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Standard Terminology Relating to Textiles¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D123; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This standard is the compilation of all terminology developed by Committee D13 on Textiles.

1.1.1 This terminology, consists mostly of definitions, which are specific 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 (SC) which has jurisdictional responsibility for every item is the first attribution noted after the definition. The SC terminology standard in which all the terms and definitions appear is 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. Users of this compilation should also review the SC terminology standard listed for more details or interpretations of these terms and their use by the SC having jurisdiction.

1.2 In addition to being a specialized dictionary, Terminology D123 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 with definitions followed by SC attribution in brackets and SC terminology standard.

1.4.2 Annex A1 Terms Relating to the Hand of Fabrics.

1.4.3 Annex A2 Industry Accepted Synonyms.

1.4.4 Annex A3 Terminology Taken From D13 Standards That Have Been Withdrawn.

1.4.5 Annex A4 Terminology Relating to Leather.

1.4.6 Annex A5 Terminology Revision Procedures.

1.4.7 Appendix X1 Other Sources of Textile Terminology.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D2050 Terminology Relating to Subassemblies Used in the Manufacture of Textiles](#)

[D3136 Terminology Relating to Care Labeling for Apparel, Textile, Home Furnishing, and Leather Products](#)

[D3888 Terminology for Yarn Spinning Systems](#)

[D3990 Terminology Relating to Fabric Defects](#)

[D4391 Terminology Relating to The Burning Behavior of Textiles](#)

[D4845 Terminology Relating to Wool](#)

[D4848 Terminology Related to Force, Deformation and Related Properties of Textiles](#)

[D4849 Terminology Related to Yarns and Fibers](#)

[D4850 Terminology Relating to Fabrics and Fabric Test Methods](#)

[D4920 Terminology Relating to Conditioning, Chemical, and Thermal Properties](#)

[D5219 Terminology Relating to Body Dimensions for Apparel Sizing](#)

[D5253 Terminology Relating to Floor Coverings and Textile Upholstered Furniture](#)

[D5646 Terminology Relating to Seams and Stitches Used in Home Sewing](#)

[D5684 Terminology Relating to Pile Floor Coverings](#)

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

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

D6477 Terminology Relating to Tire Cord, Bead Wire, Hose Reinforcing Wire, and Fabrics
D6798 Terminology Relating to Flax and Linen
D6799 Terminology Relating to Inflatable Restraints
D6963 Terminology Relating to Sewn Products Automation
D7018 Terminology Relating to Glass Fiber and Its Products
D7022 Terminology Relating to Apparel
D7023 Terminology Relating to Home Furnishings
D7139 Terminology for Cotton Fibers
D7641 Guide for Textile Fibers
D7722 Terminology Relating to Industrial Textile Stitches and Seams

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] **D7139**
- abrasion**, *n*—the wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface. [D13.59] **D4850**
- abrasion**, *n*—for inflatable restraint fabrics, a fuzzy cluster of broken filaments damaged by scraping. [D13.20] **D6799**
- abrasion cycle**, *n*—one complete movement across the surface of a material. [D13.59] **D4850**
- abrasion cycle**, *n*—for the Martindale Abrasion Tester, 16 rubs required to complete a geometric shape, known as a Lissajous. [D13.59] **D4850**
- abrasion cycle**, *n*—in abrasion testing, one or more movements of the abradant across a material surface, or the material surface across the abradant, that permits a return to its starting position. [D13.59] **D4850**
- abrasion mark**, *n*—an area damaged by friction. [D13.59] **D3990**
- absolute humidity**, *n*—the mass of water vapor present in a unit volume of air. (See **humidity** and **relative humidity**) [D13.51] **D4920**
- 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] **D5253**
- 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] **D5253**
- absorption**, *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] **D4920**
- 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] **D6799**
- accuracy**, *n*—of a test method, the degree of agreement between the true value of the property being tested (or accepted standard value) and the average of many observations made according to the test method, preferably by many observers. [D13.59] **D4850**
- acid content**, *n*—of felt, the number of milliequivalents of acid present per unit weight of felt, measured under prescribed conditions. [D13.13] **D4845**
- 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] **D5219**
- across back shoulder width**, *n*—the horizontal distance across the back from the top of one shoulder joint to the top of the other shoulder joint, taken with the arms down. [D13.55] **D5219**
- across front shoulder width**, *n*—the horizontal distance across the front from the top of one shoulder joint to the top of the other shoulder joint, taken with the arms down. [D13.55] **D5219**
- across shoulder**, *n*—in body measurements, the distance from shoulder joint to shoulder joint across the back. [D13.55] **D5219**
- acrylic fiber**—See **acrylic** in D7641.
- adhesion**, *n*—the property denoting the ability of a material to resist delamination or separation into two or more layers. [D13.19] **D6477**
- 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] **D6477**
- 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] **D6477**
- 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] **D4920**
- afterflame**, *n*—persistent flaming of a material after the ignition source has been removed. [D13.92] **D4391**
- after-flame time**, *n*—the length of time for which a material continues to flame after the ignition source has been removed. [D13.92] **D4391**
- 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] **D4391**

- afterglow time**, *n*—the time afterglow continues after the cessation of flaming or after removal of the ignition source. [D13.92] **D4391**
- air-jet spinning machine**, *n*—a machine that converts slivers of staple fibers into spun yarn using drafting rollers and a vortex created by an airflow suction orifice. [D13.58] **D3888**
- air permeability**, *n*—the rate of air flow passing perpendicular through a known area under a prescribed air pressure differential between the two surfaces of a material. [D13.59] **D4850**
- air splice**, *n*—for inflatable restraint fabrics, the thicker portion of a yarn resulting from the entanglement of the filaments at the ends of two multifilament yarns to create a continuous yarn. [D13.20] **D6799**
- air-supported roof**, *n*—a fabric roof-system that is properly secured and primarily supported and held in place by air pressure. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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] **D6477**
- 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] **D4845**
- All-purpose**, *n*—an outerwear garment, often with a removable liner, which is suitable for use in many different weather conditions. [D13.61] **D7022**
- alpaca**, *n*—the fleece and fiber produced by the alpaca, an animal of the genus *Llama* (*Lama glama pacus*). [D13.13] **D4845**
- alternate grade reference line**, *n*—an optional internal line whose orientation is used for the “*x*” axis of a grade rule. [D13.66] **D6963**
- American grain count**, *n*—direct yarn numbering system for expressing linear density, equal to the mass in grains per 120 yards of sliver or roving. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D7139**
- 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] **D7139**
- anidex fiber*—See **anidex** in D7641.
- animal fiber**, *n*—any natural protein-base fiber. See D7641.
- ankle**, *n*—in anatomy, the joint between the foot and the lower leg. [D13.55] **D5219**
- ankle girth**, *n*—in body measurements, the circumference of the leg over the greatest prominence of the ankle. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- ankle height (infant special case)**, *n*—the straight distance from the prominence of the outer ankle bone to the soles of the feet, taken with subject lying down flat with legs extended and the foot positioned at 1.57 rad (90°) to the leg. [D13.55] **D5219**
- annotation text**, *n*—optional user text that can be specifically defined and displayed when the pattern piece is plotted. [D13.66] **D6963**
- apex**, *n*—the greatest protrusion of the breast as seen from the side. [D13.53] **D5219**
- apex angle**, *n*—the angle formed between the incoming and outgoing yarn at the top (and bottom) of the inter-wrapped yarn area in the static condition. [D13.19] **D6477**
- applied tension**, *n*—in yarn abrasion testing, the static tension exerted on the weighted end of the yarn by the applied weight. [D13.19] **D6477**
- 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] **D4845**
- aramid fiber*—See **aramid** in D7641.
- 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] **D4850**
- 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] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- armpit**, *n*—in anatomy, the hollow under the junction of the arm and the shoulder. [D13.55] **D5219**
- armscye**, *n*—in garment construction, the opening in a garment for the attachment of a fitted sleeve. (Compare **armhole**.) [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- assembled button**, *n*—a decorative button consisting of combinations of similar or dissimilar materials, such as plastic and metal or metal and metal, which have been joined

- together by such processes as gluing, swedging or metal stamping. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D4920**
- 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] **D7018**
- 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] **D5684**
- 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] **D7023**
- automatic lock slider**, *n*—a slider that provides involuntary, positive locking action on the chain when the pull is released restricting the movement of the slider to open the chain unless a stress is applied through the stringers that exceeds the locking capacity of the slider. [D13.54] **D2050**
- average dynamic air permeability (ADAP)**, *n*—for inflatable restraints, the average of all of DAP measurements within a specified range of pressure differentials. [D13.20] **D6799**
- average fiber diameter**, *n*—the arithmetic mean width of a group of fibers. [D13.13] **D4845**
- 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] **D4845**
- azlon fiber*—See **azlon** D7641.
- B-tuft**, *n*—a two-pass process for aligning hooked fibers on the Fibroliner FL-101. [D13.11] **D7139**
- back breakpoint**, *n*—in anatomy, the location on the back of the body where the arm separates from the body. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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 [D13.63] **D7023**
- back side**, *n*—in textile materials, the side of the material that faces inward in the completed object. (Ant. **face side**, *right side*. Syn *wrongside*.) [D13.54] **D5646**
- back waist length**, *n*—in body measurements, the vertical distance along the spine from the cervicale to the waist. [D13.55] **D5219**
- back width**, *n*—in body measurements, the distance from back-breakpoint to back-breakpoint. [D13.55] **D5219**
- backing**, *n*—for pile yarn floor covering, all materials in a pile yarn floor covering other than pile yarn. [D13.21] **D5684**
- 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] **D5684**
- bagging**, *n*—any material, such as fabric or other suitable material used to protect commodities during shipment and/or storage. [D13.59] **D4850**
- bail**, *n*—a portion or portions of the slider to which the pull or pulls are attached. (Syn. **lug**) [D13.54] **D2050**
- bale (jute)**, *n*—a bag, sack, etc., containing packages of yarn. [D13.17] **D6798**
- barb**, *n*—in down, the primary structure of plumage emanating from a quill point of a down cluster. [D13.61] **D7022**
- barb**, *n*—in feathers, the primary structure of plumage emanating from the quill of a feather. [D13.61] **D7022**
- 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] **D3990**
- base burn**, *n*—the point at which the flame burns the ground (base) fabric of a raised surface textile fabric and provides a self-sustaining flame. [D13.92] **D4391**
- base size**, *n*—the digitized or created size of a style. [D13.66] **D6963**
- bast fibers**, *n*—in flax stems, fibers found in the layer of phloem of the flax stem between the inner xylem tissue and the epidermis tissue. [D13.17] **D6798**
- 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. [D13.17] **D6798**
- batch sample**, *n*—the material(s) used for the proficiency test study taken from a common roll or garment lot and distributed to the participants. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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] **D5253**
- bath rug**, *n*—a scatter rug used in the bathroom. [D13.62] **D5253**
- 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] **D7023**
- 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] **D7023**
- batting**, *n*—a textile filling material consisting of a continuous web of fibers formed by carding, garnetting, air laying, or other means. [D13.61] **D7022**

- 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] **D7022**
- bead**, *n*—*in an individual element slide fastener*, an enlarged section on the inner edge of each tape formed by the cord and weft yarns of the tape used to attach the cord to the tape. the interlockable elements are affixed to the bead on an individual element slider fastener. [D13.54] **D2050**
- bead**, *n*—*in a continuous element woven typeslide fastener*, a section of the tape where a cord and/or selected warp yarns are woven in place by the weft yarns of the tape to form a bead. The continuous element is secured to the tape by the bead simultaneously with the bead formation. [D13.54] **D2050**
- bead**, *n*—*in a continuous element sewn type slide fastener*, a section of the tape where a cord is attached to the tape by sewing. A cord is optional on a continuous element sewn type slide fastener. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D4849**
- 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] **D4849**
- bedcovering**, *n*—a textile product used on a bed over the sheets for warmth or decoration. [D13.63] **D7023**
- bedspread**, *n*—a type of bedcovering that is placed over the blankets and sheets for appearance and warmth. [D13.63] **D7023**
- 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] **D4849**
- 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. [D13.59] **D4850**
- bias**, *n*—*in statistics*, a constant or systematic error in test results. [D13.59] **D4850**
- bicomponent fiber**, *n*—a fiber consisting of two polymers which are chemically different, physically different, or both. [D13.51] **D4920**
- 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] **D5684**
- birdseye**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, an unintentional tuck stitch. [D13.59] **D3990**
- 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] **D4920**
- black felt**, *n*—those classifications of felt manufactured to various shades of the color black. [D13.13] **D4845**
- blanket**, *n*—*for bedding*, an unquilted fabric covering designed primarily to provide thermal insulation. [D13.63] **D7023**
- 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] **D3136**
- bleedthrough**, *n*—*for coated inflatable restraint fabrics*, the presence of coating material on the uncoated side, between two yarns, without covering either yarn. [D13.20] **D6799**
- blending plan**, *n*—the instructions for mixing fibers during specimen preparation. [D13.11] **D7139**
- 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. [D13.54] **D5646**
- blip**, *n*—*for inflatable restraint fabrics*, and short, irregularly shaped or textured portion of an individual multifilament yarn that has been woven into the fabric, including slough offs, stripbacks, fuzz balls, snarls, and slubs. [D13.20] **D6799**
- 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. [D13.59, D13.61] **D4850, D7022**
- block**, *n*—*for cutting standard def.*, a a sequence of commands within a cut file and which activate a response by the automated fabric cutter. [D13.66] **D6963**
- 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] **D7018**
- blocking**, *n*—the measurement of the development of surface tack and the thermal softening point of the material. [D13.63] **D7023**
- blotch**, *n*—an irregularly shaped offcolored area. [D13.59] **D3990**
- bobbin**, *n*—a slightly tapered plastic cylinder, mounted on a spindle of a ring spinning frame on which yarn produced from drafting and twisting is wound. [D13.58] **D3888**
- 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] **D5219**
- body measurements**, *n*—*in anthropometry*, a standardized distance between two specified points on the human anatomy. [D13.55] **D5219**

- body weight**, *n*—*in body measurements*, mass in kilograms (pounds). [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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. [D13.59, D13.61] **D4850, D7022**
- 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** and **coated fabric**.) [D13.59, D13.61] **D4850, D7022**
- bonnet**, *n*—*in cleaning pile floor coverings*, an absorbent pad which can be mounted under a rotary shampoo machine. [D13.62] **D5253**
- 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] **D4850**
- bottom assembly**, *n*—the components of the lowermost part of a slide fastener that determines whether the slide fastener will be non-separable or separable. (See also **non-separable slide fastener** and **separable slide fastener**.) [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D2050**
- bound seam-finish**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a seam finish in which another material is used to enclose the cut edges of one or more seam allowances. (Compare **Hong Kong seam-finish**.) [D13.54] **D5646**
- bound water**, *n*—the amount of water in a test specimen that is hydrogen bonded to cellulose and expressed as a percentage of the mass of the specimen. [D13.11] **D7139**
- boundary friction**, *n*—friction at low sliding speeds (0.02 m/min or less) where lubrication occurs under thin-film lubricant conditions. [D13.58] **D4850**
- 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**.) [D13.59] **D3990**
- 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] **D7018**
- braided fabric**, *n*—a structure produced by interlacing three or more ends of yarns in a manner such that the paths of the yarns are diagonal to the vertical axis of the fabric. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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. [D13.92] **D123**
- 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] **D4848**
- breaking**, *n*—the crushing of the structure of the stem; loosening the bond between the fiber bundles and shives and breaking the shives into short pieces to facilitate its removal. [D13.17] **D6798**
- breaking force**, *n*—the maximum force applied to a material carried to rupture. (Compare **breaking point**. See **breaking strength**.) [D13.58] **D4848**
- breaking load**, *n*—depreciated term. Use **breaking force**. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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**.) [D13.58] **D4848**
- 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**) [D13.58] **D4848**
- breaking strength**, *n*—a strength expressed in terms of breaking force. [D13.58] **D4848**
- breaking tenacity**, *n*—the tenacity at the breaking force. [D13.58] **D4848**
- breaking tenacity**, *n*—the tenacity corresponding to the breaking load. [D13.13] **D4845**
- breaking toughness**, *n*—the actual work per unit volume or per unit mass of material that is required to rupture the material. [D13.58] **D4848**
- breakout pressure**, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the pressure level during deployment which ruptures the module cover. [D13.20] **D6799**
- bridge**, *n*—the area of a button between the holes partially covered by the sewing threads with dimensions varying upon design and end use. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D2050**
- broken end**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a void in the warp direction due to yarn breakage. [D13.59] **D3990**
- broken filament**, *n*—*in multifilament yarn*, breaks in one or more filaments. [D13.58] **D4849**
- broken pick**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, a discontinuity in the filling direction caused by a break or cut in the filling yarn. [D13.59] **D3990**
- bruise**, *n*—*in fabrics*, an area that has been subjected to impact or pressure, which differs from the adjacent normal fabric. [D13.59] **D3990**

- brush**, *n*—a hand-held cleaning tool consisting of a base into which bristles are inserted. [D13.62] **D5253**
- 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] **D5253**
- bubble**, *n*—see preferred term **blister**. [D13.59] **D4850**
- bulk density**, *n*—apparent mass per unit volume. [D13.51] **D4920**
- 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 separate or composited units. [D13.58] **D4849**
- bulk shrinkage**, *n*—a measure of potential stretch and power of stretch yarns or a measure of bulk of textured-set yarns. [D13.58] **D4849**
- bunch**, *n*—a defect in a yarn characterized by a segment not over 6 mm (¼ in.) in length that shows an abrupt increase in diameter caused by more fibers matted in this particular place. (See **slug**, **slub**.) [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D5684**
- burlap**, *n*—a coarse, heavy, plain weave fabric of yarns, such as bast or cotton fiber yarn. [D13.59] **D4850**
- burn time**, *n*—the time elapsed from ignition until the stop thread is severed as measured by the timing mechanism of the test apparatus. [D13.92] **D4391**
- burning behavior**, *n*—all the changes that take place when materials or products are exposed to a specified ignition source. [D13.92] **D4391**
- 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] **D4845**
- 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] **D4850**
- bursting strength**, *n*—the force or pressure required to rupture a fabric by distending it with a force, applied at right angles to the plane of the fabric, under specified conditions. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- bust point to bust point (halter)**, *n*—the horizontal distance from bust apex around the back of the neck to bust apex, taken with the arms down. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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. [D13.54] **D5646**
- 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] **D4849**
- calf girth**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the maximum circumference around the leg between the knee and ankle, parallel to the floor. [D13.55] **D4849**
- 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] **D4849**
- calibration cotton standards**, *n*—bales of cotton with established values of micronaire, length, uniformity index and breaking tenacity (strength) for the purpose of calibrating cotton classification instruments for length, uniformity index and breaking tenacity (strength). [D13.11] **D7139**
- cam lock slider**, *n*—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] **D2050**
- camisole**, *n*—waist-length, straight-cup top with shoulder straps worn under outerwear. [D13.61] **D7022**
- 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] **D123**
- candidate bale**, *n*—bale of saw ginned cotton selected for potential use as a calibration cotton standard. [D13.11] **D7139**
- capacity**, *n*—*for tensile testing machines*, the maximum force for which the machine is designed. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D4845**
- carded wool**, *n*—scoured wool which has been processed through a carding machine. [D13.13] **D4845**

- carded yarn**, *n*—an organized, continuous strand of staple fibers produced by carding, drawing, roving formation, and spinning. (Compare with **combed yarn**.) [D13.58] **D3888**
- carding**, *v*—a mechanical preparation, utilized by staple fiber spinning systems, that cleans, straightens, and aligns fibers using wire-covered rolls (or cylinders) that converts fibers into a sliver. [D13.58] **D3888**
- 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] **D3136**
- care label**, *n*—*in textiles*, a label or other affixed instructions that report how a product should be refurbished [D13.62] **D3136**
- 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] **D3136**
- care symbol**, *n*—a pictorial symbol that gives directions for refurbishing a consumer textile product. [D13.62] **D3136**
- 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**.) [D13.61] **D7022**
- career apparel**, *n*—garments which are manufactured for a variety of end uses and for which performance requirements vary. [D13.61] **D7022**
- career apparel, dress**, *n*—a category of tailored uniform in which abusive wear is not common and in which appearance is much more important than durability (see also **career apparel, career apparel, vocational**). [D13.61] **D7022**
- career apparel, vocational**, *n*—a type of garment worn as a uniform in which abusive wear is common and durability is generally more important than appearance (see also **career apparel, dress, career apparel**). [D13.61] **D7022**
- carpet**, *n*—all textile floor coverings not designated as rugs. [D13.21] **D5684**
- carpet module**, *n*—textile floor covering sections usually having dimensions of less than 1 m². [D13.21] **D5684**
- carpet sweep**, *v*—remove loose soil particles and lint from the textile floor covering surface using a carpet sweeper. [D13.62] **D5253**
- 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] **D5253**
- 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] **D7018**
- case**, *n*—*in textiles*, a shipping unit, usually a carton, box, bale, or other container holding a number of yarn packages. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D4845**
- cashmere coarse-hair**, *n*—those coarse fibers in cashmere hair having widths greater than 30 μm. [D13.13] **D4845**
- 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] **D4845**
- cashmere down**, *n*—those fibers in cashmere hair widths of 30 μm or less. [D13.13] **D4845**
- cashmere hair**, *n*—the fibers produced by a form of goat (*Capra hircus*) indigenous to Asia and known as the cashmere goat. [D13.13] **D4845**
- catenary length**, *n*—the difference between the length of the shortest and the longest component in a plied yarn or cables cord after twisting. [D13.19] **D6477**
- center back waist length**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the vertical distance along the spine from the cervicale to the waist. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- cervicale**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the prominent point of the seventh or lowest neck vertebra at the back of the body. [D13.55] **D5219**
- cervicale height**, *n*—the vertical distance from the cervicale to the floor, taken with subject standing and without shoes. [D13.55] **D5219**
- cervicale height (infant special case)**, *n*—the straight distance from the cervicale to the soles of the feet, taken with subject lying down flat with legs extended and foot positioned at 1.57 rad (90°) to the leg. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- cervicale to knee height**, *n*—the vertical distance from the cervicale to a point level with the midpoint of the back of the knee (or crease). [D13.55] **D5219**
- cervicale to knee height (infant special case)**, *n*—the straight distance from the cervicale to a point level with the midpoint of the back of the knee (or crease), taken with subject lying down flat with legs extended. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- cervical to wrist length**, *n*—the distance from the cervicale over the top of the shoulder joint, along the outside of the arm, over the elbow to the prominent wrist bone, taken with the arm bent 1.57 rad (90°) and the hand placed on the hip. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D6477**
- chain**, *n*—the portion of a slide fastener, without its components (top stops, bottom stops, slider, separating parts, etc.), that is formed by alternately interlocking the elements of one stringer with the elements of an opposing stringer. [D13.54] **D2050**
- chain front**, *n*—a general reference of the slide fastener when viewed from the element side on a continuous element fastener (CEF). For slide fastener designs where the chain is bilaterally symmetrical (such as an IEF for example) the front is generally referenced by the location of the slider tab, on a single tab slider, when opening or closing the chain. [D13.54] **D2050**
- chain thickness**, *n*—the measurement from front to back of the chain. On a continuous element fastener (CEF) the measurement includes the tape and sewing threads on a sewn type fastener or the tape and yarns for securing the element to the tape on a woven type of fastener if these parts extend beyond the element. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D2050**
- change in surface appearance**, *n*—*for pile yarn floor coverings*, the physical affect of changing the use-surface by mechanical means or foot traffic. [D13.21] **D5684**
- charring**, *n*—the formation of carbonaceous residue as the result of pyrolysis or incomplete combustion. [D13.92] **D4391**
- chemical wash**, *n*—*in rug cleaning*, a specialized professional process used on oriental rugs. [D13.62] **D5253**
- chest-bust girth**, *n*—the horizontal circumference around the torso, taken under the arms and across the fullest part of the chest/bust apex including the lower portion of the shoulder blades. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D5219**
- chlorine bleach**, *n*—a bleach that releases the hypochlorite ion in solution, for example, sodium hypochlorite. [D13.62] **D3136**
- 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] **D7018**
- 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. [D13.58] **D4848**
- circular bend**, *n*—simultaneous, multidirectional deformation of a fabric in which one face of a flat specimen becomes concave and the other becomes convex. [D13.59] **D4850**
- clamp**, *n*—that part of a testing machine used to grip the specimen by means of suitable jaws. [D13.58] **D4849**
- clean-finish seam-finish**, *n*—*in home sewing*, a seam finish in which the cut edge is folded under and the fold line is edge stitched. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D4845**
- cleaning agent**, *n*—a chemical compound or formulation of several compounds which loosens, disperses, dissolves, or emulsifies soil to facilitate removal by mechanical action. [D13.63] **D7023**
- clip mark**, *n*—a visible deformation near the edge of a fabric parallel with the lengthwise direction caused by pressure exerted by a clasping device on a clip tenter frame. (See also **pin mark**.) [D13.59] **D3990**
- clo**, *n*—unit of thermal resistance equal to 0.155 Km²/W. [D13.51] **D4920**
- closed-face fabric**, *n*—a face or shell fabric of closed construction so that no open-face areas appear. [D13.61] **D7022**
- coarse end**, *n*—a larger than normal diameter warp end. (Compare **fine end**.) [D13.59] **D3990**
- coarse pick**, *n*—*in woven fabrics*, one or more picks of larger diameter than the normal filling yarn in the fabric. [D13.59] **D3990**
- 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. [D13.61] **D7022**
- coated fabric**, *n*—a flexible material composed of a fabric and any adherent polymeric material applied to one or both surfaces. (See also **laminated fabric**.) [D13.59] **D4850**
- coating slub**, *n*—*for coated inflatable restraint fabrics*, an irregularly shaped lump of coating material on the surface of the coated layer resembling a yarn slub. [D13.20] **D6799**
- coating streak**, *n*—*for coated inflatable restraint fabrics*, minor variation in the color or opacity of the coated layer. [D13.20] **D6799**
- coating transfer**, *n*—*for coated inflatable restraint fabrics*, the presence of coating material on the uncoated side, covering one or more yarns. [D13.20] **D6799**

- cockles**, *n*—*in yarns*, irregular, thick, uneven lumps. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D4849**
- coefficient of length variation**, *n*—a measure of fiber length distribution. [D13.11] **D7139**
- 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). [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D4849**
- cohesive force**, *n*—*in a textile strand*, the force required to overcome fiber cohesion as the strand is being reduced in linear density. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D3888**
- 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] **D3990**
- color contrast**, *n*—*in textiles*, a general term for a visible color difference between two adjacent areas. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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] **D7139**
- 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] **D7139**
- 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] **D7139**
- 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] **D7139**
- color stability**, *n*—*in coated glass textiles*, the ability of the applied coating to resist fading from exposure to sunlight and water. [D13.18] **D7018**
- 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] **D3990**
- 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] **D4845**
- 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] **D4849**
- combed yarn**, *n*—an organized, continuous strand of staple fibers produced by carding, roving, drawing, formation, combing, and spinning. (Compare with **carded yarn**.) [D13.58] **D3888**
- 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] **D7139**
- combing**, *v*—an optional mechanical preparation process undertaken to remove additional trash particles, neps, and short fibers (typically fibers less than 12.5 mm or 0.5 in.) from carded sliver to further align the remaining fibers. [D13.58] **D3888**
- combing**, *v*—*in flax*, the processing of tow so as to produce tops or sliver which have the staple length and width suitable for use in the worsted spinning system. [D13.17] **D6798**
- combing wool**, *n*—wool that is strong and strictly of combing length, that is, 2 in. (50 mm) or more. [D13.13] **D4845**
- 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] **D4391**
- 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] **D4391**
- comforter**, *n*—a bedcovering assembly, consisting of an insulating filler secured between two layers of fabric, used primarily to reduce heat loss. [D13.63] **D7023**
- command**, *n*—a two letter sequence, always written in capital letters, that governs interpretation of formatted data. Also known as a **syntax command**. [D13.66] **D6963**
- 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.

[D13.51] **D4920**

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] **D4845**

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] **D4845**

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] **D3136**

commercial mass, *n*—billed mass as determined by a generally accepted method or as agreed upon between the purchaser and supplier.

[D13.51] **D4920**

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] **D4845**

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] **D4920**

commercial weight, *n*—billed weight as determined by a generally accepted method or as agreed to by the purchaser and the seller.

[D13.13] **D4845**

compact spinning, *n*—a modified ring-spinning process that alters the geometry of the spinning twist triangle to produce a more uniform structure by binding fibers into the body of the yarn.

[D13.58] **D3888**

complex machine stitch pattern, *n*—*in home sewing*, a machine stitch pattern formed when two or more simple machine stitch patterns are combined in one repeating unit. (Compare **simple machine stitch pattern**.)

[D13.54] **D5646**

complex seam, *n*—*in home sewing*, a seam made in two or more steps. (Ant. **plain seam**.)

[D13.54] **D5646**

component, *n*—*as used with textile fiber polymers*, a polymer with distinguishable properties.

[D13.58] **D4849**

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] **D5684**

compression, *n*—the act, process, or result of compacting, condensing, or concentrating.

[D13.58] **D4848**

compression molded button, *n*—a button or button blank which is produced by compression molding thermoset-molding compounds such as urea-formaldehyde, melamine-formaldehyde, styrene-modified polyester or any combination thereof. This method using styrene modified polyester resin, and having in its formulation pearlescent pigments which are oriented in the molding process, form a button or button blank which resembles natural shell.

[D13.54] **D2050**

compression molding, *n*—the method of molding a material already in a confined cavity by applying pressure and usually heat.

[D13.54] **D2050**

compression recovery, *n*—the degree to which a material returns to its original dimension(s) after removal of a compressive force.

[D13.58] **D4848**

compression resistance, *n*—the ability of a material to oppose deformation under a compressive force.

[D13.58] **D4848**

compressive force, *n*—the perpendicular force applied to surfaces(s) of a material in compaction.

[D13.58] **D4848**

condition, *v*—to bring a material to moisture equilibrium with a specified atmosphere.

[D13.51] **D4920**

cone, *n*—*in textiles*, (1) a yarn holder or bobbin of conical shape used as a core for a yarn package of conical form, also called a cone core. (2) the yarn package obtained when yarn is wound upon a cone core.

[D13.58] **D4849**

connecting ring, *n*—a device used to secure a pull, having more than one component in its design, to the bail of the slider. This connecting ring may be of various shapes.

[D13.54] **D2050**

constant-rate-of-extension tensile testing machine (CRE), *n*—a testing machine in which the rate of increase of the specimen length is uniform with time.

[D13.59] **D4850**

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.).

[D13.13, D13.58] **D4845, D4849**

constant-rate-of-load tensile testing machine (CRL), *n*—*in tensile testing*, an apparatus in which the rate of increase of the force is uniform with time after the first 3 s and the specimen is free to elongate, this elongation dependent on the extension characteristics of the specimen at any applied force.

[D13.58] **D4849**

constant-rate-of-load (CRL) tensile testing machine, *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.

[D13.59] **D4850**

constant-rate-of-loading (CRL) type tensile testing machine, *n*—*in tensile testing*, an apparatus in which the rate of increase of the force is uniform with time after the first 3 s and the specimen is free to elongate, this elongation being

- dependent on the extension characteristics of the specimen at any applied force. [D13.13] **D4845**
- constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT) tensile testing machine**, *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 force or elongation is dependent upon the extension characteristics of the specimen. [D13.59] **D4850**
- constant-rate-of-traverse tensile testing machine (CRT)**, *n*—*in tensile testing*, an apparatus in which the pulling clamp moves at a uniform rate and the force is applied through the other clamp which moves appreciably to actuate a weighing mechanism, so that the rate of increase of force or extension that is usually not constant and is dependent upon the extension characteristics of the specimen. [D13.58] **D4849**
- constant-rate-of-traverse (CRT) type tensile testing machine ()**, *n*—*in tensile testing*, an apparatus in which the pulling clamp moves at a uniform rate and the force is applied through the other clamp which moves appreciably to actuate a force-measuring mechanism, producing a rate of increase of force or extension that is usually not constant and is dependent on the extension characteristics of the specimen. [D13.13] **D4845**
- constructional units**, *n*—*in pile floor covering*, the needles, pitch, rows, shot, etc. into which the warp and filling yarns are commonly grouped. [D13.21] **D5684**
- consumer care**, *n*—*of consumer textile products*, cleaning and maintenance procedures as customarily undertaken by the ultimate user. [D13.62] **D3136**
- consumer textile product**, *n*—a textile product intended to satisfy human wants and needs. [D13.62] **D3136**
- container**, *n*—a receptacle designed to hold a material, or to give integrity to the material. [D13.58] **D4849**
- contamination**, *n*—*for coated inflatable restraint fabrics*, the presence of non-coating material in the coated layer. [D13.20] **D6799**
- continuous element**, *n*—a configured element formed continuously along a length of monofilament into the shape of a spiral (or coil), serpentine or other configuration. The continuous element contains heads formed along its length at the crimp for the purpose of interlocking. The side of the continuous element opposite the crimp is the shoulder and bears the slider flanges during opening and closing of the elements. (Compare **separate element**.) [D13.54] **D2050**
- continuous element slide fastener**, *n*—CEF. can be a sewn type or a woven type slide fastener. The sewn type CEF is a slide fastener 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. The continuous elements of the sewn type CEF are formed separately from the tapes and later joined by sewing. The CEF woven type slide fastener consists of two continuous elements formed integrally with the tape, which are engaged and disengaged by movement of the slider. (Compare **individual element slide fastener**.) [D13.54] **D2050**
- continuous filament yarn**, *n*—a yarn made of filaments that extend substantially throughout the length of the yarn. [D13.18] **D7018**
- contract furniture**, *n*—furniture manufactured for use in non-household applications. [D13.63] **D7023**
- 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] **D7139**
- conventional blanket**, *n*—a blanket woven in either a plain or twill weave that is napped on both sides. [D13.63] **D7023**
- 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] **D6477**
- cord**, *n*—a strand of multiple yarns either twisted, knitted or a combination. The cord is used in conjunction with weft yarns of the tape on an individual element fastener; the sewing thread on a continuous element sewn type fastener or the weft yarns and warp yarns (optional) on a continuous element woven type fastener to form a bead. [D13.54] **D2050**
- cord**, *n*—*of glass fiber*, a strand made by combining multiple ends of filament strands, including cabled yarns, primarily for structural application. [D13.18] **D7018**
- cord twist**, *n*—the amount of twist in a cord made from two or more single or plied yarns. [D13.19] **D6477**
- 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] **D4850**
- core**, *n*—*in sampling fiber packages*, the portion of wool or other fiber obtained using a sampling tube. [D13.13] **D4845**
- core**, *n*—a filament or strand that serves as an extended axis about which other elements can be wound. [D13.19] **D6477**
- 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] **D4849**
- 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. [D13.92] **D123**
- corresponding force**, *n*—See **force-at-specified-elongation**.
- cortex**, *n*—*in mammalian hair fibers*, the principal body of the fiber made up of elongated cells. [D13.13] **D4845**
- 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] **D7139**

- 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] **D7139**
- 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] **D4849**
- cotton fiber*—See D7641.
- cotton maturity**, *n*—the degree of fiber wall development. [D13.11] **D7139**
- cotton system**, *n*—a spinning system adapted to fibers less than 65 mm (2.5 in.) in length. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D7139**
- cottonizing**, *n*—*in flax*, the processing of flax fiber so as to make it suitable for use in the cotton spinning system. [D13.17] **D6798**
- count**, *n*—*in woven fabric*, 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. [D13.59] **D4850**
- count**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, the number (counted units) of wale loops and course loops per 25 mm (1 in.). [D13.59] **D4850**
- course**, *n*—*in knitted fabrics*, a row of successive loops in the width direction of the fabric. [D13.59] **D4850**
- cover**, *n*—*in yarns*, the outside layer of fibers that form the surface of a yarn. [D13.58] **D4849**
- covered yarn**, *n*—a compound structure which contains distinguishable inner and outer fibrous elements which can be different. [D13.58] **D4849**
- crack mark**, *n*—an open place causing a streak of variable length approximately parallel to the length or width. [D13.59] **D3990**
- 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. [D13.59] **D4850**
- crack mark**, *n*—Crack marks are usually the result of combining tight fabric constructions at least one of which does not have sufficient residual stretch to allow the combined fabrics to be bent in an arc without producing crack marks on the concave side of the arc. Crack marks also occur when bonded fabrics are allowed to remain in a creased or wrinkled state before full adhesive cure has taken place. Other causes include the use of excessive adhesive in bonding, or excessive foam thicknesses and excessive foam collapse in flame lamination, sharp break or crease in the surface contour of either the face fabric or the backing fabric that becomes evident when the bonded or laminated composite is rolled, bent, draped, or folded. [D13.61] **D7022**
- crash towel**, *n*—a plain weave nonterry product with hems or selvages which has a rough texture caused by uneven yarns. [D13.63] **D7023**
- CRE**—abbreviation for constant-rate-of-extension. [D13.58] **D4849**
- CRT**—abbreviation for constant-rate-of-traverse. [D13.58] **D4849**
- crease**, *n*—a fabric defect evidenced by a break, line, or mark in a fabric generally caused by a sharp fold. [D13.59] **D3990**
- crease mark**, *n*—a visible deformation left in a fabric after a crease has been incompletely removed during fabric processing. [D13.59] **D3990**
- crease retention**, *n*—that property of a fabric which enables it to maintain an inserted crease. [D13.59] **D4850**
- crimp**, *n*—*as applied to a continuous-element slide fastener*, the predetermined formation of the monofilament cross-section at the point where the continuous element is interlocked. [D13.54] **D2050**
- crimp**, *n*—*in a textile strand*, the undulations, waviness, or succession of bend, curls, or waves in the strand induced either naturally, mechanically, or chemically. [D 13.58] **D4849**
- crimp contraction**, *n*—an indicator of crimp capacity or a characterization of a yarn's ability to contract under tension. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D4849**
- crimp frequency**, *n*—*in manufactured staple fibers*, the number of crimps or waves per unit length of extended or straightened fiber. [D13.58] **D4849**
- crimp index**, *n*—an indirect measure of the amplitude of the crimp. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D4849**
- 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] **D4850**
- CRL**—abbreviation for constant-rate-of-loading. [D13.58] **D4849**
- 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] **D3990**
- cross-chest width**, *n*—*in body measurements*, the distance from front break-point to front break-point. [D13.55] **D5219**
- cross-dye effect**, *n*—variation in dye pick-up between yarns or fibers, resulting from their inherent dye affinities. [D13.59] **D3990**
- cross-machine direction**, **CD**, *n*—the direction in the plane of the fabric perpendicular to the direction of manufacture. [D13.92] **D123**
- crotch**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the body area adjacent to the vertex of the included angle between the legs. [D13.55] **D5219**
- crotch height**, *n*—the vertical distance from the midpoint of the crotch to the floor, taken with the subject standing and without shoes. [D13.55] **D5219**
- crotch height (infant special case)**, *n*—the straight distance from the midpoint of the crotch to the soles of the feet, taken with subject lying down flat with legs extended and foot positioned at 1.57 rad (90°) to the leg. [D13.55] **D5219**
- crotch length (total)**, *n*—the distance from waist level at the center front, through the crotch and to the waist level at the center back, avoiding constriction at the crotch. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D7018**
- crow**, *n*—*in anatomy*, the top of the head. [D13.55] **D5219**
- crowfeet**, *n*—*in fabrics*, fine wrinkles of varying degree of intensity, size, and shape. [D13.59] **D3990**
- crush**, *n*—*in pile yarn floor coverings*, loss of tuft definition due to entanglement and compression of pile fibers. [D13.21] **D5684**
- crushed feathers**, *n*—feathers and feather fiber resulting from curling, crushing, or chopping feathers without removing the quill. [D13.61] **D7022**
- curing**, *n*—see the preferred term **vulcanization**. [D13.19] **D6477**
- curled selvage**, *n*—self-descriptive. [D13.59] **D3990**
- curve interpolation point**, *n*—those intermediate points generated between curve points by means of of CAD vendor’s system curve interpolation algorithm; those points used to create a curve in order to represent a contour. [D13.66] **D6963**
- curve point**, *n*—a user defined point on a contour. (See **curve interpolation points**, **validation curve**.) [D13.66] **D6963**
- curve tolerance**, *n*—the maximum perpendicular distance that the resulting curve can deviate from the original curve after transferring data for the first time. [D13.66] **D6963**
- cushion**, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the inflatable fabric envelope portion of a module. [D13.20] **D6799**
- cushion overpressurization**, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the process of inflating a cushion at internal pressures greater than design deployment pressures; bag burst. [D13.20] **D6799**
- cut**, *n*—*in asbestos and glass yarns*, the number of 100-yd lengths of yarn per pound; an indirect yarn numbering system. [D13.58] **D4845**
- cut**, *n*—*in wool yarns*, the number of 300-yd lengths of yarn per pound; an indirect yarn numbering system. [D13.13] **D4845**
- cut**, *n*—*as applied to woven fabric*, a length approximately 60 yard in the greige. [D13.59] **D4850**
- cut file**, *n*—numerically controlled fabric cutter instructions entered in blocks of ASCII characters. [D13.66] **D6963**
- cut lines**, *n*—the outside edges of a pattern piece used as a guide for cutting out the pattern piece. (See **piece boundary**.) [D13.66] **D6963**
- cut-off**, *n*—the measurement of an individual element from the head side to the pocket side of the legs. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D5684**
- cut selvage**, *n*—cuts or breaks that occur in the selvage only. [D13.59] **D3990**
- cut strip test**, *n*—*in fabric testing*, a strip test in which the specimen is cut to the specified testing width. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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] **D4845**
- cycle**, *n*—16 movements required for the completion of one Lissajous figure on a Martindale tester. [D13.59] **D4850**
- cycle**, *n*—*in the Martindale tester*, the sixteen movements required to complete one Lissajous figure. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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] **D123**
- cycles to failure**, **CTF**, *n*—*in yarn abrasion testing*, the number of cycles applied to the yarn before it fails due to abrasion. [D13.19] **D6477**
- 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] **D5253**