INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 3572

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION · МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ · ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Textiles — Weaves — Definitions of general terms and basic weaves

Textiles — Armures — Définitions des termes généraux et des armures de base

First edition — 1976-02-15

UDC 677.024 : 001.4

Ref. No. ISO 3572-1976 (E)

Descriptors : textiles, woven fabrics, weave, vocabulary.

ISO 3572-1976 (E)

FOREWORD

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Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3572 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 38, *Textiles,* and circulated to the Member Bodies in January 1975.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	India	Romania
Bulgaria	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Chile	Ireland	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Switzerland
Denmark	Italy	Turkey
Finland	Japan	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Germany	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Poland	Yugoslavia

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Printed in Switzerland

Textiles — Weaves — Definitions of general terms and basic weaves

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard gives definitions of general terms for describing weaves, and defines the three basic weaves.

2 GENERAL TERMS

2.1 woven fabric : A fabric produced by interlacing (by weaving on a loom or a weaving machine) a set of warp threads and a set of weft threads normally at right angles to each other.

2.2 warp : Threads running in the direction of the length of a fabric as produced.

NOTE — An individual warp thread is known in English as an "end".

2.3 weft; filling : Threads running in the direction of the width of a fabric as produced.

2.4 pick : A weft thread or a group of weft threads inserted in a fabric by one traverse of the picking mechanism between two consecutive beat-ups, i.e. during one cycle of weaving.

NOTE — The terms end and pick are often connected with a reference length, for example 15 picks per centimetre, 15 ends per centimetre.

2.5 face : The surface of a fabric that is intended to be seen.

NOTE — If both surfaces of a fabric are intended to be seen, either can be regarded as the face.

2.6 back : The surface of a fabric opposite to the face.

2.7 interlacing : The crossing of warp and weft threads over and under each other.

2.8 weave : The pattern of interlacing of warp and weft in a woven fabric.

NOTE — There are three basic weaves, plain, twill and sateen (see clause 3).

2.9 weave repeat : The smallest number of warp and weft threads required for the pattern of a weave.

2.10 first warp thread : The first warp thread on the left in a weave repeat.

2.11 first weft thread : The bottom weft thread in a weave repeat.

2.12 float : A length of thread between adjacent interlacings.

NOTE — The length of a float is defined by the number of warp threads over which a weft thread goes, or the number of weft threads over which a warp thread goes, as relevant.

2.13 stitch; binder; binding point : An interlacing whose purpose is :

a) to bind long floats in a single structure, or

b) to bind together different layers, or

c) to bind backing threads to the face weave in a multiple structure.

2.14 twill line : A diagonal line formed by the weave.

NOTE — The letter S or Z (as appropriate) may be used to designate the direction of the slope of the twill line.

2.15 design paper : Paper having vertical and horizontal ruled lines that are suitable for illustrating weaves and designs.

NOTE — Usually each space between vertical lines represents one warp thread, and each space between horizontal lines represents one weft thread. The design paper commonly used has equally spaced fine ruling, with heavy overruling in blocks of convenient size.

2.16 weave diagram : The representation of the interlacing of a weave on design paper.

NOTE — An end lifted over a pick is usually illustrated by inserting a symbol in a small rectangle of the design paper, i.e. such a mark indicates "warp up" and an unfilled square indicates "weft up".