



Designation: D123 – 09

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.

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 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 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 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*:²

D76 Specification for Tensile Testing Machines for Textiles

D122 Tolerances for Tire Fabrics Other Than Tire Cord Fabric³

D204 Test Methods for Sewing Threads

D276 Test Methods for Identification of Fibers in Textiles

D418 Methods of Testing Pile Yarn Floor Covering Construction³

D434 Test Method for Resistance to Slippage of Yarns in Woven Fabrics Using a Standard Seam³

D461 Test Methods for Felt³

D519 Test Method for Length of Fiber in Wool Top

D578 Specification for Glass Fiber Strands

D579 Specification for Greige Woven Glass Fabrics

D541 Specification for Single Jute Yarn³

D580 Specification for Greige Woven Glass Tapes and Webbing

D581 Specification for Glass Fiber Greige Braided Tubular Sleeve

D584 Test Method for Wool Content of Raw Wool—Laboratory Scale

D629 Test Methods for Quantitative Analysis of Textiles

D737 Test Method for Air Permeability of Textile Fabrics

D861 Practice for Use of the Text System to Designate Linear Density of Fibers, Yarn Intermediates, and Yarns

D885 Test Methods for Tire Cords, Tire Cord Fabrics, and Industrial Filament Yarns Made from Manufactured Organic-Base Fibers

D1059 Test Method for Yarn Number Based on Short-Length Specimens

D1060 Practice for Core Sampling of Raw Wool in Packages for Determination of Percentage of Clean Wool Fiber Present

D1113 Test Method for Vegetable Matter and Other Alkali-Insoluble Impurities in Scoured Wool

D1117 Guide for Evaluating Nonwoven Fabrics³

D1224 Test Methods for Zinc and Cadmium in Paper

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

Current edition approved Jan. 15, 2009. Published March 2009. Originally approved in 1921. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as D123 – 07. DOI: 10.1520/D0123-09.

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.

³ Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- D1230 Test Method for Flammability of Apparel Textiles
- D1233 Specification for Twine Made for Bast and Leaf Fiber³
- D1234 Test Method of Sampling and Testing Staple Length of Grease Wool
- D1244 Practice for Designation of Yarn Construction
- D1282 Test Method for Resistance to Airflow as an Indication of Average Fiber Diameter of Wool Top, Card Sliver, and Scoured Wool
- D1283 Test Method for Alkali-Solubility of Wools
- D1294 Test Method for Tensile Strength and Breaking Tenacity of Wool Fiber Bundles 1-in. (25.4-mm) Gage Length
- D1319 Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption
- D1334 Test Method for Wool Content of Raw Wool—Commercial Scale
- D1335 Test Method for Tuft Bind of Pile Yarn Floor Coverings
- D1336 Test Method for Distortion of Yarn in Woven Fabrics
- D1388 Test Method for Stiffness of Fabrics
- D1418 Practice for Rubber and Rubber Latices—Nomenclature
- D1422 Test Method for Twist in Single Spun Yarns by the Untwist-Retwist Method
- D1423 Test Method for Twist in Yarns by Direct-Counting
- D1424 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Fabrics by Falling-Pendulum (Elmendorf-Type) Apparatus
- D1425 Test Method for Unevenness of Textile Strands Using Capacitance Testing Equipment
- D1440 Test Method for Length and Length Distribution of Cotton Fibers (Array Method)
- D1441 Practice for Sampling Cotton Fibers for Testing
- D1442 Test Method for Maturity of Cotton Fibers (Sodium Hydroxide Swelling and Polarized Light Procedures)
- D1445 Test Method for Breaking Strength and Elongation of Cotton Fibers (Flat Bundle Method)
- D1447 Test Method for Length and Length Uniformity of Cotton Fibers by Photoelectric Measurement
- D1448 Test Method for Micronaire Reading of Cotton Fibers
- D1464 Test Method for Differential Dyeing Behavior of Cotton
- D1518 Test Method for Thermal Transmittance of Textile Materials
- D1574 Test Method for Extractable Matter in Wool and Other Animal Fibers
- D1575 Test Method for Fiber Length of Wool in Scoured Wool and in Card Sliver
- D1576 Test Method for Moisture in Wool by Oven-Drying
- D1577 Test Methods for Linear Density of Textile Fibers
- D1578 Test Method for Breaking Strength of Yarn in Skein Form
- D1682 Methods of Test for Breaking Load and Elongation of Textile Fabrics³
- D1683 Test Method for Failure in Sewn Seams of Woven Apparel Fabrics
- D1684 Practice for Lighting Cotton Classing Rooms for Color Grading
- D1769 Method of Test for Linear Density of Cotton Fibers (Array Sample)³
- D1770 Test Method for Neps, Vegetable Matter, and Colored Fiber in Wool Top
- D1774 Test Methods for Breaking Load and Elongation of Textile Fabrics³
- D1775 Test Method for Tension and Elongation of Wide Elastic Fabric³
- D1776 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Textiles
- D1777 Test Method for Thickness of Textile Materials
- D1871 Test Method for Adhesion Between Tire Bead Wire and Rubber
- D1877 Method of Test for Permanence of Adhesive-Bonded Joints in Plywood Under Mold Conditions³
- D1907 Test Method for Linear Density of Yarn (Yarn Number) by the Skein Method
- D1908 Test Method for Needle Related Damage Due to Sewing in Woven Fabrics³
- D1909 Standard Table of Commercial Moisture Regains for Textile Fibers
- D2050 Terminology Relating to Subassemblies
- D2101 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Single Man-Made Textile Fibers Taken From Yarns and Tows
- D2102 Test Method for Shrinkage of Textile Fibers (Bundle Test)
- D2118 Practice for Assigning a Standard Commercial Moisture Content for Wool and its' Products
- D2130 Test Method for Diameter of Wool and Other Animal Fibers by Microprojection
- D2165 Test Method for pH of Aqueous Extracts of Wool and Similar Animal Fibers
- D2229 Test Method for Adhesion Between Steel Tire Cords and Rubber
- D2252 Specification for Fineness of Types of Alpaca
- D2253 Test Method for Color of Raw Cotton Using the Nickerson-Hunter Cotton Colorimeter³
- D2255 Test Method for Grading Spun Yarns for Appearance
- D2256 Test Method for Tensile Properties of Yarns by the Single-Strand Method
- D2257 Test Method for Extractable Matter in Textiles
- D2258 Practice for Sampling Yarn for Testing
- D2259 Test Method for Shrinkage of Yarns
- D2260 Tables of Conversion Factors and Equivalent Yarn Numbers Measured in Various Numbering Systems
- D2261 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Fabrics by the Tongue (Single Rip) Procedure (Constant-Rate-of-Extension Tensile Testing Machine)
- D2262 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Woven Fabrics by the Tongue (Single Rip) Method (Constant-Rate-of-Traverse Tensile Testing Machine)³
- D2401 Methods of Test for Service Change of Appearance of Pile Floor Coverings³
- D2402 Test Method for Water Retention of Textile Fibers (Centrifuge Procedure)
- D2462 Test Method for Moisture in Wool by Distillation With Toluene

- D2475 Specification for Felt
- D2480 Test Method for Maturity Index and Linear Density of Cotton Fiber by the Causticaire Method³
- D2494 Test Method for Commercial Mass of a Shipment of Yarn or Manufactured Staple Fiber or Tow
- D2495 Test Method for Moisture in Cotton by Oven-Drying
- D2496 Test Method for Seed Coat Fragments and Funiculi in Cotton Fiber Samples³
- D2497 Tolerances for Manufactured Organic-Base Filament Single Yarns
- D2524 Test Method for Breaking Tenacity of Wool Fibers, Flat Bundle Method— 18-in. (3.2-mm) Gage Length
- D2525 Practice for Sampling Wool for Moisture
- D2594 Test Method for Stretch Properties of Knitted Fabrics Having Low Power
- D2612 Test Method for Fiber Cohesion in Sliver and Top (Static Tests)
- D2644 Tolerances for Yarns Spun on the Woolen System
- D2645 Tolerances for Yarns Spun on the Cotton or Worsted Systems
- D2646 Test Methods for Backing Fabric Characteristics of Pile Yarn Floor Coverings
- D2654 Test Method for Moisture in Textiles³
- D2692 Test Method for Air Wicking of Tire Fabrics, Tire Cord Fabrics, Tire Cord, and Yarns
- D2720 Practice for Calculation of Commercial Weight and Yield of Scoured Wool, Top, and Noil for Various Commercial Compositions
- D2724 Test Methods for Bonded, Fused, and Laminated Apparel Fabrics
- D2812 Test Method for Non-Lint Content of Cotton
- D2816 Test Method for Cashmere Coarse-Hair Content in Cashmere
- D2817 Specification for Maximum Cashmere Coarse-Hair Content in Cashmere
- D2859 Test Method for Ignition Characteristics of Finished Textile Floor Covering Materials
- D2905 Practice for Statements on Number of Specimens for Textiles³
- D2906 Practice for Statements on Precision and Bias for Textiles³
- D2910 Method for Removal of Organic Matter from Water by Activated Carbon Absorption³
- D2968 Test Method for Med and Kemp Fibers in Wool and Other Animal Fibers by Microprojection
- D2969 Test Methods for Steel Tire Cords
- D2970/D2970M Test Methods for Testing Tire Cords, Tire Cord Fabrics, and Industrial Yarns Made From Glass Filaments
- D2974 Test Methods for Moisture, Ash, and Organic Matter of Peat and Other Organic Soils
- D3025 Practice for Standardizing Cotton Fiber Test Results by Use of Calibration Cotton Standards
- D3107 Test Methods for Stretch Properties of Fabrics Woven from Stretch Yarns
- D3108 Test Method for Coefficient of Friction, Yarn to Solid Material
- D3135 Specification for Performance of Bonded, Fused, and Laminated Apparel Fabrics
- D3136 Terminology Relating to Care Labeling for Apparel, Textile, Home Furnishing, and Leather Products
- D3181 Guide for Conducting Wear Tests on Textiles
- D3187 Test Methods for Rubber—Evaluation of NBR (Acrylonitrile-Butadiene Rubber)
- D3217 Test Methods for Breaking Tenacity of Manufactured Textile Fibers in Loop or Knot Configurations
- D3218 Specification for Polyolefin Monofilaments
- D3219 Specification for Industrial Filament Yarns, Tire Cords, and Tire Cord Fabrics Made from Man-Made Organic Fibers³
- D3333 Practice for Sampling Manufactured Staple Fibers, Sliver, or Tow for Testing
- D3334 Method of Testing Fabrics Woven from Polyolefin Monofilaments³
- D3374 Specification for Vinyl-Coated Glass Yarns
- D3412 Test Method for Coefficient of Friction, Yarn to Yarn
- D3477 Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Woven Dress Shirt Fabrics³
- D3511 Test Method for Pilling Resistance and Other Related Surface Changes of Textile Fabrics: Brush Pilling Tester
- D3512 Test Method for Pilling Resistance and Other Related Surface Changes of Textile Fabrics: Random Tumble Pilling Tester
- D3513 Test Method for Overlength Fiber Content of Manufactured Staple Fiber
- D3514 Test Method for Pilling Resistance and Other Related Surface Changes of Textile Fabrics: Elastomeric Pad
- D3562 Performance Specification for Woven Drycleanable Coat Fabrics
- D3597 Performance Specification for Woven Upholstery Fabrics—Plain, Tufted, or Flocked
- D3655 Performance Specification for Men's and Women's Sliver Knitted Overcoat and Jacket Fabrics
- D3656 Specification for Insect Screening and Louver Cloth Woven from Vinyl-Coated Glass Yarns
- D3659 Test Method for Flammability of Apparel Fabrics by Semi-Restraint Method³
- D3690 Performance Specification for Vinyl-Coated and Urethane-Coated Upholstery Fabrics—Indoor
- D3691 Performance Specification for Woven, Lace, and Knit Household Curtain and Drapery Fabrics
- D3692 Practice for Selection of Zippers for Care-Labeled Apparel and Household Furnishings
- D3693 Specification for Labeled Length per Holder of Sewing Thread
- D3773 Test Methods for Length of Woven Fabric
- D3774 Test Method for Width of Textile Fabric
- D3775 Test Method for Warp (End) and Filling (Pick) Count of Woven Fabrics
- D3776 Test Methods for Mass Per Unit Area (Weight) of Fabric
- D3777 Practice for Writing Specifications for Textiles³
- D3778 Performance Specification for Women's and Girls Drycleanable Woven Dress Coat Fabrics³

- D3779** Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Woven Rainwear and All-Purpose, Water-Repellent Coat Fabrics³
- D3780** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Woven Dress Suit Fabrics and Woven Sportswear Jacket, Slack, and Trouser Fabrics
- D3781** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Knitted Rainwear and All-Purpose, Water-Repellent Coat Fabrics³
- D3782** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Knitted Dress Suit Fabrics and Knitted Sportswear Jacket, Slack, and Trouser Fabrics
- D3783** Performance Specification for Woven Flat Lining Fabrics for Men's and Boys' Apparel
- D3786** Test Method for Bursting Strength of Textile Fabrics—Diaphragm Bursting Strength Tester Method
- D3787** Test Method for Bursting Strength of Textiles—Constant-Rate-of-Traverse (CRT) Ball Burst Test
- D3789** Practice for Labeling Cans of Consumer Spray Paint³
- D3817** Test Method for Maturity Index of Cotton Fibers by the Fibrographic Method³
- D3818** Test Method for Linear Density and Material Index of Cotton Fibers (IIC-Shirley Fineness Maturity Tester Method)³
- D3819** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Woven Pajama Fabrics³
- D3820** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Woven Underwear Fabrics³
- D3822** Test Method for Tensile Properties of Single Textile Fibers
- D3823** Practice for Determining Ticket Numbers for Sewing Threads
- D3882** Test Method for Bow and Skew in Woven and Knitted Fabrics
- D3883** Test Method for Yarn Crimp and Yarn Take-up in Woven Fabrics
- D3884** Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Rotary Platform, Double-Head Method)
- D3885** Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Flexing and Abrasion Method)
- D3886** Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Inflated Diaphragm Apparatus)
- D3887** Specification for Tolerances for Knitted Fabrics
- D3888** Terminology for Yarn Spinning Systems
- D3936** Test Method for Resistance to Delamination of the Secondary Backing of Pile Yarn Floor Covering
- D3937** Test Method for Crimp Frequency of manufactured Staple Fibers
- D3938** Guide for Determining or Confirming Care Instructions for Apparel and Other Textile Products
- D3939** Test Method for Snagging Resistance of Fabrics (Mace)
- D3940** Test Method for Bursting Strength (Load) and Elongation of Sewn Seams of Knit or Woven Stretch Textile Fabrics³
- D3990** Terminology Relating to Fabric Defects
- D3991** Specifications for Fineness of Wool or Mohair and Assignment of Grade
- D3992** Specifications for Fineness of Wool Top or Mohair Top and Assignment of Grade
- D3993** Performance Specification for Woven, Thermal, Flocked, Nonwoven, and Knitted Household Blanket Fabrics³
- D3994** Performance Specification for Woven Swimwear Fabrics
- D3995** Performance Specification for Men's and Women's Knitted Career Apparel Fabrics: Dress and Vocational
- D3996** Performance Specification for Knit Swimwear Fabrics
- D4028** Specification for Solar Screening Woven from Vinyl-Coated Fiber Glass Yarn
- D4029** Specification for Finished Woven Glass Fabrics
- D4030** Specification for Glass Fiber Cord and Sewing Thread
- D4031** Test Method for Bulk Properties of Textured Yarns
- D4032** Test Method for Stiffness of Fabric by the Circular Bend Procedure
- D4033** Test Method for Resistance to Yarn Slippage at the Sewn Seam in Upholstery Fabrics (Dynamic Fatigue Method)³
- D4034** Test Method for Resistance to Yarn Slippage at the Sewn Seam in Woven Upholstery Fabrics³
- D4035** Performance Specification for Knitted Necktie and Scarf Fabrics
- D4036** Performance Specification for Woven and Knitted Household Pillowcase, Bed Sheet, and Crib Sheet Fabrics³
- D4037** Performance Specification for Woven, Knitted, or Flocked Bedspread Fabrics
- D4038** Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Woven Dress and Blouse Fabrics³
- D4109** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Woven Coverall, Dungaree, Overall, and Shop-Coat Fabrics
- D4115** Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Knitted and Woven Dress Glove Fabrics
- D4117** Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Woven Robe, Negligee, Nightgown, Pajama, Slip, and Lingerie Fabrics³
- D4118** Performance Specification for Women's Woven Coverall, Dungaree, Overall, and Shop Coat Fabrics
- D4119** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Knitted Dress Shirt Fabrics
- D4120** Test Method for Fiber Cohesion in Roving, Sliver, and Top in Dynamic Tests
- D4151** Test Method for Flammability of Blankets
- D4154** Performance Specification for Men's and Boys' Knitted and Woven Beachwear and Sports Shirt Fabrics
- D4156** Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Knitted Sportswear Fabrics
- D4157** Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Oscillatory Cylinder Method)
- D4158** Guide for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Uniform Abrasion)

- D4231** Practice for Evaluation of Launderable Woven Dress Shirts and Sports Shirts
- D4232** Performance Specification for Men's and Women's Dress and Vocational Career Apparel Fabrics
- D4234** Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Knitted Robe, Negligee, Nightgown, Pajama, Slip, and Lingerie Fabrics³
- D4235** Performance Specification for Women's and Girls' Knitted Blouse and Dress Fabrics
- D4238** Test Method for Electrostatic Propensity of Textiles³
- D4253** Test Methods for Maximum Index Density and Unit Weight of Soils Using a Vibratory Table
- D4268** Test Methods for Testing Fiber Ropes³
- D4269** Test Method for Shorn Pile Mass of Finished Tufted Pile Yarn Floor Covering³
- D4270** Guide for Using Existing Practices in Developing and Writing Test Methods³
- D4271** Practice for Writing Statements on Sampling in Test Methods for Textiles³
- D4350** Test Method for Corrosivity Index of Plastics and Fillers
- D4371** Test Method for Determining the Washability Characteristics of Coal
- D4372** Specification for Flame-Resistant Materials Used in Camping Tentage³
- D4389** Specification for Finished Glass Fabrics Woven From Rovings
- D4390** Practice for the Evaluation of the Performance of Terry Bathroom Products for Household Use³
- D4391** Terminology Relating to The Burning Behavior of Textiles
- D4392** Terminology for Statistically Related Terminology³
- D4393** Test Method for Strap Peel Adhesion of Reinforcing Cords or Fabrics to Rubber Compounds
- D4466** Terminology Related to Multicomponent Textile Fibers
- D4467** Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of a Textile Test Method That Produces Non-Normally Distributed Data
- D4510** Test Method for Counting Partial Cleavages in Wool and Other Animal Fibers
- D4523** Terminology Relating to Feather-Filled and Down-Filled Products³
- D4524** Test Method for Composition of Plumage
- D4604** Test Methods for Measurement of Cotton Fibers by High Volume Instruments (HVI) (Motion Control Fiber Information System)³
- D4605** Test Method for Measurement of Cotton Fibers by High Volume Instruments (HVI-) (Special Instruments Laboratory System)³
- D4685** Test Method for Pile Fabric Abrasion
- D4686** Guide for Identification and Transformation of Frequency Distributions³
- D4697** Guide for Maintaining Test Methods in the User's Laboratory³
- D4720** Performance Specification for Soft Window Covering Fabrics for Household Use
- D4721** Practice for Evaluation of the Performance of Machine Washable and Drycleanable Bedcoverings and Accessories³
- D4722** Guide for Evaluation of the Performance of Machine Washable Woven and Knit Household Bed Sheets and Pillowcases³
- D4724** Test Method for Entanglements in Filament Yarns by Needle Insertion
- D4769** Specification for Woven and Warp Knitted Comforter Fabrics³
- D4770** Test Method for Appearance and Integrity of Highloft Batting After Refurbishing
- D4771** Performance Specification for Knitted Upholstery Fabrics for Indoor Furniture
- D4772** Test Method for Surface Water Absorption of Terry Fabrics (Water Flow)
- D4776** Test Method for Adhesion of Tire Cords and Other Reinforcing Cords to Rubber Compounds by H-Test Procedure
- D4777** Test Method for Adhesion of Tire Cords and Other Reinforcing Cords for Rubber Compounds by Hot U-Test Procedure³
- D4845** Terminology Relating to Wool
- D4846** Test Method for Resistance to Unsnapping of Snap Fasteners
- 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
- D4851** Test Methods for Coated and Laminated Fabrics for Architectural Use
- D4852** Practice for Evaluation of Attached Upholstery Fabrics
- D4853** Guide for Reducing Test Variability³
- D4854** Guide for Estimating the Magnitude of Variability from Expected Sources in Sampling Plans³
- D4855** Practice for Comparing Test Methods³
- D4909** Test Method for Color Stability of Vinyl-Coated Glass Textile to Accelerated Weathering³
- D4911** Tolerances for Yarns Made of Man-Made Fibers and Spun on the Parallel Worsted or Modified Worsted Systems³
- D4912** Test Method for Fabric Stability of Vinyl-Coated Glass Yarn Insect Screening and Louver Cloth
- D4920** Terminology Relating to Conditioning, Chemical, and Thermal Properties
- D4963** Test Method for Ignition Loss of Glass Strands and Fabrics
- D4964** Test Method for Tension and Elongation of Elastic Fabrics (Constant-Rate-of-Extension Type Tensile Testing Machine)
- D4965** Terminology of Seams and Seam Finishes Used in Home Sewing
- D4966** Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Textile Fabrics (Martindale Abrasion Tester Method)

- D4970 Test Method for Pilling Resistance and Other Related Surface Changes of Textile Fabrics: Martindale Tester
- D4974 Test Method for Hot Air Thermal Shrinkage of Yarn and Cord Using a Thermal Shrinkage Oven
- D4975 Test Methods for Single-Filament Tire Bead Wire Made from Steel
- D5034 Test Method for Breaking Strength and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test)
- D5035 Test Method for Breaking Force and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Strip Method)
- D5038 Terminology of Textile Conservation³
- D5103 Test Method for Length and Length Distribution of Manufactured Staple Fibers (Single-Fiber Test)
- D5104 Test Method for Shrinkage of Textile Fibers (Single-Fiber Test)
- D5169 Test Method for Shear Strength (Dynamic Method) of Hook and Loop Touch Fasteners
- D5171 Test Method for Impact Resistance of Plastic Sew-Through Buttons
- D5219 Terminology Relating to Body Dimensions for Apparel Sizing
- D5251 Practice for the Operation of the Tetrapod Walker Drum Tester
- D5252 Practice for the Operation of the Hexapod Tumble Drum Tester
- D5253 Terminology Relating to Floor Coverings and Textile Upholstered Furniture
- D5332 Test Method for Fiber Length and Length Distribution of Cotton Fibers³
- D5344 Test Method for Extension Force of Partially Oriented Yarn
- D5352 Test Method for Determination of Organically Combined Sulfuric Anhydride Ash-Gravimetric, Test Method C
- D5362 Test Method for Snagging Resistance of Fabrics (Bean Bag)
- D5378 Performance Specification for Woven and Knitted Shower Curtains for Institutional and Household Use³
- D5417 Practice for Operation of the Vettermann Drum Tester
- D5426 Practices for Visual Inspection and Grading of Fabrics Used for Inflatable Restraints
- D5427 Practice for Accelerated Aging of Inflatable Restraint Fabrics
- D5428 Practice for Evaluating the Performance of Inflatable Restraint Modules
- D5429 Practice for Pretreatment of Backing Fabrics Used in Textile Conservation Research³
- D5430 Test Methods for Visually Inspecting and Grading Fabrics
- D5431 Performance Specification for Woven and Knitted Sheeting Products for Institutional and Household Use
- D5432 Performance Specification for Blanket Products for Institutional and Household Use³
- D5433 Performance Specification for Towel Products for Institutional and Household Use³
- D5446 Practice for Determining Physical Properties of Fabrics, Yarns, and Sewing Thread Used in Inflatable Restraints
- D5489 Guide for Care Symbols for Care Instructions on Textile Products
- D5497 Terminology Relating to Buttons
- D5587 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Fabrics by Trapezoid Procedure
- D5591 Test Method for Thermal Shrinkage Force of Yarn and Cord With a Thermal Shrinkage Force Tester
- D5645 Test Methods for Determining Physical Properties of Inflatable Restraint Cushions³
- D5646 Terminology of Basic Sewing Machine Stitches for Home Use
- D5647 Guide for Measuring Hairiness of Yarns by the Photo-Electric Apparatus
- D5684 Terminology Relating to Pile Floor Coverings
- D5732 Test Method for Stiffness of Nonwoven Fabrics Using the Cantilever Test³
- D5733 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Nonwoven Fabrics by the Trapezoid Procedure³
- D5734 Test Method for Tearing Strength of Nonwoven Fabrics by Falling-Pendulum (Elmendorf) Apparatus³
- D5735 Test Method for Tearing Strength on Nonwoven Fabrics by the Tongue (Single Rip) Procedure (Constant-Rate-of-Extension Tensile Testing Machine)³
- D5736 Test Method for Thickness of Highloft Nonwoven Fabrics³
- D5793 Test Method for Binding Sites per Unit Length or Width of Pile Yarn Floor Coverings
- D5823 Test Method for Tuft Height of Pile Floor Coverings
- D5848 Test Method for Mass Per Unit Area of Pile Yarn Floor Coverings
- D6119 Practice for Creating Surface Appearance Changes in Pile Yarn Floor Covering from Foot Traffic
- D6197 Test Method for Classifying and Counting Faults in Spun Yarns in Electronic Tests
- D6207 Test Method for Dimensional Stability of Fabrics to Changes in Humidity and Temperature
- D6283 Test Method for Tuft Element Length of Uncoated Pile Yarn Floor Coverings
- D6320 Test Methods for Single Filament Hose Reinforcing Wire Made from Steel
- D6540 Test Method for Accelerated Soiling of Pile Yarn Floor Covering
- 2.2 *CFR Standard*:⁴
- 16 *CFR* 303.7(c) Generic Names and Definitions for Manufactured Fibers

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] D5332**

⁴ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

- abrasion**, *n*—the wearing away of any part of a material by rubbing against another surface. [D13.60] D3884, D3885, D3886, D4157, D4158, D4685, D4966
- abrasion cycle**, *n*—one complete movement across the surface of a material. [D13.60] D3885
- 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] D5352
- 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] D5352
- 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] D4772, 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] D5427
- 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] D3777, D4028, D4271, D4392
- 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] D3777, D4271, D4392
- acceptance sampling**, *n*—sampling done to provide specimens for acceptance testing. [D13.93] D3777, D4271, D4392
- acceptance testing**, *n*—testing performed to decide if a material meets acceptance criteria. [D13.93] D3777, D4271, D4392
- 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] D2905, D2906, D4697, D4855
- acid content**, *n*—*of felt*, the number of milliequivalents of acid present per unit weight of felt, measured under prescribed conditions. [D13.13] D461
- 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] D5251
- 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 Annex A1.
- adhesion**, *n*—the property denoting the ability of a material to resist delamination or separation into two or more layers. [D13.19] D1871, D1877, D4393, D4776, D4777
- 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] D5591
- 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] D2229, D4393, D4776, D4777
- 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] D123
- after-flame time**, *n*—the length of time for which a material continues to flame after the ignition source has been removed. [D13.92] D4372, 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] D123
- 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.
- DISCUSSION—Air permeability of fabric at a stated pressure differential between two surfaces of the fabric is generally expressed in SI units as $\text{cm}^3/\text{s}/\text{cm}^2$ and in inch-pound units as $\text{ft}^3/\text{min}/\text{ft}^2$ calculated in operating conditions. (See **permeability**, **porosity**) (D13.59) D737
- air-supported roof**, *n*—a fabric roof-system that is properly secured and primarily supported and held in place by air pressure. [D13.59] D4851
- 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] D2692
- 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] D1283
- alpaca**, *n*—the fleece and fiber produced by the alpaca, an animal of the genus *Llama* (*Lama glama pacus*). [D13.13] D2252
- 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] D2260
- 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] D4604

- 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] **D1447, 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] **D4854**
- anidex fiber**—See **anidex** in **Annex A1**.
- animal fiber**, *n*—any natural protein-base fiber. [D13.13] **D1574, D4510**
- 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**
- 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] **D2165**
- 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] **D4851**
- 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**
- assignable cause**, *n*—a factor which contributes to variation and is feasible to detect and identify. [D13.93] **D4467**
- 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] **D578, D579, D580, D581, D3374, D3656, D4028, D4029, D4030, D4389, D4909, D4912, D4963**
- 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] **D3936, 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] **D4852**
- attribute**, *n*—a specific characteristic of a thing. (See **attribute data**.) [D13.93] **D4271**
- attribute data**, *n*—observed values or determinations which indicate the presence or absence of specific characteristics. [D13.93] **D4271, D4697, D4854**
- automatic lock slider**, *n*—*in zippers*, a slider that provides involuntary, positive locking action on the chain when the pull is released. [D13.54] **D2050**
- average**, *n*—*for a series of observations*, the total divided by the number of observations. [D13.93] **D4853**
- 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] **D2130, D2252, D3991, D3992**
- 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] **D5332**
- 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 [D13.21] **D418, D4852, D5684**
- back side**, *n*—*in textile materials*, the side of the material that faces inward in the completed object (Ant. **face side**.) [D13.53] **D4965**
- 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] **D5251, D5252, 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] **D2646, D5684, D5848**
- backing fabric**, *n*—*in textile conservation*, a support textile fabric located behind the textile artifact. [D13.53] **D5429**
- bagging**, *n*—any fabric, of any fiber content, used to protect commodities during shipment and/or storage.
DISCUSSION—The fabrics may be of the woven, knitted, or non-woven type, and are typically produced with cotton, jute, polyethylene, or polypropylene fibers. [D13.59] **D4850**
- bail**, *n*—*in zippers*, a portion or portions of the slider to which the pull or pulls are attached. [D13.54] **D2050**
- bale (jute)**, *n*—a bag, sack, etc., containing packages of yarn. [D13.16] **D541**
- barb**, *n*—*in down*, the primary structure of plumage emanating

from a quill point of a down cluster. [D13.61] **D4523**

barb, *n*—*in feathers*, the primary structure of plumage emanating from the quill of a feather. [D13.61] **D4523**

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**

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]

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] **D1233**

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] **D5433**

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] **D5433**

batting, *n*—a textile filling material consisting of a continuous web of fibers formed by carding, garnetting, air laying, or other means. [D13.61] **D4770**

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] **D4770**

bead, *n*—*in a separate element zipper*, an enlarged section on inner edge of each tape to which interlockable elements are affixed. [D13.54] **D2050**

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] **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] **D2258**

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] **D2258**

bedcovering, *n*—a textile product used on a bed over the sheets for warmth or decoration. [D13.63] **D4721**

bedspread, *n*—a type of bedcovering that is placed over the blankets and sheets for appearance and warmth. [D13.63] **D4037, D4721**

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] **D76**

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] **D1388**

bias, *n*—*in statistics*, a constant or systematic error in test results. [D13.93] **D2905, D2906, D4697, D4855**

bicomponent fiber, *n*—a fiber consisting of two polymers which are chemically different, physically different, or both. [D13.58] **D629, D4466**

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, D5848**

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] **D4686**

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] **D276**

black felt, *n*—those classifications of felt manufactured to various shades of the color black. [D13.13] **D2475**

blanket, *n*—*for bedding*, an unquilted fabric covering designed primarily to provide thermal insulation. [D13.63] **D4151, D4721, D5432**

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, D5253**

blending plan, *n*—the instructions for mixing fibers during specimen preparation. [D13.11] **D5332**

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] **D5646**

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] **D2724, D3135**

block, *n*—*in experimenting*, a group of units that is relatively homogeneous within itself, but may differ from other similar groups. [D13.93] **D4853**

block, *v*—to align warp and weft yarns at right angles, by some form of manipulation. [D13.53] **D5429**

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] **D4028**

- blocking**, *n*—the measurement of the development of surface tack and the thermal softening point of the material. [D13.56] **D3690**
- blotch**, *n*—an irregularly shaped offcolored area. [D13.59] **D3990**
- 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. [D13.54] **D2724, D3135**
- 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] **D2724, D3135**
- 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**.)
- DISCUSSION—When the piece is completed, the fold-edges on each side are folded once more upon themselves so that the fold-edges are inside, forming a compact package as long as one half the width of the fabric. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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] **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*—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] **D4965**
- boundary friction**, *n*—friction at low sliding speeds (0.02 m/min or less) where lubrication occurs under thin-film lubricant conditions. [D13.58] **D3412**
- 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] **D3882, 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] **D581**
- 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. [D13.16] **D4268**
- 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] **D1578**
- 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]
- breaking force**, *n*—the maximum force applied to a material carried to rupture. (Compare **breaking point**.. See **breaking strength**.) [D13.58] **D885, D1578, D2970/D2970M, D3217, D3218, D3822, D4848, D4975, D5035**
- 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] **D885**
- breaking tenacity**, *n*—the tenacity at the breaking force. [D13.58] **D885, D1294, D2101, D2256, D2524, D2970/D2970M, D3217, D3218, D3822, D4604, D4848**
- breaking toughness**, *n*—the actual work per unit volume or per unit mass of material that is required to rupture the material. [D13.58] **D885, D3822**
- breakout pressure**, *n*—*for inflatable restraints*, the pressure level during deployment which ruptures the module cover. [D13.20] **D5428**
- 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] **D5497**
- 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] **D3990**
- 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**
- bulk density**, *n*—apparent mass per unit volume. [D13.51] **D1518**

- 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] **D4271**
- bulk shrinkage**, *n*—a measure of potential stretch and power of stretch yarns or a measure of bulk of textured-set yarns. [D13.58] **D4031**
- 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] **D2255**
- 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] **D418**
- burlap**, *n*—a coarse, heavy, plain weave fabric of coarse single bask fiber yarn. [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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 force**, *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] **D3786, D3787, D3887**
- bursting strength**, *n*—in fabric, the capacity of a material to withstand the ultimate bursting force required to rupture a fabric. [D13.59] **D3786, D3787, D3887**
- 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**
- 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] **D5171, D5497**
- 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] **D5645**
- 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] **D1423**
- calf girth**, *n*—in body measurements, the maximum circumference around the leg between the knee and ankle, parallel to the floor. [D13.55] **D5219**
- 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] **D76, D4697**
- calibration**, *n*—the act or process of calibrating; the recorded relationship resulting from calibrating. [D13.93] **D4697**
- 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] **D1448, D3025, D3818, D4604**
- 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] **D2050**
- 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] **D4372**
- capacity**, *n*—for tensile testing machines, the maximum force for which the machine is designed. [D13.58] **D76**
- 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] **D2118**
- carded wool**, *n*—scoured wool which has been processed through a carding machine. [D13.13] **D1575**
- 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, D3938, D5253, D5489**
- care label**, *n*—in textiles, a label or other affixed instructions that report how a product should be refurbished [D13.62] **D3136, D5253**
- 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, D5253**
- care symbol**, *n*—a pictorial symbol that gives directions for refurbishing a consumer textile product. [D13.62] **D5489**
- 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] **D3995, D4232**
- carpet**, *n*—all textile floor coverings not designated as rugs. [D13.21] **D5253, D5684**
- carpet module**, *n*—textile floor covering sections usually having dimensions of less than 1 m². [D13.21] **D1335, D5684**
- 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] **D581**

- case**, *n*—*in textiles*, a shipping unit, usually a carton, box, bale, or other container holding a number of yarn packages. [D13.58] **D2258**
- 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] **D2816, D2817**
- cashmere coarse-hair**, *n*—those coarse fibers in cashmere hair having widths greater than 30 μm . [D13.13] **D2816, D2817**
- 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] **D2816, D2817**
- cashmere down**, *n*—those fibers in cashmere hair widths of 30 μm or less. [D13.13] **D2816, D2817**
- cashmere hair**, *n*—the fibers produced by a form of goat (*Capra hircus*) indigenous to Asia and known as the cashmere goat. [D13.13] **D2816, D2817**
- 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 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**
- 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**
- 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] **D122, D2692, D4393**
- chain**, *n*—*in zippers*, the assemblage formed by interlocking several elements of two stringers. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D3777**
- chain thickness**, *n*—*in zippers*, the measurement from front to back of the chain. [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**
- 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] **D2906, D4271**
- 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 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] **D578**
- 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] **D885, D3822, 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. [D13.60] **D4032**
- clamp**, *n*—that part of a testing machine used to grip the specimen by means of suitable jaws. [D13.58] **D76**
- 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] **D4965**
- 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] **D584, D1060, D1334**
- 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] **D3136, D4852, D5253**
- clip mark**, *n*—a visible deformation near the edge of a fabric parallel with the lengthwise direction caused by pressure exerted by a clasp device on a clip tenter frame. (See also **pin mark**.) [D13.59] **D3990**
- clo**, *n*—unit of thermal resistance equal to 0.155 $\text{K}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{W}$. [D13.51] **D1518**
- closed-face fabric**, *n*—a face or shell fabric of closed construction so that no open-face areas appear. [D13.54] **D3135**
- cloth**, *n*—any textile fabric, but especially one designed for apparel, domestic, or industrial use. (See also **fabric**.) [D13.59] **D4850**
- 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. [D13.56] **D3778**

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, D13.20] **D4850, D4851, D5446**

cockles, *n*—*in yarns*, irregular, thick, uneven lumps. [D13.58] **D2255, D3990**

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] **D3108, D3412**

coefficient of length variation, *n*—a measure of fiber length distribution. [D13.11] **D1440, D5332**

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] **D1440, D2905**

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] **D1425**

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] **D2612, D4120**

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.

DISCUSSION—**for the purpose of test methods D3939 and D5362**, a color contrast is a visible color difference between a snag and the immediate surrounding area of the fabric that has no defects. Color contrasts often occur when printed fabrics are snagged.

[D13.59] **D3939, D5362**

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] **D1684**

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] **D4604**

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] **D4604**

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_b , and the chromaticity coordinates for redness or greenness, $\pm a$, and yellowness or blueness, $\pm b$. [D13.11] **D2253**

color stability, *n*—*in coated glass textiles*, the ability of the applied coating to resist fading from exposure to sunlight and water. [D13.18] **D4909**

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] **D1770, 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] **D204**

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] **D4604**

combing, *n*—*in flax*, the processing of two so as to produce tops or sliver which have the staple length and width suitable for use in the worsted spinning system. [D13.17]

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] **D1230, 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] **D4721, D4769**

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] **D1907, D2494, D3887, 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] **D2720**

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] **D2720**

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. [D13.58] **D2494, D2720, D3887**
- 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] **D2118, D4920**
- 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] **D1907, D1909, D2494, D2654, D3887, D4920**
- complex seam**, *n*—a seam made in two or more steps. (Ant. plain seam.) [D13.53] **D4965**
- component**, *n*—*as used with textile fiber polymers*, a polymer with distinguishable properties. [D13.58] **D4466**
- 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, D5793**
- component of variance**, *n*—a part of a total variance identified with a specified source of variability. [D13.93] **D4392, D4854**
- 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] **D418, D5684**
- compression molded button**, *n*—a button or button blank which is produced by compression molding. [D13.54] **D5497**
- compression molding**, *n*—the method of molding a material already in a confined cavity by applying pressure and usually heat. [D13.54] **D5497**
- 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] **D2258**
- 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] **D4855**
- confidence level**, *n*—the stated proportion of times the confidence interval is expected to include the population parameter. [D13.93] **D2906, D4855**
- confidence limits**, *n*—the two statistics that define the ends of a confidence interval. [D13.93] **D4855**
- 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] **D2050**
- conservation**, *n*—the examination, preservation, and restoration of cultural objects with minimal sacrifice of their aesthetic and historic integrity. [D13.53] **D5038**
- conservator**, *n*—a person whose activity involves the science, technology, and documentation associated with the conservation of cultural objects. [D13.53] **D5038**
- 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] **D1294, D1335, D1682, D2524, D3936, D5034, D5035, D5684**
- 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] **D76, D1294, D1682, D2524, D5034, D5035**
- 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] **D76, D1294, D1682, D2524, D5035**
- 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] **D76, D1294, D1682, D2524, D3787, D5034, D5035**
- 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] **D418**
- consumer care**, *n*—*of consumer textile products*, cleaning and maintenance procedures as customarily undertaken by the ultimate user. [D13.62] **D3136, D5253**
- consumer textile product**, *n*—a textile product intended to satisfy human wants and needs. [D13.62] **D3136, D5489**
- consumer’s risk (β)**, *n*—the probability of accepting a lot when the process average is at the limiting quality level. [D13.93] **D3777, D4271**
- container**, *n*—a receptacle designed to hold a material, or to give integrity to the material. [D13.58] **D3333**
- continuous element**, *n*—a configured element formed continuously along a length of monofilament. [D13.54] **D2050**
- 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] **D2050**
- continuous filament yarn**, *n*—a yarn made of filaments that extend substantially throughout the length of the yarn. [D13.18] **D578, D579, D580, D581, D4029, D4389**
- continuous variate**, *n*—a variate that is a measurement based on a scale that is assumed to be continuous. [D13.93] **D4271**
- contract furniture**, *n*—furniture manufactured for use in non-household applications. [D13.56] **D4771**
- control limits**, *n*—predetermined ranges based on the variability of past observations between which the instrument data