

## Glossary

## A

**ACRYLIC:** synthetic artificial fibre, which production for commercial purposes initiates in 1950 in the EUA. Characteristics: lightweight, soft and warm, for the winter or cold, soft, cotton-like and fresh for the summer, presents lustre when dyed with an excellent fastness.

**ADHESIVE LABEL:** label ready that is stuck through a thermal press.

**ANNULAR PROCESS:** in the annular system, we can have threads with a right-hand twist (Z), or a left-hand twist (S). In this system, the twist is performed from outside of the fibre to inside of it, which results in a soft thread in the core as much as in the surface.

**APPLIQUÉ, EMBROIDERY WITH:** the embroidery machine sustains 15 draw beams that can produce several types of embroideries, in which a model detains the appliqué (patched piece). This appliqué, already in the drawing and woven fabric form, can be made of many fabrics, as felt for example. The appliqué is manually placed and, then, the embroidery made above or around the appliqué ties it up.

## B

**BASIC:** clothing style. Also represents the language of fabrics and classic and common garments in clothing and woven fabrics manufacturer's collections.

**BODICE:** covers the bust and can be short, used with a bra, or long, used with a corset.

**BODY:** the whole physical structure that forms a person.

**BODYSUIT:** tight-fitting clothe that draws the body, enhancing sensually the contours.

**BOTTOM:** the lower part: skirt, trousers, Bermuda shorts, shorts, etc.

**BOUCLÉ:** derived from the French adjective “bouclé” (forming a ring). It is a twisted thread where appear loops and knots, originating a frizzy texture.

## C

**CANNELE REP:** allows a perfect adjustment to the body, ensuring freedom of movement. The ribbed tricot weave combines elasticity and stretching, providing a good stretch. Its texture gathers a basic and modern look.

**CANVAS:** binding construction of flat fabric, characterised by the distribution symmetry of threads, in the proportion 1:1 (between weft and warp). This construction in flat canvas provides a flat and regular surface.

**CARDED THREAD:** because it doesn't pass through the combing machine, the carded thread has further shorter fibres, which leads to a larger pilling (a tangle of short fibres in the woven fabric) and Nepiness (defect in thread evenness). The appearance is also damaged because this one had a larger unevenness.

**CARDIGAN:** knitted jacket generally made of wool, collarless and with or without sleeves.

**CASUAL:** it is sporty, basic, relaxed and the occasional.

**COMBED THREAD:** in the combed system, the thread passes through an equipment denominated combing machine. This equipment has the function of removing shorter fibres (before becoming a thread) and impurities like husks derived from cotton that were not remove in former processes. This process confers a high quality thread, seeing that it is cleaner, it doesn't have shorter fibres and it is more resistant. It has less Neps and pilling in the finished knit. Although due to the removal of more fibres during the process, the cotton loss for the thread manufacturing is larger and together with the inclusion of one more equipment in the production flux, the manufacturing cost is higher and consequently the thread price, being this the major factor for the increase in price of the combed thread.

**COTTON:** the cotton constitutes one of the main production textile fibres, with a world-wide commercialisation and utilisation. The major characteristics for the production of high quality cotton threads are the fibre length and strength.

**COTTON THREAD STRENGTH:** the OPEN END thread strength is approximately 20% shorter than one of the ANNULAR thread. This fact allied to the evenness, are the main factors to obtain a good weaving in the knitting.

## D

**DACRON:** a stretch knit, produced with microfibre and elastane that ensure the garment softness and elasticity. The differential of this product lies on the discreet lustre obtained through the utilisation of an iridescent thread that radiates small light points thanks to the light movement and incidence on the cloth piece.

**DESTROYED PROCESS:** a stonewashing-like wash; however it uses more enzymes that corrode slightly the fibre, giving a destroyed-like look.

**DRY FIT:** concept used to define the woven fabric made of polyamide and elastane, in others words, made of SUPPLEX. Thanks to its structure and thread counting, it provides favourable comfort to sports clothing that demand a high capacity of perspiration. The garment associated to the Dry Fit concept allows the fabric to remove moisture of the body and take it away from the fabric.

**DUCK:** it is a thick fabric used in many articles, inclusive working clothes, trousers, jackets, etc.

## E

**ELASTANE THREAD (SPANDEX):** artificial thread derived from polyurethane, most commercially known as LYCRA. It comes from the family of chemical fibres that have the largest elastic capacity even known. Its stimulus is very high, which confers it to be stretched and to go back to its initial state with no damages. Spandex thread is most used in clothing that needs freedom of movements and high perspiration. Blended with fabrics like cotton, they provide comfort, elasticity, a good perspiration and a great resistance to heat and cold.

**EMBOSSSED GEL PRINTING:** printing applied with an embossed layer of colourless gel, which one gives a plasticized appearance and some lustre in the printing.

**ENZYME WASH:** confers an aged look with a pleasant touch and consists in a 60 minutes enzyme wash at 40°C, then it goes to a softening process.

## F

**FLAT FABRIC:** formed by the interlacing of perpendicular threads, in others words, length threads (vertical-WARP) interlace with width threads (vertical-WEFT), producing the fabric.

**FLAX:** a vegetable natural fibre coming from the plant stalk, with the same name, and probably the first natural fibre that was used by the man for textile purposes.

## G

**GARMENT DYE:** dyeing process for articles manufactured in pre-treated background, which characteristic will depend on the type of dye and process. There are the reactive garment dye that gives a smoother look and colour fastness, and the pigment garment dye that gives a little more aged look.

**GARMENT WASH:** washing process for coloured fabrics, with the purpose of pre-shrinking the cloth and, in some cases, improve the touch. Clothes that undergo this process present slight marking effects in the seams.

**GLITTER PRINTING:** the knit is screen printed with the glitter in the wished colour and this printing takes a layer of colourless paste, resistant to washing machine scouring due to the protection provided by the colourless paste.

**GOUFFRE/JACQUARD:** knits that present drawings obtained through the electronic selection from looms needles.

## I

**INDIGO BLUE:** name of the fabric colour used globally for jeans. The name indigo is allusive to the plant called INDIGO cultivated in India and which root contained a dye of natural blue colouration. At the time, it was used as dyeing for the tribes. Today indigo defines as dye for jeans in blue tones.

**INTERLOCK KNIT:** knitting structure that, due to its interlacing, provides a great flow, a firmer and pleasant touch.

## J

**JACQUARD:** complex weaving method, invented by Joseph J. M. Jacquard in 1801 to 1804. By means of an electronic system, that controls weaving needles, many configurations can be obtained originating fabrics with special "drawings" (not possible in common looms).

**JEANS:** we denominate jeans as a dressing style, characterised by the reinforced structure that enhances rivets and double seams, for example.

**JERSEY:** simpler structure of a knit, when combined to elastane, they provide to the article a great flow, a larger durability and have the capacity of shaping to the body in movement.

**JOGGING:** from the verb jog (to run at a slow regular speed). Warm piece of clothing (jacket and trousers) to do sport (it should be used with trainer). It is also known as training cloth.

## L

**LEGGINGS:** stocking type, or tights style. Result of the fashion movement, inspired in the sporty clothes.

**LOCAL WEARING PROCESS:** finishes made piece-by-piece, with a difficult reproducibility between pieces and several effects. We can obtain several effects: Used (spray pistol to brighten a specific part), Polished (manual abrasion process with sandpaper on the raw piece to wear the fabric in a specific place), Damaged (effects with the use of the emery, making purls in the garment before washing it, revealing after washing, local marks) and Whisker (gives an effect imitating tank marking).

**LOOK:** it is a style, derived from the summation of cloth, accessories, make-up and hair that are noticed with a single gaze. Synonym of appearance.

**LYCRA® fibre by DuPont Sudamerica S/A:** elastic synthetic fibre, with abrasion resistance and excellent shrinkage and extension properties.

## M

**MELANGE:** 100% cotton thread where the melange characteristic is obtained in the spinning process, with the dyeing of the cotton lint.

**MERCERIZING:** treatment with concentrated sodium hydroxide applied to the thread or cotton fabric, which one provides an accentuated lustre, a larger affinity with dyes, softer to the touch, a larger strength and shrinkage. Therefore is a thread (or fabric) that was widely improved to provide less shrinkage in the next washes. The process requires expensive machinery and takes a long time; that's why it is a more expensive knit.

**MICROFIBRE:** the word microfibre is afforded to synthetic fibres and formed by filaments extremely fine. These filaments can be 60 times finer than a hair thread and 10.000 filaments of microfibre can weigh less than 1 gramme. Knitting articles produced with Microfibres have characteristics as silky touchhand, ease to dress, extremely low shrinkage of the piece, high strength, low creasing and a good insulation against wind and cold. The microfibrés can be made of polyester, polyamide (nylon), acrylic or viscose.

**MICROMODAL:** fibre composed by 100% of the most pure cellulose (lyocell). Micromodal matches to all ecological and human demands and it is produced exclusively from cellulose treated with no chloride. Micromodal doesn't contain concentrations of noxious substances, free of pesticides and doesn't cause any cutaneous irritations. It is a fabric with a great softness, lustre, flow and perspires almost 50% of the moisture. In the collection, the fibre is used together with Cotton to make knits for articles like underwear, once it causes a feeling of high comfort and softness for an intimate cloth and remains in permanent contact to the human skin.

**MODAL BY LEAZING:** it is the registered brand of the modal fibre by the company Leazing. The modal fibre is ecologically produced from cellulose found in the wood. This fibre has a great unit absorption and evaporation. It is the ideal partnership for blending with others fibres. The modal fabrics have a soft and pleasant touch, and provide a great comfort.

**MELTON:** knitting structure that has the interlacing made in such a way that inside mesh threads become "floating", i.e., they offer larger warm-up to the body and don't let it go out.

## N

**NATURAL THREADS:** the natural fibres are obtained directly from nature and the filaments are made from twist mechanical processes, cleaning and finishing. They can be obtained from fruits, leaves, husks and xylem. The main textile plants are: the Cotton Tree (cotton fibre), the Jute (to make ropes), the Sisal (alike the flax), the Flax (stack with hard filaments) and the Ramie (also most used as the flax).

**NYLON:** it is the word applied for synthetic product widely used in textile fibres that characterises by its great strength, tenacity, lustre and elasticity. It was developed in the 30's, and still today, and the word Nylon was applied to a whole family of synthetic threads and fibres called polyamides.

## O

**OPEN END:** the OPEN END system is at the moment the most practical method for threads production. This system has a reduced flow of machines and it is used mostly to make use of residues from others manufacturing systems, more specifically the annular one. This system presents better results with shorter fibres than the annular system. Due to this detail, generally, the spinning has a line of annular thread and another one of OPEN END thread, which one make use of the annular line residues.



**OPTICAL QUALITY:** expression used to refer glasses that are manufactured, so that lens can be removed (changed) and the frames can be adjusted, in others words, glasses sold in non-specialized shops but that have the same quality than the glasses commercialised in optics shop.

**OVERLOCK STITCH:** finishing given to stripes, necks and cuffs in knitting that has an embroidery effect in the borders. This effect is made through the overlock sewing machine adjustment

**OXFORD:** fabric of canvas construction in which there are a dyed thread and an unbleached thread in the weft and warp interlacing, giving to the shirt a look of two colours (with a white background).

## P

**PANAMA:** fancy name for the construction fabric of 1 x 1 canvas in 100% cotton.

**PIQUÉ KNIT:** knitting structure with a French name. It has an appearance and texture that favours polo shirts.

**POLYAMIDE (NYLON):** the polyamide or nylon; commercial name by which It is also most known; it was the first made-man synthetic fibre. Its characteristics are high resistance, easy washing, resistant to crumpling, low absorption of moisture, pleasant touch and fast drying. A great advantage of the polyamide (nylon) in relation to the polyester is the silkier touch and better perspiration.

**POLYESTER:** synthetic artificial fibre, obtained by chemical processes, derived from the oil crude. The polyester is characterised by a great strength, low shrinkage, fast drying, resistant to crumpling and abrasion low flames propagation. The main advantage, when compared to the polyamide microfibres, is the cost. The disadvantage is the dyeing process, which requires more heat and takes longer to get the fixed colour.

**POLYOCCELL:** it is the mixture of three natural fibres: Lyocell, Modal and Polyester. This fusion provided a perfect result, i.e., the three fibres reached the best indexes of comfort, durability, stability and all this with an easy handling.

**POPELINE:** fabric of canvas construction with a cotton thread of lower quality than the mercerised combed cotton.

**POST / UTILITY / CARPENTER:** they are models based on work uniforms styles and utilities. Based on wide and comfortable modelling, providing an effect of casual clothing.

## R

**REACTIVE PRINTING:** printing made with reactive dyes that offer a softer touch and better fastness (colour resistance of the fabric after several washes).

**RECTILINEAR MACHINE:** knitting machine by warp that produces sweater, polo shirts, shirts, etc. (mainly it uses dyed thread).

**RIB KNITTING:** structure done in double-face looms, in others words, one knit face is different from the other one. These faces can be polished or smooth and provide a high stretching and elasticity, in this way giving to the fabric the capacity to shape and to go along with body movements.

**ROTATIVE PRITING:** printing done in cylinders with a maximum of 6 colours. The woven knit or fabric are already extended to be printed by the cylinder that through millimetric scores release the colour to form the wished drawing on the fabric.

## S

**SCREEN PRINTING:** process in which are used screens to print the knit in the prompt template. These screens are covered by many types of pigments, depending on the wished appearance. The printing can be Frontal, Total or Local and it can be added for the finishing: glitter, embossed gel, matt paper, lustring paper, silicone, puff and others types of pigment effects more modern and in vogue.

**SCRUNCHY:** maybe the feminine ornament *par excellence*. It has an onomatopoeic form with puckers generally narrow.

**SILK:** animal natural fibre. It is a continuous filament formed by the silk-worm in a cocoon.

**SOFT:** it was planned and developed with the aim of providing to the user lightness, keeping the body temperature and ensuring thermal comfort. It's especially indicated for winter clothing and sporty clothes.

**SPINNING:** nowadays, there are several types of processing for the natural and artificial fibres. The fibres manufacturing process affects directly the constructive structure of the threads, which provides to them individual characteristics.

**STONEWASHING:** washing process of the article in drums together with stones of expanded clay. During the wash, the stones go into friction with the article, giving it a "beat" look, more "worn". It confers also some faded and softened appearance.

**STONEWASHED:** finishing obtained in pieces (articles) already seamed and dyed or printed, through the industrial washing of the pieces with stones or enzymes. The articles get an "used" appearance.

**STRAIGHT FINISH:** expression used to refer to knitting garments that describes the seamless finish (without correction), when the cloth gets out of the machine practically prepared.

**STRETCH:** it means extend. It is applied to fabric with elasticity obtained through filaments of texturised polyester or fibres.

**SUPLEX ® fibre by DuPont Sudamerica S/A:** it is indicated to sports fabrics, seeing that it associated the properties of the cotton knitting, confers softness and flexibility in the manufactured pieces, in addition to the durability and strength of the nylon (polyamide). Due to air texturing system, it develops touch-like cotton, allied to the synthetic fibres advantages. It is a fabric that provides comfort, strength, flow and has a drying relatively faster than others fabrics.

**SYNTHETIC THREADS:** synthetic threads are obtained through chemical industrial processes, which ones originate chemical polymers transformed later into synthetic fibres. This thread can be composed by a large number of filaments and its classification is made through **TEX** system (weight in grammes of each 10.000 metres of thread).

## T

**TACTEL ® fibre by DuPont Sudamerica S/A:** a 100% polyamide fabric and is a type of microfibre, which has air texturised threads that makes it able to have high drying and perspiration. The fibre has an international pattern of Dupont threads quality. The tactel is a fabric that doesn't retain the perspiration and quickly dries when exposed to the sun; for this reason it is most used for bath swimming trunks.

**TAPERED PANTS:** close-fitting and funnel-shaped trousers. The difference between tapered pants and leggings is that in the first one, the legs have a footstrap, while leggings have half inside leg length, never reaching the ankles.

**TENCEL:** it is the fancy name for the lyocell fibre. Cellulose fibre derived from trees wood pulp that are constantly replanted and the chemical process uses a solvent totally recyclable, that's why its name is the Ecologically Correct Fibre. The lyocell represents a great newness among the textile raw materials because it makes possible for a fabric to have the strength of the cotton, the touch and softness of the silk and the perfect flow and freshness of the cellulose fibres.

**TEXTURISING:** the texturising is obtained with the continuous filaments alliance and has the aim of providing to the thread, the best texture and appearance, increasing the warmth and absorption and reducing the possibility of pilling (tangle of short fibres on the fabric).

**THREAD-BY-THREAD:** fabric of canvas construction in whom the dyed threads, that is, the weft thread as well as the warp thread are dyed in the same colour providing a tone-on-tone appearance.

**THREAD STRETCHING:** The capacity of the OPEN END threads stretching is important to knitting. The problem is the finishing, once knits with OPEN END threads tend to be larger and need special adjustments.

**TWILL:** bounding construction of the flat fabric, characterised by the diagonal highlight. Basic and versatile fabric presents an excellent flow, a great look after the washing and combines with any kind of weather. It is most used because it crumples less than canvas.

**TWIN-SET:** ensemble of shirt and jacket with the same material or patterns.

## U

**UTILITY / CARPENTER:** they are models based on work uniforms styles and utilities. Based on wide and comfortable modelling, providing an effect of casual clothing.

## V

**VISCOSE / MODAL / LYOCELL:** artificial fibre of natural polymer, derived from regenerated cellulose from cotton or wood pulp. The Modal and Lyocell fibres are subcategories of the viscose.

## W

**WARP THREADS:** vertical threads of the fabric.

**WASHED-OUT PROCESS:** stonewashing with the application of brightening and chemical bleaching agent, giving smoother look than the simple stonewashed.

**WEFT THREADS:** horizontal threads of the flat fabric.

**WOOL:** animal natural fibre obtained by the cutting of sheeps and rams. The wool is used since the stoned age and evolutes from a rough fibre in the ancient times to a worthy fibre, through the selection of producer animals.