection**, *n*—in *fabric grading*, a deviation in a roll of fabric that judgment and experience indicate is likely to have no bearing on subsequent processing of the fabric. [D13.20] D 5426
- mispick**, *n*—in *woven fabrics*, a pick not properly interlaced which causes a break in the weave pattern. (See **double pick**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- misprint**, *n*—in *printed fabric*, colors or patterns, or both, either missed, or partially missed, or incorrectly positioned relative to each other. [D13.59] D 3990
- misregister**, *n*—in *printed fabric*, colors or patterns not correctly positioned. (Compare **misprint**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- miss-knit**, *n*—in *knitted fabrics*, a deviation from the designated knitting pattern. [D13.59] D 3990
- mixed end**, *n*—in *woven fabrics*, a warp yarn differing from that normally being used in the fabric. [D13.59] D 3990
- mixed filling**, *n*—in *woven fabrics*, a filling yarn differing from that normally being used in the fabric. (See also **filling band**. Compare **barré**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- mock French seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the inside of the object with raw edges enclosed and no stitching rows visible on the face side; similar in appearance to the French seam but constructed differently. (Compare **French seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- mock leno weave**, *n*—a weave in which the warp yarns remain parallel but form open warp stripes by programmed interlacing of warp and filling yarns simulating a leno appearance. [D13.18] D 579, D 4029
- mode**, *n*—the value of the variate for which the relative frequency in a series of observations reaches a local maximum. [D13.93] D 4853
- modified grab test**, *n*—in *fabric testing*, a tensile test in which the control part of the width of the specimen is gripped in the clamps and in which lateral slits are made midlength of the specimen severing all yarns bordering that portion of the specimen held between the two clamps. [D13.60] D 4850, D 5034
- modified worsted system**, *n*—a worsted system for spinning man-made fibers which relies on pin control of fibers during sliver weight reduction, but which bypasses the system of combing required with wool to remove noil. [D13.58] D 4911
- module**, *n*—for *inflatable restraints*, an assembly composed of an inflator, a cushion, a mounting device, a trigger, and a cover. [D13.20] D 5428
- modulus**, *n*—the property of a material representative of its resistance to deformation. (See also **chord modulus**, **initial modulus**, **tangent modulus**, **Young’s modulus**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- mohair**, *n*—the hair of the Angora goat, *Capra* species.

moisture, *n*—*as used with textiles*, water absorbed, adsorbed or resorbed by a material. (See also **water**.) [D13.51] D 2654, D 4920

moisture content, *n*—the amount of moisture in a material determined under prescribed conditions and expressed as a percentage of the mass of the moist material, that is, the original mass comprising the oven-dried substance plus any moisture present. [D13.13] D 1576, D 2462

moisture content, *n*—that part of the total mass of a material that is absorbed or adsorbed water, compared to the total mass. (Compare **moisture pick-up** and **moisture regain**.) [D13.51] D 2495, D 2654, D 4920

moisture equilibrium, *n*—the condition reached by a material when it no longer takes up moisture from, or gives up moisture to, the surrounding atmosphere. (Compare **moisture-free**.) [D13.51] D 580, D 581, D 1776, D 2654, D 3374, D 4920

moisture equilibrium for preconditioning, *n*—the moisture condition reached by a material during free exposure to moving air in the standard atmosphere for preconditioning. [D13.51] D 1776, D 4920

moisture equilibrium for testing, *n*—the condition reached by a sample or specimen during free exposure to moving air controlled at specified conditions. [D13.51] D 1776, D 4920

moisture equilibrium for testing, *n*—*for industrial yarns and tire cords*, the condition reached when, after free exposure to a test atmosphere which is in motion, two successive weighings not less than 4 h apart, show not more than 0.1 % progressive change in mass of the specimen or sample. [D13.19] D 885

moisture-free, *adj*—the condition of a material that has been exposed in an atmosphere of desiccated air until there is no further significant change in its mass. [D13.13] D 1576, D 2462

moisture-free, *adj*—*in textiles*, a descriptive term for a material that (1) has been exposed to a flow of desiccated air at a specified temperature until there is no further significant change in mass, or (2) has been treated by a distillation process using a suitable solvent. (Compare **moisture equilibrium**.) [D13.51] D 2495, D 2654, D 4920

moisture pick-up, *n*—the mass of absorbed and adsorbed water that is held by material, compared to the mass of the dried material. (Compare **moisture content**, and **moisture regain**.) [D13.51] D 2654, D 4920

moisture pick-up, *n*—*at moisture-equilibrium*, the moisture pick-up of a material in equilibrium with air of known, or specified, temperature and relative humidity. [D13.51] D 2654, D 4920

moisture regain, *n*—the amount of moisture in a material determined under prescribed conditions and expressed as a percentage of the mass of the moisture-free material. (See **moisture content**.) [D13.13] D 1576, D 2462

moisture regain, *n*—the amount of water resorbed by a dried material at specified equilibrium conditions of temperature and humidity, compared to the mass of the dried material. (See **standard moisture regain**. Compare **commercial**

moisture regain, **moisture content**, and **moisture pick-up**.) [D13.51] D 1776, D 2654, D 4920

monofilament, *n*—a single filament which can function as a yarn in commercial textile operations, that is, it must be strong and flexible enough to be knitted, woven, or braided, etc. (See **yarn**.) [D13.57] D 2101, D 3218

mote, *n*—a whole, immature cotton seed. [D13.11] D 2496, D 4604

mouth, *n*—*in zippers*, the opening in a slider that receives the chain. [D13.54] D 2050

mouth width, *n*—*of zippers*, the measurement between the slider flanges at the point where they bear against the shoulders of the interlocked elements or at the outermost edges of the bead if the bead extends beyond the elements. [D13.54] D 2050

movable retainer, *n*—*in zippers*, a movable or sliding device performing a similar function to that of the fixed retainer, the purpose being to permit separation of the two stringers from the bottom, without the necessity of opening the zipper from the top. [D13.54] D 2050

moving range, *n*—the difference without regard to sign between two successive observations. [D13.93] D 4697

multilevel pile, *n*—*for pile yarn floor coverings*, pile in which some tuft legs are substantially longer than others, resulting in a sculptured appearance or pattern [D13.21] D 5684

multiple length staple fibers, *n*—man-made staple fibers that are two or more times the nominal cut fiber length. [D13.57] D 3513

muslin, *n*—*as applied to bed sheeting*, a plain weave fabric with not fewer than 128 yarns/in.²(645 mm²). [D13.63] D 4036, D5431

mussiness, *n*—surface distortion in a fabric characterized by undesirable unevenness due to many minor deformations. [D13.59] D 3990

narrow elastic fabric, *n*—an elastic fabric that is less than 150 mm, or 6 in., in width. (Compare **wide elastic fabric**.) [D13.24] D 1775, D 4848, D 5278

narrow fabric, *n*—a textile fabric not exceeding 12 in. (300 mm) in width. [D13.59] D 4850

natural fiber, *n*—a class name for various genera of fibers (including filaments) of (1) animal, (2) mineral, or (3) vegetable origin. (Compare **man-made fiber**. See also Annex A2.) [D13.13] D 4845

navel, *n*—a component of an open-end spinning machine located on the axis of the rotor through which the yarn is withdrawn from the rotor and which modifies the twist of the yarn inside the rotor. (See **doffing tube**.) [D13.58] D 3888

neck base girth, *n*—*in body measurements*, the circumference of the neck over the cervicale at the back and at the top of the collar bone at the front. [D13.55] D 5219

necktie, *n*—a decorative band of fabric worn around the neck and tied in a knot or a bow. [D13.56] D 4035

needle damage, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, the partial or complete yarn severance or fiber fusing caused by a needle passing through a fabric during sewing. [D13.54] D 1683, D1908

needled felt, *n*—a textile structure composed entirely of fibers principally interlocked and reoriented through the action of

felting needles. [D13.13] D 2475

needle-punched batting, *n*—a textile filling material which is stabilized by mechanically entangling the fibers. [D13.61] D 4770

needles per unit width, *n*—for tufted pile yarn floor covering, the number of binding sites per unit of floor covering width; needles being the means of inserting the pile yarn into the backing fabric. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5793

neoprene treated, *adj*—in glass fiber, a descriptive term for the application of polychloroprene rubber compound to improve the stability, knot holding properties, and abrasion resistance of the cord. [D13.18] D 4030

nep, *n*—a tightly tangled knot-like mass of unorganized fibers. [D13.58] D 1770, D 2255, D 3990

nestling down, *n*—a down not fully developed with a sheath and with soft barbs emanating from the sheath. [D13.61] D 4523

nestling feathers, *n*—immature feathers in which the barbs are held together and covered by a sheath. [D13.61] D 4523

noil, *n*—the short fibers removed in combing; applied particularly to wool, but also to other fibers as cotton, silk, and rayon. [D13.13] D 4845

nominal gage length, *n*—General — in tensile testing, the length of a specimen under specified pretension measured from nip-to-nip of the jaws of the holding clamps in their starting position at the beginning of the test, and including any portion of the specimen in contact with bollard or snubbing surfaces.

Specific 1, the length of a specimen under specific pretension between frets, in instruments where the specimen is not held by clamps, for example, in a vibroscope.

Specific 2, the length of a specimen measured between the points of attachment to the tabs while under specified pretension. [D13.58] D 76

non-chlorine bleach, *n*—a bleach that does not release the hypochlorite ion in solution, for example, sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate. [D13.62] D 3136

noncombustible textile, *n*—a textile that will neither ignite nor give off vapors that will ignite when subjected to external sources of ignition. (Compare **combustible textile**) [D13.92] D 4391

nonconforming, *adj*—a description of a unit or a group of units that does not meet the unit or group tolerance. [D13.93] D 3777

nonconforming item, *n*—an item that does not satisfy the requirements of the applicable specification. [D13.93] D 4271, D 4392

nonconformity, *n*—an occurrence of failing to satisfy the requirements of the applicable specification; a condition that results in a nonconforming item. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271, D 4392

non-elastic elongation, (*NE*), *n*—of rope, elongation after cyclic tensioning the rope to a specified force for a specified number of cycles. [D13.16] D 4268

nonflammable textile, *n*—any combustible textile that burns without a flame. (See also **glow**, **smoldering**. Compare **flammable textile**, **combustible textile**, and **noncombustible textile**.) [D13.92] D 4391

non-lint content, *n*—that portion of a mass of cotton fiber which is essentially foreign matter. [D13.11] D 2812

nonparametric, *adj*—a term referring to a statistical technique that does not assume the nature of the underlying frequency distribution is known. [D13.93] D 4270

nonseparable zipper, *n*—a zipper having two stringers that are permanently attached to each other at either or both ends. (Compare **separable zipper**.) [D13.54] D 2050

nonwaterfowl feathers, *n*—feathers derived from chickens, turkeys, or other landfowl. [D13.61] D 4523

nonwoven blanket, *n*—a blanket produced by bonding or interlocking of fibers, or both, accomplished by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means, or combination thereof. [D13.63] D 5432

nonwoven fabric, *n*—a textile structure produced by bonding or interlocking of fibers, or both, accomplished by mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means and combinations thereof. [D13.64] D 1117, D 2646, D 3786, D 3787, D 5684, D 5732, D 5733, D 5734, D 5735, D 5736

normal distribution, *n*—the distribution that has the probability function:

$$f(x) = (1/\sigma)(2\pi)^{1/2} \exp[-(x - \mu)^2/2\sigma^2] \quad (2)$$

where:

x = random variate,

μ = mean of the distribution, and

σ = standard deviation of the distribution.

(*Syn.* Gaussian distribution, law of error) [D13.93] D 4686

novaloid fiber—See **novaloid** in Annex A1.

number of pieces of trash, *n*—in testing cotton with the Trash Meter, a number correlated with the total number of pieces of trash on the surface of the sample of cotton over the viewing window. [D13.11] D 4604, D 4605

objects of cultural heritage, *n*—any items taken from nature, or modified or created by humankind that are significant for cultural interpretation and scientific research. [D13.53] D 5038

objects of natural heritage, *n*—any items taken from nature, modified or unmodified, that are significant for the interpretation of the natural environment, or that are significant for cultural and scientific research. [D13.53] D 5038

observation, *n*—the process of determining the presence or absence of attributes or making measurements of a variable. [D13.93] D 4271, D 4854

observation, *n*—a result of the process of determining the presence or absence of an attribute or making a measurement of a variable. (Compare **measurement value**, **determination value**, and **test result**) [D13.93] D 4271, D 4392, D 4854

olefin fiber—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 % by weight of ethylene, propylene, or other olefin units, except amorphous (noncrystalline) polyolefins qualify under rubber.

on-location cleaning, *n*—for textile floorcoverings and upholstered furniture, a cleaning process performed in the location where a product is used. [D13.62] D 5253

one-percent length (*L1 %N*), *n*—in fiber testing, the length

- exceeded by 1 % of the number of fibers in a test specimen. [D13.11] D 5332
- open-end spinning machine**, *n*—a textile machine for converting staple fiber into spun yarn by a continuous process in which the individual fibers or groups of fibers are caused to assemble at the open end of the forming yarn. (See **rotor-type open-end spinning machine**.) [D13.58] D 3888
- open-face fabric**, *n*—a face or shell fabric constructed with specifically designed open areas to show the substrate when joined to another material. [D13.54] D 3135
- opening device**, *n*—*in open-end spinning*, either a drafting system or an opening roller which separates the feed stock into individual fibers or very small tufts prior to their reassembly into yarn. (See **feed unit**.) [D13.58] D 3888
- opening roller**, *n*—*a component of the opening device in open-end spinning machines*, a roller covered with pins or teeth or similar device used to separate the feed stock into individual fibers or very small tufts by a continuous combing action. [D13.58] D 3888
- operating characteristic curve (OC-curve)**, *n*—*in acceptance sampling*, the curve which has as its abscissa a hypothesized lot average, and which has as its ordinate the probability of accepting the lot, when the plan is used. (See also **Type A operating characteristic curve** and **Type B operating characteristic curve**.) [D13.93] D 3777
- orientation**, *n*—*in buttons*, the degree of order and spatial alignment of pearlescent pigment crystals internally or in a coating. [D13.54] D 5497
- original twist**, *n*—the twist in a single or plied yarn component of a plied or cabled yarn as the component was before incorporation into the more complex structure. [D13.58] D 1423
- orthopedic and surgical felt**, *n*—a white, soft, low-density, highly resilient felt. [D13.13] D 2475
- other alkali-insoluble impurities**, *n*—*in scoured wool*, the oven-dried, ash-free, alcohol-extractives-free, alkali-insoluble substances other than vegetable matter base, such as skin, cotton or other fibers, paper, string, tag (dung) pieces, and paint pieces, etc. [D13.13] D 584, D 1113, D 1334
- outside-leg length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from the side waist to the soles of the feet, following the curve of the body. [D13.55] D 5219
- outside seam**, *n*—a seam formed in which the completed seam allowance is located on the exterior of the object, usually on the face side of the fabric. (Compare **inside seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- oven-dried**, *adj*—the condition of a material that has been heated under prescribed conditions of temperature and humidity until there is no further significant change in its mass. [D13.51] D 584, D 1113, D 1334, D 1576, D 2494, D 2495, D 2654, D 2720, D 4920
- oven-dried wool**, *n*—wool dried to moisture equilibrium under specified conditions. [D13.13] D 1574
- overall cleaning**, *n*—*for upholstered furniture*, the application of an appropriate cleaning agent to the entire fabric covering, accomplished while the upholstery fabric remains attached to the furniture unit. [D13.63] D 4852
- overlength staple fibers**, *n*—man-made staple fibers that are at least 10 % longer than the nominal or average cut length. [D13.57] D 3513
- oxygen number**, *n*—*for plumage*, a measure of the degree of cleanliness; the amount of oxidizable water soluble and fine suspended matter present in a water extract. [D13.61] D 4523
- pajamas**, *n*—a two piece ensemble consisting of a top and a bottom generally used for, but not limited to, nightwear. [D13.56] D 3819
- papermaker's felt**, *n*—a fabric, made from wool or man-made fibers or mixtures of both, fabricated as an endless belt for use on a paper making machine. (See also *felt* and *needled felt*.) [D13.13] D 2475
- parameter**, *n*—*in statistics*, a variable that describes a characteristic of a population or mathematical model. [D13.93] D 2906, D 4271, D 4392, D 4855
- parametric**, *adj*—a term referring to a statistical technique that assumes the nature of the underlying frequency distribution is known. [D13.93] D 4270
- part**, *n*—*in upholstered furniture*, one component of a furniture unit, such as a seat, back, pillow, or arm cushion. [D13.63] D 4852
- part wool felt**, *n*—a felt composed of any one of or a combination of new and recycled wool fibers mixed with one or more man-made fibers, vegetable fibers, or animal fibers other than wool. [D13.13] D 461, D 2475
- partial cleavage**, *n*—*in textiles*, a transverse gouge, cut or other cross-wise rent in the fiber. Clearly penetrating at least the cuticle of the fiber. [D13.13] D 4510
- partially oriented yarn**, *n*—filament yarn in which polymer molecules are only partially aligned. [D13.58] D 5344
- participant**, *n*—*in wear testing*, any individual that uses a test or control textile during a wear test. [D13.53] D 3181
- PBI fiber**—See PBI in Annex A1.
- peak force**, *n*—*for pile floor coverings*, the force required to separate two or more layers and registered on a chart as a peak, that is, a value exceeding the value immediately preceding and following it. [D13.21] D 3936, D 5684
- peak force**, *n*—*in tear testing*, the force required to break one or more yarn components in a woven fabric specimen, or break the fiber bonds or interlocks in other manufactured forms of a fabric specimen. [D13.60] D 2261, D 2262
- percale**, *n*—*as applied to bed sheeting*, a plain weave fabric with not fewer than 180 yarns/in.²(645 mm²). [D13.63] D 4036, D 5431
- percent area**, *n*—*in testing cotton with the Trash Meter*, the ratio of total area of trash on the surface of a sample of cotton to that of the area of the viewing window, expressed in a percentage of the area of the viewing window. [D13.11] D 4604
- percent elongation**, *n*—the increase in length of a specimen expressed as a percentage of the original length.. [D13.19] D 4975
- percentage point**, *n*—a difference of 1 % of a base quantity. [D13.93] D 2495, D 2905, D 2906, D 4392
- performance property**, *n*—*in wear testing*, any chemical or physical property of a fiber, yarn, or fabric that is evaluated

- during the wear-refurbishing cycles. [D13.53] D 3181
- permanent care label, *n***—*as applied to textile products*, a care label that remains legible and attached to a textile product throughout its useful life. [D13.62] D 3136, D 5489
- permanent deformation, *n***—the net long-term change in a dimension of a specimen after deformation and relaxation under specified conditions. [D13.57] D 1774, D 3106
- permeability, *n***—the rate of flow of fluid under a differential pressure through a material. (See also **air permeability, porosity**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- pH, *n***—*in common usage*, a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, on a logarithmic scale, with neutrality represented by a value of 7, with increasing acidity represented by decreasingly smaller values, and with increasing alkalinity represented by increasingly larger values. [D13.51] D 461, D 2165
- pick, *n***—an individual filling yarn. [D13.59] D 4850
- pick count, *n***—*in woven fabrics*, the number of filling yarns per inch of fabric. [D13.59] D 4850
- pick count, *n***—*in braided rope*, the number of strands rotating in one direction in one cycle length. [D13.16] D 4268
- pick out mark, *n***—a fillingwise band or bar characterized by a chafed or fuzzy appearance. [D13.59] D 3990
- piecing, *n***—a thick place in a spun yarn caused by poor splicing. [D13.59] D 3990
- pile, *n***—*for pile yarn floor covering*, the texture surfaces composed of many tuft legs bound to a backing fabric in an orderly and repetitive array. [D13.21] D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 5684
- pile, *n***—*in pile fabric*, the raised loops or tufts (cut loops) that form all or part of the surface. (See also **cut pile floor covering** and **looped pile floor covering**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- pile floor covering, *n***—a pile fabric intended for use as a floor covering. The pile may be in the form of cut loops or loops, or both. Both the cut loops and the loops may vary in height. [D13.21] D 1335
- pile height, *n***—*in determination of tuft height*, a measurement that uses a small graduated ruler inserted until it touches the backing to measure the pile from the top surface of the primary backing to the top of the tuft. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5823
- pile lay, *n***—*in floor covering*, the direction in which most of the pile fibers lean in the original, uncrushed carpet. [D13.21] D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 5684, D 6119, D 6540
- pile lifting, *n***—the process of raising the pile on a textile. [D13.62] D 5253
- pile retention, *n***—*in corduroy*, the degree to which cut-pile yarns are held secure and intact during wear. [D13.59] D 4685
- pile reversal, *n***—a persistent change in the direction of pile lay in certain areas, resulting in an apparent visual difference of shade. (Syn. **watermarking, pooling, shading**) [D13.21] D 2401
- pile thickness, *n***—*in pile yarn floor covering*, the difference in the unextended height of the tuft elements above the backing measured as the difference between two parallel plates exerting a specified compression on the pile and backing and on the backing with the pile removed. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5823
- pile yarn floor covering, *n***—a textile product in which yarn or yarn segments are attached intermittently to a backing fabric to project above the backing fabric and form pile, in the form of cut loops or loops, or both, with the yarn entering the backing fabric substantially perpendicular to the plane of the backing fabric. (Syn. **cut pile, cut pile floor covering, cut-loop pile, level pile, loop pile, loop pile floor covering, multilevel pile**) [D13.21] D 1335, D 2646, D 2859, D 3936, D 4269, D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 5684, D 5823, D 5848, D 6119, D 6283, D 6540
- pile yarn mass, *n***—*for back coated pile yarn floor covering*, the mass per unit area of pile yarn. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5848
- pilling resistance, *n***—resistance to the formation of pills on a textile fabric. [D13.60] D 4970, D 3511, D 3512, D 3514
- pills, *n***—bunches or balls of tangled fibers which are held to the surface of a fabric by one or more fibers. (Compare **fuzz ball**.) [D13.60] D 4970, D 3511, D 3512, D 3514, D 3990
- pin lock slider, *n***—a slider that incorporates a projection on the pull that fits between adjacent interlocking elements of a zipper when a pin lock slider is in the locked position. [D13.54] D 2050
- pin mark, *n***—a series of holes near the edge parallel with the lengthwise direction of a fabric caused by the holding device on a pin tenter frame. (See also **clip mark**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- pinhole, *n***—*in fabrics*, a very small hole, approximately the size of the cross section of a pin. [D13.59] D 3990
- pinked seam-finish, *n***—a finish for the raw edges of the seam allowances of a plain seam, which produces a zigzagged cut raw edge. (Compare **stitched and pinked seam-finish**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- pitch, *n***—*for woven pile floor covering*, the number of binding sites in 27 in. (686 mm) of width. [D13.21] D 418, D 5684
- plain braid, *n***—*in rope*, a braided construction in which one strand of one direction of rotation about the axis of the rope passes over one strand of the opposite direction. (See **braided rope**.) [D13.16] D 4268
- plain seam, *n***—a seam formed by a single joining line. (Ant. **complex seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- plain weave, *n***—a fabric pattern in which each yarn of the filling passes alternately over and under a yarn of warp and each yarn of the warp passes alternately over and under a yarn of the filling. [D13.59] D 4850
- plaited rope, *n***—rope made from eight strands arranged in four pairs in which one strand is placed adjacent to a second in each pair and in which each strand of each pair has been twisted in one direction while each strand in each alternate pair has been twisted in the opposite direction and the four pairs of strands are intertwined maypole fashion in a manner such that each pair of strands passes over and under adjacent pair of strands. [D13.16] D 4268
- pleat, *n***—three layers of fabric involving two folds or reversals

- of direction; the back fold may be replaced by a seam. [D13.59] D 4850
- plied yarn duck**, *n*—duck with plied yarns in both warp and filling (army, numbered, and special use ducks). (See **flat duck**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- plumage**, *n*—the outgrowth of fowl, consisting of feathers and down (waterfowl) or feathers only (nonwaterfowl). [D13.61] D 4523, D 4524
- plumules**, *n*—downy waterfowl plumage with underdeveloped soft and flaccid quill with barbs indistinguishable from those of down. [D13.61] D 4253
- pocket**, *n*—*in zippers*, the cavity of an element designed to receive the head. [D13.54] D 2050
- pneumatic tire**, *n*—a hollow tire that becomes load-bearing upon inflation with air, or other gas, to a pressure above atmosphere. [D13.19] D 885, D 5591
- Poisson distribution**, *n*—the distribution which has as its probability function:

$$P(r) = e^{-\mu} \mu^r / r! \quad (3)$$

where:

$P(r)$ = probability of obtaining exactly r occurrences of an event in one unit, such as a unit of time or area,

μ = both mean and variance of distribution, and

e = base of natural logarithms.

[D13.93] D 4686

- polymer**, *n*—a macromolecular material formed by the chemical combination of monomers having either the same or different chemical composition. [D13.57] D 4466
- polyolefin**, *n*—any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 weight % of ethylene, propylene, or other olefin units (monomers), except amorphous (non-crystalline) polyolefin qualifying under Rubber 1, as defined by the Federal Trade Commission. [D13.58] D 3218
- polyolefin-material cleanliness**, *n*—the degree to which a polymer melt is free of filterable particles which remain insoluble in the melt under the specified test condition. [D13.58] D 3218
- polyolefin monofilament**, *n*—*as used in this specification*, a flat single filament of the slit-film type, which can function as a yarn in commercial textile operations. [D13.58] D 3218
- porosity**, *n*—the ratio of the volume of air or void contained within the boundaries of a material to the total volume (solid matter plus air or void) expressed as a percentage. (See **air permeability, permeability**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- powder cleaner**, *n*—a cleaning agent in which an absorbent compound is the principal ingredient. See **absorbent compound**. [D13.62] D 5253
- practice**, *n*—a definitive procedure for performing one or more specific operations or functions that does not produce a test result. [D13.92] D 4270, D 4392, D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 6119
- precision**, *n*—the degree of agreement within a set of observations or test results obtained as directed in a test method. [D13.93] D 2905, D 2906, D 4697, D 4854, D 4855
- precision**, *n*—*under conditions of single-operator precision*, the single-operator-laboratory-sample-apparatus-day preci-

sion of a method; the precision of a set of statistically independent observations all obtained as directed in the method and obtained over the shortest practical time interval in one laboratory by a single operator using one apparatus and randomly drawn specimens from one sample of the material being tested. [D13.93] D 2905, D 2906

precision, *n*—*under conditions of within-laboratory precision with multiple operators*, the multi-operator, single-laboratory-sample, single-apparatus-day (within-operator) precision of a method; the precision of a set of statistically independent test results all obtained in one laboratory using a single sample of material and with each test result obtained by a different operator, with each operator using one apparatus to obtain the same number of observations by testing randomly drawn specimens over the shortest practical time interval. [D13.93] D 2905, D 2906

precision, *n*—*under conditions of between laboratory precision*, the multi-laboratory, single-sample, single-operator-apparatus-day (within-laboratory) precision of a method; the precision of a set of statistically independent test results all of which are obtained by testing the same sample of material and each of which is obtained in a different laboratory by one operator using one apparatus to obtain the same number of observations by testing randomly drawn specimens over the shortest practical time interval. [D13.93] D 2905, D 2906

precondition, *v*—to bring a sample or specimen of a textile material to a relatively low moisture content (approximate equilibrium in an atmosphere between 3 and 25 % relative humidity) prior to conditioning in a controlled atmosphere for testing. [D13.51] D 1776

preservation, *n*—action taken to retard or prevent deterioration of or damage to cultural objects. [D13.53] D 5038

pressed-in crease, *n*—a sharp crease inserted intentionally in a fabric usually by application of pressure, heat, and moisture. [D13.59] D 4850

pressing, *n*—*in the care of textiles*, a process of smoothing and shaping by heat and pressure, with or without the presence of steam. [D13.62] D 3136

pressing and finishing, *n*—this term takes into account all of the industrial pressing and finishing treatments used in garment production. [D13.56] D 3562, D 3778, D 3780, D 3781, D 3782, D 3995, D 4119, D 4154

press-off, *n*—*in knitted fabric*, a condition in which the yarn fails to knit and either the fabric falls off the needles or the design is distorted or incomplete. [D13.59] D 3990

pressure, *n*—the force or load per unit area. [D13.59] D 1777

pretension, *n*—the specified tension applied to a specimen preparatory to making a test. [D13.57] D 4848

pretreat, *vt*—preapplication of cleaning agent to spots, stains, and areas of high soil concentration to maximize activation time and therefore facilitate soil removal during overall cleaning. [D13.62] D 5253

primary backing, *n*—*for tufted pile yarn floor covering*, the fabric through which the pile yarn is carried by needles to form tufts; the backing fabric. [D13.21] D 2646, D 5684, D 5793, D 6283

primary sampling unit, *n*—the sampling unit containing all of

- the sources of variability which should be considered in acceptance testing; the sampling unit taken in the first stage of selection in any procedure for sampling a lot or shipment. (See **lot sampling unit**.) [D13.93] D 2258, D 3333, D 4271
- probability function**, *n*—of a discrete variate, the mathematical expression which gives the probability that a variate will take a particular value. [D13.93] D 4686
- probability function**, *n*—of a continuous variate, the mathematical expression whose definite integral gives the probability that a variate will take a value within the two limits of integration. [D13.93] D 4686
- probability level**, *n*—a general term that reflects the stated proportion of times an event is likely to occur. (Compare to *confidence level* and *significance level*.) [D13.93] D 2906
- process average**, *n*—for the items produced, the true and unknown level of (1) the fraction of nonconforming items or (2) a characteristic of the items as determined by a specific test method. [D13.93] D 4271, D 4392
- producer's risk**, *n*—the probability of rejecting a lot when the process average is at the acceptable quality level or AQL. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271
- production lot**, *n*—that part of one manufacturer's production made from the same nominal raw material under essentially the same conditions and designed to meet the same specifications. [D13.93] D 2258, D 4271
- professional care**, *n*—for consumer textile products, cleaning and maintenance procedures requiring the services of a person specially trained and skilled in their use. [D13.62] D 3136, D 5253
- protrusion**, *n*—in fabrics, a general term for a visible group of fibers, a yarn, or a yarn segment that extends above the fabric surface. [D13.59] D 5362
- psychrometer**, *n*—a variety of hygrometer comprising a dry bulb temperature indicator and a wet bulb temperature indicator which is cooled to the wet bulb temperature by the spontaneous evaporation of moisture. [D13.51] D 4920
- puckering**, *n*—in bonded, fused, or laminated fabrics, a wavy, three-dimensional effect typified by closely spaced wrinkles, on either the face fabric or the backing fabric, or both. [D13.54] D 2724, D 3135
- pull**, *n*—a group of fibers grasped by the forceps at one time and drawn from the specimen in the combs. [D13.11] D 1440
- pull**, *n*—in zippers, a part connected to a zipper slider by which the slider is operated. [D13.54] D 2050
- pulled wool**, *n*—wool taken from the pelt of a slaughtered sheep and which has not been commercially scoured. [D13.13] D 1576, D 2462, D 4845
- QD**—abbreviation for quick disassembly zipper. (See **releasing stop**.) [D13.54] D 2050
- QR**—abbreviation for quick release zipper. (See **releasing stop**.) [D13.54] D 2050
- quadratic integrator**, *n*—in textile unevenness testing, an integrator that operates continuously and reports unevenness for the time during which it has been active, giving equal weight to all portions of the input. [D13.58] D 1425
- quill**, *n*—in feathers, the stem or central shaft. [D13.61] D 4523
- quill feathers**, *n*—feathers which are over 100 mm (4 in.) in length or which have a quill point exceeding 9.5 mm ($\frac{9}{16}$ in.) in length. [D13.61] D 4523
- quill point**, *n*—in feathers, the section of quill extending beyond the section of barb attachment. [D13.61] D 4523
- quill shaft**, *n*—in feathers, the section of quill from which the barbs emanate. [D13.61] D 4523
- quilt**, *n*—a bedcovering assembly used primarily for warmth, consisting of an insulating filler secured between two layers of fabric, but generally lighter in weight and thinner than a comforter. [D13.63] D 4721
- rack**, *n*—in warp knitting, a unit of length measure consisting of 480 courses. [D13.59] D 4850
- radian**, *n*—the plane angle between two radii of a circle which intersects the circumference of the circle making an arc equal in length to the radius. [D13.58] D 3108, D 3412
- raised fiber surface**, *n*—in textile fabrics, intentionally lifted fibers or yarns such as pile, napped, tufted, flocked, or similar surfaces. [D13.52] D 1230
- random cause**, *n*—one of many factors which contribute to variation but which are not feasible to detect and identify since they are random in origin and usually small in effect. [D13.93] D 4467
- random sampling**, *n*—the process of selecting units for a sample of size *n* in such a manner that all combinations of *n* units under consideration have an equal or ascertainable chance of being selected as the sample. [D13.93] D 4271, D 4854
- randomized block experiment**, *n*—a kind of experiment which compares the averages of *k* different treatments that appear in random order in each of *b* blocks. [D13.93] D 4853
- ratch-setting by number** (*L1 % N*), *n*—the basis for setting roll spacing in the drafting zone, namely, the length exceeded by 1 % of the number of fibers in a test specimen. [D13.11] D 5332
- ratchet lock slider**, *n*—a slider with a locking mechanism that permits the slider to slip along the chain upon application of a predetermined force so as to prevent damage that would impair either the service or use of either the slider or chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- rating**, *n*—a quantitative or qualitative scale for evaluation of a specific property. [D13.53] D 3181
- raveled strip test**, *n*—in fabric testing, a strip test in which the specimen is cut wider than the specified testing width and an approximately even number of yarns are removed from each side to obtain the required testing width. [D13.60] D 5035
- raw cotton**, *n*—ginned lint that has not been subjected to any textile manufacturing process. (See also **ginned lint**.) [D13.11] D 2253, D 2495
- raw wool**, *n*—wool or hair of the sheep in the grease, pulled, or scoured state. [D13.13] D 584, D 1060, D 1334, D 1576, D 2462,
- R_d and b** , *n*—for the purpose of this test method for color, the daylight color of opaque cotton specimens represented by

- points in a space as described by Hunter in terms of three color scales: reflectance, R_d , and the chromaticity coordinates for redness or greenness, $+a$ and yellowness or blueness, $+b$. [D13.11] D 4605
- recoverable elongation (CE)**, n —of rope, elongation which may be reclaimed after a period of relaxation after the rope was cyclic tensioned. [D13.16] D 4268
- recycled wool**, n —as defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act as amended in 1980, “the resulting fiber when wool has been woven or felted into a wool product which, without ever having been utilized in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into a fibrous state, or the resulting fiber when wool or reprocessed wool has been spun, woven, knitted, or felted into a wool product which, after having been used in any way by the ultimate consumer, subsequently has been made into a fibrous state.” [D13.13] D 1294, D 1574, D 1576, D 2462, D 2475
- reed mark**, n —in woven fabrics, a crack between groups of warp ends, either continuous or at intervals. [D13.59] D 3990
- reference standard**, n —in cotton testing, a homogeneous lot of cotton having a known or accepted value for one or more physical properties. [D13.11] D 3025
- reference tension**, n —a low tensile force, generally about 1 % of the rope breaking strength, and used for initial rope tension determination. [D13.16] D 4268
- refraction**, n —the deflection from a straight path undergone by a light ray in passing obliquely from one medium (as air) into another (as glass) in which its velocity is different. [D13.51] D 276
- refractive index (index of refraction)**, n —the ratio of the velocity of radiation (as light) in the first of two media to its velocity in the second as it passes from one into the other. [D13.51] D 276
- refurbish**, v —as applied to textile products, to brighten or freshen up and restore to wearability or use by cleaning such as drycleaning, laundering, or steam cleaning. [D13.62] D 1908, D 3136, D 3938, D 4852
- reinforced seam**, n —in sewn seams, a seam that includes an additional layer of material on the face or back side of the seam allowance. [D13.59] D 4033
- reinforcing cord**, n —a cord made from industrial yarns and used to provide added support to other materials, such as tires, hose, belting, protective coverings, webbing, etc. [D13.19] D 4776
- rejection number**, n —in acceptance sampling, the minimum number of nonconforming items in a sample that requires the conclusion that the lot does not conform to specification. [D13.93] D 3777, D 4271
- relative humidity**, n —of air, the ratio of the pressure of water vapor present to the pressure of saturated water vapor at the same temperature. (See **absolute humidity**, **humidity**.) [D13.51] D 4920
- releasing slider**, n —in zippers, a slider with a mechanical means for loosening the slider on the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- releasing stop**, n —in zippers, a device attached at or near the top of the stringer on the separable pin side which limits the travel of the slider at the open end of the chain under normal closing operations. [D13.54] D 2050
- replicate**, n —in experimenting or testing, one of two or more runs with the same specified experimental or test conditions and with each experimental or test condition being established independently of all previous runs. (Compare **duplicate**.) [D13.93] D 4853
- replicate**, v —in experimenting or testing, to repeat a run so as to produce a replicate. (Compare **duplicate**.) [D13.93] D 4853
- residual elongation (RE)**, n —of rope, elongation after cyclic tensioning the rope to a specified force for a specified period of time. [D13.16] D 4268
- residual torsion**, n —revolutions made by a specified length of steel tire cord when one end is held in a fixed position and the other is allowed to turn freely. [D13.19] D 2969
- residue**, n —for plumage, quill pith, quill fragments, trash, or foreign matter. [D13.61] D 4523
- resilience**, n —that property of a material by virtue of which it is able to do work against restraining forces during return from a deformed state. (See also **Annex A3**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- resin bonded batting**, n —a textile filling material which is stabilized by spraying it with an acrylic, polyvinyl acetate, or other suitable resin emulsion after which the batting is dried and cured. [D13.61] D 4770
- resistance to delamination**, n —for pile yarn floor covering, the force/unit width measured when separating component layers [D13.21] D 3936, D 5684
- resistance to slippage**, n —the force required to separate the parts of a standard seam by a specified amount. [D13.59] D 434
- resistance to ultraviolet radiation**, n —in polyolefin tape yarn, the time-to-failure of yarns exposed to xenon-arc weathering. [D13.58] D 3218
- resistance to yarn slippage**, n —the force required to separate the parts of a standard seam by a specified amount. [D13.59] D 4034, D 4159
- resistance to yarn slippage**, n —at the seam, the force required to displace one or more yarns in a fabric from the original position, causing differences in alignment, or spacing, or both. [D13.59] D 434, D 4033
- resorption**, n —the process by which a material that has given material by desorption takes up some more of the material given up. [D13.51] D 2654, D 4920
- response time**, n —in tensile testing machines, the time required by the indicating or recording device to reflect an instantaneous change in force, usually 0 to 90 % of full scale. [D13.58] D 76
- restoration**, n —action directed towards returning the condition of an object to its original state. [D13.53] D 5038
- resultant yarn number**, n —the yarn number based on the observed mass per unit length of a plied yarn, a cabled yarn, or a yarn whose number has been changed by processing such as twisting or bulking. [D13.58] D 1244
- retainer pin**, n —in zippers, a tube-like element, similar to the separable pin, attached over the bead at the bottom end of the stringer opposite to the separable pin and that is designed to

- hold the fixed retainer in position. [D13.54] D 2050
- retraction**, *n*—*in yarns and cords*, the reduction in length when previous restraint is removed and relaxation is allowed, thus causing a directionally proportional increase in linear density. [D13.19] D 5591
- ribbon**, *n*—*in textiles*, a fine-textured, narrow fabric which weighs less than 2.6 lb/100 yd per inch of width (approximately 15 oz/yd² or 510 g/m²) and which is used primarily for trimming or decorative purposes. (See also **narrow fabric**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- ring**, *n*—*in buttons*, a split ring used to fasten a staple attached button to the substrate. [D13.54] D 5497
- ring**, *n*—*in hosiery*, a narrow, visually different horizontal band. [D13.59] D 3990
- rod cast button**, *n*—a button fabricated from a disc sliced or sawed from a cast rod of formulated styrene modified polyester resin. [D13.54] D 5497
- rolled seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of the seam allowances of a plain seam, in which both raw edges are enclosed by rolling to one side and hand stitching close to the seam line. [D13.53] D 4965
- rope**, *n*—a compact and flexible, generally torsionally balanced continuous structure, greater than 4-mm (⁵/₃₂-in.) diameter capable of applying or transmitting tension between two points. [D13.16] D 4268
- rope mark**, *n*—*in dyed or finished fabrics*, a long irregularly shifting longitudinal mechanically induced streak. [D13.59] D 3990
- roping**, *n*—a term used for roving in the woolen system of spinning. [D13.13] D 4845
- rotary extraction cleaning**, *n*—a cleaning procedure which uses a rotating brush machine or a series of rotating jets through which shampoo is fed or sprayed into the carpet pile and simultaneously removed by suction. [D13.62] D 5253
- rotary shampoo**, *n*—a cleaning procedure which uses a rotating brush machine through which shampoo is fed into the pile of a textile floor covering. See also **rotary extraction cleaning**. [D13.62] D 5253
- rotation cast button**, *n*—a button fabricated from a disc blanked from a partially polymerized sheet formed in a rotating cylinder. [D13.54] D 5497
- rotor**, *n*—*in open-end spinning machines*, a device resembling a centrifuge, in which the fibers are assembled and in which, by virtue of its rotation, real twist is inserted in the forming yarn. [D13.58] D 3888
- rotor-type open-end spinning machine**, *n*—an open-end spinning machine wherein the assembly of individual fibers and the insertion of real twist are effected by a rotor. (See also **open-end spinning machine**.) [D13.58] D 3888
- rough**, *adj*—a descriptive term for a fabric surface which has the feel of sandpaper. [D13.59] D 3990
- routine maintenance**, *n*—*in textile cleaning*, superficial daily or weekly cleaning to remove particulate soil and dust. [D13.62] D 5253
- rove**, *n*—*in jute processing*, a continuous strand of spun-jute fiber having a spynle number of 50 or greater. [D13.16] D 681
- roving**, *n*—a loose assemblage of fibers drawn or rubbed into a single strand, with very little twist. In spun yarn systems, the product of the stage, or stages, just prior to spinning. [D13.57] D 4120
- roving**, *n*—*in glass textiles*, a multiplicity of filaments or yarns gathered together into an approximately parallel arrangement without twist. [D13.18] D 578, D 4389
- rubber**, *n*—a material that is capable of recovering from large deformations quickly and forcibly, and can be, or already is, modified to a state in which it is essentially insoluble (but can swell) in boiling solvent, such as benzene, methylethyl ketone, and ethanol-toluene azeotrope. [D13.19] D 1871, D 4393, D 4776, D 4777
- rubber compound**, *n*—*as used in the manufacture of rubber articles*, an intimate mixture of elastomer(s) with all the materials necessary for the finished article. [D13.19] D 1871, D 2229, D 4393, D 4776, D 4777
- rubberize**, *v*—to impregnate or coat with rubber compound or both. [D13.19] D 4393
- rug**, *n*—a textile floor covering of limited area which is complete in itself and is intended for use as a partial covering of a floor or another floor covering. [D13.21] D 5684
- ruggedness test**, *n*—an experiment in which environmental or test conditions are deliberately varied to evaluate the effect of such variations. [D13.93] D 4853, D 4855
- run**, *n*—*in experimenting or testing*, a single performance or determination using one of a combination of experimental or test conditions. [D13.93] D 4853
- run**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, a series of dropped stitches. (See **dropped stitch**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- run**, *n*—*in the American woolen system*, the number of 1600-yd lengths of yarn per pound; an indirect yarn numbering system generally used for yarns spun on the woolen system. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260
- rupture**, *n*—the breaking or tearing apart of a material. (Compare **failure**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- sample**, *n*—(1) a portion of a lot of material which is taken for testing or for record purposes.
(2) a group of specimens used, or observations made, which provide information that can be used for making statistical inferences about the population(s) from which the specimens were drawn. (See also **lot sample**, **laboratory sample**, and **specimen**) [D13.93] D 2258, D 2525, D 2906, D 3333, D 3777, D 4271, D 4845, D 4854
- sample skein**, *n*—skein reeled from the package or beam of the laboratory sample, and used in the laboratory as a source of specimens. [D13.58] D 2258
- sampling plan**, *n*—a procedure for obtaining a sample. [D13.93] D 4854
- sampling plan result**, *n*—the number obtained for use in judging the acceptability of a lot when applying a sampling plan. [D13.93] D 4854
- sampling unit**, *n*—an identifiable, discrete unit or subunit of material that could be taken as part of a sample. [D13.93] D 2258, D 3333, D 3777, D 4271
- sampling unit**, *n*—*in wool*, a portion of material that is taken at one time from one physical location and that is combined with similar portions to make up the laboratory sample.

- [D13.13] D 2525, D 4845
sanforizing mark, *n*—a crimped, rippled, wavy, pebbled, or cockled place in the cloth showing distortion of the texture. [D13.59] D 3990
- scalloped selvage**, *n*—an abrupt, narrow indentation in the selvage. [D13.59] D 3990
- scatter rug**, *n*—a small rug which is designed to be flexible and is usually cleaned by laundering. [D13.62] D 5253
- scoured wool**, *n*—wool from which the bulk of impurities has been removed by an aqueous or solvent washing process. [D13.13] D 1575, D 1576, D 2462
- scye depth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from the cervicale to a point level with the armpit. [D13.55] D 5219
- sealant-sealed seam finish**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a seam finish in which a clear liquid seam-sealant is used as the treatment to prevent fraying. [D13.53] D 4965
- seam**, *n*—a line where two or more fabrics are joined, usually near the edge. (Syn. *joining line*. See also **sewn seam**, **glued seam**, **stapled seam**, **thermally bonded seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- seam allowance**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, the distance from the edge of a fabric to the parallel stitch line furthest from that edge. [D13.54] D 1683, D 1908, D 3940, D 4965
- seam assembly**, *n*—the composite structure obtained when fabric(s) are joined by means of a seam. [D13.54] D 1683, D 1908, D 3940
- seam damage**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, an adverse change in the physical condition of one or more of the components in a seam which would reduce the seam acceptability such as yarn slippage, needle damage, or fabric rupture. [D13.54] D 1683
- seam damage**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, any change in the physical condition of one or more of the components in a seam which reduces seam efficiency. [D13.54] D 1908
- seam efficiency**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, the ratio of seam strength to fabric strength. [D13.54] D 1683
- seam engineering**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, the procedures used to select a specific combination of sewing thread, stitch type, seam type, and stitch density to achieve the maximum sewn seam strength for a particular fabric type. [D13.54] D 1683
- seam failure**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, that point at which an external force (1) ruptures the sewing thread, (2) ruptures the fabric, (3) causes excessive yarn slippage adjacent to the stitches, or (4) causes any combination of these unacceptable conditions. [D13.54] D 1683
- seam-finish**, *n*—a treatment of the raw fabric edges of the seam allowance in a plain seam. [D13.53] D 4965
- seam interaction**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, the net effect of the relationship between the combination of fabric, seam type, stitch type, and stitch density on seam efficiency. [D13.54] D 1683
- seam mark**, *n*—*in finished cloth*, a pressure mark caused by the thickness of the seam being pressed against the cloth. [D13.59] D 3990
- seam slippage**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, the displacement of the fabric yarn parallel and adjacent to the stitch line. [D13.54] D 1683
- seam type**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, an alphanumeric designation relating to the essential characteristics of fabric positioning and rows of stitching in a specified sewn fabric seam. [D13.54] D 1683, D 1908, D 3940
- secondary backing**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, a suitable material adhered to or adhered to the underside of the primary backing fabric. [D13.21] D 1335, D 2646, D 3936, D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 5684, D 6119
- second-hand filling material**, *n*—an industry product which contains any filling material which has previously been used should not be offered for sale unless a clear and conspicuous disclosure of that fact is made on the label thereof and in all advertising and invoices relating to such product. [D13.61] D 4523
- section mark**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, warp bands of different color, texture, or luster. [D13.59] D 3990
- seed coat fragment**, *n*—*in cotton*, a portion of a cotton seed, usually black or dark brown in color, broken from a mature or immature seed, and to which fibers and linters may or may not be attached. [D13.11] D 2496, D 4604
- seed cotton**, *n*—cotton, as harvested and before ginning, consisting of seeds with the fibers attached and usually including measurable amounts of foreign matter. [D13.11] D 2495
- self-bound seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of the seam allowances of a plain seam, in which one seam allowance encloses both raw edges. [D13.53] D 4965
- self-extinguishing**, *adj*—not defined; the Board of Directors of ASTM has ruled that the term “self-extinguishing” shall not be used in ASTM standards. It has no meaning except in association with a specific test method or specific conditions of burning. [D13.92] D 4391
- selvage**, *n*—the woven edge portion of a fabric parallel to the warp. [D13.59] D 4850
- selvage mark**, *n*—*in finished cloth*, a lengthwise crease mark along the selvage caused by an edge being folded or doubled. [D13.59] D 3990
- semi-restraint**, *adj*—of or relating to a method of mounting that allows an object a limited degree of movement (for example, contraction or expansion of a fabric). [D13.52] D 3659
- sensitivity**, *n*—*in electronic systems*, the minimum change in the input signal that produces a change in the output signal that can be reliably measured. [D13.58] D 76
- sensitivity**, *n*—*in mechanical systems*, the smallest change that can be induced on a material by the system and be reliably measured. (See also **least count**.) [D13.58] D 76
- sensitivity criterion**, *n*—a quantitative measure of the relative merit of two test methods, that combines the estimated variance of each method with the ability of the method to measure differences in the property of interest. [D13.93] D 4270
- sensitivity ratio**, **SR**, *n*—*in comparing two test methods*, the ratio of the sensitivities of the test methods with the large sensitivity in the numerator. [D13.93] D 4855
- separable pin**, *n*—*in zippers*, a tube-like element attached over the bead at the bottom end of one stringer.

- [D13.54] D 2050
- separable zipper**, *n*—a zipper fitted with special components at the bottom of the chain, so as to permit complete disengagement and then reengagement of the two stringers. (Compare **nonseparable zipper**.) [D13.54] D 2050
- separate-element zipper**, *n*—a zipper consisting of two series of separately formed elements, each attached to one of the opposing edges of two tapes which are engaged and disengaged by the movement of a slider. (Compare **continuous element zipper**.) [D13.54] D 2050
- separator**, *n*—a component of some open-end spinning machines located inside the rotor to direct the incoming fibers to the slide surface. [D13.58] D 3888
- set mark**, *n*—a stop mark resulting from a prolonged loom shut-down. [D13.59] D 3990
- sew**, *v*—to unite or fasten with stitches. [D13.58] D 204
- sew-through flange button**, *n*—a button that has two or more holes in its flange for passage of a needle and thread so that the button can be attached to a flexible substrate. [D13.54] D 5171, D 5497
- sew through flange button**, *n*—a button attached to one part of a flexible substrate by means of a needle and thread passed through two or more holes in its flange and through the substrate. (Compare **sew-through shank button**.) [D13.54] D 5497
- sew through shank button**, *n*—a button attached to one part of a flexible substrate by means of a needle and thread passed through a hole or loop in the intergral shank and through the substrate. (Compare **sew-through flange button**.) [D13.54] D 5497
- sewing force**, *n*—the force applied to a sewing thread at the needle eye during penetration of a material by the needle. [D13.58] D 204
- sewing hole**, *n*—*in buttons*, a hole in either the flange or shank used to attach the button to the substrate by means of a needle and thread. [D13.54] D 5497
- sewing machine**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a machine that uses needles and bobbin threads in the stitch formation and is primarily for home sewing use rather than industrial use. [D13.53] D 5646
- sewn seam**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, a juncture at which two or more planar structures such as textile fabrics, are joined by sewing, usually near the edge. [D13.54] D 1683, D 1908, D 3940, D 4033, D 4965
- sewn seam strength**, *n*—*in sewn fabrics*, the maximum resistance to rupture of the junction formed by stitching together two or more planar structures. [D13.54] D 1683
- sewing thread**, *n*—a flexible, small-diameter yarn or strand, usually treated with a surface coating lubricant, or both, intended to be used to stitch one or more pieces of material or an object to a material. [D13.58] D 204, D 3693, D 3823, D 4030
- shading coefficient**, *n*—the ratio of the solar heat gain through a glazing system under a specific set of conditions to the solar gain through a single light of double-strength sheet glass under the same conditions. [D13.18] D 4028
- sham**, *n*—a fabric covering for a bed pillow, usually of decorative fabric that matches the bedcovering. [D13.63] D 4721
- shampoo**, *n*—a solution of detergent in water formulated for specialized cleaning tasks. [D13.62] D 5253
- shear strength**, *n*—the resistance to forces that cause, or tend to cause, two contiguous parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their contact. [D13.54] D 5169
- sheath**, *n*—*in feathers*, a covering at the quill point end of nestling feathers or nestling down which holds the barbs together. [D13.61] D 4523
- sheath-core**, *adj*—a descriptive term for a multicomponent textile fiber consisting of a continuous envelope which encases a continuous, central, internal region. [D13.57] D 4466
- sheer**, *n*—a fabric that is transparently thin or diaphanous. [D13.56] D 3691, D 4038, D 4117, D 4156, D 4234, D 4235
- sheet**, *n*—*in textiles*, a large rectangular usually plain woven fabricated product which is used over a mattress on a bed. The product may be carded or combed yarn in a wide range of constructions. [D13.63] D 5431
- sheet blanket**, *n*—a thin blanket of cotton or cotton and synthetic blend having a nap on both sides. [D13.63] D 4036
- sheet cast button**, *n*—a button fabricated from a disc blanked from a cast sheet of formulated styrene-modified polyester resin. [D13.54] D 5497
- shier**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, fine fillingwise cracks randomly distributed across the fabric width. (Compare **let-off mark** and **crack mark**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- shiner**, *n*—a streak, usually short, caused by a lustrous section of a filament yarn. [D13.59] D 3990
- shipment**, *n*—goods or commodities which are transported together as a unit; a quantity of product for which a bill of lading has been signed by the carrier. [D13.58] D 2494
- shoe fold**, *n*—a fabric folded from both ends into twelve or sixteen folds to the piece, the length of the fold depending upon the length of the piece. (Compare **book fold**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- shorn pile**, *n*—pile that is removed when the face pile is sheared. [D13.21] D 5684
- short-fiber content (SFC)**, *n*—that percentage of fibers (by number or by weight) in a test specimen, that is shorter than 12.5 mm (0.5 in.) in length. [D13.11] D 5332
- shoulder**, *n*—*in zippers*, the bearing surface of an interlocking element by which the chain is contained inside the flanges of the slider. [D13.54] D 2050
- shoulder circumference**, *n*, *in body measurements*, with arms down at sides, the maximum distance around the shoulders at the top of the arm. [D13.55] D 5219
- shoulder joint**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the junction of the collarbone and the shoulder blade. (See also **acromion**.) [D13.55] D 5219
- shoulder length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from the side neck base to the armscye line at the shoulder joint. [D13.55] D 5219
- shoulder slope**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the angle formed when the slant of the shoulder line deviates from the

- horizontal line that originates at the side neck base. [D13.55] D 5219
- shower curtain**, *n*—a hanging fabric used to prevent water spillage from a shower area. [D13.63] D 5378
- shrinkage**, *n*—a decrease in one or more dimensions of an object or material. [D13.58] D 204, D 461, D 2102, D 2259, D 2646, D 3218, D 3692, D 4391, D 5104, D 5684
- shuttle mark**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a fine fillingwise line caused by damage to a group of warp yarns by shuttle abrasion. [D13.59] D 3990
- significance level**, α , *n*—the stated upper limit for the probability of a decision being made that a hypothesis about the value of a parameter is false when in fact it is true. (See **confidence level**, **probability level**.) [D13.93] D 2906, D 4392
- simple machine stitch pattern**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a repeating segment of machine stitches, with each repeat consisting of one or more stitches long. (Compare **complex machine stitch pattern**.) [D13.53] D 5646
- single-level pile**, *adj*—*in floor coverings*, having all pile tufts at the same level. [D13.21] D 418
- single sampling**, *n*—*in acceptance sampling*, a sampling plan for which the decision to accept or reject a lot is based on a single sample. [D13.93] D 3777
- single stitch zigzag**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a simple machine stitch pattern made by the needle moving up and down and alternately from one side to the other while the fabric moves through the feed mechanism in either the forward or reverse direction with all segments having equal length. [D13.53] D 5646
- single-strand breaking force**, *n*—*in tensile testing*, the breaking force of one strand that follows a specified path, usually a straight line, between the clamps of a tensile testing machine. [D13.57] D 4848
- single twist**, *n*—the amount of twist in each individual single yarn element in a tire cord structure based on the length of the element after twist has been removed from the cord. [D13.19] D 885, D 885M
- single yarn**, *n*—the simplest strand of textile material suitable for operations such as weaving, knitting, etc. [D13.58] D 1422, D 1423
- sitting spread**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the circumference of the widest part of the hips with the subject seated. [D13.55] D 5219
- sizing**, *n*—a generic term for compounds which, when applied to yarn or fabric, form a more or less continuous solid film around the yarn and individual fibers. (See also **filler**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- sizing system**, *n*—*in garment construction*, a method of designating garment sizes. [D13.55] D 5219
- skein**, *n*—a continuous strand of yarn, wound on a hand or motorized reel. [D13.58] D 1578, D 1907, D 2692
- skein break factor**, *n*—the comparative breaking load of a skein of yarn adjusted for the linear density of the yarn expressed in an indirect system; the product of the breaking load of the skein and the yarn number expressed in an indirect system. [D13.58] D 1578
- skein breaking tenacity**, *n*—the skein breaking load divided by the product of the yarn number in a direct numbering system and the number of strands placed under tension. [D13.58] D 1578
- skein loop-length**, *n*—the inside length of a coil of yarn mounted vertically as measured under a specified load. [D13.58] D 2259
- skein shrinkage**, *n*—a measure of true or intrinsic yarn shrinkage not including crimp contraction. [D13.58] D 4031
- skein strength**, *n*—the force required to rupture a skein of yarn, expressed in units of force, as breaking load. [D13.58] D 1578
- skew**, *n*—a fabric condition resulting when filling yarns or knitted courses are angularly displaced from a line perpendicular to the edge or side of the fabric. [D13.60] D 3882, D 3990
- slack end**, *n*—a warp yarn woven under insufficient tension. [D13.59] D 3990
- slack pick**, *n*—a single filling yarn woven under insufficient tension. [D13.59] D 3990
- slack selvage**, *n*—slack ends in the fabric edge. [D13.59] D 3990
- slam-off**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a distortion due to the entrapment of the filling carrier in the shed. [D13.59] D 3990
- sleeving**, *n*—braided, knitted, or woven fabric of cylindrical form having a width less than 100 mm (4 in.) (circumference less than 200 mm (8 in.)). (See also **tubing**.) [D13.18] D 581
- sley**, *n*—the number of warp ends per inch of fabric width, exclusive of selvage. [D13.59] D 4850
- slide surface**, *n*—*in the rotor of an open-end spinning machine*, that part of the internal surface of the rotor on which the fibers are deposited and are caused to slide to the collecting surface. [D13.58] D 3888
- slider**, *n*—*in zippers*, the part that opens a zipper when it is moved in one direction and closes the zipper when it is moved in the opposite direction. [D13.54] D 2050
- slipcover**, *n*—a removable, fitted protective textile cover, often decorative and specifically made for upholstered furniture. (See **furniture covering**.) [D13.63] D 4852
- sliver**, *n*—a continuous strand of loosely assembled fibers that is approximately uniform in cross-sectional area and without twist. [D13.57] D 1282, D 4120
- sliver knitted fabric**, *n*—a single-jersey fabric in which untwisted staple fibers are knitted in at each loop to form a pile surface on the technical back of the jersey structure. [D13.56] D 3655
- slot seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the inside of the object, having a decorative seam underlay slightly visible from the face side held in place by two visible rows of stitching. [D13.53] D 4965
- slough-off**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a defect caused by several coils of yarn slipping off the filling bobbin simultaneously and being woven into the fabric in a group. [D13.59] D 3990
- slub**, *n*—an abruptly thickened place in a yarn. (See **piecing**, **slug**. Compare **cockles**.) [D13.58] D 2255, D 3990
- slug**, *n*—*in raw silk*, a thickened place several times the

- diameter of the yarn, 3 mm (1/8 in.) or over in length. [D13.59] D 3990
- smash**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a relatively large hole characterized by broken warp ends and floating picks. (Compare **slam-off**) [D13.59] D 3990
- smoldering**, *n*—the combustion of a solid material without accompaniment of flame but generally with the production of smoke. (See also **afterglow** and **glow**.) [D13.92] D 4391
- snag**, *n*—*in fabrics*, a yarn or part of a yarn pulled or plucked from the surface. [D13.59] D 3939, D 3990, D 5362
- snagging resistance**, *n*—*in textile fabrics*, the resistance to the formation of snags. [D13.59] D 3939, D 5362
- snap action**, *n*—the force required to disengage a snap fastener resulting from a pull exerted perpendicular to the plane of material to which the snap fastener is attached. [D13.54] D 4846
- snap fastener**, *n*—a device for attaching one material to another consisting of matching male and female parts, each of which is attached to a separate material so that the parts can be joined by a low compressive force and separated by a low perpendicular tensile force. [D13.54] D 4846
- soap**, *n*—a cleaning agent usually consisting of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids. [D13.62] D 3136, D 5253
- soft window coverings**, *n*—curtains, draperies, or other accessories on wall or window openings that are either lined or unlined and primarily constructed of textile fabrics. [D13.63] D 4720
- softness**, *n*—*in water*, the relative absence of dissolved calcium, magnesium, and other salts that react with soluble soaps to form insoluble precipitates. (Compare **hardness**.) [D13.53] D 5429
- soiling**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, a process by which dirt and other foreign material becomes attached to the surface pile causing a change in appearance. [D13.21] D 5684, D 6540
- solar screening**, *n*—*of coated fiber glass yarn solar screening*, a woven fabric that imparts a shielding or protection from light, heat, wind, and insects without excessive alteration or impairment of visual viewing, and that has a mesh in excess of 12 by 12 in. with a rib pattern in the warp direction formed by the weaving of two or more contiguous yarns with a minimum of space between such yarns followed by space equivalent to the width of one or more of the yarns in the rib. [D13.18] D 4028
- solid braid**, *n*—*in rope*, a braided construction in which each strand alternately passes under and over one or more of the other strands while all strands are rotating around the axis with the same direction of rotation. [D13.16] D 4268
- solvent**, *n*—any liquid used to dissolve another material. [D13.62] D 5253
- solvent relative humidity**, *n*—the humidity of air over a drycleaning bath and in equilibrium with the solvent and its small amount of water. [D13.62] D 2724, D 3136
- sorption**, *n*—the process of taking up or holding a material by adsorption or absorption, or both. [D13.51] D 4920
- sour**, *v*—*in refurbishing textiles*, to neutralize the alkalinity of a material after cleaning by using a weak acid such as acetic acid or an acid-forming salt. [D13.62] D 5253
- span length**, *n*—*in length testing of cotton with the Fibrograph*, the distance spanned by a specified percentage of the fibers in the test beard, taking the amount reading at the starting point of the scanning as 100%. [D13.11] D 1447, D 3817
- specialty felt**, *n*—one of a number of special purpose felt structures available for, but not limited to, a specific end-use application. [D13.13] D 2475
- specific area**, *n*—*of wool*, the ratio of the fiber surface to fiber volume. [D13.13] D 1282
- specific gravity**, *n*—*of felt*, the relative mass per unit volume of felt expressed as a percentage of the mass per unit volume of water. [D13.13] D 2475
- specification**, *n*—a precise statement of a set of requirements to be satisfied by a material, product, system, or service that indicates the procedures for determining whether each of the requirements is satisfied. [D13.92] D 123, D 3777
- specimen**, *n*—a specific portion of a material or a laboratory sample upon which a test is performed or which is selected for that purpose. [D13.93] D 1441, D 2258, D 2525, D 2905, D 2906, D 3333, D 4371, D 4845, D 4854
- specimen clamp**, *n*—the device which is used to transport the fiber test beard of cotton through the gathering, combing, brushing, length, length uniformity, strength, and elongation measurement operations. [D13.11] D 4604
- specimen loader**, *n*—an instrument which obtains the test specimen by lowering an open specimen clamp onto the surface of the raw cotton samples, closing the jaws of the specimen clamp and ascending with a portion of the fibers retained in the jaws awaiting the combing and brushing procedure. [D13.11] D 4604
- specks**, *n*—*in woolen fabrics*, small pieces of undyed vegetable matter which can be removed by carbonizing or can be covered by dyeing or inking. [D13.59] D 3990
- specular gloss**, *n*—the relative luminous fractional reflectance of a specimen in the specular direction. (See **gloss**.) [D13.58] D 3218
- split-stitch**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, a stitch in which one part of the yarn is knit and the other part is dropped. [D13.59] D 3990
- splitting resistance**, *n*—*of felt*, the force required to overcome the interfacial strength of a material and specifically to separate a felt into two layers (of approximately equal thickness). [D13.13] D 461
- spot**, *n*—a small discolored area on, or in, a fabric. [D13.59] D 3990
- spot and stain removal**, *n*—a cleaning procedure for localized areas with cleaning agents and mechanical action specific to the removal of the foreign substances present. [D13.62] D 3136, D 4852
- spot clean**, *n*—to remove spots and stains by treating them with cleaning agents and mechanical actions specific to the fiber, fabric, product type, and the foreign material present. [D13.63] D 5253
- sport shirt**, *n*—*for boys*, a shirt made in numerical sizes, designed for informal wear and may be worn with or without

- a jacket. [D13.61] D 4231
- sport shirt**, *n*—for men, a shirt designed for informal wear and made with body sizes such as small, medium, or large; they may be worn with or without a jacket. [D13.61] D 4231
- spun yarn**, *n*—in a staple system, a continuous strand of fibers held together by some binding mechanism. [D13.58] D 1422, D 1423
- spyndle number**, *n*—in jute, a direct yarn-numbering system for jute rove and jute yarns in which the number of pounds per spyndle, or 14 400-yd (13 167-m) length, is expressed as pounds per spyndle. (See also **direct yarn numbering system**.) [D13.16] D 681
- stability to thermal oxidation**, *n*—for polyolefin monofilaments, the time-to-failure, when polyolefin monofilaments exposed to circulating air, at 125°C. [D13.58] D 3218
- stable fabric**, *n*—a textile fabric, the dimensions of which do not change significantly with multiple passes through measuring devices. [D13.60] D 3773
- stain**, *n*—an area of discoloration that penetrates the fabric surface. [D13.59] D 3990, D 5426
- standard atmosphere for preconditioning**, *n*—in textiles, an atmosphere having a relative humidity of 5 to 25 %, ± 2 % tolerance for the selected relative humidity, and a temperature of not over 50°C (122°F), with $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 2^\circ\text{F}$) tolerance for the selected temperature and used to partially dry the material before further treatment or conditioning. [D13.51] D 1776, D 4920, D 4966
- standard atmosphere for testing**, *n*—an atmosphere for testing in which the conditions for relative humidity and temperature are specified and controlled. (Compare atmosphere for testing.) [D13.51] D 4920
- standard atmosphere for testing**, *n*—in textiles, an atmosphere for testing in which the air is maintained at a relative humidity of 65 ± 2 % and at a temperature of $21 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($70 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$). (See **atmosphere for testing**.) [D13.51] D 1776, D 2654, D 3374, D 4604, D 4920, D 5427
- standard atmosphere for testing textiles**, *n*—laboratory conditions for testing fibers, yarns, and fabrics in which air and relative humidity are maintained at specific levels within established tolerances. [D13.19] D 2970
- standard deviation**, *s*, *n*—of a sample, a measure of the dispersion of variates observed in a sample expressed as the positive square root of the sample variance. [D13.93] D 2905, D 4853
- standard moisture regain**, *n*—the moisture regain of a material at equilibrium with the standard atmosphere for testing textiles. (See **moisture regain**.) [D13.51]
- standard polyolefin monofilament**, *n*—as used in this specification, a flat polyolefin strand, approximately 0.05 mm (2 mil) thick by 2.5 mm (100 mil) wide and oriented with a draw ratio between 5:1 and 7:1. [D13.58] D 3218
- staple**, *n*—natural fibers or cut lengths from filaments. [D13.57] D 3513
- staple**, *n*—in grease wool, a tuft or lock of fibers which naturally cling together, as found in a fleece. [D13.13] D 1234
- staple glass yarn**, *n*—yarn made from filaments that are nominally 200 to 380 mm (8 to 15 in.) in length. [D13.18] D 578
- staple length**, *n*—in grease wool, the length of a staple obtained by measuring the natural staple without stretching or disturbing the crimp of the fibers. [D13.13] D 1234
- stapled seam**, *n*—a seam formed by shaped metal devices such as U-shaped staples. (Compare **glued seam**, **sewn seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- state of statistical control**, *n*—a condition in which a process, including a measurement process, is subject only to random variation. [D13.93] D 4271, D 4467
- static friction**, *n*—friction developed between two touching bodies at the time one body starts to move relative to another. (Compare **kinetic friction**.) [D13.58] D 3108
- static load**, *n*—in textile testing, a mass which exerts a force by means of the mass alone without motion. [D13.24] D 5278
- statistic**, *n*—a quantity that is calculated from observations on a sample and that estimates a parameter of a population. [D13.93] D 4855
- status switches**, *n*—switches located on the mainframe electronic chassis in the console used to set the number of specimens tested on each laboratory sample and turn off instruments not being used in operating the system. [D13.11] D 4604
- steel cord**, *n*—a formed structure made by twisting together two or more steel filaments when used as an end product or a combination of strands or filaments and strands. [D13.19] D 2969, D 4393
- steel cord wrap**, *n*—a filament wound helically around a steel cord. [D13.19] D 2969
- steel filament**, *n*—the individual element in a steel strand or cord. [D13.19] D 2969
- steel strand**, *n*—a group of steel filaments combined together to form a unit product. [D13.19] D 2969
- stick-slip**, *n*—a phenomenon occurring when boundary lubrication is deficient, manifested by alternate periods of sticking and slipping of the surfaces in contact. [D13.58] D 3412
- stiffness**, *n*—resistance to bending. [D13.60] D 1388, D 4032
- stiffness**, *n*—with regard to circular bending of textiles, resistance to multidirectional bending. [D13.60] D 4032
- stitch**, *n*—in sewing, the configuration of the interlacing of sewing thread in a specific repeated unit. (See **stitching**, **stitch type**) [D13.54] D 204, D 1683, D 1908, D 3940
- stitch**, *v*—in making rubberized articles, to press uncured rubber compound into or around yarns or cords to form a composite of the materials and to remove entrapped air. [D13.19] D 4393
- stitch density**, *n*—in sewn seams, the number of stitches per unit length in one row of stitching in the seam. [D13.54] D 1683, D 1908, D 3940
- stitch gage**, *n*—in sewn seams, the perpendicular distance between adjacent parallel rows of stitching. [D13.54] D 1683, D 1908, D 3940
- stitch type**, *n*—a numerical designation relating to the essential characteristics of the interlacing of sewing thread(s) in a specified seam in sewn fabric. [D13.54] D 3940

- stitch type**, *n*—*in sewn seams*, a numerical designation relating to the essential characteristics of the interlacing of sewing thread(s) in a specified stitch. [D13.54] D 204, D 1683, D 1908
- stitched and pinked seam-finish**, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of the seam allowances of a plain seam, in which each raw seam allowance edge is machine stitched and then cut to a zigzag raw edge. (Compare **pinked seam-finish**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- stitches**, *n*—*in tufted pile floor covering*, the number of pile tufts per inch in the lengthwise direction. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5793, D 6283
- stitching**, *n*—a series of stitches embodied in a material or materials of planar structure such as woven textile fabrics, usually for ornamental purposes or finishing an edge, or both. [D13.54] D 204, D 1908
- stock in process**, *n*—*in textiles*, staple fibers at any stage of manufacture between the opening of the bale and the completion of the spinning process. [D13.11] D 2495
- stop**, *n*—*in a zipper*, the device at the top and bottom of chain or stringer that prevents the slider from leaving the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- stop mark**, *n*—a visible change in the density of the weave across the width of the fabric caused by the tension on the warp not being adjusted properly after the loom has been stopped. (See **set mark**) [D13.59] D 3990
- straight stitch**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a simple machine stitch pattern of straight, single stitch segments of equal length. The simple machine stitch pattern is formed by the down and up movement of the needle while the fabric moves through the feed mechanisms in either the forward or reverse direction. [D13.53] D 5646
- straightness**, *n*—*in steel cord*, the property of a cord characterized by a lack of deviation from its central axis over short lengths of a cord. [D13.19] D 2969
- strain**, *n*—deformation of a material caused by the application of an external force. (See also **tensile strain**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- strand**, *n*—a single fiber, filament, or monofilament. [D13.58] D 578, D 1425
- strand**, *n*—an ordered assemblage of textile fibers having a high ratio of length to diameter and normally used as a unit, including slivers, rovings, single yarns, plied yarns, cords, braids, ropes, etc. [D13.58] D 578, D 1425, D 4849
- strand**, *n*—*in fiber rope*, an ordered assemblage of textile yarns used to make fiber rope. [D13.16] D 4268
- strand**, *n*—*in braided rope*, one of a number of similar units which are intertwined to produce a braided rope, each unit consisting of one or more yarns which are not twisted together and which follow a prescribed path through the braided rope. [D13.16] D 4268
- strand irregularity**, *n*—*in textiles*, variation in a property along a strand. [D13.58] D 1425
- streak**, *n*—an extended unintentional stripe of narrow width, often a single yarn. [D13.59] D 3990
- strength**, *n*—the property of a material that resists deformation induced by external forces. (Compare **force**.) [D13.57] D 1578, D 4848
- strength analyzer**, *n*—an instrument which determines tensile strength and elongation at breaking load for a test beard of cotton. [D13.11] D 4604
- strength at rupture**, *n*—strength expressed in terms of the force at rupture. (Compare **breaking strength**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- stress**, *n*—the resistance to deformation developed within a material subjected to an external force. [D13.57] D 76, D 4848
- stress-strain curve**, *n*—a graphical representation of the stress and strain relationship of a material under conditions of compression, shear, tension, or torsion. (Compare **force-deformation curve**, **force-elongation curve**, and **force-extension curve**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- stretch stitch**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a complex machine stitch pattern or of various combinations of straight stitch, single stitch zigzag, or multiple stitch zigzag. It is produced by coordinated motions of needle and feed as the fabric moves through the feed mechanism in the forward or reverse direction. [D13.53] D 5646
- stretch woven fabric**, *n*—a woven fabric which is capable of at least 20 % stretch in either warp or filling direction, or both, under loads and conditions encountered in use, and of almost complete recovery after removal of the force. [D13.59] D 4850
- stringer**, *n*—*in zippers*, the tape, bead, and element assembly that constitutes one side of a chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- stripper**, *n*—*in textiles*, a product, usually the reducing agent, that changes the coloring material dye, or soil stain to reduced color. (See also **bleach**) [D13.62] D 5253
- strip test**, *n*—*in fabric testing*, a tensile test in which the full width of the specimen is gripped in the clamps. [D13.60] D 5035
- stubble**, *n*—*in shorn floor covering*, the portion of the pile that remains after shearing. [D13.21] D 5684
- stubble height**, *n*—the distance the stubble extends above the backing fabric. [D13.21] D 5684
- stuffer yarn**, *n*—an extra backing yarn running in the warp direction through a woven pile floor covering. [D13.21] D 418
- sturdy pretreatment procedure**, *n*—*in textile conservation*, the washing, rinsing, drying, and ironing actions followed when backing fabrics are medium to heavy weight. (Compare **delicate pre-treatment procedure**.) [D13.53] D 5429
- sulfar fiber**—see **sulfar** in Annex A1.
- sum of squares**, *n*—*in analysis of variance*, a contraction of the expression "sum of the squared deviations from the appropriate average(s)" where the average(s) of interest may be the average(s) of a specific subset(s) of data or of the entire set of data. [D13.93] D 4854
- supported needled felt**, *n*—a needled felt that is composed entirely of fibers physically interlocked and reoriented in combination with interlay, scrim, or foundation of knitted, stitched, bonded, or extruded structure. [D13.13] D 461, D 2475
- surface contour**, *n*—divergence of a surface from planeness rough (high) to smooth (low). (See also Annex A3.)

- [D13.59] D 4850**
surface friction, *n*—resistance to slipping offered by surface harsh (high) to slippery (low). (See also Annex A3.)
[D13.59] D 4850
- surface water absorption**, *n*—*by a fabric*, the process of removing liquid water from a surface such as human skin, dishes, or furniture.
[D13.59] D 4772
- swimwear**, *n*—textile garments intended for wear in fresh, chlorinated, or salt water.
[D13.56] D 3994, D 3996
- systematic sampling**, *n*—the process of selecting units in a sample in accordance with a specific order or location in time or space, or both.
[D13.93] D 4271
- tabby sample**, *n*—the section of tire cord fabric between two tabbies that have been woven separately with a distance of 0.5 to 1.0 m (18 to 36 in.) between them.
[D13.19] D 885, D 2970/D 2970M
- tack**, *n*—*for rubber or rubber compounds*, a property that causes two layers of these materials, when pressed together, to adhere at the area of contact.
[D13.19] D 4393
- tack tear**, *n*—the measurement of the resistance of a coated fabric to tearing under conditions simulating an installation that has been tacked in place.
[D13.56] D 3690
- tacking cut**, *n*—small holes or cuts along the selvage.
[D13.59] D 3990
- tag**, *n*—a paper item, such as ticket or slip, which is marked to provide information to the consumer at the time of purchase, which is permanently affixed to the product.
[D13.62] D 3136
- take-up**, *n*—*in textile fabrics*, 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 a specified tension, expressed as a percentage of the straightened length.
[D13.59] D 3883
- take-up rollers**, *n*—*in open-end spinning machines*, a pair of closely set, continuously rotating cylinders which withdraw the spun yarn from the rotor.
[D13.58] D 3888
- tangent modulus**, *n*—the ratio of change in stress to change in strain derived from the tangent to any point on a stress-strain curve.
[D13.57] D 3822, D 4848
- tape**, *n*—*in textiles*, a narrow fabric with a mass per unit area of less than 0.5 kg/m² (0.1 lb/ft²) for each 25.4 mm (1 in.) of width and which is used primarily for utilitarian purposes. (See also **narrow fabric** and **textile ribbon**.)
[D13.18] D 580
- tape**, *n*—*in zippers*, a strip of material along one edge of which the bead and elements are attached.
[D13.54] D 2050
- tape ends**, *n*—*in zippers*, the tape extending beyond the stops at either or both ends of the stringers.
[D13.54] D 2050
- tape yarn**, *n*—a yarn of a flat, tape-like character produced by slitting an extruded film.
[D13.58] D 3218
- tare**, *n*—the mass of all external and internal packing materials (including bobbins, tubes, etc.) of a case, bale, or other type of container.
[D13.58] D 2494
- tear drop**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, short elliptical deviations of one or more adjoining picks.
[D13.59] D 3990
- tear resistance**, *n*—*in textiles*, the resistance to the tearing force.
[D13.60] D 1424
- tearing energy**, *n*—the work done in tearing a material.
[D13.60] D 1424
- tearing force**, *n*—the average force required to continue a tear previously started in a fabric.
[D13.64] D 5735
- tearing force**, *n*—*in fabric*, the force applied to propagate a tear initiated under specified conditions.
[D13.60] D 1424
- tearing strength**, *n*—*in fabrics*, the capacity of a material to withstand the ultimate tearing force required to propagate a tear after its initiation.
[D13.60] D 1424
- tearing strength**, *n*—the force required either (1) to start or (2) to continue or propagate a tear in a fabric under specified conditions.
[D13.60] D 2261, D 2262, D 5587
- temple mark**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, small holes or distortions adjacent to the selvage.
[D13.59] D 3990
- tenacity**, *n*—the tensile stress expressed as force per unit linear density of the unstrained specimen.
[D13.13] D 1294
- tenacity**, *n*—the tensile test of a material based on the linear density of the unstrained material.
[D13.57] D 1224, D 1445, D 2101, D 2256, D 2524, D 3217, D 3822, D 4120, D 4604, D 4848
- tenacity at rupture**, *n*—the tenacity at the force-at-rupture. (See also **force-at-rupture**, **rupture**, **tenacity**.)
[D13.57] D 4848
- tenacity-at-specified-elongation**, TASE, *n*—the tenacity of a material at its force-at-specified-elongation. (Compare **breaking tenacity**.)
[D13.57] D 885, D 885M, D 4848
- tensile**, *adj*—relating to tension in, or on, a material.
[D13.57] D 4848
- tensile hysteresis curve**, *n*—a complex load-elongation or stress-strain curve obtained under either of two conditions:
 (1) When a specimen is successively subjected to the application of a load or force less than that causing rupture, and the removal of the load or force according to a predetermined procedure.
 (2) When a specimen is stretched less than the breaking elongation and allowed to relax by removal of the strain according to a predetermined procedure.
[D13.57] D 4848
- tensile strain**, *n*—the strain on a material subjected to tension.
[D13.57] D 4848
- tensile strain recovery**, *n*—the percent of recoverable extension to the total extension impressed on a fiber under specified conditions.
[D13.57] D 1774, D 4848
- tensile strength**, *n*—the strength of a material under tension as distinct from compression, torsion, or shear.
[D13.13], [D13.19] D 885, D 1294, D 1319, D 2974
- tensile strength**, *n*—the strength shown by a specimen subjected to tension, as distinct from torsion, compression, or shear.
[D13.57] D 1445, D 4604
- tensile strength**, *n*—the breaking load (or force) per unit cross-sectional area of the unstrained specimen.
[D13.13] D 1294
- tensile strength**, *n*—the strength of a material under tension as distinct from compression, torsion or shear.
[D13.57] D 4848
- tensile stress**, *n*—the stress within a material subjected to tension.
[D13.57] D 4848
- tensile test**, *n*—*in textiles*, a test in which a material is

- extended in one direction to determine one or more of its force-extension, or stress-strain, characteristics; for example, breaking force, elongation at break. [D13.57] D 4848
- tensile testing machine**, *n*—an apparatus designed to impart, or transmit, force/extension, or stress/strain, to a material and to measure the effect of the action. (See also **constant-rate-of-extension tensile testing machine**, **constant-rate-of-load tensile testing machine**, and **constant-rate-of-traverse tensile testing machine**.) [D13.58] D 76
- tension**, *n*—a uniaxial force tending to cause the extension of a body or the balancing force within that body resisting the extension. [D13.24] D 1775, D 4848, D 4964
- tension-recovery chart**, *n*—*in tension testing*, a continuously plotted graph of tension versus extension resulting from a tension-recovery cycle. (Compare **extension-recovery chart**. See also **extension-recovery cycle** and **tension-recovery cycle**.) [D13.24] D 1775, D 4964
- tension-recovery cycle**, *n*—*in tension testing*, the continuous application of tension on a specimen with a momentary hold at the maximum tension, followed by return to zero tension at a controlled rate. Compare **extension-recovery cycle**.) (See also **extension-recovery chart load-recovery cycle** and **tension-recovery chart**.) [D13.24] D 1775, D 4964
- tension-supported roof**, *n*—a fabric roof-system, that is properly secured and primarily held in place by tensile forces applied across the system. [D13.59] D 4851
- tension test**, *n*—*in textiles*, a test designed to measure the tautness in a textile strand or fabric. (See also **tensile test**.) [D13.24] D 1775, D 4848, D 4964
- tenter mark**, *n*—a visible deformation on the side edge or body of a fabric due to pressure from clips or pins. (See **clip mark**, **pin mark**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- terry fabric**, *n*—a material with a woven warp pile or a knitted pile, with uncut loops on a single side or uncut loops on both sides, and which is used for such products as toweling, beachwear, and bathrobes. [D13.59] D 4390, D 4772
- terry towel**, *n*—a textile product with end hems or fringes and side hems or selvages which is made with loop pile on one or both sides generally covering the entire surface or forming strips, checks, or other patterns. [D13.63] D 5433
- test beard**, *n*—*in length testing of cotton*, the portion of the test specimen that has been combed and brushed into a “beard” which protrudes from the outside of the comb(s) or the clamp(s). [D13.11] D 1447, D 3817, D 4604, D 4605, D 5332
- test method**, *n*—a definitive procedure for the identification, measurement, and evaluation of one or more qualities, characteristics, or properties of a material, product, system, or service that produces a test result. (Compare **practice**.) [D13.92] D 123, D 4270, D 4392, D 4467, D 4697
- test result**, *n*—a value obtained by applying a given test method, expressed as a single determination or a specified combination of a number of determinations. (See **observation**.) [D13.93] D 2905, D 2906, D 4271, D 4854
- test skein**, *n*—a small skein which has a prescribed length of yarn and is used for the determination of linear density or breaking force, or both. [D13.58] D 76
- test specimen**, *n*—(*Fibrograph*), the cotton fibers placed randomly on a pair of Fibrograph combs for fiber length measurements. [D13.11] D 1447
- test specimen**, *n*—*in cotton length tests with the Length Analyzer*, the cotton fibers protruding randomly from the base of a Motion Control Inc. specimen clamp for fiber length measurement before being combed or brushed. [D13.11] D 4604
- test specimen**, *n*—*in cotton maturity tests*, the series of slides observed by one technician as one half of the test. [D13.11] D 1442
- test specimen**, *n*—*for wool top*, a length of specified mass taken at random from a length of wool top selected as a laboratory sample. [D13.13] D 1770
- tex**, *n*—the unit of linear density, equal to the mass in grams of 1000 meters of fiber, yarn, or other textile strand, that is used in a direct yarn numbering system. (See also **linear density** and **direct yarn numbering system**.) [D13.58] D 204, D 861, D 1059, D 1577, D 2260
- tex ticket number**, *n*—the designator assigned to a serving thread to indicate the approximate linear density. (Compare **tex**.) [D13.58] D 204
- textile**, *n*—originally a woven fabric, now generally applied to: (1) staple fibers and filaments suitable for conversion to or use as yarns, or for the preparation of nonwoven fabrics, (2) yarns made from natural or manufactured fibers, (3) fabrics and other manufactured products made from fibers as defined above, and from yarns, and (4) garments and other articles fabricated wholly from one or more of the above elements, and articles made principally from the above when the products retain the characteristic flexibility and drape of the original fabrics. [D13.92] D 629
- textile**, *adj*—of or pertaining to textiles. [D13.92] D 123
- textile fiber**, *n*—*general*, a generic term for the various types of matter that form the basic elements of textile fabrics and other textile structures. [D13.92] D 123
- DISCUSSION—Typical commercial fibers include elongated single-cell seed hairs such as cotton and kapok; elongated, multicellular structures such as wool or hair; aggregates of elongated cells such as flax, jute, or sisal; continuous filaments or short lengths of filaments of organic materials such as silk, rayon, nylon, acrylic, and polyester; and fibers consisting of inorganic materials such as glass, asbestos, and metal. (See also Annex A1 and Annex A2.)
- textile fiber**, *n*—*specific*, a unit of matter that is characterized by having a length at least 100 times its diameter or width and which can be spun into a yarn or made into a fabric by interlacing in a variety of methods, including weaving, knitting, braiding, felting, and twisting. [D13.92] D 123
- textile floor covering**, *n*—a system having a use-surface composed of textile material and generally used for floor covering. [D13.21] D 5684
- texture**, *n*—the surface appearance and hand of a textile material. [D13.59] D 4850
- texture**, *n*—*in pile yarn floor coverings*, in the case of pile yarn floor coverings, the detailed configuration of loops, cut pile ends, and individual fibers in the pile. [D13.21] D 5251, D 5252, D 5417, D 5684, D 6119
- textured glass yarn**, *n*—a yarn processed from continuous

- filament yarn in such a manner to induce bulk to the yarn by disorientation of the filaments. [D13.18] D 578
- thermal blanket**, *n*—a blanket woven so that cells or openings are created in the fabric so that air warmed by the body is trapped between the yarns, such as textured or leno weaves; this product can be napped or unnapped. [D13.63] D 5432
- thermal bonded batting**, *n*—a textile filling material which contains low-melting point fibers or polymers which, when heated, fuse the batting materials together. [D13.61] D 4770
- thermal character**, *n*—apparent difference in temperature of the fabric and the skin of the observer touching it. (See also Annex A3.) [D13.59] D 4850
- thermal conductivity**, *n*—time rate of unidirectional heat transfer per unit area, in the steady-state, between parallel planes separated by unit distance, per unit difference of temperature of the planes. [D13.51] D 1518
- thermal resistance**, *n*—the reciprocal of thermal transmittance. [D13.51] D 1518
- thermal resistivity**, *n*—the reciprocal of thermal conductivity. [D13.51] D 1518
- thermal shrinkage**, *n*—of textile yarns and cords, contraction in length caused by heat [D13.19] D 4974
- thermal transmittance**, *n*—time rate of unidirectional heat transfer per unit area, in the steady-state, between parallel planes, per unit difference of temperature of the planes. [D13.51] D 1518
- thermally bonded seam**, *n*—a seam formed by heat and pressure. (Compare **glued seam**, **sewn seam**, **stapled seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- thick place**, *n*—a yarn defect characterized by a diameter greater than that of the adjoining segments and extending for 6 mm (¼ in.). (See also **thin place**.) [D13.58] D 2255
- thick place**, *n*—in fabric, an unintentional change in fabric appearance characterized by a small area of more closely spaced yarns, or by a congregation of thick yarns as compared to the adjacent construction. [D13.59] D 3990
- thickness**—the distance between one surface and its opposite. [D13.59] D 1777
- thickness**—the distance between one surface and its opposite; the distance between the upper and lower surfaces of the material, measured under a specified pressure. [D13.59] D 1777
- thigh girth**, *n*—in body measurements, the maximum circumference of the upper leg close to the crotch. (Compare **mid-thigh girth**.) [D13.55] D 5219
- thin filling**, *n*—in woven fabrics, a filling yarn smaller in diameter than normal. [D13.59] D 3990
- thin place**, *n*—a yarn defect characterized by a segment that is substantially (at least 25 %) smaller in diameter than the average diameter of the yarn. (See also **thick place**.) [D13.58] D 2255
- thin place**, *n*—in fabric, an unintentional change in fabric appearance characterized by a small area of loosely spaced yarns or by a congregation of thin yarns as compared to the adjacent construction. [D13.59] D 3990
- thong hole**, *n*—in zippers, the opening at the end of a pull. [D13.54] D 2050
- thread break**, *n*—in sewn seams, a mode of failure evidenced by rupture of the sewing thread. [D13.59] D 4033
- thread holder**, *n*—the support package on which a sewing yarn is wound. [D13.58] D 204, D 3693
- throats**, *n*—in zippers, the two openings in a slider that receive the stringers. [D13.54] D 2050
- throw**, *n*—a removable, unfitted protective textile cover, used over upholstered furniture. (See **furniture covering**.) [D13.63] D 4852
- ticket number**, *n*—the tex ticket number assigned to a sewing thread to designate its approximate linear density of the sewing thread. [D13.58] D 204, D 3823
- tight end**, *n*—in woven fabrics, a yarn which was woven under excessive tension or has shrunk more than a normal amount. [D13.59] D 3990
- tight pick**, *n*—in woven fabrics, a filling yarn which was woven under excessive tension or has shrunk more than a normal amount, which may cause puckering at the junction with normal picks. (Compare **wavy cloth**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- tight selvage**, *n*—in woven fabrics, selvage yarns shorter than warp yarn in the body of the fabric. [D13.59] D 3990
- tight twist end**, *n*—a single end with higher than normal twist. [D13.59] D 3990
- time of integration**, *n*—in yarn evenness testing, the time during which a point-to-point integrator stays switched on. [D13.58] D 1425
- time-to-break**, *n*—the time interval during which a specimen is under prescribed conditions of tension and is absorbing the energy required to reach maximum load. [D13.58] D 76
- tire**, *n*—a load-bearing, ground-contacting circumferential attachment to a vehicle wheel. [D13.19] D 885, D 5591
- tire bead**, *n*—that part of a tire that comes in contact with the rim and that is shaped to secure the tire to the rim. [D13.19] D 4975
- tire bead wire**, *n*—a monofilament steel wire with a metallic coating, usually bronze, used in forming a tire bead. [D13.19] D 4975
- tire cord**, *n*—a twisted or formed structure composed of two or more single or plied industrial yarn elements having the same nominal twist, direction of twist, length, and tension. [D13.19] D 885, D 2692, D 2970, D 4776, D 4777, D 4974
- tire cord fabric**, *n*—a fabric consisting of tire cord warp with widely spaced (usually 1 to 5 picks/in.) single yarn filling. [D13.19] D 885, D 885M, D 2692, D 2970, D 4393
- tire fabric**, *n*—a textile fabric, other than tire cord fabric, which is used as a reinforcement in tires. [D13.19] D 2692
- toggle**, *n*—in buttons, a clip used to fasten a staple button to the flexible substrate. [D13.54] D 5497
- tolerances**, *n*—in mathematics, prescribed limits of variation for specified properties of a particular material based on observed values obtained by specified test methods and on samples that are representative of the material. [D13.93] D 541, D 681, D 2497, D 2644, D 2645, D 3219, D 3887, D 4855
- top**, *n*—in man-made fibers or tow to top process, a sliver

- obtained by drafting, along with breaking or cutting a multifilament tow. [D13.57] D 4120
- top**, *n*—*in wool*, a continuous untwisted strand of wool fibers from which the shorter fibers or noils have been removed by combing. [D13.13] D 519, D 1282, D 1770, D 3992
- top**, *n*—*in worsted processes*, a sliver in which the fibers have been parallelized, and usually combed. (See also **top**, *in wool*.) [D13.13] D 4120
- top stop**, *n*—*in zippers*, a part affixed between or immediately above the interlocking elements, on either or both stringers, to prevent the slider from leaving the chain. [D13.54] D 2050
- topstitching**, *n*—a line of stitching that shows on the face side in the finished article, usually stitched while having the face side of the fabric up. [D13.53] D 4965
- torque**, *n*—a moment (of forces) which produces or tends to produce rotation or torsion. [D13.57] D 4848
- torsion resistance**, *n*—*in tire beadwire*, the number of turns of twist in a short length of wire that causes rupture [D13.19] D 4975, D 6320
- total crotch length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from the waist level at center front through the crotch to the waist level at center back. [D13.55] D 5219
- total elongation (TE)**, *n*—*of rope*, the entire elongation at any given applied force. [D13.16] D 4268
- total mass**, *n*—*in in pile yarn floor coverings*, the mass of all matter in the mass per unit area expressed in grams per square metre (ounces per square yard) or in grams per linear metre (ounces per liner yard). [D13.21] D 5684, D 5848
- total vertical trunk length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from the right shoulder line midway between the neck base and the shoulder joint, down the back through the crotch and over the projection of the right breast to the starting point. [D13.55] D 5219
- toughness**, *n*—the capacity of a material to absorb energy. (Compare **work-to-break**, **work-to-rupture**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- toughness at rupture**, *n*—toughness of a material to breaking or tearing apart. [D13.57] D 4848
- tow**, *n*—*in manufactured fibers*, a twistless multifilament strand suitable for conversion into staple fibers or sliver, or for direct spinning into yarn. [D13.57] D 2101
- towel**, *n*—an absorbent textile product used for drying or wiping. [D13.63] D 5433
- trammage**, *n*—*in woven crepes*, a puckered area in which a filling yarn has twist running in the same direction for several picks instead of alternating *S* and *Z* twist. [D13.59] D 3990
- transformation**, *n*—the change from one set of variables, x , to another set, x' , by the use of a function, $x' = f(x)$. [D13.93] D 4686
- trash**, *n*—*in cotton*, undeveloped seed, motes, small bits of seed coat, or particles of leaf appearing as specks. [D13.11] D 3990
- trash**, *n*—*in testing cotton with the Trash Meter*, foreign matter having a distinct difference, as seen by a video camera, between light and dark color from that of cotton. [D13.11] D 4604
- Trash Meter**, *n*—an instrument which optically measures the amount of trash on the surface of a raw cotton sample as presented to the viewing window. [D13.11] D 4604
- trash removal device**, *n*—*in open-end spinning machines*, a system for removing impurities from the opened feed stock before the fibers are conveyed to the rotor. [D13.58] D 3888
- treatment combination**, *n*—*in experimenting*, one set of experimental conditions. [D13.93] D 4853
- tricomponent fiber**, *n*—a fiber consisting of three polymers which are chemically different, physically different, or any combination of such differences. [D13.57] D 4466
- trim**, *v*—*in textiles*, to cut off a portion of a material. [D13.53] D 4965
- tristimulus filters**, *n*—*in cotton fiber color testing with the Color Meter*, optical filters used in conjunction with specific color lamps to obtain a response function approximating the tristimulus functions of the CIE Standard Observer for Source C. [D13.11] D 4604
- true gage length**, *n*—*in tensile testing*, a precise length between well-defined bench marks located on the specimen while under known tension in the unsupported portion between the holding clamps and free from contact with any snubbing surfaces or other sources which could result in nonuniform strain. [D13.58] D 76
- true rise**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the vertical distance (plumb line) from the waist level at the side to the crotch. [D13.55] D 5219
- trunnions**, *n*—*in zippers*, the two pivots at the end of the pull that fit into the bail. [D13.54] D 2050
- t-test**, *n*—a test of statistical significance based on the use of Student's *t*-distribution and used to compare two sample averages or a sample average and a hypothetical value. [D13.93] D 4855
- tubing**, *n*—braided, knitted, or woven fabric of cylindrical form having a width of 4 in. or more (circumference of 8 in. or more). (See also **sleeving**.) [D13.18] D 581
- tuck**, *n*—*in rope*, a free strand of the rope placed between the rope strands during splicing. [D13.16] D 4268
- tucked seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the inside of the object with neither raw edge enclosed, having one visible line of topstitching on the face side and a visible free folded edge (tuck). (Compare **lapped seam**.) [D13.53] D 4965
- tucking defect**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, one or more unwanted tuck loops. [D13.59] D 3990
- tuft**, *n*—*in pile yarn floor coverings*, those cut or uncut loops which form part of the fabric face that are attached or bound to the backing fabric at binding sites [D13.21] D 418, D 1335, D 5684, D 5793
- tuft bind**, *n*—*in pile fabrics*, the force required to pull a tuft element from a pile yarn floor covering. [D13.21] D 1335, D 5684
- tuft element**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, a segment of yarn bound to a backing fabric at a binding site with two portions (legs) of the yarn projecting above the backing fabric, one portion on each side of the binding site. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5823, D 6283
- tuft height**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor covering*, the length of a tuft

leg. [D13.21] D 5684, D 5823

tuft leg, *n*—for pile yarn floor covering, one of the two portions of a tuft element that projects above the backing fabric on the pile side of the floor covering. [D13.21] D 1335, D 5684, D 5823, D 6283

tuft length, *n*—for pile yarn floor covering, the length of a tuft element measured while extended in a straight line under zero tension. [D13.21] D 5684, D 6283

tufted fabric, *n*—a fabric with a pile consisting of tufts or loops formed by inserting yarn into a previously prepared backing fabric. [D13.59] D 4850, D 5684, D 5793

tufting, *n*—in upholstered furniture, localized indentation of upholstered furniture surfaces and cushions, by the use of or appearance of buttons, providing an aesthetic treatment. [D13.63] D 4852

twelve-harness satin, *n*—a weave similar to eight-harness satin except in warp-faced fabrics warp yarns show on the face of the fabric eleven out of twelve adjacent yarns and in filling-faced fabrics filling yarns show on the face eleven out of twelve adjacent yarns. [D13.18] D 579, D 4029

twill braid, *n*—in rope, a braided construction in which one strand of one direction of rotation about the axis passes over two strands of the opposite direction and it in turn passes under the next two strands of opposite direction. [D13.16] D 4268

twill weave, *n*—a weave characterized by diagonal lines produced by a series of floats staggered in the warp direction, which are normally formed by the filling (a filling-faced twill). (See also **warp-faced twill**.) [D13.59] D 4850

twine, *n*—(1) a term applied loosely to a variety of textile strands used for tying such articles as parcels, bundles, or bales.

(2) an aggregate of fibers or yarns compacted into a partially or completely balanced twisted structure of indefinite length, generally used for tying or binding. [D13.16] D 1233

twist, *n*—in textile strands, the helical or spiral configurations induced by turning a strand about its longitudinal axis. [D13.58] D 1422, D 1423

twist, *n*—the number of turns about its axis per unit of length observed in a yarn or other textile strand. [D13.58] D 204

twist balance, *n*—in glass fiber cord and sewing thread, the relationship of primary and final twist to each other and to the cord size such that residual torsional effects are nullified. [D13.18] D 4030

twist factor, *n*—the product obtained when the twist expressed in turns per centimetre is multiplied by the square root of the yarn number expressed in tex.

$$\text{Twist factor (TF)} = \text{tpcm} [m]P5 \sqrt{T} \quad (4)$$

where:

T = yarn number expressed in tex.

[D13.58] D 1422, D 1423

twist multiplier, *TM*, *n*—the quotient of the twist expressed in

turns per inch and the square root of the yarn number in an indirect system.

$$\text{Twist multiplier (TM)} = \text{tpi}/\sqrt{N} \quad (5)$$

where:

N = yarn number in an indirect system, the cotton system unless otherwise specified.

[D13.58] D 1422, D 1423

twist take-up, *n*—the change in length of a yarn or other textile strand caused by twisting, expressed as a percent of the original untwisted length. [D13.58] D 1423

twisted or laid rope, *n*—rope made from three or more strands which are laid or twisted together in a twist direction opposite to the twist direction in the strands. [D13.16] D 4268

Type A operating characteristic curve, *n*—an operating characteristic curve which describes the operation of a sampling plan where the size of the lot being sampled is taken into consideration. [D13.93] D 3777

Type B operating characteristic curve, *n*—an operating characteristic curve which describes the operation of a sampling plan where items are drawn at random from a theoretically infinite process. [D13.93] D 3777

Type I apparel—apparel designed for general heavy work; it may be subjected to breaking and tearing stresses indoors or out. [D13.56] D 4109, D 4118

Type II apparel—apparel designed for light work or leisure activities; it will not be expected to undergo severe physical stresses. [D13.56] D 4109, D 4118

typp, *n*—an obsolete indirect yarn numbering system equal to the number of 1000-yd lengths per pound. [D13.58] D 1059, D 2260

unbonded batting, *n*—a textile filling material which is neither needle-punched, resin bonded, or thermal bonded. (See also **needle-punched batting**, **resin bonded batting**, and **thermal bonded batting**.) [D13.61] D 4770

underarm length, *n*—in body measurements, with the arm down, the distance from the armpit to the inner wrist bone. [D13.55] D 5219

underlay, *n*—a resilient layer of material placed under rugs or carpets to increase comfort and improve service life of the carpet. [D13.21] D 5252, D 5417, D 5684, D 6119

underwear, *n*—clothing worn next to the skin under outer clothes. [D13.56] D 3820

uneven dyeing, *n*—cloth which shows variations in shade due either to incorrect dyeing methods or faulty materials. [D13.59] D 3990

unevenness, *n*—in textiles, variation in the linear density of a continuous strand or of a portion of a strand. (See also **coefficient of variation unevenness**, **mean deviation unevenness**.) [D13.58] D 1425

uniformity index, *n*—in fiber length testing of cotton, the ratio between the mean length and the upper-half-mean length expressed as a percentage of the upper-half-mean length. [D13.11] D 4604, D 4605

uniformity ratio, *n*—in cotton length testing with the Fibrograph, the ratio between two span lengths expressed as a

- percentage of the longer length. [D13.11] D 1447
- unit length of instrument**, L_c , n —in textile unevenness testing, the length of strand being measured between the sensing elements at any moment. [D13.58] D 1425
- unsupported needled felt**, n —a needled felt that is composed entirely of fibers physically interlocked and reoriented with, and of themselves without an interlay, scrim, or foundation of knitted, stitched, bonded, or extruded structure. [D13.13] D 461, D 2475
- untreated**, n —a descriptive term for glass fiber yarns having no applied chemicals or coatings, other than the minimal lubricant or binder used to control intra-fiber abrasion. [D13.18] D 4030
- upholstered furniture**, n —furniture covered with such materials as textiles or leather, and generally with padding or cushions, or both. [D13.56] D 4771, D 4852
- upholstery cleaning instructions**, n —any of the various letter codes supplied by the fabric manufacturer to provide acceptable cleaning methods. [D13.62] D 5253
- upholstery fabric**, n —the exterior fabric covering applied to a furniture unit. [D13.56] D 4771
- upper-arm girth**, n —in *body measurements*, the maximum circumference of the arm usually midway between the elbow and the shoulder joint. [D13.55] D 5219
- upper-arm length**, n —in *body measurements*, with the arm bent, the distance from the shoulder joint along the outside of the arm to the prominence of the elbow. [D13.55] D 5219
- upper-half-mean length**, n —in *fiber length testing of cotton*, the mean length by number, of the longer one half of the fibers by weight. [D13.11] D 4604
- upper quartile length**, n —in *testing of cotton fibers*, that length which is exceeded by 25 % of the fibers, by weight, in the test specimen. [D13.11] D 1440, D 5332
- use-surface**, n —for *pile yarn floor covering*, that part of a textile floor covering directly exposed to traffic. [D13.21] D 5684
- vacuum**, v —to clean using an electrically powered machine to create suction in order to remove loose, particulate soil and lint. [D13.63] D 4852
- vacuum plated button**, n —a button that is flash metal coated in vacuum chambers and subsequently colored to simulate other metal finishes. [D13.54] D 5497
- vane**, n —in *feathers*, the section that consists of a solid, stiff collection of barbs, as distinguished from the section near the quill point that has soft, fluffy barbs. [D13.61] D 4523
- variable**, n —a quantity to which any of the values in a given set may be assigned. (See **parameter** and **variate**) [D13.93] D 4271
- variables data**, n —measurements which vary and may take any of a specified set of numerical values. [D13.93] D 4854
- variance**, s^2 , n —of a *sample*, a measure of the dispersion of variates observed in a sample expressed as a function of the squared deviations from the sample average. [D13.93] D 2905, D 4853, D 4854
- variance**, σ^2 , n —of *population*, a measure of the dispersion of members of the population expressed as a function of the sum of the squared deviations from the population mean. [D13.93] D 4854
- variate**, n —a measured value that includes a random error of measurement; a variable with which a probability distribution is associated. (See also **variable** and **attribute data**.) [D13.93] D 4271
- vegetable matter**, n —in *wool top*, the pieces of burrs, seeds, shive, leaves, twigs, and grasses which have escaped removal in processing, also foreign vegetable fibers such as hemp, sisal, etc., if present. [D13.13] D 1770, D 4845
- vegetable matter base**, n —in *raw wool*, oven-dried scoured burrs, seeds, twigs, leaves, and grasses, free of mineral matter and alcohol-extractable matter. [D13.13] D 584, D 1113, D 1334, D 2720, D 4845
- vegetable matter present**, n —in *raw wool*, the weight of vegetable matter base present in the raw wool, adjusted to a moisture content of 12 %, an alcohol-extractives content of 1.5 %, and a mineral matter content of 0.5 %. [D13.13] D 584, D 1334, D 4845
- verification**, n —the act or process of verifying. [D13.93] D 4697
- verify**, v —*specific-in textile testing*, to determine whether a previously calibrated instrument, standard solution, or other standard is still properly calibrated. [D13.93] D 76, D 4697
- verify**, v —*general*, to establish that an operation has been completed correctly. [D13.93] D 76, D 4697
- vinyl-coated glass yarn**, n —glass continuous filament yarn, coated with a pigment and plasticized vinyl chloride resin. [D13.18] D 3374
- virgin wool**, n —as defined in the *Wool Products Labeling Act*, “the terms ‘virgin’ or ‘new’ as descriptive of a wool product, or any fiber or part thereof, shall not be used when the product or part so described is not composed wholly of new or virgin fiber which has never been reclaimed from any spun, woven, knitted, felted, braided, bonded, or otherwise manufactured or used product.” [D13.13] D 1576, D 2462, D 4845
- visible waste**, n —in *cotton testing*, foreign matter deposited in the waste boxes of the machine during the test. [D13.11] D 2812
- vocational career apparel**, n —career apparel which is generally subject to abusive wear and for which durability is a more important attribute than appearance. (See also **career apparel** and **dress career apparel**) [D13.56] D 3995, D 4232
- volatiles**, n —materials readily vaporizable at relatively low temperatures. [D13.51] D 2654, D 4920
- vulcanization**, n —an irreversible process, usually accomplished through the application of heat, during which a rubber compound through a change in its chemical structure (for example, crosslinking) becomes less plastic and more resistant to swelling by organic liquids while elastic properties are conferred, improved, or extended over a greater range of temperatures. [D13.19] D 1871, D 2692, D 4393, D 4776, D 4777
- waist**, n —in *anatomy*, the part of the body at the location

- between the lowest rib and hip identified by bending the body to the side. [D13.55] D 5219
- waist girth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the circumference of the waist immediately below the lowest rib. [D13.55] D 5219
- wale**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, a column of loops in successive courses that is parallel with the loop axes. [D13.59] D 4850
- wale**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, one of a series of raised portions or ribs lying warpwise in the fabric. [D13.59] D 4850, D 5684
- wall and top material**, *n*—any pliable planar structure used as a nonbase surface in camping tentage including roofs, sides, windows, screens, doors, awnings, flies, and canopies. [D13.52] D 4372
- warp**, *n*—(1) the yarn running lengthwise in a woven fabric (2) a group of yarns in long lengths and approximately parallel, put on beams or warp reels for further textile processing including weaving, knitting, twisting, dyeing, etc. [D13.59] D 4850
- warp elongation and tension**, *n*—stretch or tension measured in the warp direction of the fabric. [D13.24] D 1775
- warp-faced twill**, *n*—a twill weave in which the warp yarns produce the diagonal effect. (See also **twill weave**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- warp streak**, *n*—*in woven fabric*, a narrow band running lengthwise and characterized by apparent differences in color from adjoining ends. [D13.59] D 3990
- warp tests**, *n*—*in cloth testing*, tests in which the warp yarns are torn. [D13.60] D 1424
- warp-to-filling seam**, *n*—a sewn seam in which the warp yarns are perpendicular to the sewn seam on one side of the seam and parallel to the seam on the opposite side of that seam. [D13.59] D 4033
- warp-to-warp seam**, *n*—a sewn seam in which the yarns in the warp direction on both sides of the seam are perpendicular to the seam. [D13.59] D 4033
- wash-and-wear**, *adj*—a generic term applied to garments which satisfactorily retain their original neat appearance after repeated wear and suitable home laundering with little or no pressing or ironing. (Compare **durable-press**.) [D13.59] D 4850
- washboard**, *n*—*in hosiery*, a ridgy effect caused by uneven tension between feeds on the knitting machine. [D13.59] D 3990
- water**, *n*—the chemical compound H₂O. [D13.51] D 2654, D 4920
- water retained**, *n*—*in textiles*, the amount of water absorbed by the fibers, adsorbed on the surface of the fibers, and held within the voids of the fabric after immersion, measured under specified conditions. [D13.13] D 461
- water retention**, *n*—the moisture remaining in and on a material after a specified mechanical treatment. [D13.57] D 2402
- waterfowl feathers**, *n*—feathers from ducks or geese, or both. [D13.61] D 4523
- wavy cloth**, *n*—a cloth that will not lie flat on a cutting table. (Compare **tight pick**.) [D13.59] D 3990
- wavy face**, *n*—a surface condition characterized by a considerable variation in yarn diameter. [D13.59] D 3990
- wear level**, *n*—the number of wear refurbishing cycles to which an item has been subjected. [D13.53] D 3181
- wear-refurbishing cycle**, *n*—*for a specific wear testing program*, one complete series of events that may be terminated by laundering or dry cleaning. [D13.53] D 3181
- wear-service conditions**, *n*—the specific conditions under which a textile is used (for example, at school, at work, at leisure, or at home). [D13.53] D 3181
- wear test**, *n*—a test in which textiles are subjected to wear-service conditions and evaluated for performance. [D13.53] D 3181
- webbing**, *n*—*in textiles*, a stout narrow fabric with a mass per unit area of at least 0.5 kg/m² (0.1 lb/ft²) for each 25.4 mm (1 in.) of width. (Compare **narrow fabric**, **ribbon**, and **tape**.) [D13.18] D 580
- weltless fabric**, *n*—*as used in tire building*, a sheet of parallel cords surrounded by uncured rubber compound. [D13.19] D 4393
- weight**, *v*—to determine the mass of a material. [D13.57] D 4848
- weight**, *n*—the force exerted on a body by gravity. (See also **mass** and **force**.) [D13.92] D 123
- weight**, *n*—*in warp knitting*, the number of tex (yards per pound) of finished fabric. [D13.59] D 4850
- weight**, *n*—*as used with fabrics*, mass per unit area. [D13.60] D 3776
- well**, *n*—*in buttons*, the recess in the center of a sew through flange button that gives aesthetics and identifies the face side. [D13.54] D 5497
- welt seam**, *n*—a complex seam formed on the inside of the object with one trimmed raw edge enclosed and one stitching line visible on the face side. [D13.53] D 4965
- welted seam**, *n*—*in upholstered furniture*, seam sewn with a strip of covered cord between the two fabric pieces, joined so that the welting shows on the exterior of the furniture unit. [D13.63] D 4852
- welting**, *n*—*in upholstered furniture*, a cord covered by strips of exterior fabric, used in welted seams of upholstery covering. [D13.63] D 4852
- white wool**, *n*—wool having shade variations from true white to creamy white but free of pigmented, dyed, or otherwise colored wools. [D13.13] D 2475
- wide elastic fabric**, *n*—an elastic fabric that is at least 150 mm or 6 in. in width. (Compare **narrow elastic fabric**.) [D13.24] D 1775, D 4964
- width**, *n*—*of flat knit fabrics*, the perpendicular distance between the selvages when the fabric is under zero tension and free of folds or wrinkles. [D13.59] D 3887
- width**, *n*—*of circular knit fabrics*, twice the perpendicular distance between the enclosed edges of a flattened tube of fabric that is under zero tension and free of folds or wrinkles. [D13.59] D 3887
- width**, *n*—*of a raised-surface fabric*, the dimension included within the outer limits of the nap or pile, but excluding the selvages, or as otherwise agreed upon by the purchaser and seller. [D13.60] D 3774

- width**, *n*—of a fabric, the distance from the outer edge of one selvage to the outer edge of the other selvage, measured perpendicular to the selvages while the fabric is held under zero tension and is free of folds and wrinkles. [D13.60] D 3774
- width**, *n*—of a fabric woven on a shuttleless loom, the distance from the outer warp on one side to the outer warp on the other side, measured perpendicular to the warp yarns while the fabric is held under zero tension and is free of folds and wrinkles. [D13.60] D 3774
- widthwise direction**, *n*—in textiles, the direction in a machine-made fabric perpendicular to the warp. [D13.21] D 5684
- wildness**, *n*—an obsolete term previously used to describe a number of cord properties including flare, straightness, and residual torsion. [D13.19] D 2969
- winding system**, *n*—in open-end spinning machines, a device which forms the yarn package. [D13.58] D 3888
- windows**, *n*—parts of zippers, the openings in pin-lock and cam-lock sliders through which the locking pin and cams, respectively, may extend. [D13.54] D 2050
- wipe**, *v*—in upholstery cleaning, to clean coated upholstery fabrics with a sponge or cloth wetted with a mild detergent, soap solution, or coated fabric cleaner formulated for the purpose. [D13.62] D 5253
- wires per unit length**, *n*—for woven pile yarn floor covering, the number of binding sites per unit of floor covering length; wires in the widthwise direction being the usual means of forming the pile. [D13.21] D 418, D 5684
- wool**, *n*—used in the generic sense in these tolerances, the fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb, the hair of the Angora or Cashmere goat, rabbit hair, and the so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, and vicuna. [D13.58] D 2644
- wool**, *n*—the fibrous covering of the sheep, *Ovis* species. [D13.13] D 1282, D 1283, D 1294, D 1574, D 1575, D 1576, D 2118, D 2462, D 2475, D 2524, D 2968, D 3991, D 3992, D 4845
- wool**, *n*—as defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939, “the fiber from the fleece of the sheep or lamb, or hair of the Angora goat or Cashmere goat (and may include the so-called specialty fibers from the hair of the camel, alpaca, llama, and vicuna) which has never been reclaimed from any woven or felted wool product.” [D13.13] D 1294, D 1574, D 1576, D 2257, D 2462, D 2475, D 4510
- wool base**, *n*—oven-dried scoured wool free of alcohol-extractable matter, mineral matter, vegetable matter, and all impurities. [D13.13] D 584, D 1334, D 2720
- wool content**, *n*—the quantity of new and recycled wool, as defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act, which is determined by chemical analysis. [D13.13] D 2475
- wool felt**, *n*—a felt composed wholly of any one or a combination of new or recycled wool fibers. [D13.13] D 461, D 2475
- woolen run**—an indirect yarn numbering system in the woolen system, equal to the number of 1600-yd lengths per pound. (Compare **woolen cut**, **worsted count**.) [D13.58] D 2260
- woolen-spun**, *adj*—of, or pertaining to, material produced by the woolen system of yarn spinning as distinct from materials made by the worsted system of spinning. (Compare **worsted-spun**.) [D13.58] D 2644
- woolen system**, *n*—a spinning system employing a minimum of drafting and producing yarns of low-bulk density. [D13.58] D 2644
- woolen yarn**, *n*—yarn spun from wool fibers which have been carded but not combed or gilled. [D13.13] D 4845
- work**, *n*—the energy expended in displacing a body; mathematically, force times distance. [D13.57] D 4848
- working cotton standard**, *n*—a reference standard developed primarily for use within a specific laboratory. (See **Precision**.) [D13.11] D 3025
- working elongation (WE)**, *n*—of rope, elongation which is immediately recoverable when tension is removed from the rope. [D13.16] D 4268
- work recovery**, *n*—the percent of recoverable work to the total work required to strain a fiber a specified amount under specified conditions. [D13.57] D 1774
- work-to-break**, *n*—the total energy required to rupture a specimen to the breaking force during a tensile test. [D13.19] D 885
- work-to-rupture**, *n*—the energy expended to tear apart a material. (See **work-to-break**. Compare **toughness**.) [D13.57] D 4848
- worsted count**, *n*—an indirect yarn numbering system in the worsted system equal to the number of 560-yd lengths per pound. (*Syn.* English worsted count. Compare **woolen run**.) [D13.58] D 1059
- worsted-spun**, *adj*—of, or pertaining to, materials produced by the worsted system of yarn spinning as distinct from materials made by the woolen system of spinning. [D13.13] D 4845
- worsted system**, *n*—a spinning system adapted to fibers 50 to 225 mm (2 to 9 in.) in length. [D13.58] D 2645, D 4911
- worsted yarn**, *n*—yarn spun from wool fibers which have been carded, and either gilled or combed, or both. [D13.13] D 4845
- woven fabric**, *n*—a structure produced when at least two sets of strands are interlaced, usually at right angles to each other, according to a predetermined pattern of interlacing, and such that at least one set is parallel to the axis along the lengthwise direction of the fabric. [D13.60] D 3773, D 5378
- wrap angle**, *n*—in yarn friction testing, the cumulative angular contact of the test specimen against the friction-inducing device, expressed in radians. [D13.58] D 3108, D 3412
- wrap-in**, *n*—in vinyl-coated glass yarns, a method of completing a package after a break by wrapping the two ends together on the package without splicing or tying a knot. [D13.18] D 3374
- wrinkle**, *n*—an objectionable crease, generally short and irregular in shape. [D13.59] D 3990
- wrinkle recovery**, *n*—that property of a fabric which enables it to recover from folding deformations. [D13.59] D 4850
- wrinkle resistance**, *n*—that property of a fabric which enables it to resist the formation of wrinkles when subjected to a

folding deformation. [D13.59] D 4850

wrist, *n*—*in anatomy*, the joint which articulates between the end of the lower arm and the hand. [D13.55] D 5219

wrist girth, *n*—*in body measurements*, the circumference over the prominence of the inner and the outer forearm bones. [D13.55] D 5219

wrong draw, *n*—*in woven fabric*, one or more incorrectly drawn warp ends in the harness or reed. [D13.59] D 3990

yarn, *n*—a generic term for a continuous strand of textile fibers, filaments, or material in a form suitable for knitting, weaving, or otherwise intertwining to form a textile fabric. [D13.58] D 1423, D 2692, D 4974, D 5591

yarn appearance, *n*—the visual effect obtained by viewing a sample of yarn wound with a designated traverse on a black board of designated size. [D13.58] D 2255

yarn break, *n*—*in sewn seams*, a mode of failure evidenced by yarns rupturing at the seam or at any other area in the test specimen. [D13.59] D 4033

yarn distortion, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a condition in which the symmetrical surface appearance of a fabric is altered by the shifting or sliding of warp or filling yarns. [D13.59] D 1336

yarn number, *n*—a measure of the linear density of a yarn, expressed as “mass per unit length,” or “length per unit mass,” depending on the yarn numbering system used. (See also **yarn linear density**.) [D13.58] D 1907, D 2260

yarn number jute, *n*—mass per unit length of a yarn measured as the number of pounds per 13 167 m (14 400 yd), and expressed as pounds per spynkle. [D13.16] D 541

yarn numbering system, *n*—a system expressing the size of a yarn as a relationship between its length and associated mass. (See also **yarn linear density**, **yarn number**, **direct yarn numbering system**, and **indirect yarn numbering system**.) [D13.58] D 1059, D 1907, D 2260

yarn package, *n*—a length or parallel lengths of yarn in a form suitable for handling, storing, or shipping. [D13.58] D 2258

yarn severance, *n*—a numerical value expressed on a percentage basis from this test that is used as an index of the degree of cutting of fabric yarns by the sewing machine needle in making sewn seams. [D13.54] D 1908

yarn slippage, *n*—*in sewn seams in sewn fabrics*, the displacement of one or more yarns from the original position, causing differences in alignment, spacing, or both. [D13.59] D 4033, D 4034

yarn take-up, *n*—*in fabric*, the additional length of yarn used to make a given length of fabric. [D13.59] D 3883

yield, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, the number of finished square meter per kilogram (square yards per pound) of greige fabric. [D13.59] D 4850

yield, *n*—*of wool*, the percentage of a designated commercial composition obtained by processing a lot of raw wool. [D13.13] D 2720

yield, *n*—*in raw wool*, the combined weight of clean wool fiber present and vegetable matter present, as a percentage of the raw wool weight. [D13.13] D 584

yield point, *n*—*in a stress strain curve*, the point beyond which work is not completely recoverable and permanent deformation takes place. [D13.57] D 3822, D 4848

yield strength, *n*—the stress at which a material exhibits a specified limiting deviation from the proportionality of a stress strain. [D13.19] D 4975, D 6320

Young’s modulus, *n*—*in a stress-strain curve for an elastic material*, the ratio of change in stress to change in strain within the elastic region of the material. [D13.57] D 4848

zephyr yarn, *n*—a variety of soft worsted yarn characterized by a low twist and spun from wool which is as fine or finer in average diameter than U.S. Standard 64’s grade tops. [D13.13] D 4845

zigzagged seam-finish, *n*—a finish for the raw edges of the seam allowances of a plain seam, in which machine zigzag stitching is placed 3 to 6 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in.) from the raw edge. (Compare **edge-stitched seam-finish**.) [D13.53] D 4965

zipper, *n*—a slide fastener consisting of interlockable elements each attached to one of the opposing edges of two tapes and a movable part called a “slider” that spans the interlockable elements, which when moved in one direction causes the elements on one tape to interlock with the elements on the other tape, and when moved in the opposite direction causes the elements to disengage. (Compare **continuous element zipper** and **separate-element zipper**.) [D13.54] D 2050

4. Ready Reference Guide

4.1 The Ready Reference Guide is primarily for managing and using terminology developed in Committee D13. It provides the reader with a cross index. Every subcommittee in Committee D13 is listed by its numerical designation along with its area of specialization. Under each heading are two lists. The first is a numerical listing of all standards for which the subcommittee has jurisdictional responsibility. The second is an alphabetical listing of the terms which have been included in these standards. Those terms for which the subcommittee has jurisdictional responsibility are noted with a (J) after the term.

4.2 The user of Terminology D 123 should check the attributions noted after the definition in D123. Although different subcommittees may include a specific term and definition in their standards, the responsibility for management of the term will rest with the specific subcommittee as noted.

4.3 In developing the terminology section of a standard, the author should proceed as follows:

4.3.1 From the proposed title and the text of the standard, list all terms which must be defined.

4.3.2 From the Ready Reference, determine if any of these terms are already defined in the standards under the jurisdiction of the author’s subcommittee. If a definition is already defined and is suitable, use that definition in the new standard. If the definition is not suitable, examine Section 3 of Terminology D 123 to determine which subcommittee has jurisdiction.

4.3.3 If the definition from Section 3 of Terminology D 123 is not suitable, follow the revision procedures as noted in Annex A4.

4.4 D13.11 Cotton Fibers—Total Standards: 16

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| | D1440 | | D1464 | | D3817 |
| | D1441 | | D1684 | | D3818 |
| | D1442 | | D2253 | | D4604 |
| | D1445 | | D2495 | | D5332 |
| | D1447 | | D2812 | | |
| | D1448 | | D3025 | | |
| A-tuft (J) | D5332 | | mature fibers (J) | | D1442 |
| amount (J) | D1447, D3817, D4604 | | maturity cotton (J) | | D3818 |
| B-tuft (J) | D5332 | | maturity index (J) | | D3818 |
| blending plan (J) | D5332 | | mean length (J) | | D1440, D4605 |
| breaking load | D1445 | | micronaire reading (J) | | D1442, D1448, D4604 |
| breaking tenacity | D1445, D4604 | | moisture content | | D2495 |
| calibration cotton standard (J) | D1448, D3025, D3818, D4604 | | moisture free | | D2495 |
| coefficient of length variation (J) | D5332 | | moisture regain | | D2495 |
| coefficient of variation (cv) | D1440 | | mote (J) | | D4604 |
| color grading (J) | D1684 | | non-lint content (J) | | D2812 |
| color lamp (J) | D4604 | | number of pieces of trash (J) | | D4604 |
| color meter (J) | D4604 | | one percent length (<1 %N) (J) | | D5332 |
| color space (J) | D2253 | | oven dried | | D2495 |
| comber/brusher (J) | D4604 | | percent area (J) | | D4604 |
| control limits (J) | D4604 | | percentage point | | D2495 |
| cotton (J) | D1445 | | pull (J) | | D1440 |
| cotton color diagram (J) | D4604 | | Rd and b (<i>test method for color</i>) | | D4605 |
| cotton maturity (J) | D1442 | | ratch setting by number (<1 %N) (J) | | D5332 |
| cotton waste (J) | D2495 | | raw cotton (J) | | D2253, D2495 |
| differential dyeing behavior (J) | D1464 | | reference standard (J) | | D3025 |
| elevator (J) | D4604 | | seed coat fragment (J) | | D4604 |
| elongation | D4604 | | seed cotton (J) | | D2495 |
| elongation at breaking load (J) | D1445, D4604 | | short fiber content (J) | | D5332 |
| fiberweigh (J) | D4604 | | span length (J) | | D1447, D3817 |
| fibrogram (J) | D1447, D4604 | | specimen | | D1441 |
| fibronaire (J) | D4604 | | specimen clamp (J) | | D4604 |
| fineness | D1448, D4604 | | specimen loader (J) | | D4604 |
| foreign matter (J) | D2812 | | standard atmosphere for pre-conditioning textiles | | D4604 |
| ginned lint (cotton) (J) | D2495 | | standard atmosphere for testing textiles | | D4604 |
| grain | D4604 | | status switches (J) | | D4604 |
| hooks (J) | D5332 | | stock in process (J) | | D2495 |
| horseshoe (J) | D5332 | | strength analyzer (J) | | D4604 |
| IC/TC (J) | D4604 | | tenacity | | D1445, D4604 |
| IDT (J) | D4604 | | tensile strength | | D1445, D4604 |
| illumination (J) | D1684 | | test beard (J) | | D1447, D3817, D4604, D5332 |
| immature fiber (J) | D1442 | | test specimen (J) | | D1442, D1447, D4604 |
| invisible waste (J) | D2812 | | trash (J) | | D4604 |
| kelvin | D1684 | | trash meter (J) | | D4604 |
| laboratory sample | D1441 | | tristimulus filters (J) | | D4604 |
| length analyzer (J) | D4604 | | uniformity index (J) | | D4604 |
| length distribution | D5332 | | uniformity ratio (J) | | D1447 |
| length group (J) | D1440 | | upper-half-mean length (J) | | D4604 |
| length interval (J) | D1440 | | upper quartile length (UQL) (J) | | D1440, D5332 |
| lint (J) | D2812 | | visible waste (J) | | D2812 |
| lint content (J) | D2812 | | working cotton standard (J) | | D3025 |
| lint cotton (J) | D2495 | | | | |
| linters (J) | D4604 | | | | |
| lot (J) | D1441 | | | | |
| lot sample (J) | D1441 | | | | |
| lumen (J) | D1442 | | | | |

4.5 D13.13 Wool and Wool Felt—Total Standards: 30

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | D461 | D1574 | D2524 | |
| | D519 | D1575 | D2525 | |
| | D584 | D1576 | D2720 | |
| | D1060 | D1770 | D2816 | |
| | D1113 | D2118 | D2817 | |
| | D1234 | D2130 | D2968 | |
| | D1282 | D2165 | D3991 | |
| | D1283 | D2252 | D3992 | |
| | D1294 | D2462 | D4510 | |
| | D1334 | D2475 | D4845 | |
| acid content (J) | D461 | | papermaker's felt (J) | D2475 |
| alkali-solubility (J) | D1283 | | part wool felt (J) | D461, D2475 |
| alpaca (J) | D2252 | | partial cleavage (J) | D4510 |

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|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| animal fiber (J) | D1574, D4510 | pulled wool (J) | D1576, D2462, D4845 |
| aqueous extract (J) | D2165 | raw wool (J) | D584, D1060, D1334, D1576, D2462 |
| average fiber diameter (J) | D2130, D2252, D3991, D3992 | recycled wool, <i>as defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act</i> (J) | D1294, D1574, D1576, D2462, D2475 |
| black felt (J) | D2475 | roping (J) | D4845 |
| breaking tenacity | D1294, D2524 | sample | D2525 |
| burr-wool waste (J) | D4845 | sampling unit, <i>in wool</i> (J) | D2525, D4845 |
| carbonized and neutralized wool (J) | D2118 | scoured wool (J) | D1575, D1576, D2462 |
| carded wool (J) | D1575 | shrinkage | D461 |
| cashmere (J) | D2816, D2817 | sliver | D1282 |
| cashmere coarse-hair (J) | D2816, D2817 | speciality felt (J) | D2475 |
| cashmere coarse-hair content (J) | D2816, D2817 | specific area, <i>of wool</i> (J) | D1282 |
| cashmere down (J) | D2816, D2817 | specific gravity, <i>of felt</i> (J) | D2475 |
| cashmere hair (J) | D2816, D2817 | specimen | D2525 |
| clean wool fiber present (J) | D584, D1060, D1334 | splitting resistance (J) | D461 |
| colored fiber (J) | D1770, D4845 | staple, <i>in grease wool</i> (J) | D1234 |
| combing wool (J) | D4845 | staple length, <i>in grease wool</i> (J) | D1234 |
| commercial composition (J) | D2720 | supported needled felt (J) | D461, D2475 |
| commercial designation (J) | D2720 | tenacity (J) | D1294 |
| commercial moisture content (J) | D2118 | tensile strength (J) | D1294 |
| Constant-rate-of-extension tensile testing machine (CRE) | D1294, D2524 | test specimen, <i>for wool top</i> (J) | D1770 |
| constant-rate-of-load tensile testing machine (CRL) | D1294, D2524 | top, <i>in wool</i> (J) | D519, D1282, D1770, D3992 |
| constant-rate-of-traverse tensile testing machine (CRT) | D1294, D2524 | unsupported needled felt (J) | D461, D2475 |
| core, <i>in sampling fiber packages</i> (J) | D1060 | vegetable matter, <i>in wool top</i> (J) | D1770, D4845 |
| cortex (J) | D4510 | vegetable matter base, <i>in raw wool</i> (J) | D584, D1113, D1334, D2720, D4845 |
| cuticle (J) | D4510 | vegetable matter present, <i>in raw wool</i> (J) | D584, D1334, D4845 |
| dimensional change in boiling water (felt) (J) | D461 | virgin wool, <i>as defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act</i> (J) | D1576, D2462, D4845 |
| epidermis (J) | D4845 | water retained, <i>in textiles</i> (J) | D461 |
| extractable matter (J) | D461, D1574 | white wool (J) | D2475 |
| felt (J) | D2475, D4845 | wool (J) | D1282, D1283, D1294, D1574, D1575, D1576, D2118, D2462, D2475, D2524, D2968, D3991, D3992, D4845 |
| fineness (J) | D2252, D3991, D3992 | wool, <i>as defined in Wool Products Labeling Act</i> | D1294, D1574, D1576, D2462, D2475, D4510 |
| fire resistance (J) | D461 | wool base (J) | D584, D1334, D2720 |
| fleece (J) | D1234 | wool content (J) | D2475 |
| gage length, <i>in tensile testing</i> (J) | D1294, D2524 | wool felt (J) | D461, D2475 |
| grade, <i>in wool and mohair</i> (J) | D2130, D3991, D3992 | woolen yarn (J) | D4845 |
| gray felt (J) | D2475 | worsted-spun (J) | D4845 |
| grease wool (J) | D1234, D1574, D1576, D2462 | worsted yarn (J) | D4845 |
| hair (J) | D4845 | yield, <i>in raw wool</i> (J) | D584 |
| kemp fiber (J) | D2968 | yield, <i>of wool</i> (J) | D2720 |
| laboratory sample | D2525 | zephyr yarn (J) | D4845 |
| laboratory sample, <i>in wool top</i> (J) | D1770 | | |
| lot, <i>in wool top</i> (J) | D1770 | | |
| lot sample | D2525 | | |
| med fiber (J) | D2968 | | |
| medulla (J) | D2968 | | |
| medullated fiber (J) | D2968 | | |
| merino (J) | D4845 | | |
| mohair (J) | D3991, D3992 | | |
| moisture content (J)* | D1576, D2462 | | |
| moisture-free (J) | D1576, D2462 | | |
| moisture regain (J)* | D1576, D2462 | | |
| natural fiber (J) | D4845 | | |
| needled felt (J) | D2475 | | |
| nep | D1770 | | |
| noil (J) | D4845 | | |
| orthopedic and surgical felt (J) | D2475 | | |
| other alkali-insoluble impurities (J) | D584, D1113, D1334 | | |
| oven-dried wool (J) | D1574 | | |

4.6 D13.16 Rope and Cordage—Total Standards: 4

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | D541 | | | |
| | D681 | | | |
| | D1233 | | | |
| | D4268 | | | |
| bale (jute) (J) | D541 | jute (J) | D681 | |
| bast and leaf fibers (J) | D1233 | kink (J) | D4268 | |
| | braided rope (J) | D4268 | non-elastic elongation (J) | D4268 |
| breaking force | D4268 | peak cyclic force (J) | D4268 | |
| breaking load | D541 | pick count (J) | D4268 | |
| cored braid (J) | D4268 | plain braid (J) | D4268 | |
| cycle length (J) | D4268 | plaited rope (J) | D4268 | |

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|-----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------|
| cycled breaking elongation | D4268 | recoverable elongation (J) | D4268 |
| cycled breaking extension | D4268 | reference tension (J) | D4268 |
| cycled % extension | D4268 | residual elongation (J) | D4268 |
| cycled permanent elongation | D4268 | rope (J) | D4268 |
| double braid (J) | D4268 | rove (J) | D681 |
| | | solid braid (J) | D4268 |
| extension | D4268 | spyndle number (J) | D681 |
| extractable matter | D541, D681 | strand (J) | D4268 |
| fiber rope (J) | D4268 | tolerance—general | D681 |
| fid (J) | D4268 | —specific | |
| hockle (J) | D4268 | tolerances | D541 |
| hollow braid (J) | D4268 | total elongation (TE) (J) | D4268 |
| initial breaking elongation | D4268 | through cyclic force | D4268 |
| initial breaking force | D4268 | tuck (J) | D4268 |
| initial % elongation | D4268 | will braid (J) | D4268 |
| | | twine—general (J) | D1233 |
| | | —for bast fibers (J) | |
| | | twisted or laid rope (J) | D4268 |
| | | working elongation | D4268 |
| | | yarn number jute (J) | D544 |

4.7 D13.18 Glass Fiber—Total Standards: 10

| | |
|-------|-------|
| D578 | D4028 |
| D579 | D4029 |
| D580 | D4030 |
| D581 | D4389 |
| D3656 | D4963 |

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|--|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| acceptable quality level (AQL or P ₁) | D4028 | mesh, in coated glass yarn fabrics (J) | D3656, D4028 |
| atmosphere for testing textiles, for glass (J) | D578, D579, D580, D581, D3374 | mock leno weave (J) | D579, D3374, D4029 |
| | D3656, D4029, D4030, D4909, | neoprene treated, in glass fiber (J) | D4030 |
| | D4912, D4963 | roving, in glass textiles (J) | D578, D4389 |
| atmosphere for testing textiles for glass (J) | D580 | sewing thread | D4030 |
| atmosphere for testing, for glass textiles (J) | D4389 | shading coefficient (J) | D4028 |
| atmosphere for testing glass textiles (J) | D4028 | sleeving (J) | D581 |
| blocking, of coated vinyl fiber glass yarn solar screening (J) | D4028 | solar screening, of coated fiber glass yarn solar screening (J) | D4028 |
| braid (J) | D581 | standard atmosphere for testing textiles | D3374 |
| carrier, in braiding machinery (J) | D581 | staple glass yarn (J) | D578 |
| chopped strand, in glass textiles (J) | D578 | strand | D578 |
| color stability, in coated glass textiles (J) | D4909 | tape, in textiles (J) | D580 |
| continuous filament yarn (J) | D578, D579, D580, D581 | textured glass yarn (J) | D578 |
| | D4029, D4389 | tubing (J) | D581 |
| cord, of glass fiber (J) | D4030 | twelve-harness satin (J) | D579, D4029 |
| crowfoot weave (J) | D579, D4029 | twist balance, in glass fiber cord and sewing thread (J) | D4030 |
| eight-harness satin (J) | D579, D4029 | untreated (J) | D4030 |
| fabric stability, in vinyl coated glass screening and louver cloth (J) | D3656, D4912 | vinyl-coated glass yarn (J) | D3374 |
| finished, for glass laminates (J) | D4029 | webbing, in textiles (J) | D580 |
| greige goods (J) | D579, D580, D581 | wrap-in (J) | D3374 |
| ignition loss, in glass textiles (J) | D4963 | | |
| insect screening, in coated glass yarn fabrics (J) | D3656 | | |
| leno weave (J) | D579, D4029 | | |
| louver cloth, in coated glass yarn fabrics (J) | D3656 | | |

4.8 D13.19 Tire Cords—Total Standards: 12

| | |
|-------|-------|
| D0885 | D4393 |
| D1871 | D4776 |
| D2229 | D4974 |
| D2692 | D4975 |
| D2969 | D5591 |
| D2970 | D6320 |

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|----------------------------------|--------------|--|---------------------|
| adhesion (J) | D4393, D4776 | residual torsion (J) | D2969 |
| adhesion, in tire fabrics (J) | D4393, D4776 | rubber (J) | D1871, D4393, D4776 |
| air wicking, in tire fabrics (J) | D2692 | rubber compound, as used in the manufacture of rubber articles (J) | D1871, D4393, D4776 |
| rubberize (J) | D4393 | | |
| catenary length (J) | D2970 | single twist (J) | D885 |

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|--|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| chafer fabric, <i>in tire fabrics</i> (J) | D2692, D4393 | steel cord (J) | D2229, D2969, D4393 |
| cord twist (J) | D885, D2970 | steel cord wrap (J) | D2969 |
| core (J) | D2969 | steel filament (J) | D2969 |
| dip (J) | D885, D2970 D4393 | steel strand (J) | D2969 |
| dip pick-up, <i>in glass cords</i> (J) | D2970 | stitch, <i>in making rubberized articles</i> (J) | D4393 |
| dip pick-up, <i>in a textile cord or fabric</i> (J) | D885 | straightness, <i>in steel cored</i> (J) | D2969 |
| fabric dip | D4393 | tabby sample (J) | D885, D2970 |
| filament, <i>in steel cord</i> (J) | D2969 | tack, <i>for rubber or rubber compounds</i> (J) | D4393 |
| growth (J) | D885 | tire cord, <i>as used in this test method</i> (J) | D885, D2692, D4393 |
| holland cloth (J) | D1871, D4393 | tire cord | D2692, D2970, D4393, D4974 |
| industrial yarn (J) | D885, D2970, D4776 | tire cord fabric (J) | D885, D2692, D2970, D4393 |
| moisture equilibrium for testing, <i>for industrial yarns & tire cords</i> (J) | D885 | tire fabric (J) | D2692 |
| wildness (J) | D2969 | vulcanization (J) | D1871, D2692, D4776, D4393 |
| work-to-break (J) | D885 | weftless fabric (J) | D4393 |

4.9 D13.20 Inflatable Restraints—Total Standards: 5

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|----------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| D5426 | | | |
| D5427 | | | |
| D5428 | | | |
| D5446 | | | |
| D5645 | | | |
| abrasion | D5426 | inflatable restraint (J) | D5426, D5427, D5428, D5645 |
| accelerated aging (J) | D5427 | inflator (J) | D5428, D5645 |
| air splice | D5426 | *† inspection (J) | D5426 |
| bleedthrough | D5426 | leak rate | D5645 |
| blip | D5426 | long float | D5426 |
| breakout pressure (J) | D5428 | loop | D5426 |
| broken filament | D5426 | major imperfection (J) | D5426 |
| *† bruise (J) | D5426 | maximum inflation pressure (J) | D5428 |
| *† coated fabric (J) | D5446 | minor imperfection (J) | D5426 |
| coating slub | D5426 | missing coating | D5426 |
| coating streak | D5426 | missing yarn | D5426 |
| coating transfer | D5426 | misweave | D5426 |
| contamination | D5426 | module (J) | D5426, D5427, D5645 |
| cushion (J) | D5426, D5428, D5645 | rework | D5426 |
| cushion overpressurization | D5645 | sharp crease | D5426 |
| *† defect (J) | D5426 | short knot | D5426 |
| deployment (J) | D5428, D5645 | short float | D5426 |
| environmental conditions | D5427 | spit mark | D5426 |
| *† filling bar (J) | D5426 | stain | D5426 |
| foreign matter | D5426 | standard atmosphere for testing textiles | D5427, D5645 |
| grading (J) | D5426 | tight yarn | D5426 |
| *† hole (J) | D5426 | yarn streak | D5426 |
| imperfection (J) | D5426 | | |

*† Indicates dual jurisdiction due to special needs of this industrial segment.

Delimited definitions for these terms enables them to be included in training aids to show the appearance instead of the cause.

4.10 D13.21 Pile Floor Coverings—Total Standards: 15

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| D418 | D5684 | | |
| D1335 | D5793 | | |
| D2646 | D5823 | | |
| D2859 | D5848 | | |
| D3936 | D6119 | | |
| D5251 | D6283 | | |
| D5252 | D6540 | | |
| D5417 | | | |
| attached cushion (J) | D3936, D5684 | pile (J) | D5251, D5252, 5417, D5684 |
| back coating (J) | D418, D5684 | pile height (J) | D5684, D5823 |
| backing (J) | D5251, D5252, D5684 | pile lay (J) | D5251, D5252, D5417, D5684, D6119, D6540 |
| backing fabric (J) | D2646, D5684, D5848 | pile reversal (J) | D5684 |
| binding site (J) | D5684, D5793 | pile thickness (J) | D5684, D5823 |
| buried pile yarn (J) | D5684, D5848 | pile yarn floor covering (J) | D1335, D2646, D2859, D3936, D5251, D5252, D5417, D5684, D5823, D5848, D6119, D6540 |
| carpet (J) | D5684 | pile yarn mass | D5684, D5848 |
| carpet module (J) | D1335, D5684 | pitch (J) | D418, D5684 |
| components (J) | D5684, D5793 | practice (J) | D5251, D5252, D5417, D6119 |

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| constant-rate-of-extension | D1335, D3936 | primary backing (J) | D2646, D5684, D5793, D6283 |
| crush (J) | D5684, D6119 | resistance to delamination(J) | D3936, D5684 |
| cut pile yarn floor covering (J) | D1335, D5684 | rug | D5684 |
| dents per unit width (J) | D418, D5684 | secondary backing(J) | D1335, D2646, D3936, D5251, D5252, D5417, D5684, D6119 |
| extractable matter | D2646, D5684 | shorn pile(J) | D5684 |
| finished (J) | D2859, D5684 | shrinkage | D2646, D5684 |
| finished pile yarn floor covering (J) | D2859, D5684 | single level pile (J) | D418 |
| flame resistance (J) | D2859, D5684 | soiling (J) | D5684, D6540 |
| flame retardant(J) | D2859, D5684 | stitches (J) | D5684, D5793, D6283 |
| flame retardant treatment (J) | D2859, D5684 | stubble (J) | D5684 |
| floor covering(J) | D1335, D2646, D2859, D3936, D5251, D5252, D5417, D5684, D5793, D5823, D5848, D6119, D6283, D6540 | stubble height (J) | D5684 |
| foot traffic units (J) | D5684, D6119 | stuffer yarn (J) | D418 |
| frame yarn | D418 | textile floor covering (J) | D5684 |
| fusion bonded (J) | D1335, D5684 | texture (J) | D5251, D5252, D5417, D5684, D6119 |
| gage, of a tufting machine(J) | D418 | total mass(J) | D5684, D5848 |
| gage, of a tufted pile yarn floor covering(J) | D418 | tuft (J) | D1335, D5684, D5793 |
| ignition (J) | D2859, D5684 | tuft bind (J) | D1335, D5684 |
| lengthwise direction (J) | D5251, D5252, D5417, D5684, D6540 | tuft element (J) | D5684, D5823, D6283 |
| level pile (J) | D418 | tuft height(J) | D5684, D5823 |
| loop pile yarn floor covering (J) | D1335, D5684, D5823, D6283 | tuft leg(J) | D1335, D5684, D5823, D6283 |
| loss of tuft definition | D5684, D6119 | tuft length | D5684, D6283 |
| matting (J) | D5684, D6119 | tufted fabric (J) | D5684, D5793, D6119 |
| multilevel pile (J) | D418, D5684 | underlay (J) | D5252, D5417, D5684 |
| needles per unit width (J) | D5684, D5793 | use surface (J) | D5684 |
| nonwoven fabric (J) | D5684 | wale (J) | D5684 |
| peak force (J) | D3936, D5684 | widthwise direction (J) | D418, D5684 |
| wires per unit length | D418, D5684 | | |

4.11 D13.24 Elastomeric Fabrics & Yarns—Total Standards: 4

D1775
D3106
D4964
D5278

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|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| breaking force | D3106 | force | D1775, D3106, D4964 |
| constant-rate-of-extension | D1775, D4964 | linear density | D3106 |
| <i>tensile testing machine</i> | | load recovery cycle (J) | D1775 |
| constant-rate-of-load | D1775, D4964 | loop tension (J) | D1775, D4964 |
| <i>tensile testing machine</i> | | narrow elastic fabric (J) | D1775, D4964, D5278 |
| elastic fabric (J) | D1775, D4964 | permanent deformation | D3106 |
| elastomeric yarn (J) | D3106 | static load (J) | D5278 |
| elongation | D1775, D3106, D4964, D5278 | tension (J) | D1775, D4964 |
| elongation at break | D3106 | tension-recovery chart (J) | D1775, D4964 |
| extension | D1775, D3106, D4964 | tension-recovery cycle | D1775, D4964 |
| extension recovery chart (J) | D1775 | tension test (J) | D1775, D4964 |
| extension-recovery cycle (J) | D1775, D4964 | warp elongation and tension (J) | D1775 |
| filling elongation and tension (J) | D1775 | wide elastic fabric (J) | D1775, D4964 |

4.12 D13.51 Chemical, Conditioning, and Performance—Total Standards: 8

D276 D1909
D629 D2257
D1518 D2654
D1776 D4920

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|---------------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|
| absolute humidity (J) | D4920 | oven-dried (J) | D2654, D4920 |
| absorption (J) | D4920 | pH (J) | D1776 |
| adsorption (J) | D4920 | precondition (J) | D1776 |
| atmosphere for testing (J) | D4920 | psychrometer (J) | D4920 |
| bicomponent fiber | D276, D629 | refraction (J) | D276 |
| birefringence (double refraction) (J) | D276 | refractive index (index of refraction) (J) | D276 |
| bulk density (J) | D1518 | relative humidity (J) | D4920 |
| clo (J) | D1518 | resorption (J) | D2654, D4920 |
| | | sorption (J) | D4920 |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------|
| commercial mass | D4920 | specific clo | D1518 |
| commercial moisture content | D4920 | standard atmosphere for preconditioning (J) | D1776 |
| commercial moisture regain (J) | D1909, D2654, D4920 | standard atmosphere for testing | D1776, D4920 |
| condition (J) | D4920 | standard atmosphere for testing, <i>in textiles</i> | D2654, D4920 |
| density (J) | D276 | standard atmosphere for testing, <i>in glass textiles</i> | D4920 |
| desorption (J) | D4920 | standard atmosphere for testing, <i>in tire cord and industrial yarn textiles (J)</i> | D4920 |
| dew point (J) | D2654, D4920 | standard condition (J) | D4920 |
| effective insulation ratio (J) | D1518 | standard moisture regain (J) | D2654, D4920 |
| extractable matter | D2257 | thermal conductivity (J) | D1518 |
| fiber density (J) | D276 | thermal resistance (J) | D1518 |
| fiber birefringence (J) | D276 | thermal resistivity (J) | D1518 |
| heat transfer coefficient | D1518 | thermal transmittance (J) | D1518 |
| humidity (J) | D4920 | total clo | D1518 |
| hygrometer (J) | D2654, D4920 | volatiles (J) | D2654, D4920 |
| mean temperature (J) | D1518 | water (J) | D2654, D4920 |
| moisture (J) | D4920 | wool | D2257 |
| moisture content (J) | D1776, D2654, D4920 | zero-moisture | D2654 |
| moisture equilibrium (J) | D1776, D2654, D4920 | | |
| moisture equilibrium for preconditioning (J) | D1776 | | |
| moisture equilibrium for testing (J) | D2654, D4920 | | |
| moisture free (J) | D2654, D4920 | | |
| moisture pick-up, <i>at moisture equilibrium (J)</i> | D2654, D4920 | | |
| moisture pick-up (J) | D2654, D4920 | | |
| moisture regain (J) | D1776, D2654, D4920 | | |

4.13 D13.52 Flammability—Total Standards: 7

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| D1230 | D4372 | flammability | D1230, D3659, D4151, D4391 |
| D3659 | D4391 | flooring materials (J) | D4372 |
| D4151 | D4723 | glow | D4372 |
| D5238 | | ignition | D4151 |
| after-flame time | D4372 | interlining | D1230 |
| batting | D5238 | raised fiber surface (J) | D1230 |
| blanket | D4151 | semi-restraint (J) | D3659 |
| burning behavior | D4723, D4391 | wall and top material (J) | D4372 |
| camping tentage (J) | D4372 | | |
| combustible textile | D1230 | | |
| flame resistance | D4372 | | |
| flame resistant | D4372 | | |
| flame retardant | D1230 | | |
| flame retardant-treated | D1230 | | |
| flame spread | D1230 | | |
| flame-spread time | D1230 | | |

4.14 D13.53 Consumer Applications and Textile Conservation—Total Standards: 5

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| D3181 | D5429 | objects of cultural heritage (J) | D5038 |
| D4965 | D5646 | objects of natural heritage (J) | D5038 |
| D5038 | | outside seam (J) | D4965 |
| back side (J) | D4963 | participant (J) | D3181 |
| backing fabric (J) | D5429 | performance property (J) | D3181 |
| blind hem stitch (J) | D5646 | pH | |
| block (J) | D5429 | pinked seam finish (J) | D4965 |
| bound seam finish (J) | D4965 | plain seam (J) | D4965 |
| buttonhole stitch (J) | D5646 | preservation (J) | D5038 |
| clean-finish seam finish (J) | D4965 | pressing | |
| complex seam (J) | D4965 | rating (J) | D3181 |
| conservation (J) | D5038 | restoration (J) | D5038 |
| conservator (J) | D5038 | rolled seam finish (J) | D4965 |
| control undercover garment (J) | D3181 | seam (J) | D4965 |
| craftsman (J) | D5038 | seam allowance | |
| cultural object (J) | D5038 | seam finish (J) | D4965 |
| dedicate pretreatment procedure (J) | D5429 | self-bound seam finish (J) | D4965 |
| documentary characteristic (J) | D5038 | sewing machine (J) | D5646 |
| documentation (J) | D5038 | sewn seam | |
| double stitched seam finish (J) | D4965 | simple machine stitch pattern (J) | D5646 |
| double welt seam (J) | D4965 | | |
| edge-stitched seam finish (J) | D4965 | | |
| end-use (J) | D3181 | | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| evaluation period (J) | D3181 | single stitch zigzag (J) | D5646 |
| examination (J) | D5038 | slot seam (J) | D4965 |
| face side (J) | D4965 | softness (J) | D5429 |
| flat-felled seam (J) | D4965 | stapled seam (J) | D4965 |
| French seam (J) | D4965 | stitched and pinked seam finish (J) | D4965 |
| glued seam (J) | D4965 | straight stitch (J) | D5646 |
| grade | | stretch stitch (J) | D5646 |
| greige goods | | sturdy pretreatment procedure (J) | D5429 |
| hand-overcast seam finish (J) | D4965 | thermally-bonded seam (J) | D4965 |
| hard water (J) | D5429 | topstitching (J) | D4965 |
| hardness, <i>in water</i> (J) | D5429 | trim (J) | D4965 |
| Hong Kong seam finish (J) | D4965 | tucked seam (J) | D4965 |
| inside seam (J) | D4965 | wear level (J) | D3181 |
| ironing | | wear-refurbishing cycle (J) | D3181 |
| lapped seam (J) | D4965 | wear-service condition (J) | D3181 |
| machine stitch (J) | D5646 | wear test (J) | D3181 |
| mock French seam (J) | D4965 | welt seam (J) | D4965 |
| multiple stitch zigzag (J) | D5646 | zigzagged seam finish (J) | D4965 |

4.15 D13.54 Subassemblies—Total Standards: 24

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| D1683 | D2058 | D3692 | |
| D1908 | D2059 | D3940 | |
| D2050 | D2060 | D4465 | |
| D2051 | D2061 | D4846 | |
| D2052 | D2062 | D5169 | |
| D2053 | D2724 | D5170 | |
| D2054 | D3135 | D5171 | |
| D2057 | D3657 | D5497 | |
| automatic lock slider (J) | D2050 | needle damage (J) | D1683, D1908 |
| bail (J) | D2050 | nonseparable zipper (J) | D2050 |
| bead (continuous element zipper) (J) | D2050 | open-face fabric (J) | D3135 |
| bead (separate element zipper) (J) | D2050 | orientation (J) | D5497 |
| blister (J) | D2724, D3135 | pin lock slider (J) | D2050 |
| bond strength (J) | D2724, D3135 | pocket (J) | D2050 |
| bonded fabric (J) | D2724, D3135 | puckering (J) | D2724, D3135 |
| bottom assembly (J) | D2050 | pull (J) | D2050 |
| bottom stop (J) | D2050 | quick disassembly zipper (QD) (J) | D2050 |
| bridge (J) | D5497 | quick release zipper (QR) (J) | D2050 |
| bridge top stop (J) | D2050 | ratchet lock slider (J) | D2050 |
| bubble | D2724, D3135 | refurbish | D1908 |
| bursting strength | D3940 | releasing slider (J) | D2050 |
| button (J) | D5171, D5497 | releasing stop (J) | D2050 |
| can lock slider (J) | D2050 | retainer pin (J) | D2050 |
| centrifugal cast button (J) | D5497 | ring (J) | D5497 |
| chain (J) | D2050 | rod cast button (J) | D5497 |
| chain thickness (J) | D2050 | rotation cast button (J) | D5497 |
| chain width (J) | D2050 | seam allowance (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |
| closed face fabric (J) | D3135 | seam assembly (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |
| colorfastness | D2052 | seam damage (J) | D1683, D1908 |
| compression molded button (J) | D5497 | seam efficiency (J) | D1683 |
| compression molding (J) | D5497 | seam engineering (J) | D1683 |
| connecting ring (J) | D2050 | seam failure (J) | D1683 |
| continuous element (J) | D2050 | seam interaction (J) | D1683 |
| continuous element zipper (J) | D2050 | seam slippage (J) | D1683 |
| cord (J) | D2050 | seam type (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |
| crack mark (J) | D2724, D3135 | separable pin (J) | D2050 |
| crimp (J) | D2050 | separable zipper (J) | D2050 |
| cut-off (J) | D2050 | separate element zipper (J) | D2050 |
| denim | D4465 | sew-through flange button (J) | D5497 |
| diamond (J) | D2050 | sew-through shank button (J) | D5497 |
| differential shrinkage (J) | D3692 | sewing hole (J) | D5497 |
| drycleanable button (J) | D5497 | sewn seam (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |
| drycleaning | D2052 | sewn seam strength (J) | D1683 |
| dungaree | D4465 | shear strength (J) | D5169 |
| electroplated button (J) | D5497 | sheet cast button (J) | D5497 |
| element (J) | D2050 | shoulder (J) | D2050 |
| exposed tape width (J) | D2050 | shrinkage | D3692 |
| fabricate (J) | D5497 | slider (J) | D2050 |
| face (J) | D5171, D5497 | snap action (J) | D4846 |
| failure (J) | D1683, D3940 | snap fastener (J) | D4846 |
| finish, <i>in buttons</i> (J) | D5497 | solvent relative humidity | D2724 |
| fixed retainer (J) | D2050 | stitch (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |
| flange lock slider (J) | D2050 | stitch density (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |
| flanges (J) | D2050 | stitch gage (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |

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|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| foam tear (J) | D2724, D3135 | stitch type (J) | D1683, D1908, D3940 |
| fused fabric (J) | D2724, D3135 | stitching (J) | D1908 |
| fusible fabric (J) | D2724, D3135 | stop (J) | D2050 |
| grin (J) | D1908 | stringer (J) | D2050 |
| head (J) | D2050 | tape (J) | D2050 |
| hole spacing (J) | D5497 | tape ends (J) | D2050 |
| hook & loop fastener (J) | D5169 | thong hole (J) | D2050 |
| impact resistance (J) | D5171 | throats (J) | D2050 |
| injection molded button (J) | D5497 | toggle (J) | D5497 |
| injection molding (J) | D5497 | top stop (J) | D2050 |
| interlining (J) | D2724, D3135 | trouser | D4465 |
| laminated fabric (J) | D2724, D3135 | trumnions (J) | D2050 |
| lateral holding strength (J) | D4846 | vacuum plated button (J) | D5497 |
| laundryability | D5497 | well (J) | D5497 |
| laundering | D5497 | wheel cast button (J) | D5497 |
| legs (J) | D2050 | windows (J) | D2050 |
| lignè (J) | D5497 | yarn severance (J) | D1908 |
| lot (J) | D2724 | yarn slippage | D1683 |
| lug (J) | D2050 | zipper (J) | D2050 |
| luster (J) | D5497 | | |
| metal cast button (J) | D5497 | | |
| mouth (J) | D2050 | | |
| mouth width (J) | D2050 | | |
| movable retainer (J) | D2050 | | |

4.16 *D13.55 Body Measurements for Apparel Sizing—Total Standards: 6*

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| D4910 | D5586 | | |
| D5219 | NEWSTD (Z2222Z) | | |
| D5585 | NEWSTD (Z4113Z) | | |
| acromion (J) | D5219 | head circumference | D5219 |
| across shoulder (J) | D5219 | head girth (J) | D5219 |
| ankle (J) | D5219 | height (J) | D5219 |
| ankle girth (J) | D5219 | high-bust girth | D5219 |
| arm length (J) | D5219 | high-hip girth (J) | D5219 |
| armhole (J) | D5219 | hip (J) | D5219 |
| armpit (J) | D5219 | hip girth (J) | D5219 |
| armscye (J) | D5219 | inside-leg length (J) | D5219 |
| armscye circumference (J) | D5219 | knee (J) | D5219 |
| back break point (J) | D5219 | knee girth (J) | D5219 |
| back waist length (J) | D1353 | mid-neck girth (J) | D5219 |
| back width (J) | D5219 | mid-thigh girth (J) | D5219 |
| body dimension (J) | D5219 | neck base girth (J) | D5219 |
| body measurements (J) | D5219 | outside-leg length (J) | D5219 |
| bust | D5219 | scye depth (J) | D5219 |
| bust girth (J) | D5219 | shoulder circumference (J) | D5219 |
| bust point to bust point (J) | D5219 | shoulder joint (J) | D5219 |
| calf girth (J) | D5219 | shoulder length (J) | D5219 |
| center back waist length (J) | D5219 | shoulder slope (J) | D5219 |
| center front waist length (J) | D5219 | sizing system (J) | D5219 |
| cervicale (J) | D5219 | stature | D5219 |
| cervicale to bust point (J) | D5219 | thigh girth (J) | D5219 |
| cervicale to wrist (J) | D5219 | total crotch length (J) | D5219 |
| chest girth (J) | D5219 | total vertical trunk length (J) | D5219 |
| cross-back width | D5219 | true rise (J) | D5219 |
| cross-chest width (J) | D5219 | underseam length (J) | D5219 |
| crotch (J) | D5219 | upper-arm girth (J) | D5219 |
| crotch depth | D5219 | upper-arm length (J) | D5219 |
| crotch height | D5219 | waist (J) | D5219 |
| crown (J) | D5219 | waist girth (J) | D5219 |
| drop (J) | D5219 | wrist (J) | D5219 |
| elbow (J) | D5219 | wrist girth (J) | D5219 |
| elbow girth (J) | D5219 | | |
| front-break point (J) | D5219 | | |
| front high-hip (J) | D5219 | | |
| full-bust girth | D5219 | | |

4.17 *D13.56 Performance Standards for Textile Fabrics—Total Standards: 31*

3477 3778 3819 4035 4117 4232

| | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 3562 | 3779 | 3820 | 4037 | 4118 | 4234 |
| 3597 | 3781 | 3887 | 4038 | 4119 | 4235 |
| 3655 | 3782 | 3994 | 4109 | 4154 | 4771 |
| 3690 | 3783 | 3995 | 4115 | 4156 | |
| 3691 | | 3996 | | | |

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|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| bedspread | D4037 | lining fabric (J) | D3783 |
| blocking (J) | D3690 | nectie (J) | D4035 |
| career apparel (J) | D3995, D4232 | pajamas (J) | D3819 |
| coat (J) | D3778 | pressing and finishing (J) | D3562, D3779, D3781, D3782, |
| contract furniture (J) | D4771 | | D3995, D4119, D4154 |
| dimensional change, <i>in pressing and finishing</i> (J) | D3562, D3779, D3781, D3782 | sheer (J) | D3691, D4038, D4117, D4156, |
| dress glove (J) | D3995, D4119, D4154 | | D4234, D4235 |
| dress career apparel (J) | D4115 | sliver knitted fabric (J) | D3655 |
| dress shirt, <i>for boys</i> (J) | D3995, D4232 | swimwear (J) | D3994, D3996 |
| dress shirt, <i>for men</i> (J) | D3477 | tack tear (J) | D3690 |
| flock (J) | D3477 | Type I apparel (J) | D4109, D4118 |
| greige yield (J) | D3597 | Type II apparel (J) | D4109, D4118 |
| hydrolytic stability (J) | D3887 | underwear (J) | D3820 |
| indoor furniture (J) | D3690 | upholstered furniture (J) | D4771 |
| | D4771 | upholstery fabric (J) | D4771 |
| | | vocational career apparel, (J) | D3995, D4232 |

4.18 D13.57 Fibers, General—Total Standards: 16

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|----------------------------|
| D1577 | D3217 | D4120 | |
| D1774 | D3333 | D4466 | |
| D2101 | D3513 | D4848 | |
| D2102 | D3822 | D5103 | |
| D2402 | D3937 | D5104 | |
| D2612 | | | |
| bicomponent fiber (J) | D4466 | man-made staple fiber | D3217, D3333 |
| breaking force (J) | D3217, D3822, D4848 | mass (J) | D4848 |
| breaking point (J) | D4848 | matrix (J) | D4466 |
| breaking strength (J) | D4848 | modulus (J) | D4848 |
| breaking tenacity (J) | D3217, D3822, D4848 | monofilament (J) | D2101 |
| breaking toughness (J) | D3822, D4848 | multiple length staple fibers (J) | D3513 |
| chord modulus (J) | D3822, D4848 | overlength staple fibers (J) | D3513 |
| cohesive force (J) | D2612, D4120 | permanent deformation (J) | D1774, D4848 |
| component, as used with textile fiber polymers (J) | D4466 | polymer (J) | D4466 |
| container (J) | D3333 | pretension (J) | D4848 |
| crimp (J) | D3937 | primary sampling unit | D3333 |
| crimp frequency (J) | D3937 | roving (J) | D4120 |
| crimp index (J) | D3937 | rupture (J) | D4848 |
| deformation (J) | D4848 | sample | D3333 |
| delayed deformation (J) | D4848 | sampling unit | D3333 |
| delayed elastic recovery (J) | D4848 | sheath-core (J) | D4466 |
| effective fiber length (J) | D1577 | shipping unit | D3333 |
| elastic limit (J) | D4848 | shrinkage | D2102, D5104 |
| elasticity (J) | D4848 | single-strand breaking force (J) | D4848 |
| elongation (J) | D1774, D3822, D4848 | skein break factor | D4848 |
| elongation at break (J) | D3822, D4848 | skein breaking tenacity | D4848 |
| elongation at rupture (J) | D4848 | sliver (J) | D4120 |
| elongation at specified force (EASF) (J) | D3822, D4848 | specimen | D3333 |
| extensibility (J) | D4848 | staple, adj, n (J) | D3513 |
| failure (J) | D4848 | strain (J) | D4848 |
| fiber | D3822 | strength (J) | D4848 |
| fiber beard, in length testing of fibers (J) | D3513 | strength at rupture (J) | D4848 |
| fiber chip (J) | D3937 | stress (J) | D4848 |
| fiber cohesion (J) | D2612, D4120 | stress-strain curve (J) | D4848 |
| filament | D3822 | tangent modulus (J) | D3822, D4848 |
| filament yarn | D3822 | tenacity (J) | D3217, D3822, D4120, D4848 |
| force (J) | D4848 | tenacity at rupture (J) | D4848 |
| force at rupture (J) | D4848 | tenacity at specified elongation (TASE) (J) | D4848 |
| force at specified elongation (FASE) (J) | D3822, D4848 | tensile (J) | D4848 |
| force-deformation curve (J) | D4848 | tensile hysteresis curve (J) | D4848 |
| force-elongation curve (J) | D4848 | tensile strain (J) | D4848 |
| force-extension curve (J) | D4848 | tensile strain recovery (J) | D1774 (D4848) |
| fundamental resonant frequency (J) | D4848 | tensile strength (J) | D4848 |
| generic class, as used with textile fibers (J) | D4466 | tensile stress (J) | D4848 |
| immediate elastic recovery (J) | D4848 | tensile test (J) | D4848 |
| initial modulus (J) | D3822, D4848 | tension | D4848 |
| knot breaking force | D4848 | tension test | D4848 |
| knot breaking strength | D4848 | tex | D1577 |
| laboratory sample | D3333 | top (J) | D4120 |
| lateral (J) | D4466 | torque (J) | D4848 |

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|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| length distribution (J) | D5103 | toughness (J) | D4848 |
| linear density | D1577, D3217, D3822, D4848 | toughness at rupture (J) | D4848 |
| load (J) | D4848 | tow (J) | D2101, D3822 |
| loop breaking force | D4848 | tricomponent (J) | D4466 |
| loop breaking strength | D4848 | water retention (J) | D2402 |
| lot | D3333 | weight (J) | D4848 |
| lot sample | D3333 | work (J) | D4848 |
| | | work recovery (J) | D1774 (D4848) |
| | | work to rupture (J) | D4848 |
| | | yield point (J) | D2101, D3822, D4848 |
| | | Young's modulus (J) | D4848 |

4.19 D13.58 Yarn Test Methods, General—Total Standards:

31

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| D0076 | D2256 | D3412 | | |
| D0204 | D2258 | D3693 | | |
| D0861 | D2259 | D3823 | | |
| D1059 | D2260 | D3888 | | |
| D1244 | D2494 | D4031 | | |
| D1422 | D2497 | D4238 | | |
| D1423 | D2644 | D4724 | | |
| D1423 | D2645 | D4911 | | |
| D1578 | D3108 | D5344 | | |
| D1907 | D3218 | | | |
| D2255 | | | | |
| American grain count (J) | D2260 | hawser twist (J) | D1423 | skein breaking tenacity (J) |
| beam (J) | D2258 | heat shrinkage (J) | D3218 | skein loop length (J) |
| beam set (J) | D2258 | indirect yarn numbering system (J) | D1059, D1907, D2260 | skein shrinkage (J) |
| bench marks (J) | D0076 | initial modulus | D2256, D3218 | skein strength (J) |
| boundary friction (J) | D3412 | integrator, <i>in textile unevenness testing</i> (J) | D1425 | slide surface (J) |
| break factor (J) | D1578 | jaw face (J) | D0076 | slub (J) |
| breaking force | D1578, D3218 | jaw liner (J) | D0076 | specimen |
| breaking tenacity | D2256, D3218 | jaws (J) | D0076 | specular gloss (J) |
| broken filament (J) | D3990, D5647 | kinetic friction (J) | D3108 | spun yarn (J) |
| bulk shrinkage (J) | D4031 | knot-breaking force (J) | D0204 | stability to thermal oxidation, <i>for polyolefin monofilaments</i> (J) |
| bunch (J) | D2255 | knot-breaking strength (J) | D2256 | standard polyolefin monofilament (J) |
| cable twist (J) | D1423 | laboratory sample | D2258 | static friction (J) |
| calibrate (J) | D4697, D0076 | laboratory sampling unit | D2494 | stick-slip (J) |
| capacity (J) | D0076 | lea, <i>in cotton yarn</i> (J) | D1059 | stitch |
| case (J) | D2258 | lea, <i>in linen yarns</i> (J) | D1059, D2260 | stitch type |
| clamp (J) | D0076 | least count (J) | D0076 | stitching |
| cockles (J) | D2255 | length between, L_b (J) | D1425 | strand (J) |
| coefficient of friction (J) | D3108, D3412 | length within, L_w (J) | D1425 | strand irregularity (J) |
| coefficient of variation | D1425 | linear density (J) | D0861, D1059 | strength |
| unevenness, CV % (J) | | linear integrator (J) | D1425 | stress |
| collecting surface (J) | D3888 | linear lea (J) | D2260 | take-up rollers (J) |
| colorfastness (J) | D0204 | loop-breaking force (J) | D0204 | tape yarn (J) |
| commercial allowance | D3887, D4920, D1907, D2494 | loop-breaking strength (J) | D2256 | tare (J) |
| commercial mass (J) | D2494, D2720, D3887 | lot | D2258 | tenacity |
| commercial moisture regain | D1907, D2494 | lot sample | D2258 | tensile testing machine (J) |
| cone (J) | D204, D3888 | mean deviation | D1425 | test skein (J) |
| constant-rate-of-extension (CRE) | D0076 | unevenness, U % (J) | | tex (J) |
| type tensile testing machine (J) | | metric count (J) | D1059, D2260 | |
| constant-rate-of-load (CRL) | D0076 | modified worsted system (J) | D4911 | tex ticket number (J) |
| type tensile testing machine (J) | | moisture content | D2494 | thick place (J) |
| constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT) | D0076 | monofilament (J) | D3218 | thin place (J) |
| type tensile testing machine (J) | | navel (J) | D3888 | thread holder (J) |
| core-spun yarn (J) | D0204 | nep (J) | D2255 | ticket number (J) |
| cotton count (J) | D1059, D2260 | nominal gage length (J) | D0076 | time of integration (J) |
| cotton system (J) | D2645 | open-end spinning machine (J) | D3888 | time-to-break (J) |
| cover (J) | D2255 | opening device (J) | D3888 | tolerances |
| covered yarn (J) | D0204 | opening roller (J) | D3888 | D2497, D2644, D2645, D4911 |
| crimp contraction (J) | D4031 | original twist (J) | D1423 | trash removal device (J) |
| crimp development medium (J) | D4031 | oven dried | D2494 | true gage length (J) |
| crimp recovery (J) | D4031 | parallel worsted system (J) | D4911 | twist (J) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|--|----------------------------|
| cut, <i>in asbestos and glass yarns</i> (J) | D1059, D2260 | partially oriented yarn (J) | D5344 | | D1422, D1423 |
| cut, <i>in wool yarns</i> (J) | D1059, D2260 | polyolefin (J) | D3218 | twist balance | D0204 |
| denier (J) | D1059, D2260 | polyolefin-material | D3218 | twist factor, <i>TF</i> (J) | D1422, D1423 |
| direct yarn numbering system (J) | D1059, D1907, D2260 | cleanliness (J) | | twist multiplier, <i>TM</i> (J) | D1422, D1423 |
| direction of twist (J) | D1422, D1423 | polyolefin monofilament (J) | D3218 | twist take-up (J) | D1423 |
| doffing tube (J) | D3888 | primary sampling unit | D2258 | typp (J) | D1059, D2260 |
| draw ratio (J) | D3218, D5344 | production lot | D2258 | unevenness (J) | D1425 |
| draw texturing (J) | D5344 | quadratic integrator (J) | D1425 | unit length of measurement, <i>L</i> , (J) | D1425 |
| drawing (J) | D3218, D5344 | radian (J) | D3108, D3412 | verify (J) | D0076 |
| effective carriage mass (J) | D0076 | resistance to ultraviolet radiation (J) | D3218 | winding system (J) | D3888 |
| effective gage length (J) | D0076 | response time (J) | D0076 | wool (J) | D2644 |
| electrostatic decay half-life (J) | D4238 | resultant yarn number (J) | D1244 | woolen run (J) | D2260 |
| electrostatic propensity (J) | D4238 | rotor (J) | D3888 | woolen-spun (J) | D2644 |
| elongation | D0204, D2256 | rotor-type open-end spinning machine (J) | D3888 | woolen system (J) | D2644 |
| elongation at break | D2256, D3218 | run, <i>in the American woolen system</i> (J) | D1059, D2260 | worsted count (J) | D1059, D2260 |
| elongation at rupture end (J) | D2256 | sample | D2258 | worsted system (J) | D2645, D4911 |
| entanglement (J) | D4724 | sample skein (J) | D2258 | wrap angle (J) | D3108, D3412 |
| evaluator (J) | D1425 | sampling unit | D2258 | yarn (J) | D1422, D1423 |
| extension | D2259, D5344 | sensitivity (J) | D0076 | yarn appearance (J) | D2255 |
| extension force (J) | D5344 | separator (J) | D3888 | yarn break (J) | D4033 |
| feed unit (J) | D3888 | sew (J) | D0204 | yarn number (J) | D0204, D1059, D1907, D2260 |
| fiber channel (J) | D3888 | sewing force (J) | D0204 | yarn numbering system (J) | D1059, D1907, D2260 |
| filament yarn (J) | D4724 | sewing thread (J) | D0204, D3693, D3823 | yarn package (J) | D2258 |
| final twist (J) | D1423 | shipment (J) | D2494 | | |
| force | D1578 | shrinkage (J) | D0204, D2259 | | |
| friction (J) | D3108, D3412 | single yarn (J) | D1422, D1423 | | |
| fuzz (J) | D2255 | skein (J) | D1578, D1907 | | |
| fuzzy (J) | D2255, D5647 | skein break factor (J) | D1578 | | |
| glass count (J) | D2260 | | | | |
| gloss (J) | D3218 | | | | |
| grain (J) | D2260 | | | | |
| grain, <i>in measuring mass</i> (J) | D2260 | | | | |
| greige thread (J) | D0204, D3823 | | | | |
| grex (J) | D1059, D2260 | | | | |
| grip (J) | D0076 | | | | |
| growth (J) | D0204 | | | | |

4.20 D13.59 Fabric Test Methods, General—Total Standards: 21

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|--------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| D434 | D3787 | D4772 | | | |
| D737 | D3883 | D4850 | | | |
| D1336 | D3939 | D4851 | | | |
| D1777 | D3990 | D5362 | | | |
| D2594 | D4033 | D5430 | | | |
| D3107 | D4034 | Z2622Z | | | |
| D3786 | D4685 | Z3840Z | | | |
| abrasion | D4685 | flexibility (J) | D4850 | selvage (J) | D4850 |
| abrasion mark (J) | D3990 | float (J) | D3990, D4850 | selvage mark (J) | D3990 |
| absorption | D4772 | float, <i>in woven fabric</i> (J) | D4850 | set mark (J) | D3990 |
| air permeability (J) | D737 | frosting (J) | D3990 | sewn seam | D4033, D4034 |
| air-supported roof (J) | D4851 | fuzz ball (J) | D3990 | shier (J) | D3990 |
| architectural-use (J) | D4851 | fuzzy | D3990 | shiner (J) | D3990 |
| bagging (J) | D4850 | gage, <i>in full fashioned hosiery</i> (J) | D4850 | shoe fold (J) | D4850 |
| barre (J) | D3990 | | | shuttle mark (J) | D3990 |
| birdseye (J) | D3990 | gage, <i>in knitted fabrics</i> (J) | D4850 | sizing (J) | D4850 |
| blotch (J) | D3990 | gage, <i>in warp knitting</i> (J) | D4850 | skewness | D3990 |
| book fold (J) | D4850 | gaiting (J) | D4850 | slack end (J) | D3990 |
| bow | D3990 | gout (J) | D3990 | slack pick (J) | D3990 |
| braided fabric (J) | D4850 | grade (J) | D5430, D4850 | slack selvage (J) | D3990 |
| broken end (J) | D3990 | grade, <i>in warp knitting</i> (J) | D4350, D4850 | slam-off (J) | D3990 |
| broken filament | D3990 | growth (J) | D2594, D3107 | sley (J) | D4850 |
| broken pick (J) | D3990 | hang pick (J) | D3990 | slough-off (J) | D3990 |
| *† bruise (J) | D3990 | hard size (J) | D3990 | slub | D3990 |
| burlap (J) | D4850 | heavy goods (J) | D4850 | slug (J) | D3990 |
| bursting strength (J) | D3787, D3786 | hessians (J) | D4850 | smash (J) | D3990 |
| clip mark (J) | D3990 | *† hole (J) | D3990 | snag (J) | D5362, D3990, D3939 |
| cloth (J) | D4850 | hooked bow | D3990 | snagging resistance (J) | D5362, D3939 |
| cloth, <i>any textile fabric</i> (J) | D4850 | impregnated fabric (J) | D4850 | specks (J) | D3990 |
| | | inches per rack, IPR (J) | D4850 | split-stitch (J) | D3990 |

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|--|--------------|---|---------------------|--|--------------|
| coarse end (J) | D3990 | *† inspection (J) | D5430 | spot (J) | D3990 |
| coarse pick (J) | D3990 | jacket (J) | D4850 | stain (J) | D3990 |
| *† coated fabric (J) | D4851, D4850 | jerk-in (J) | D3990 | stop mark (J) | D3990 |
| cockles | D3990 | kink (J) | D3990 | streak (J) | D3990 |
| color bleeding (J) | D3990 | knitted fabric (J) | D3786, D3787, D4850 | stretch woven fabric (J) | D4850 |
| color contrast (J) | D5362 | | | stretch yarn | D3107 |
| color staining (J) | D3990 | laid fabric (J) | D4850 | surface contour (J) | D4850 |
| constant-rate-of-traverse | D3787 | laminated fabric (J) | D4851 | surface friction (J) | D4850 |
| <i>tensile testing machine</i> | | let-off mark (J) | D3990 | surface water absorption (J) | D4772 |
| (CRT) | | | | | |
| corduroy (J) | D4685, D4850 | lisle (J) | D4850 | tacking cut (J) | D3990 |
| count (J) | D3787 | long knot (J) | D3990 | take up (J) | D3883 |
| course (J) | D4850 | long slug (J) | D3990 | tear drop (J) | D3990 |
| crack mark (J) | D3990 | loom fly (J) | D3990 | temple mark (J) | D3990 |
| crease (J) | D3990 | loopy selvage (J) | D3990 | tension-supported roof (J) | D4851 |
| crease mark (J) | D3990 | loose course (J) | D3990 | tenter mark (J) | D3990 |
| crease retention (J) | D4850 | major defect (J) | D5430 | terry fabric (J) | D4772 |
| critical defect (J) | D5430 | minor defect (J) | D5430 | textile fabric | D4850 |
| crocking (J) | D3990 | mispick (J) | D3990 | textile ribbon | D4850 |
| cross dye effect (J) | D3990 | misprint (J) | D3990 | texture (J) | D4850 |
| crowsfeet (J) | D3990 | misregister (J) | D3990 | thermal character (J) | D4850 |
| curled selvage (J) | D3990 | miss-knit (J) | D3990 | thick place (J) | D3990 |
| cut (J) | D4850 | mixed end (J) | D3990 | thickness (J) | D1777 |
| cut selvage (J) | D3990 | mixed filling (J) | D3990 | thin filling (J) | D3990 |
| dead cotton | D3990 | mussiness (J) | D3990 | thin place (J) | D3990 |
| decatting mark (J) | D3990 | narrow fabric (J) | D4850 | thread break (J) | D4033 |
| defect, <i>in inspection and grading</i> | D5430 | nep | D3990 | tight end (J) | D3990 |
| (J) | | | | | |
| denim (J) | D4850 | nonwoven fabric | D3786, D3787 | tight pick (J) | D3990 |
| dimensional change (J) | D1777 | permeability (J) | D4850 | tight selvage (J) | D3990 |
| direction of slippage (J) | D4034 | pick (J) | D4850 | tight twist end (J) | D3990 |
| distortion (J) | D3939, D5362 | pick count (J) | D4850 | trammage (J) | D3990 |
| doctor streak (J) | D3990 | pick-out mark (J) | D3990 | trash | D3990 |
| double bow | D3990 | piecing (J) | D3990 | tucking defect (J) | D3990 |
| double hooked bow | D3990 | pile (J) | D4850 | tufted fabric (J) | D4850 |
| double pick (J) | D3990 | pile retention (J) | D4685 | twill weave (J) | D4850 |
| double reverse bow | D3990 | pills | D3990 | uneven dyeing (J) | D3990 |
| draw-back (J) | D3990 | pin mark (J) | D3990 | wale, <i>in knitted fabrics</i> (J) | D4850 |
| dropped stitch (J) | D3990 | pinhole (J) | D3990 | wale, <i>in woven fabrics</i> (J) | D4850 |
| duck (J) | D4850 | plain weave (J) | D4850 | warp (J) | D4850 |
| durable-press (J) | D4850 | pleat (J) | D4850 | warp (J) | D4850 |
| dye streak (J) | D3990 | plied yarn duck (J) | D4850 | warp-faced twill (J) | D4850 |
| dyestain (J) | D3990 | porosity (J) | D4850 | warp streak (J) | D3990 |
| elastic fabric | D4850 | pressed-in crease (J) | D4850 | warp-to-filling seam (J) | D4033 |
| elastic tape (J) | D4850 | press-off (J) | D3990 | warp-to-warp seam (J) | D4033 |
| elastic webbing (J) | D4850 | pressure (J) | D1777 | wash-and-wear (J) | D4850 |
| end (J) | D4850 | protrusion (J) | D5362, D3939 | washboard (J) | D3990 |
| end out (J) | D3990 | rack (J) | D4850 | wavy cloth (J) | D3990 |
| extensibility | D4850 | reed mark (J) | D3990 | wavy face (J) | D3990 |
| fabric roof-system (J) | D4851 | reinforced seam (J) | D4033 | weight (J) | D4850 |
| fabric stretch (J) | D2594, D3107 | resilience (J) | D4850 | width, <i>of circular knit fabrics</i> (J) | D3787 |
| fatiguing load | D4033 | resistance to slippage (J) | D434 | width, <i>of flat knit fabrics</i> (J) | D3787 |
| filler (J) | D4850 | resistance to yarn slippage (J) | D4034, D4033 | woven fabric | D3786 |
| filling (J) | D4850 | resistance to yarn slippage, <i>at the seam</i> ,(J)D434, D4033 | | wrinkle (J) | D3990 |
| | | | | | |
| filling band (J) | D3990 | | | wrinkle recovery (J) D4850 | |
| *† filling bar (J) | D3990 | ribbon (J) | D4850 | wrinkle resistance (J) | D4850 |
| filling-to-filling seam (J) | D4033 | ring (J) | D3990 | wrong draw (J) | D3990 |
| fine end (J) | D3990 | rope mark (J) | D3990 | yarn break (J) | D4033 |
| finger mark (J) | D3990 | rough (J) | D3990 | yarn crimp | D3883 |
| finished fabric weight (J) | D3990 | run, <i>in knitted fabrics</i> (J) | D3990 | yarn distortion (J) | D1336 |
| finished yield (J) | D3990 | sanforizing mark (J) | D3990 | yarn slippage (J) | D4034, D4033 |
| finishing bar (J) | D3990 | scalloped selvage (J) | D3990 | yarn take-up (J) | D3883 |
| flagging (J) | D4033 | seam allowance | D4033 | yield (J) | D4850 |
| flat duck (J) | D4850 | seam mark (J) | D3990 | | |
| | | section mark (J) | D3990 | | |

*† Indicates dual jurisdiction with D13.20.

4.21 D13.60 Fabric Test Methods, Specific—Total Standards: 22

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| D1388 | D3775 | D4158 |
| D1424 | D3776 | D4966 |
| D2261 | D3882 | D4970 |
| D3511 | D3884 | D5034 |
| D3512 | D3885 | D5035 |

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|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| D3514 D3773 D3774 | D3886 D4032 D4157 | D5587 | |
| abrasion (J) | D3884, D3885, D3886, D4157, D4158 | machine direction (J) | D1388, D1424, D2262, D5587 |
| bending length (J) | D1388 | median load (J) | D2261 |
| bow (J) | D3882 | modified grab test (J) | D5034 |
| breaking force | D5034, D5035 | peak force, in tear testing of fabrics (J) | D2261, D2262, D5587 |
| breaking load | D5034, D5035 | pilling resistance (J) | D3511, D3512, D3514, D4970 |
| circular bend (J) | D4032 | | D3511, D3512 |
| constant rate of extension (CRE) textile testing machine | D5034, D5035 | pills (J) | D3514, D4970 |
| constant rate of load (CRL) textile testing machine | D5034, D5035 | raveled strip test (J) | D5035 |
| constant rate of traverse (CRT) textile testing machine | D5034, D5035 | skewness (J) | D3882 |
| count, <i>in woven textile</i> (J) | D3775 | stable fabric (J) | D3773 |
| cross-machine direction | D1388, D1424, D2261 D5587 | standard atmosphere for pre- conditioning textiles | D4966, D4970 |
| cut strip test (J) | D5035 | standard atmosphere for testing textiles | D4966, D4970 |
| double bow (J) | D3882 | stiffness (J) | D1388, D4032 |
| double hooked bow (J) | D3882 | stiffness, <i>with regard to the circular bending of textiles</i> (J) | D4032 |
| double reverse bow (J) | D3882 | strip test (J) | D5035 |
| elongation | D5034, D5035 | tear resistance, <i>in textiles</i> (J) | D1424 |
| extension (J) | D5034, D5035 | tearing energy (J) | D1424 |
| fabric, <i>in textiles</i> (J) | D1388, D1424, D2261 D5587 | tearing force, <i>in fabric</i> (J) | D1424, D2261 D2262, D5587 |
| flexural rigidity (j**) | D1388 | tearing strength (J) | D2261, D5587 |
| fuzz | D3511, D3512, D3514, D4970 | tearing strength, <i>in fabrics</i> (J) | D1424 |
| grab test (J) | D5034 | tensile test | D5034, D5035 |
| hooked bow (J) | D3882 | warp tests (J) | D1424 |
| integrator (J) | D2261 | weight—as used with fabric (J) | D3776 |
| knitted fabric (J) | D3882 | width—of a fabric (J) | D3774 |
| length, <i>of a fabric</i> (J) | D3773 | width of a raised surface in fabric (J) | D3774 |
| length of tear (J) | D1424 | width <i>of fabric woven on a shuttleless loom</i> (J) | D3774 |
| | | woven fabric (J) | D3773 |

4.22 D13.61 Apparel—Total Standards: 5

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|---|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| D4231 D4522 D4523 D4524 D4770 | | | |
| barb (in down) (J) | D4523 | nonwaterfowl feathers (J) | D4523 |
| barb (n feathers) (J) | D4523 | oxygen number (J) | D4523 |
| batting (J) | D4770 | plumage (J) | D4523 |
| batting integrity (J) | D4770 | plumules (J) | D4523 |
| crushed feathers (J) | D4523 | quill (J) | D4523 |
| damaged feathers (J) | D4523 | quill feathers (J) | D4523 |
| distortion, <i>in textile batting</i> (J) | D4770 | quill point (J) | D4523 |
| down (J) | D4523 | quill shaft (J) | D4523 |
| down fibers (J) | D4523 | residue (J) | D4523 |
| feather fiber (J) | D4523 | resin bonded batting (J) | D4770 |
| feathers (J) | D4523 | second-hand filling material (J) | D4523 |
| fiberfill (J) | D4770 | sheath (J) | D4523 |
| filling material (J) | D4523 | sport shirt, <i>for boys</i> (J) | D4231 |
| industry products (J) | D4523 | sport shirt, <i>for men</i> (J) | D4231 |
| microfiber batting (J) | D4770 | thermal bonded batting | D4770 |
| needle-punched batting (J) | D4770 | unbonded batting (J) | D4770 |
| nestling down (J) | D4523 | vane, <i>in feathers</i> (J) | D4523 |
| nestling feathers (J) | D4523 | waterfowl feathers (J) | D4523 |

4.23 D13.62 Care Labels—Total Standards: 5

| | | | |
|---|-------|----------------|--------------|
| D3136 D3938 D5253 D5489 D6333 | | | |
| absorbent compound (J) | D5253 | laundering (J) | D3136, D5253 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| absorbent pad (J) | D5253 | main components (J) | D3938 |
| bath mat (J) | D5253 | non-chlorine bleach (J) | D3136 |
| bath rug (J) | D5253 | on-location cleaning (J) | D5253 |
| bleach (J) | D3136, D5253 | permanent care label (J) | D3136, D3938, D5489 |
| bonnet (J) | D5253 | | |
| brush (n) (J) | D5253 | pile lifting (J) | D5253 |
| brush (vt) (J) | D5253 | pile lofting (J) | D5253 |
| care instructions (J) | D3136, D3938, D5253, D5489 | powder cleaner (J) | D5253 |
| care label (J) | D3136, D5253 | pressing (J) | D3136 |
| care procedure (J) | D3136, D5253 | pretreat (J) | D5253 |
| care symbol (J) | D5489 | professional care (J) | D3136, D3938, D5253 |
| carpet (J) | D5253 | refurbish (J) | D3136, D3938 |
| carpet sweeper (J) | D5253 | rotary extraction cleaning (J) | D5253 |
| chemical wash (J) | D5253 | rotary shampoo (J) | D5253 |
| chlorine bleach (J) | D3136 | routine maintenance (J) | D5253 |
| cleaning agent (J) | D3136, D5253 | rug | D5253 |
| coated fabric | D5253 | scatter rug (J) | D5253 |
| commercial laundering (J) | D3136, D3938 | shampoo (J) | D5253 |
| consumer care (J) | D3136, D3938, D5253 | slipcover | D5253 |
| consumer textile product (J) | D3136, D3938, D5489 | soap (J) | D3136, D5253 |
| cylindrical wet-scrub extraction (J) | D5253 | solvent (J) | D5253 |
| detergent (J) | D3136, D5253 | solvent relative humidity (J) | D3136 |
| dry cleaning (J) | D3136, D3938, D5253 | sour (J) | D5253 |
| dry extraction cleaning (J) | D5253 | spot and stain removal (J) | D3136, D5253 |
| dry foam extraction cleaning (J) | D5253 | spot clean | D5253 |
| dry solvent (J) | D5253 | stripper | D5253 |
| extraction cleaning (J) | D5253 | tag | D3136 |
| foam (J) | D5253 | upholstered furniture | D5253 |
| foam cleaning (J) | D5253 | upholstery, coated | D5253 |
| hand washing (J) | D3136 | upholstery cleaning instructions (J) | D5253 |
| home laundering (J) | D3136 | upholstery fabric | D5253 |
| hot water extraction cleaning (J) | D5253 | vacuum | D5253 |
| in-plant cleaning (J) | D5253 | wipe (J) | D5253 |
| ironing (J) | D3136 | | |

4.24 D13.63 Home Furnishings—Total Standards: 8

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---|-------|
| D4720 | D5378 | | |
| D4721 | D5431 | | |
| D4769 | D5432 | | |
| D4852 | D5433 | | |
| attached upholstery fabric (J) | D4852 | group, in upholstered furniture (J) | D4852 |
| back coating | D4852 | huck towel (J) | D5433 |
| bath sheet (J) | D5433 | knitted fabric | D5378 |
| bath towel (J) | D5433 | muslin (J) | D5431 |
| bedcovering (J) | D4721 | nonwoven blanket (J) | D5432 |
| bedspread (J) | D4721 | overall cleaning, for upholstered furniture (J) | D4852 |
| blanket (J) | D4721, D5432 | part (J) | D4852 |
| cleaning agent | D4852 | percale (J) | D5431 |
| comforter (J) | D4769, D4721 | quilt (J) | D4721 |
| conventional blanket (J) | D5432 | sham (J) | D4721 |
| crash towel (J) | D5433 | sheet (J) | D5431 |
| delicate or gentle cycle (J) | D5432 | sheet blanket (J) | D5431 |
| drop (J) | D4721 | shower curtain (J) | D5378 |
| dust ruffle (J) | D4721 | slipcover (J) | D4852 |
| fill leakage (J) | D4769 | soft wall coverings (J) | D4720 |
| fingertip towel (J) | D5433 | terry towel (J) | D5433 |
| fitted sheets (J) | D5431 | thermal blanket (J) | D5432 |
| flannel (J) | D5431 | throw (J) | D4852 |
| flat sheet (J) | D5431 | towel (J) | D5433 |
| flocked blanket (J) | D5432 | tufting (J) | D4852 |
| flounce (J) | D4721 | vacuum (J) | D4852 |
| furniture covering (J) | D4852 | welted seam (J) | D4852 |
| furniture unit (J) | D4852 | welting (J) | D4852 |
| | | woven fabric | D5378 |

4.25 D13.64 Nonwoven Fabrics—Total Standards: 6

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| D5732 | D5734 | | |
| D5733 | D5735 | | |
| | D5736 | | |
| cross-machine direction (J) | D5732 | machine direction (J) | D5732 |
| highloft nonwoven fabric (J) | D5736 | nonwoven fabric (J) | D1117, D5732, D5733, |

tearing force (J) D5734, D5735, D5736
D5735

4.26 D13.92 Terminology—Total Standards: 2

D125
D4391

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
| after flame (J) | D123 | heat durable (J) | D4391 |
| after flame time (J) | D4391 | heat flux (J) | D4391 |
| afterglow (J) | D439 | heat resistance (J) | D4391 |
| after glow time (J) | D123 | heat resistant (J) | D4391 |
| burning behavior (J) | D4391 | high tenacity fiber (J) | D123 |
| combustible textile (J) | D4391 | inherent flame resistance (J) | D4391 |
| combustion (J) | D4391 | inherently flame resistant (J) | D4391 |
| dangerously flammable textile (J) | D4391 | kelvin (J) | D123 |
| embrittlement (J) | D4391 | man-made fiber (J) | D123 |
| fiber (J) | D123 | man-made staple fiber (J) | D123 |
| filament (J) | D123 | manufactured fiber (J) | D123 |
| fire (J) | D4391 | manufactured staple fiber (J) | D123 |
| flame (J) | D4391 | noncombustible textile (J) | D4391 |
| flame resistance (J) | D4391 | nonflammable textile (J) | D4391 |
| flame resistant (J) | D4391 | practice (J) | D123 |
| flame retardant (J) | D4391 | self-extinguishing (J) | D4391 |
| flame retardant (J) | D4391 | smoldering (J) | D4391 |
| flame retardant treated (J) | D4391 | specification (J) | D123 |
| flame retardant treatment (J) | D4391 | test method (J) | D123 |
| flame spread (J) | D4391 | textile (J) | D123 |
| flame spread time (J) | D4391 | textile (J) | D123 |
| flammability (J) | D4391 | textile fiber, <i>general</i> (J) | D123 |
| flammable textile (J) | D4391 | textile fiber, <i>specific</i> (J) | D123 |
| glow (J) | D4391 | weight (J) | D123 |
| heat durability (J) | D4391 | | |

4.27 D13.93 Statistics—Total Standards: 11

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| D2905 | D4271 | D4853 |
| D2906 | D4467 | D4854 |
| D3777 | D4686 | D4855 |
| D4270 | D4697 | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| acceptable quality level (J) | D3777, D4271 | interaction (J) | D4853 | production lot (J) | D4271 |
| acceptance number (J) | D3777, D4271 | interference (J) | D4855 | random cause (J) | D4467 |
| acceptance sampling (J) | D3777, D4271 | interlaboratory testing (J) | D4467 | random sampling (J) | D4271, D4854 |
| acceptance testing (J) | D3777, D4271 | laboratory sample (J) | D2905, D2906, D3777, | randomized block experiment (J) | D4853 |
| accuracy (J) | D2905, D2906, D4697, D4855 | laboratory sampling unit (J) | D4271, D4854 | rejection number (J) | D3777, D4271 |
| analysis of variance (ANOVA) (J) | D4854 | least difference of practical importance (J) | D4855 | replicate (J) | D4853 |
| assignable cause (J) | D4467 | limiting quality level (LQL) (J) | D3777, D4271 | ruggedness test (J) | D4853, D4855 |
| attribute (J) | D4271 | lot (J) | D3777, D4271 | run (J) | D4853 |
| attribute data (J) | D4271, D4697, D4854 | lot sample (J) | D2906, D4854 | sample (J) | D2906, D3777, D4271, D4854 |
| average (J) | D4853 | lot sampling unit (J) | D4271 | sampling plan (J) | D4854 |
| Bernoulli distribution (J) | D4686 | lot tolerance fraction defective (J) | D3777 | sampling plan result (J) | D4854 |
| bias (J) | D2905, D2906, D4697, D4855 | maintain (J) | D4697 | sampling unit (J) | D3777, D4271 |
| binomial distribution (J) | D4686 | mean (J) | D4853 | sensitivity criterion (J) | D4270 |
| block (J) | D4853 | mean square (J) | D4853 | sensitivity ratio (SR) (J) | D4855 |
| bulk sample (J) | D4271 | measurement value (J) | D4697 | significance level (J) | D2906 |
| calibration (J) | D4697 | median (J) | D4853 | single sampling (J) | D3777 |
| chain sampling (J) | D3777 | mode (J) | D4853 | specimen (J) | D2905, D2906, D4854 |
| characteristic (J) | D2906, D4271 | moving range (J) | D4697 | standard deviation (J) | D2905, D4833 |
| coefficient of variation, CV (J) | D2905 | nonconfirming (J) | D3777 | state of statistical control (J) | D4271, D4467 |
| component of variance (J) | D4854 | nonconfirming item (J) | D4271 | statistic (J) | D4855 |
| confidence interval (J) | D4855 | nonconformity (J) | D3777, D4271 | sum of squares (J) | D4855 |
| confidence level (J) | D2906, D4855 | nonparametric (J) | D4270 | systematic sampling (J) | D4271 |
| confidence limits (J) | D4855 | normal distribution (J) | D4686 | test result (J) | D2905, D2906, D4271, D4854 |
| consumer's risk (J) | D3777, D4271 | observation (J) | D4271, D4854 | tolerances (J) | D4855 |
| continuous variate (J) | D4271 | operating characteristic curve (O C Curve) (J) | D3777 | transformation (J) | D4686 |
| critical difference (J) | D2906 | parameter (J) | D2906, D4271, D4855 | treatment combination (J) | D4853 |
| degrees of freedom (J) | D4853, D4854, D4855 | | | t-test (J) | D4855 |
| | | | | Type A operating characteristic | D3777 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| determination value (J) | D2905, D4271, D4854 | parametric (J) | D4270 | curve (J) | |
| discrete sample (J) | D4271 | percentage point (J) | D2905, D2906 | Type B operating character- istic | D3777 |
| discrete variate (J) | D4271 | Poisson distribution (J) | D4686 | curve (J) | |
| duplicate (J) | D4853 | precision, <i>single operator</i> (J) | D2905, D2906 | Type I error (J) | D4853, D4855 |
| duplicate, VT (J) | D4853 | precision, <i>within laboratory</i> (J) | D2905, D2906 | Type II error (J) | D4853, D4855 |
| error of the first kind (J) | D4853, D4855 | precision, <i>between laboratory</i> (J) | D2905, D2906 | variable (J) | D4271 |
| error of the second kind (J) | D4853, D4855 | primary sampling unit (J) | D4271 | variables data (J) | D4854 |
| experimental error (J) | D4853 | probability function, <i>continuous</i> | D4686 | variance, <i>population</i> (J) | D4854 |
| factor (J) | D4853 | variate (J) | | variance, <i>sample</i> (J) | D2905, D4853, D4854 |
| frequency distributon, of a population (J) | D4686 | probability function, <i>discrete</i> | D4686 | variate | D4271 |
| frequency distribution, of a sample (J) | D4686 | function (J) | | verification (J) | D4697 |
| F-test (J) | D4855 | probability level (J) | D2906 | verify (J) | D4697 |
| | | process average (J) | D4271 | verify (J) | D4697 |
| | | producer's risk (J) | D3777, D4271 | | |

ANNEXES

(Mandatory Information)

A1. GENERIC NAMES AND DEFINITIONS FOR MANUFACTURED FIBERS

A1.1 The following information was taken from: "Generic names and definitions of manufactured fibers," *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 16, Section 303.7, Jan. 1, 1987, pp 161-163.⁴

acetate—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is cellulose acetate. Where not less than 92 % of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated, the term triacetate may be used as a generic description of the fiber.

acrylic—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 % by weight of acrylonitrile units

$$(|CzCH_2|CzCH|Cz).$$


****anidex**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50 % by weight of one or more esters of a monohydric alcohol and acrylic acid, $CH_2|C_xCH|CzCOOH$.

******aramid**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long-chain synthetic aromatic polyamide in which at least 85 % of the amide ($|CzC|CzNH|Cz$) linkages



are attached directly to two aromatic rings.

azlon—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is composed of any regenerated naturally occurring proteins.

glass—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is glass.

metallic—a manufactured fiber composed of metal, plastic-coated metal, metal-coated plastic, or a core completely covered by metal.

***modacrylic**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of less than 85 % but at least 35 % by weight of acrylonitrile units ($|CzCH_2|CzCH|Cz$), except fiber qualify-



ing under **rubber**, 2, and **anidex**.

*******novoloid**—a manufactured fiber containing at least 85 % by weight of a cross-linked novolac.

******nylon**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long-chain synthetic polyamide in which less than 85 % of the amide ($|CzC|CzNH|Cz$) linkages are



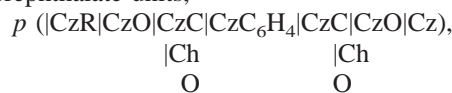
attached directly to two aromatic rings.

nytril—a manufactured fiber containing at least 85 % of a long-chain polymer of vinylidene dinitrile ($|CzCH_2|CzC(CN_2)|Cz$) where the vinylidene dinitrile content is no less than every other unit in the polymer chain.

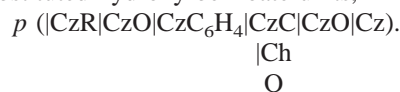
***olefin**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 % by weight of ethylene, propylene, or other olefin units, except amorphous (noncrystalline) polyolefins qualifying under **rubber**, 1.

*******PBI**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain aromatic polymer having reoccurring imidazole groups as an integral part of the polymer chain.

*****polyester**—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 terephthalate units,



and para substituted hydroxy-benzoate units,



⁴ * As amended March 13, 1966.

*** Effective Nov. 3, 1969.

**** Effective Sept. 12, 1973.

***** Effective Jan. 11, 1974.

***** Effective Feb. 15, 1974.

***** Effective June 6, 1986.

rayon—a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which substituents have replaced not more than 15 % of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl groups.

***rubber**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is comprised of natural or synthetic rubber, including the following categories:

1. A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a hydrocarbon such as natural rubber, polyisoprene, polybutadiene, copolymers of dienes and hydrocarbons, or amorphous (noncrystalline) polyolefins.

2. A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a copolymer of acrylonitrile and a diene (such as butadiene) composed of not more than 50 % but at least 10 % by weight of acrylonitrile units $(\text{CzCH}_2|\text{CzCH}|\text{Cz})$.



The term “lastrile” may be used as a generic description for fibers falling within this category.

3. A manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a polychloroprene or a copolymer of chloroprene in which at least 35 % by weight of the fiber-forming substance is composed of chloroprene units $(\text{CzCH}_2|\text{CzC}|\text{CxCH}|\text{CzCH}_2|\text{Cz})$.



saran—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 80 % by weight of vinylidene chloride units $(\text{CzCH}_2|\text{CzCCl}_2|\text{Cz})$.

spandex—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long-chain synthetic polymer comprised of at least 85 % of a segmented polyurethane.

*******sulfar**—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polysulfide in which at least 85 % of the sulfide (-S-) linkages are attached directly to two aromatic rings.

vinal—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50 % by weight of vinyl alcohol units $(\text{CzCH}_2|\text{CzCHOH}|\text{Cz})$, and in which the total of the vinyl alcohol units and any one or more of the various acetal units is at least 85 % by weight of the fiber.

vinylon—a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 % by weight of vinyl chloride units $(\text{CzCH}_2|\text{CzCHCl}|\text{Cz})$.

A2. STANDARD TABLES OF CLASSIFICATION OF MANUFACTURED AND NATURAL FIBERS

This annex formerly was published as Standard D 2368. It was first issued in 1965 and was revised in 1971, 1977, and 1978. Fibers are covered in various tables as follows:

Table A2.1
Animal (Protein-Base) Fibers

TABLE A2.1 Animal (Protein-Base) Fibers

| Commercial and Biological Name ^A | | Use | Geographical Sources |
|---|--|------------------------|--|
| ALPACA WOOL | <i>Llama glama</i> | textiles | South America |
| American ring tail | <i>Bassariscusbacus astutus</i> | soft brushes | North America |
| Angora | See Rabbit, Angora, Mohair | | |
| Badger | <i>Meles meles</i> | soft brushes | Asia, Europe |
| | { <i>Camelus dromedarius</i> | textiles, soft | Asia |
| CAMEL HAIR | <i>Camelus bactrianus</i> | textiles, coarse | Asia |
| “Camel hair” | See Squirrel | soft brushes | Asia, North America |
| CASHMERE HAIR | <i>Caprahircus sp</i> (Goat) | textiles | Asia |
| Cattle hair | <i>Bos taurus</i> | upholstery | Asia, Europe |
| “Civet,”“ Black Sable” | See Spotted Skunk | | |
| “Fitch” | <i>Mephitis mephitis et al</i> (Skunk) | soft brushes | North America |
| Fox | <i>Vulpes fulva</i> | stuffing | North America, Europe |
| Genet | <i>Genetta</i> | soft brushes | Africa, Asia, Europe |
| Goat hair | <i>Capra sp</i> | soft brushes | Asia |
| Hog bristle | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | paint brushes | Asia, North America |
| Horse hair, body | <i>Equus caballus</i> | upholstery, felts | Asia, Europe, North America, South America |
| Horse hair, mane and tail | <i>Equus caballus</i> | upholstery | Asia, Europe |
| Kolinksy | See Sable, red | | |
| LLAMA WOOL | <i>Llama glama</i> | textiles | South America |
| Mink | See Sable, red | | |
| MOHAIR | <i>Caprahircus</i> (Angora goat) | textiles | Asia, Africa, North America |
| Muskkrat, Northern | <i>Ondatra zibethicus</i> | textiles | North America, Russia |
| Muskkrat, Southern | <i>Ondatra rivalicia</i> | textiles | North America |
| Ox hair, ear | <i>Bos taurus</i> | soft brushes | Asia, Europe, North America |
| Pony | <i>Equus caballus</i> | soft brushes, felts | Asia |
| RABBIT, COMMON | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | fur felt | Australia, Europe, Asia, North America |
| RABBIT, ANGORA | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | textiles | Europe, North America |
| Sable, red | <i>Mustela sibirica</i> (Kolinksy, China Mink, Jap Mink) | soft brushes, stuffing | Asia |
| SHEEP WOOL | <i>Ovis aries et al.</i> | textiles | all continents |
| Skunk | See “Fitch” | | |

TABLE A2.1 *Continued*

| Commercial and Biological Name ^A | | Use | Geographical Sources |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Skunk, Spotted | <i>Spilogale sp</i> | soft brushes | North America |
| Squirrel | <i>Sciurus vulgaris et al.</i> | soft brushes | Asia, North America |
| SILK | <i>Bombyx mori</i> | textiles | Asia, Europe |
| SILK, TUSSAH | <i>Antheraea paphia et al.</i> | textiles | Asia |
| VICUNA WOOL | <i>Llama vicugna</i> | textiles | South America |

^AThe most common names are in capital letters; biological names are in italics.

Table A2.2
Man-Made Fibers
TABLE A2.2 **Manufactured Fibers**

| Commercial or Generic Name | Major Component |
|----------------------------|--|
| Acetate: ^A | Cellulose Acetate: |
| Acetate | Secondary Acetate |
| Triacetate | Primary Acetate |
| Acrylic ^A | Polyacrylonitrile. See also Polyvinyl |
| Alginate | Metal salts of alginic acid |
| Anidel ^A | Copolymer of an acrylic-ester and other monomers |
| Azlon ^A | Modified naturally occurring proteins (including casein, cottonseed, peanut, and soybean) |
| Cuprammonium, Cupra | See Rayon ^A |
| Casein | See Azlon ^A |
| Cellulose Esters | See Acetate ^A |
| Elastomers | See Rubber, ^A Spandex ^A |
| Fluorocarbon | Polytetrafluoroethylene |
| Glass | Fused inorganic oxides |
| Metallic | Metal or alloy, some plastic-coated or laminated |
| Modacrylic ^A | Copolymer of acrylonitrile |
| Nylon: ^A | Polyamide: |
| Nylon 6 | Poly (epsilon-caproamide) |
| Nylon 11 | Poly (omega-undecanamide) |
| Nylon 6-6 | Poly (hexamethylene adipamide) |
| Nylon 6-10 | Poly (hexamethylene sebacamide) |
| Olefin ^A | Aliphatic hydrocarbons |
| Peanut | See Azlon ^A |
| Polyacrylic | See Acrylic ^A |
| Polyamide | See Nylon ^A |
| Polypeptide | See Nylon ^A |
| Polyester ^A | Condensation polymer of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid |
| Polyethylene | See Olefin ^A |
| Polyurethane | See Spandex ^A |
| Polyvinyl | Copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate Copolymer of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile After-chlorinated polyvinyl chloride Copolymer of vinylidene chloride and other monomers (saran) Also see Acrylic ^A |
| Protein-Base Fiber | See Azlon ^A |
| Regenerated Cellulose | See Rayon ^A |
| Rayon: ^A | Regenerated Cellulose: |
| Cuprammonium | Cellulose regenerated by Cuprammonium process |
| Saponified acetate | Saponified cellulose acetate |
| Viscose | Cellulose regenerated by viscose process including regular and newer types as high-strength, high-wet modulus, cellular, and special cross-section and cross-linked rayons. |
| Rubber: ^A | Natural or synthetic polymers: |
| Natural | Polyisoprene |
| Synthetic | Various elastoprenes Also see Elastomer, and Practice D 1418 ^B |
| Saponified Acetate | See Rayon ^A |
| Saran ^A | Poly (vinylidene chloride) Also see Polyvinyl |
| Soybean | See Azlon ^A |
| Spandex ^A | Segmented polyurethane |
| Vinal ^A | Acetal of poly (vinyl alcohol) |
| Vinyl Acetate | See Polyvinyl |
| Vinyl Chloride | See Polyvinyl |
| Vinylidene Chloride | See Polyvinyl, Saran ^A |
| Vinyon ^A | Poly(vinyl chloride) |
| Viscose | See Rayon ^A |
| Zein | See Azlon ^A |

^AGeneric names specified by the Federal Trade Commission: defined fully in Annex A1 of Terminology D 123.

^BPractice D 1418.

Table A2.3
Mineral Fibers

TABLE A2.3 Mineral Fibers

| Commercial and Mineralogical Name | Chemical Description | Geographical Sources | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| ASBESTOS | Chrysotile Crocidolite | magnesium silicate iron silicate | Canada, Russia South Africa, Australia |

Table A2.4
Vegetable Fibers: Seed and Fruit-Hair

TABLE A2.4 Vegetable Fibers: Seed and Fruit-Hair

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Staple Length, in. | Geographical Sources | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------------|
| Akund | <i>Calotropis gigantes</i> | Asia | |
| | <i>Gossypium, various sp</i> | | |
| COTTON | <i>Gossypium sp</i> | | |
| 1. American Upland | <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> | 3/4 to 1 1/16 | all continents |
| 2. Asiatic cultivated | | | |
| a. Chinese | <i>Gossypium arboreum</i> | 3/8 to 1 | China |
| b. Indian | <i>Gossypium arboreum</i> | 3/8 to 1 | India |
| c. Levantine | <i>Gossypium herbaceum</i> | 1/2 to 1 | Asia |
| 3. Extra-long staple barbadenses: | | | |
| a. Egyptian | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 1/8 to 1 5/8 | Egypt, Sudan, Peru |
| b. American Egyptian | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 3/8 to 1 1/2 | United States |
| c. Sea Island | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 1/2 to 2 | West Indies |
| 4. Medium staple, semi-rough barbadenses: | | | |
| a. Tanguis | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 | Peru |
| b. Ishan | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 | West Africa |
| c. Ashmouni (uppers) | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 | Egypt |
| 5. Short staple, rough barbadenses: | | | |
| a. Iquitos | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 to 1 1/16 | Peru |
| b. Lengupa | <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> | 1 5/16 to 1 1/16 | Colombia |
| 6. Perennial tree cottons: | | | |
| a. West Indian | <i>Gossypium hirsutum var Marie-Galante</i> | 1 1/8 to 1 3/8 | West Indies |
| b. Sertao and Serido | <i>Gossypium hirsutum var Marie-Galante</i> | 1 1/8 to 1 3/8 | Brazil |
| KAPOK | <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> | 3/4 to 1/4 | Tropics |
| Milkweed Floss | <i>Asclepias various sp</i> | 3/4 to 1/4 | North America |
| Ozone fiber | <i>Asclepias sp incarnata</i> | | United States |
| Pochote | <i>Ceiba aescullifolia</i> | | Mexico |
| Samchu | <i>Chorisia species</i> | | South America |

^APreferred or most common names are in capital letters; botanical names are in italics. The abbreviation *sp* is for the word "species," the subdivisions of a genus.

Table A2.5
Vegetable Fibers: Bast and Leaf

TABLE A2.5 Vegetable Fibers: Bast and Leaf

NOTE 1—The physical origins and the botanical classifications in Tables A2.4, A2.5, and A2.6 were reviewed in 1960 and 1963 by Crops Research Division, Cordage Fibers Section, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources | |
|---|---|----------------------|--|
| ABACA | <i>Musa textilis</i> Neé | hard leaf fiber | Philippine Islands, Central America, Borneo, Sumatra |
| <i>Abutilon avcennae</i> Gaertn | See <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medic medii | | |
| <i>Abutilon longicuspe</i> | Zada buack | coarse bast fiber | |
| <i>Abutilon periplocifolium</i> | Maholtine | coarse bast fiber | |
| <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Sweet Medic medii | CHINESE JUTE | coarse bast fiber | China |
| <i>Aechmae magdalenae</i> André | <i>Pita floja</i> | fine leaf fiber | Central and South America |
| AFRICAN SISAL | <i>Agave sisalana</i> , Perrine & Engelm | hard leaf fiber | |
| <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb | CANTALA | hard leaf fiber | East Indies, Philippine Islands |
| <i>Agave cocui</i> Trel | Dispopo | coarse leaf fiber | |
| <i>Agave hexapetala</i> Jacq | Cocuiza | coarse leaf fiber | |
| <i>Agave deweyana</i> Trel | Zapupe larga | hard leaf fiber | Mexico |
| <i>Agave falcata</i> Engelm | Guapilla | hard leaf fiber | Mexico |
| <i>Agave fourcroydes</i> Lem | HENEQUEN | coarse leaf fiber | Mexico, Cuba, Australia |

TABLE A2.5 *Continued*

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Agave funkiana</i> Koch & Bouché | JAUMAVE ISTLE | Mexico |
| <i>Agave lespinassei</i> Trel | Zapupe fuerte | Mexico |
| <i>Agave letonae</i> F. W. Taylor | SALVADOR SISAL | El Salvador |
| <i>Agave lophanta</i> var. <i>posegeri</i> (Salm-Dyck) Berger | TULA ISTLE | Mexico |
| <i>Agave pesa-mulae</i> Trel | Pata de mula, pie de mula | Mexico |
| <i>Agave pseudotequilana</i> Trel | Mescal | Mexico |
| <i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine & Engelm | SISAL | Mexico, Brazil, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Angola, Mozambique, Haiti, Java, Sumatra |
| <i>Agave striata</i> Zucc | Espandinin | Mexico |
| <i>Agave tequilana</i> Weber | MESCAL | Mexico |
| <i>Agave zapupe</i> Trel | ZAPUPE | Mexico |
| Ake-ire | <i>Urenia lobata</i> Cav | |
| Aloes creole | | |
| Aloes fiber | | |
| | <i>See Furcraea gigantea</i> Vent true aloe is not a fiber plant | |
| Aloes malgache | <i>Hibiscus cannabarius</i> L | |
| Ambari | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| AMERICAN HEMP | PINEAPPLE FIBER | |
| <i>Ananas comosus</i> L. (Merr) | Kendyr | West Indies, Philippine Islands |
| <i>Apocynum</i> sp | <i>Urenia lobata</i> Cav | Russia |
| Aramina | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| ARGENTINE FLAX | <i>Aechmea magdalenae</i> André | |
| Arghan | Swamp milk weed | United States |
| <i>Asclepias incarnata</i> L | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| AUSTRIAN FLAX | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| AUSTRIAN HEMP | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Awasthe hemp | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| BALTIC FLAX | <i>Urenia lobata</i> Cav | |
| Bamia | <i>Musa sapientum</i> L | leaf fiber |
| BANANA | <i>Yucca mohavensis</i> Sarg | |
| Banana yucca | <i>Urenia lobata</i> Cav | |
| Ban ochra | <i>Sida micrantha</i> Schrank | |
| Bariala | <i>Samuela camerosana</i> Trel | |
| Barreta | <i>Nolina</i> sp, <i>Yucca</i> sp | |
| BEAR GRASS | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| BELGIAN FLAX | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Benares hemp | <i>Crotalaria</i> | |
| Benares sunn | <i>Infuscata</i> | South America |
| <i>Billbergia infuscata</i> ^B | | |
| Bimli jute | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L (not jute) | |
| Bimli patam } | RAMIE, China grass | Japan, China, Brazil, United States |
| <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> (L) Gaud | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Bohemian-Moravian Flax | <i>Urenia lobata</i> Cav | |
| Bolo-bolo | <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> Vent (not true aloe) | |
| Bombay aloe | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Bombay hemp | <i>Sansevieria</i> sp (not hemp) | |
| Bowstring hemp | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Brazilian flax | <i>Corchorus</i> sp (<i>Hibiscus</i> and <i>Urenia</i> are not jute) | |
| Brazilian jute | <i>See Aechmea magdalenae</i> André | |
| <i>Bromelia magdalenae</i> | Gravata | Brazil |
| <i>Bromelia karatas</i> L | Macambira | Brazil |
| <i>Bromelia laciniosa</i> Mart & Schult | <i>Aechmea magdalenae</i> André | Brazil |
| <i>Bromelia longissima</i> | <i>Pseudaranus sagenarius</i> (Arruda) Camargo | Brazil |
| <i>Bromelia sagenaria</i> | <i>Cystisus scoparius</i> (L) Link, and/or <i>Spartium junceum</i> L | |
| Broom fiber | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Brown hemp | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Bulgarian flax | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Bulgarian hemp | <i>Furcraea cabuya</i> Trel | |
| Cabulla | <i>Furcraea cabuya</i> Trel | |
| Cabuya | | |
| Cabuya blanca | | |
| Cabuya blancho | | |
| Cabuya sin espina | <i>F. cabuya</i> var. <i>integra</i> Trel | |
| Cadillo | | |
| Caesar weed } | <i>Urenia lobata</i> Cav | |
| <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> Dry & Ait | Akund | |
| CANADIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Canamo | | |
| Canamo } | Spanish word for hemp | |

TABLE A2.5 *Continued*

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources |
|--|--|---|
| Candilla | | |
| Candillo } | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Canhamo | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | HEMP | soft bast fiber |
| CANTALA | <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb; differs from maguey in retting | all temperate zones |
| CAROA, <i>Carãua</i> | <i>Neoglaziova variegata</i> Mez | |
| Carrapicho | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Cebu hemp | <i>Musa textilis</i> Née (not hemp) | |
| CEBU MAGUEY | <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb (retted differently from Cantala) | |
| <i>Cephalonema</i> sp | Punga | bast fiber |
| Chanvre | French word for hemp | Belgian Congo |
| Chaparral yucca | <i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> (Torr) Trel | |
| CHILEAN FLAX | <i>L. usitatissimum</i> L | |
| CHILEAN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| China grass | <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> (L) Gaud | |
| Chinese hemp | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| CHINESE JUTE | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medic Medii | |
| Chingma | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medic | |
| Chino azul | <i>Agave tequilana</i> Weber | |
| Chino bermejo | <i>Agave palmaris</i> Trel | |
| Chique-chique | <i>Leopoldinia piassaba</i> Wallace & Archer | |
| Chuchao | <i>Furcraea andina</i> Trel | |
| Coconada hemp | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Cocuiza | <i>Furcraea humboldtiana</i> Trel <i>F hexapetala</i> , (Jacq) Urb | |
| Cocuiza mansa | <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> Vent | |
| CONGO JUTE | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav (not jute) | bast fiber |
| <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L | JUTE (white jute) | Belgian Congo, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Cuba |
| <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L | TOSSA, DAISEE (jutes) | soft bast fiber |
| COURTRAI FLAX | <i>L. usitatissimum</i> L | soft bast fiber |
| Cousin rouge | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | Pakistan, India |
| <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L | SUNN (not hemp) | hard bast fiber |
| Cuban jute | <i>Urena</i> sp. <i>Malva</i> sp <i>Sida</i> sp (not jute) | India |
| Cuban sisal | <i>Agave fourcroydes</i> Lem | |
| Culut culutan | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| <i>Cytisus scuparius</i> (L) Link | Broom fiber, Spanish broom | soft bast fiber |
| Da | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L | Italy, Spain |
| DAISEE JUTE | <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L | |
| Davao hemp | <i>Musa textiles</i> Née (not hemp) | |
| Deccan hemp | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> (not hemp) | |
| Dha | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L | |
| Dispopo | <i>Agave cocui</i> Trel | |
| Dutch flax | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| (Blue Dutch) | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| (White Dutch) | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| EGYPTIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Eire flax | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Ensete edulis (Gmel) Horan | <i>Musa ensete</i> Gmel | |
| Escobilla | <i>Sida</i> sp | |
| Espadinum | <i>Agave striata</i> Zucc | |
| ESTHONIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| FIQUE | <i>Furcraea macrophylla</i> Baker | |
| FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| FLEMISH FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| FORMIO | <i>Phormium tenax</i> Forst | |
| French hemp | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| French flax | <i>L. usitatissimum</i> L | |
| <i>Furcraea andina</i> Trel | Chuchao | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Furcraea cabuya</i> Trel | Cabuya | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Furcraea cubensis</i> | Cabulla | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Furcraea geminisipina</i> Jacobi | Cocuiza | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> Vent | Piteira, cocuiza mansa | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Furcraea hexapetala</i> (Jacq) Urb | <i>Furcraea cubensis</i> | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Furcraea humboldtiana</i> Trel | Cocuiza | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Furcraea macrophylla</i> Baker | FIQUE | hard leaf fiber |
| Galla | <i>Musa ensete</i> - <i>Ensete edulis</i> (Gmel) Horan | Ecuador |
| Gambo hemp | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L (not hemp) | Central America |
| German flax | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | Haiti, Cuba, Venezuela, Dominican Republic |
| German hemp | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | Venezuela |
| Gombo hemp | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L (not hemp) | Mauritius, Venezuela, Brazil, Tropics |
| Grand cousin | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | Haiti, Cuba, Venezuela, Dominican Republic |

TABLE A2.5 *Continued*

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources |
|--|--|---|
| Grand mahot cousin | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Gravata | <i>Bromelia Karatus</i> L | |
| Guapilla | <i>Agave falcata</i> Engelm | |
| GUAXIMA | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Guaxima roxa | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Guaxima vermehla | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Guazo | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| HAITIAN SISAL | <i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine & Engelm | |
| Hanf | German word for hemp | |
| HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| HENEQUEN | <i>Agave fourcroydes</i> Lem | |
| Hennup | Dutch word for hemp | |
| <i>Hesperaloe funifera</i> (Koch) Trel | ZAMANDOQUE | hard leaf fiber Mexico |
| <i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i> (Torr) Trel | YUCCA | hard leaf fiber United States |
| <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L | KENAF, MESHTA, Ambari, Bimlipatam, Awasthe, Deccan, Dha, Gambo | bast fiber Russia, Persia, India, South America, United States, Cuba |
| <i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> L | Musk hemp | soft bast fiber India |
| <i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> L | Ochra | soft bast fiber United States |
| <i>Hibiscus ferax</i> Hook | MESHTA | soft bast fiber India, Brazil |
| <i>Hibiscus kitaibelifolius</i> St Hil | Juta paulista | soft bast fiber Brazil |
| <i>Hibiscus radiatus</i> ^C | Papoula de St Francis | soft bast fiber Brazil |
| <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L | ROSELLA | soft bast fiber Java, Brazil |
| HUNGARIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| HUNGARIAN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Ife hemp | | |
| Ifé | <i>Sansevieria</i> sp (not hemp) | |
| ILLINOIS HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Indian hemp (United States) | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Indian hemp (India) | Several unrelated plants (not hemp) | |
| | <i>Crotalaria</i> sp and <i>Hibiscus</i> sp (Examples are Ambari, Benares hemp, Itarsi, Sunn) | |
| Infuscata | <i>Billbergia infuscata</i> ^B | |
| IRISH FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| ISTLE | Several <i>Agave</i> sp (word is a generic Mexican term) | |
| IXTLE } | | |
| Istle Jaumave | <i>Agave funkiana</i> Koch & Bouché | |
| Istle, Palma | <i>Samuela carnerosana</i> Trel | |
| Istle Pita | <i>Yucca treculeana</i> Carr | |
| Istle Tula | <i>Agave lophanta</i> var <i>poselgeri</i> (Salm-Dyck) Berger | |
| Italian flax | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| ITALIAN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Itarsi hemp | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Ixtli | <i>Hesperaloe funifera</i> (Koch) Trel | |
| JAUMAVE ISTLE | | |
| Jaumave | | |
| Jaumave lechiguilla | <i>Agave funkiana</i> Koch & Bouché | |
| JAVA CANTALA | <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb different retting from maguey | |
| Java jute | <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L (not jute) | |
| JAVA SISAL | <i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine & Engelm | |
| Jirica | <i>Nolina</i> sp | |
| Jubblepore hemp | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Juta paulista | <i>Hibiscus kitaibali folius</i> St Hil | |
| JUTE | <i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L and <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L | |
| KENAF | <i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i> L | |
| Kendyr | <i>Apocynum</i> sp | |
| KENTUCKY HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| LATVIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Lechuguilla (Tula istle) | <i>Agave lophanta</i> var <i>poselgeri</i> (Salm-Dyck) Berger | |
| Letona | <i>Agave letonae</i> F. W. Taylor | |
| LINEN | FLAX, <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | soft bast fiber North and South Temperate Zones |
| <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | FLAX | |
| LITHUANIAN FLAX | | |
| LIVONIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Luffa gourd | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Luffa | <i>Luffa</i> sp | |
| Loofah | | |
| Macambira | <i>Bromelia laciniosa</i> Mart & Schultz L | |

TABLE A2.5 *Continued*

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources |
|--|---|--|
| Madagascar bass | <i>Vonitra</i> sp | |
| Madras hemp | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| Maguey | Latin American term applied to many species of <i>Agave</i> | |
| MAGUEY (CEBU) | <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb | |
| Maguey (Peru) | <i>Furcraea macrophylla</i> Baker | |
| Maguey (Cuba) | <i>Furcraea hexapetala</i> (Jacq) Urb | |
| Maholtine | <i>Abutilon periplocifolium</i> Sweet | |
| Malva | Latin American term applied to several <i>Malvaceae</i> | |
| MALVA | <i>Sida micrantha</i> Schrank | |
| Malva blanca | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Malva listro | | |
| Malva risco } | <i>Sida micrantha</i> Schrank | |
| Malva roxa | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Malva velluda | <i>Malache malacophylla</i> (Néc & Mart) Stand | |
| Malvas | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| MANCHURIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| MANCHURIAN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Manila | <i>Musa textilis</i> Née (not hemp) | |
| Manila hemp | <i>Musa textilis</i> Née (not hemp) | |
| Manila maguey | <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb | |
| Mano largo | <i>Agave palmaris</i> Trel | |
| Mauritius hemp | <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> Weber (not hemp) | |
| Mazatlan hemp | <i>Agave tequilana</i> Weber (not hemp) | |
| MESCAL | Fibre mixture, <i>Agave</i> sp | |
| Mescal maguey | <i>Agave tequilana</i> Weber | |
| MESHTA | <i>Hibiscus cananbinus</i> L H <i>ferax</i> Hook | soft bast fiber India |
| Mexican sisal | <i>Agar fourcroydes</i> Lem | |
| Milkweed fiber | <i>Asclepias</i> sp (bast) | bast fiber, also (see Sec. I) seed hair |
| Moorva | <i>Sansevieria</i> sp | |
| Musk hemp | <i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> L (not hemp) | |
| <i>Musa ensete</i> Gmel | <i>Ensete edulis</i> (Gmel) Horan | coarse leaf fiber Ethiopia |
| <i>Musa sapientum</i> L | Banana fiber | coarse leaf fiber Tropics |
| <i>Musa textilis</i> Née | ABACA, manila | coarse leaf fiber Philippine Islands, Borneo, Sumatra |
| Nanas sabrong | <i>Agave cantala</i> , Roxb | |
| Natal hemp | <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> Vent (not hemp) | |
| <i>Neoglaziovia variegata</i> Mez | CAROA caraua | hard leaf fiber Brazil |
| NEW ZEALAND FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | This is true New Zealand flax, not to be confused with Phormium. |
| New Zealand flax | <i>Phormium tenax</i> Forst phormium or formio (not flax or hemp) | |
| New Zealand hemp } | | |
| NORTH IRELAND FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| <i>Nolina</i> sp | BEAR GRASS | hard leaf fiber Southwest United States, Mexico |
| Ochra | <i>Hibiscus esculentus</i> L | |
| Oloná | <i>Touchar dia latifolia</i> Gaud | |
| Ototo grande | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| OREGON FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| Paka | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| Palma | <i>Samuela carerosana</i> Trel | |
| Palma barreta | <i>Samuela carerosana</i> Trel | |
| PALMA ISTLE } | | |
| Palmilla | <i>Yucca elata</i> Engelm | |
| Palmyra | <i>Borassus flabelifer</i> L | |
| Panama hat palm | <i>Carludovica palmata</i> R & P (not a palm) | |
| Pangane | <i>Sansevierid Kirkii</i> Bak (not hemp) | |
| Pangane hemp | | |
| Papoula de St Francis | <i>Hibiscus ferax</i> Hook | |
| Pata de mula | <i>Agave pes-mulae</i> Trel | |
| Pavonia malacophylla Wright | | |
| Pavonia schimperiana Hochst & A. Rich | | |
| Pavonia tomentosa Hochst & A. Rich | <i>Malva relludo</i> UACIMA | bast fiber Brazil |
| PERUVIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> | |
| Phillibit black hemp | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (<i>C tenuifolia</i> Roxb) (not hemp) | |
| Philippine maguey | <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb | |
| PHORMIUM | <i>Phormium tenax</i> Forst | |
| <i>Phormium tenax</i> Forst | PHORMIUM | hard leaf fiber Argentina, Chile, New Zealand, St. Helena |
| Pie de mula | <i>Agave pes-mulae</i> Trel | |

TABLE A2.5 *Continued*

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources |
|--|--|--|
| Pineapple fibre (pina) | <i>Ananas comosus</i> (L) Merr | |
| Pineapple (wild) | <i>Aechmea magdalenae</i> André | |
| Pita | Latin-American name for many different hard fibers | |
| Pita floya (floya) | <i>Aechmea magdalenae</i> André | |
| PITA ISTLE | <i>Yucca treculeana</i> Carr | |
| Pita palma } | | |
| PITEIRA | <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> Vent | |
| Pitre (peetray) | <i>Furcraea hexapetala</i> (Jacq) Urb | |
| POEPOES | <i>Agave cantala</i> Roxb | |
| POLISH FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| POLISH HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Polompom | <i>Thespesia lampas</i> Dalz & Dalz & Gibs | |
| Pochote | <i>Ceiba aesculifolia</i> (H.B.K.) Britt & F. G. Bak | |
| Pseudananas sagenarius (Arruda) | | Brazil |
| Camargo | <i>Bromelia sagenaria</i> | soft leaf fiber |
| Punga | <i>Cephalonema</i> sp | bast fiber |
| Queensland hemp | <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L (not hemp) | Belgian Congo |
| RAMIE | <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> L Gaud | |
| RATTAN | <i>Calamus</i> sp | |
| Rhea | <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> L Gaud | |
| ROSELLE, rosella | <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> L | |
| ROUMANIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| ROUMANIAN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| RUSSIAN FLAX | <i>L. usitatissimum</i> L | |
| RUSSIAN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Russian sirez | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Samandoca | <i>Hesperaloe funifera</i> (Koch) Trel | |
| <i>Samuela carnerosana</i> Trel | PALMA ISTLE | leaf fiber |
| Salvador henequen | <i>Agave letonae</i> F. W. Taylor | Mexico |
| SAN SALVADOR SISAL } | | |
| <i>Sansevieria cylindrica</i> Boj | Ifé | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Sansevieria Kirkii</i> Bak | Pangane | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Sansevieria</i> sp | Bowstring hemp (not hemp) | hard leaf fiber |
| SANSEVIERIA | <i>Sansevieria</i> sp | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> Prain | | hard leaf fiber |
| Scaahuista | <i>Nolina</i> sp | |
| Scioa | <i>Ensete edulis</i> (Gmel) Horan | |
| Seonie hemp | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| <i>Sida micrantha</i> Schrank | Escobilla | soft bast fiber |
| Sidamo | <i>Ensete edulis</i> (Gmel) Horan | |
| <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> L | Queensland hemp (not hemp) | Australia |
| Silk grass | <i>Aechmea magdalena</i> André | |
| SISAL | <i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine & Engelm | |
| Sisal weisz | <i>Agave fourcroydes</i> Lem | |
| Soap weed | <i>Yucca glauca</i> Nutt | |
| Soft leaf fiber | <i>Pseudananas sagenarius</i> (Arruda) Camargo | |
| SOUDAN SISAL | <i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine & Engelm | |
| Spanish broom | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> (L) Link | |
| <i>Spartium junceum</i> L | Brom fibre | Southern Europe |
| Spanish dagger | <i>Yucca macro carpa</i> (Torr) Coville | |
| St Francis poppy | <i>Hibiscus ferax</i> Hook | |
| St Helena hemp | <i>Phormium tenax</i> Forst (not hemp) | |
| SUNN | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L | |
| Swamp milkweed | <i>Asclepias inca nata</i> L | |
| Syrian hemp | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| TAMPICO | <i>Agave funkiana</i> Koch & Bouché, and A. <i>lophantha</i> var <i>poselgeri</i> (Salm-Dyck) Berger | |
| TEQUILA | <i>Agave tequilana</i> Weber | |
| <i>Thespesia lampas</i> Dalz & Dalz & Gibs | Polom pom | soft bast fiber |
| <i>Thespesia populnea</i> Sol. & Correa | | Indochina |
| Tientsin jute | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> Medic Medii (not jute) | |
| Toja | <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | |
| TOSSA | <i>Corchorus olitorius</i> L | |
| <i>Touchardia latifolia</i> Gaud | Olona | soft bast fiber |
| TULA ISTLE | <i>Agave lophantha</i> var <i>poselgeri</i> (Salm-Dyck) Berger | Hawaii |
| Uacima | <i>Urenal lobata</i> Cav | |
| Uaixima | | |
| <i>Urena lobata</i> Cav | CONGO JUTE, GUAXIMA | Belgian Congo, Venezuela, Brazil, United States, Cuba, Argentina |

TABLE A2.5 *Continued*

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources |
|--|---|----------------------|
| <i>Urena sinuata</i> Wedd | Cuban jute, Kunjia | Cuba, Bengal |
| <i>Urtica nivea</i> L | RAMIE, Boehmeria nivea (L.) Gaud | China |
| Victoria sisal | <i>Agave fourcroydes</i> Lem | |
| Warangel hemp | <i>Crotalaria juncea</i> L (not hemp) | |
| WISCONSIN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Yacci | <i>Agave sisalana</i> Perrine & Engelm | |
| Yaxi | | |
| Yucatan sisal | <i>Agave fourcroydes</i> Lem | |
| YUCCA ^D | | hard leaf fiber |
| <i>Yucca angustifolia</i> ^E | BEAR GRASS, soap weed | |
| <i>Yucca glauca</i> Nutt | BEAR GRASS, soap weed | |
| <i>Yucca treculena</i> Carr | PITA ISTLE | |
| <i>Yucca</i> ^D | | |
| YUGOSLAVIAN FLAX | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L | |
| YUGOSLAVIAN HEMP | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> L | |
| Zada buack | <i>Abutilon longicuspe</i> Hochst & A. Rich | |
| Zamandoque | <i>Hesperaloe funifera</i> (Koch) Trel | |
| ZAPUPE ^E | <i>Agave zapupe</i> Trel | |

^ASee Footnote^A of Table A2.4.

^BNot found in botanical literature.

^CAuthority cannot be determined.

^DMany *Yucca* species yield fiber; the principal ones are included in this table.

^EMany *Agave* species yield fiber known as zapupe.

Table A2.6
Vegetable Fibers: Palm and Miscellaneous
TABLE A2.6 Vegetable Fibers: Palm and Miscellaneous

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | Description | Geographical Sources |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Acrocomia</i> sp | Corojo | South America, West Indies |
| African fiber | <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L | North Africa |
| Alfa | <i>Stipa tenacissima</i> L | Mediterranean |
| Aren | <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr | Java |
| <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb.) Merr | Aren | Java |
| <i>Astrocaryum tucuma</i> Mart | Tecum, tucum; when mixed with <i>Bactris setosa</i> Mart | |
| <i>Attalea funifera</i> Mart | Bahia bass | Brazil |
| <i>Bactris</i> sp | Mocoro | South America |
| <i>Bactris setosa</i> Mart | See <i>Astrocaryum tucuma</i> Mart | Brazil |
| Bahia bass | | |
| Bahia piassava | <i>Attalea funifera</i> Mart | Brazil |
| Bamboo | <i>Bambus</i> sp | Tropics |
| <i>Bambusa</i> sp | Bamboo | |
| Bass | <i>Attalea funifera</i> Mart <i>Leopoldina piassaba</i> Wallace & Archer <i>Raphia</i> sp <i>Vonitra</i> sp | Tropics |
| Bassine | <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L | India |
| <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> L | Palmyra bassine | India |
| Broom corn | <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L) Moench. (S technicum Batt & Trab) | United States |
| Broom root | <i>Muhlenbergia macoura</i> (H.B.K.) Hitchc | Mexico |
| Buntal | <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam | East Indies |
| Buri | <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam | East Indies |
| Cabo negro | <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr | Philippines |
| <i>Calamas</i> sp | Rattan | Oriental Tropics |
| <i>Carludovica palmata</i> R & P | Palm hat plant (not a palm) | Ecuador |
| <i>Caryota urens</i> L | Kittool | Asia, Madagascar |
| Cattail fiber | <i>Typha</i> sp | United States |
| <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L | Crin vegetal | North Africa |
| Chinese fan palm | <i>Livistona chinensis</i> R Br | East Asia |
| Chinese mat rush | <i>Lepironia mucronata</i> L. C. Rich | East Asia |
| Coconut fiber | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L | Tropics |
| <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L | Coir | Tropics |
| Coir | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> L | Tropics |
| Corojo | <i>Acrocomia</i> sp | Cuba |
| <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam | Buntal | Philippines |
| Crin vegetal | <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> L | North Africa |
| Dum | <i>Hyphaene thebachia</i> Mart | Arabia |
| Eel grass | <i>Zostera marina</i> L | Nova Scotia, Newfoundland |
| Ejoo | <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr | Malaysia |
| Esparto | <i>Stipa tenacissima</i> L | Mediterranean |

TABLE A2.6 *Continued*

| Commercial and Botanical Name ^A | | Description | Geographical Sources |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Gemuti | <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr | palm fiber | Malaya |
| <i>Hyphaene thebaica</i> Mart | Dum | palm fiber | East Africa |
| Jutilal | <i>Typha sp</i> | | |
| Kittool | <i>Caryota urens</i> L | palm fiber | Malaya |
| <i>Leopoldinia piassaba</i> Wallace & Archer | Para piassava | palm leaf-stem fiber | Brazil |
| <i>Lepironia mucronata</i> Rich | Chinese mat rush | rush stems | China |
| <i>Livistona chinensis</i> R Br | Chinese fan palm | palm leaf segments | China |
| <i>Luffa sp</i> | Loofah | net of fruit | Tropics |
| <i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> L | Moriche palm | palm leaf fiber | Venezuela |
| Mocoro | <i>Bactris sp</i> | palm fiber | South Africa |
| Monkey bass | <i>Leopoldinia piassaba</i> Wallace & Archer | palm leaf-stem fiber | Brazil |
| Moriche palm | <i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> L | palm leaf fiber | Venezuela |
| <i>Muhlenbergia macoura</i> (H.B.K.) Hitchc | Broom root, rice root | grass root | Mexico |
| Palmetto | <i>Sabal sp</i> | palm fiber | United States |
| buri | <i>Corypha utan</i> Lam | palm fiber | Philippines |
| Palm fiber | <i>Arenga pinnata</i> (Wurmb) Merr | palm fiber | Philippines |
| Capo negro | <i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> L | palm leaf fiber | Venezuela |
| Nirucge | <i>Leopoldinia piassaba</i> Wallace & Archer | palm leaf-stem fiber | Brazil |
| Para piassava | <i>Attalea funifera</i> Mart, <i>Leopoldinia piassaba</i> | | |
| Piassava | Wallace & Archer, <i>Raphia gigantea</i> , A Chev, <i>Vonitra sp</i> | palm fibers | Tropics |
| Pita de corajo | <i>Acrocomia sp</i> | palm leaf fiber | Cuba |
| Raffia | <i>Corypha utan</i> , Lam, <i>Raphia ruffia</i> Mart, <i>Raphia vinifera</i> P Beauv | palm leaf segments | Madagascar, Philippines |
| <i>Raphia ruffia</i> Mart | Raffia | palm leaf segments | Madagascar, East Africa |
| <i>Raphia vinifera</i> P Beauv | West African bass | palm leaf-stem fiber | West Africa |
| Rice root | <i>Muhlenbergia macoura</i> (H.B.K.) Hitchc | roots | Mexico |
| Rice paper plant | <i>Tetrapanax papyriferus</i> (Hook) Koch | pith | Formosa |
| <i>Sabal sp</i> | Palmetto | palm fiber | Southern United States |
| <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> (L) Moench | Broom corn | flower heads | United States |
| Southern moss | <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L | fibrous stem axis | United States |
| Spanish moss | <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L | fibrous stem axis | United States |
| <i>Stipa tenacissima</i> L | Esparto | leaves | Mediterranean |
| <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L | Southern moss | fibrous stem axis | United States |
| Tree beard | <i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L | | |
| Tecum fiber | | | |
| Tecum } | <i>Astrocaryum tucuma</i> Mart also <i>Bactris sp</i> | palm leaf fiber | Brazil |
| <i>Tetrapanax papyriferus</i> (Hook) Koch | Rice paper plant | pith | Formosa |
| <i>Typha sp</i> | Cattail leaf fiber and down | rush leaves and flower bristles | Temperate Zones |
| Vegetable sponge | <i>Luffa sp</i> | net of fruit | Japan, West Indies |
| <i>Vonitra sp</i> | Madagascar piassava or bass | palm leaf-stem fiber | Madagascar |
| West African bass | <i>Raphia vinifera</i> P Beauv | palm leaf-stem fiber | Africa |
| Zacaton | Mexican rice root | fibrous roots | Mexico |
| <i>Zostera marina</i> L | Eel grass | leaves | Newfoundland, Nova Scotia |

^ASee Footnote^A of Table A2.4.

TABLE A2.7 *Continued*

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| LEAF | |
| Abaca (manila) | WOOL ^{G,H,I} |
| Cantala | Sheep |
| Henequen | |
| Istle | |
| Maguey | |
| Sisal | |
| SEED | |
| Cotton | |
| Kapok | |

^AFor more complete information, see Table A2.3.

^BSome of these are polymer blends or copolymers.

^CAll percentages listed are by weight, except as noted.

^DGeneric terms and limiting percentages are taken from "Generic names and definitions of manufactured fibers," *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 16, Section 303.7, Jan. 1, 1987, pp. 161–163. See Annex A1.

^ESee Tables A2.4, A2.5, and A2.6.

^FSee Table A2.2.

^GSee U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

^HSee ASTM D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles.

^ISee Table A2.1.

A3. TERMS RELATING TO THE HAND OF FABRICS

TABLE A3.1 *Terms Relating to the Hand of Fabrics^A*

| Physical Property | Explanatory Phrase | Terms to Be Used in Describing Range of Corresponding Component of Hand |
|-------------------|---|---|
| Flexibility | ease of bending | pliable (high) to stiff (low). |
| Compressibility | ease of squeezing | soft (high) to hard (low). |
| Extensibility | ease of stretching | stretchy (high) to nonstretchy (low). |
| Resilience | ability to recover from deformation | springy (high) to limp (low). Resilience may be flexural, compressional, extensional, or torsional. |
| Density | mass per unit volume (based on measurement of thickness ^B and fabric weight) | compact (high) to open (low). |
| Surface contour | divergence of the surface from planeness | rough (high) to smooth (low). |
| Surface friction | resistance to slipping offered by the surface | harsh (high) to slippery (low). |
| Thermal character | apparent difference in temperature of the fabric and the skin of the observer touching it | cool (high) to warm (low). |

^AMethods of test for evaluating properties relating to the hand of fabrics were published as information by Committee D-13 on Textiles, the latest publication being in *1965 Book of ASTM Standards*, Part 24.

^BMeasurements of thickness and weight are made as directed in the procedures described in the ASTM test methods for specific fabrics.

A4. TERMINOLOGY REVISION PROCEDURES

A4.1 Revisions of Definitions—When the concept of a term, namely a definition, is already published in Committee D-13 standards, its definition may be revised through one of the following procedures:

A4.1.1 *One Subcommittee Involved*

If the definition appears in only one standard, the definition may be revised in the normal course of revising the standard. If the term is defined in two or more standards of a single subcommittee, a revised definition may be inserted into a new standard, or a revision of an existing standard of that subcommittee, provided the ballot of the proposed standard is accompanied by a cover memorandum or note on the ballot including the following statement:

“Approval of this ballot will constitute approval to substitute the proposed definition for ‘_____’ into the following standards under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee: (Enter here a list of the standard numbers.) and in Terminology D 123.”

A4.1.2 *Two or More Subcommittees Involved*

If the term in question is defined in the standards of two or more subcommittees, a definition may be revised as follows: The technical subcommittee shall submit the proposed new or revised definition to the chairman of the terminology subcommittee who will compare it with existing definitions to determine whether it is an improvement (broader in scope, less wordy, more precise, etc.) over the existing definition(s). If it is not an improvement, the chairman of the terminology subcommittee may recommend to the technical subcommittee that it use the existing definition, but add its own point-of-view in a Discussion following the definition. If the new definition appears to be an improvement, the chairman of the terminology subcommittee shall: (1) recommend the revised definition to the other technical subcommittees involved, (2) request permission of those subcommittee chairmen to conduct a ballot of the subcommittees involved, (3) if permission is granted, send

a simultaneous ballot to those subcommittees and to the terminology subcommittee*, such ballot to contain the statement given in quotations below, (4) resolve all negative votes and comments through joint subcommittee actions, (5) once a single definition has been agreed upon by the subcommittees, submit the definition to Main Committee ballot as a revision to Terminology D 123, and (6) once the definition is accepted at Society level, ensure that it replaces existing definitions in all D-13 standards which contain it.

“Approval of this ballot will constitute approval to substitute the proposed definition for ‘_____’ into the following standards under the jurisdiction of these subcommittees: (Enter here a list of the subcommittees and standard numbers.) and into Terminology D 123.”

*The ballot will (1) be mailed without duplicates to any person

that is a member of more than one of the subcommittees involved and (2) will be returned to ASTM Central Balloting. ASTM staff will keep a record of the total number of ballots mailed for calculating percent return.

A4.1.3 The chairman of the terminology subcommittee may also (1) initiate improvements in definitions, (2) initiate ballots to resolve redundancies, and (3) resolve redundancies through editorial changes by coordinating such changes with the chairmen of the technical subcommittee(s) involved, the ASTM staff Committee Editor, and the ASTM Editorial Review Committee.*

*Editorial changes to eliminate redundant definitions will not result in a year change to the standard whereas substantive changes will result in a year change.

A5. INDUSTRY ACCEPTED SYNONYMS

A5.1 Industry accepted synonyms will be included in D123 following a term with a definition. An industry accepted synonym is listed and enclosed by parentheses.

A5.1.1 This industry accepted synonym will be listed in Terminology D 123 with a cross reference notation which refers directly to the defined term. (See Examples 1 and 2)

A5.1.2 Synonyms do not show a jurisdiction notation or a list of standards in which it may appear. (See Examples 1 and 2)

A5.1.3 Synonyms are not listed in Section 4, the Ready Reference, in which the jurisdiction is noted. If the synonym has been defined, it will appear in Section 4, Ready reference. (See Example 3)

A5.1.4 Synonyms are under the jurisdiction of the subcommittee which determines their synonymity to a specific term

A5.1.5 The following examples illustrate how synonyms will be included:

Example 1

back width, n *in body measurements*, the distance from back-breakpoint to back- breakpoint. (Syn.*cross back width*) [D13.55] D5219

cross back width — **See** back width

Example 2

bail, n *in zippers*, a portion or portions of the slider to which the pull or pulls are attached (Syn.*lug*) [D13.54] D2050

lug — **See** bail

Example 3

bunch, n a defect in yarn characterized by a segment not over 6 mm (1/4 in) in length that shows an abrupt increase in diameter caused by more fibers matted in this particular place.(Syn.*slub, slug**) [D13.58] D2255

**slug* cannot be used as a synonym because it is under the jurisdiction of a different subcommittee — D13.59 (See Example 4)

slub, n — an abruptly thickened place in a yarn (Syn.*lump, piecing**, *slough-off**, *slug*) [D13.58] D2255, *D3990

lump — **See** back width

**piecing*, **slough-off*, and **slug* cannot be used a synonyms for slub, because the jurisdiction of these terms is controlled by another subcommittee (See Example 4)

Example 4

slug,n—*in raw silk*, a thickened place several times the diameter of the yarn, 3 mm (1/8 in) or over in length (Syn.*piecing, slough-off*) [D13.59] D3990

piecing,n— a thick place in a spun yarn caused by poor splicing. [D13.59] D3990

slough-off, n— *in woven fabrics*, a defect caused by several coils of yarn slipping off the filling bobbin simultaneously and being woven into the fabric in a group.[[D13.59] D3990

APPENDIX**(Nonmandatory Information)****X1. OTHER SOURCES OF TEXTILE TERMINOLOGY****X1.1 *Non-consensus Recognized Terminologies***

Stanley Backer and Emery I. Valko, "Thesaurus of Textile Terms," MIT Press, Cambridge, 1966.

W. L. Carmichael, George E. Linton, Isaac Price, "Calloway Textile Dictionary," Calloway Mills, 1947.

"Glossary of Textile Terms," Textile Yarn Association of America ca. 1974.

Dictionary of Fiber's Textile Terminology, Hoechst-Celanese Corporation, 1990.

George E. Linton, "The Modern Apparel and Textile Dictionary," Textile Book Service, Plainfield, NJ, 1973.

Lloyd R. Whittington, "Whittington's Dictionary of Plastics," Technomic Publishing Co., Stamford, CT, 1968.

Phyllis G. Tortora and Robert S. Merkel, "Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles," Fairchild Publishing Co., New York, 1996.

X1.2 *Consensus Standards*

"Textile Terms and Definitions," Ninth Edition, Textile Institute, Manchester, 1991.

X1.3 *US Govt. Standards and Publications*

"Glossary of Knitting Imperfections," Military Standard 1491, Department of Defense, Washington, DC, 1971.

"Code of Federal Regulations," Title 16 U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 1977.

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