Quadrant II – Glossary

Programme: S Y B Sc (Hons) Home Science
Subject: Home Science
Course Code: CC 12
Course Title: Introduction to Textiles

Unit: II Production, Chemistry, Properties and Usage of Fibres
Module Name: Chemical Spinning of Yarn: Wet, Dry and Melt
Module No: 12
Name of the Presenter: Suvarnagouri Y

Glossary of terms/words:

Abrasion resistance: It is the ability of a fiber to withstand the rubbing or abrasion it gets in everyday use. It contributes to fabric durability.
Absorbency or Moisture Regain: Is the amount of water a bone dry fiber will absorb from the air under standard conditions of temperature (700 F) and moisture (65% relative humidity).

Ageing Resistance: Resistance from deterioration of textiles resulting from exposure to destructive elements encountered in normal everyday use such as sunlight, heat, moisture or oxygen.

Chemical reactivity: Is the effect of acids, alkali, oxidizing agents, and solvents on the fibre.

Cohesiveness: Is the ability of fibers to cling together during spinning. Not important in continuous filament.

Cover: The ability to occupy space for concealment or protection.

Creep: It is delayed elasticity. Recovers gradually from strain.

Dyeability: It is the fibers receptivity to coloration by dyes

Elastic recovery: Is the ability of fibers to recover from strain

Elasticity: Is the ability of a stretched material to return immediately to its original size.

Electrical conductivity: Is the ability to transfer electrical charges.

Elongation: Is the ability to be stretched, extended, or lengthened. It varies at different temperatures and when wet or dry.

Filament: Long continuous fiber strands of indefinite length measured in yards or meters

Flexibility: Is the ability of a fiber to blend easily.

Feltability: It refers to the ability of fibers to mat together.

Flammability: Is the ability to ignite and burn.

Hydrophilic: Fibers are able to absorb water easily or water loving.

Hydrophobic: Fibers that have difficulty in absorbing water and are only able to absorb small amounts are called hydrophobic. Example: All man made fibers expect rayon.

Hand: It is the way a fiber feels: silky, harsh, soft, crisp, dry.

Heat conductivity: Is the ability to conduct heat away from the body

Hygroscopic: Those fibers, which absorb the moisture from air.
Heat sensitivity: Is the ability to soften, melt, or shrink when subjected to heat.

Luster: Is the light reflected from a surface. More subdued than shine; light rays are broken up.

Loft or compression resiliency: Is the ability to spring back to original thickness after being compressed.

Moth Resistance: Resistance from moths, which is generally attracted by wool, as it is a living natural fiber or protein fibers.

Mildew Resistance: Resistance from the Mildew, mold, fungus, and rot all which are formed on the fabrics by exposure to warm, moist atmosphere or soaps and sizing used in processing which become food for vegetable organisms.

Pilling: Is the balling up of fiber ends on the surface of fabrics.

Resistance from Microorganisms: Resistance of textile fibers from any of the microorganisms for the hygienic purpose.

Staple: These fibers measured in inches or centimeters and range in length from ¾ of an inch to 18 inches.

Static Build Up: Problems such as sparks and clinging clothing occur with the build – up change on the fiber surface.

Specific gravity and **density:** These are measures of the weight in grams per cubic centimeter, and specific gravity is the ratio of the mass of the fiber to an equal volume of water at 4 degree centigrade.

Stiffness or rigidity: Is the opposite of flexibility. It is the resistance to bending or creasing.

Solubility: It is the test used to identify the textile fiber by dissolving them in the respective solutions.

Sunlight resistance: Is ability to withstand degradation from direct sunlight

Thermoplastic fiber: Those fibers, melts or soften when heat is applied

Tensile Strength: Is defined as the ability to resist stress and is expressed as tensile strength (pounds per square inch) or as tenacity (grams per denier)

Wicking: Is the ability of a fiber to transfer moisture along its surface.