

- ACCESS OPENING:** That part of which work is performed: entrance or face opening.
- ASBESTOS CEMENT FINISHED (BLACK ORGANIC COATING) COUNTER TOP:** Monolithic slab composed of portland cement, asbestos fiber and organic waterproofing compound. Baked-on organic coatings (normally black) applied after table top is fabricated. (SAMA)
- ASBESTOS CEMENT (CERAMIC-LIKE SURFACE) COUNTER TOPS:** Same base material as asbestos cement (vinyl sealed) with the addition of an inorganic ceramic-like coating, thermally bonded to the top surface. Available in colors. Ceramic-like coating applied by manufacturer. After fabrication the edges may be treated with inorganic paint or sealed with vinyl. (SAMA)
- ASBESTOS CEMENT ( VINYL SEALED) COUNTER TOP:** Inorganic mixture of calcium aluminum silicate binder, asbestos fiber and fillers, formed under pressure into monolithic slabs, integrally colored. Vinyl sealer applied after table top is fabricated. (SAMA)
- BACK:** Rear vertical panel of a cabinet. (NKCA)
- BASE CABINET:** A cabinet installed on or near the floor, usually under a countertop. Usual depth, 24 inches. Usual height to top of countertop, 36 inches, normal standing working height. Usual sitting height to top of countertop, 30 inches, i.e., vanity cabinet, desk cabinet. (NKCA)
- BIOLOGICAL SAFETY CABINET:** Special safety enclosure used to handle pathogenic micro-organisms. (SAMA)
- BLISTERING:** The formation of bubbles or pimples on the surface of the finished work. (NKCA)
- BLUSHING:** The formation of a white or grayish cast in the film during the drying period. (NKCA)
- BOTTOM:** Lowest horizontal storage surface of a cabinet. (NKCA)
- BURNING IN:** A process of repairing scratches and damaged spots in a finish. (NKCA)
- CABINET:** A piece of furniture or case enclosure with shelves, drawers, trays, or other special devices, used for storing, holding, or displaying objects.
- CABINET DRAWER:** A five surface box shaped container (bottom, two sides, front and back) designed and fitted into a cabinet, to draw out horizontally to gain access to store items. Drawer front usually exposed portion of casework front, and other parts of drawer are semi-exposed.
- CABINET MOUNTING SYSTEM:** The method of attaching cabinets to wall or ceiling. (NKCA)
- CANOPY HOOD:** Suspended ventilating device for non-critical use to exhaust only heat, smoke, water vapor and odors; this device is not a laboratory fume hood. See FUME REMOVAL SYSTEM. (SAMA)
- CHAR RESISTANCE:** The ability of a top to withstand surface deterioration due to elevated temperature. (SAMA)
- CHECKS:** A pattern of small cracks in the finish. (SAMA)
- CHEMICAL RESISTANCE:** Resistance to staining, etching, or softening of surfaces. Chemical resistance is measured by spot tests in the laboratory by placing several drops of various chemicals on the surface for a few hours to a day or two, covering the drops with watch glasses, washing off the surface, and observing the contrasting stain after the surface has air-dried. This simulates trapping materials under concave bottoms of containers. (SAMA)
- COLD CHECKING:** Small cracks that appear in the dried film after it is repeatedly subjected to sudden and appreciable reductions in temperature. (NKCA)
- COMPOSITION BOARD:** Any processed-wood product, such as particleboard, fiberboard, hardboard, or flakeboard. (NKCA)
- CORNER CABINET:** A storage unit designed to utilize space that would normally not be usable and wasted, i.e., where other cabinets or appliances are joined together.
- COUNTERTOP:** The working surface on top of base cabinet(s). (NKCA)
- CUPBOARD CABINET:** A storage unit or a portion of the unit that conceals or protects its contents with a door or doors.
- DELAMINATION:** The separation of the layers of a laminated material. (NKCA)
- DEFLECTION:** The bending of a part due to applied loading. (NKCA)
- DENSITY:** The weight of one cubic foot of finished material. (SAMA)
- DISCOLORATION:** Alteration of original color. (NKCA)
- DOOR:** A movable frame or barrier, usually turning on hinges or sliding, by which the cabinet entrance is opened or closed. (NKCA)
- DOOR-HOLDING DEVICE:** The device used to keep the door closed. (NKCA)
- DRAIN LINE:** The pipe or piping used to connect the sink tail piece or trap to the building waste line. (SAMA)

- DRAWER BASE CABINET:** A base cabinet with all drawer storage unit.
- DRAWER HARDWARE:** Hardware used to guide the drawer when opening and closing. (NKCA)
- EDGE GRAIN HARDWOOD COUNTER TOP:** Edge grain maple or birch glued and finished in penetrating oil or clear synthetic finish. (SAMA)
- EQUIPMENT:** One or more assemblies or devices, designed for and capable of performing a complete function.
- EXPOSED CABINET EXTERIOR:** Any part of the outside of the cabinet that can be seen in normal usage after installation. (NKCA)
- EXPOSED CABINET INTERIOR:** Any part of the inside of the cabinet that can be seen in normal usage after installation, including all storage surfaces. (NKCA)
- EXPOSED HARDWARE:** Any hardware that can be seen in normal usage after installation. (NKCA)
- EPOXY RESIN COUNTER TOP:** Molded from a modified epoxy resin. Available with cove molded curbs. Product is available in 1/8 inch sheets for laminating to cores of supporting material. (SAMA)
- FACTORY-ASSEMBLED CABINET:** Factory-manufactured and factory-finished cabinet that is assembled prior to shipping. (Doors may be prefinished and shipped separately from cabinet.) (NKCA)
- FACTORY-FINISHED:** Finish applied to cabinet or cabinet components prior to shipping. (NKCA)
- FACTORY-MANUFACTURED:** Cabinet or cabinet component(s) machined, assembled, or subassembled in a factory prior to shipping. (NKCA)
- FATTY EDGES:** The thick edge, sometimes found on heavily coated work, that results in a rounded, thicker film along the edges of the work. (NKCA)
- FIBERGLASS PLASTIC COUNTER TOP:** Thin sheets of glass-filled polyester laminated to wood or hardboard substrates. Edge banding or post forming of edge necessary. (SAMA)
- FILLER PANEL:** A panel used to close an open area between a unit and a wall or two units. (SAMA)
- FUME REMOVAL SYSTEM:** A combination of the laboratory fume hood and the exhaust system (duct and blower).  
NOTE: Room air, make-up air, auxiliary air (if used), and pollution abating devices, (if used) are integral parts of a properly functioning system and should be considered when designing a fume removal system. (SAMA)
- FURNISHINGS:** Movable or fixed storage, seating, reclining and decorative devices in rooms of an establishment that render spaces fit for living or working.
- GALVANIZED IRON COUNTER TOP:** Formed of 24 gauge galvanized sheet iron pulled taut over edges and nailed to underside of a five-ply wood core. (SAMA)
- GLASS-CERAMIC COUNTER TOP:** A white glass-ceramic sheet combined with a backing. Exposed vinyl or rounded glass-ceramic edges are available. (SAMA)
- GLOVE BOX:** Enclosure used to confine and contain hazardous materials with operator access by means of gloved portals or other limited openings. (SAMA)
- HARDBOARD COUNTER TOP:** Pressed wood fiber, three to six plies, laminated. Surface and edges finished with black acid resistance coating. (SAMA)
- HARDNESS:** A measure of the resistance of the surface and body of the material to denting or scratching, determined by the diameter (or depth) of a spherical (or other) point pressed against the surface with known load or the width of a groove produced by a tool of known contour. (SAMA)
- HA TEST:** This is an abrasion resistance test in which an abrasive wheel with uniform predetermined weight is applied against the surface for a predetermined time to establish the depth of penetration. This test is suggested by the National Bureau of Standards in report No. BMS-98. (SAMA)
- HEAT RESISTANCE:** The ability of a top to withstand elevated temperatures without deteriorating. (SAMA)
- HINGES:** Device used to connect door to cabinet so door can be opened and closed. (NKCA)
- IMPACT RESISTANCE:** A measure of toughness and is determined by the energy absorbed in causing the fracture under an impact blow. (SAMA)
- IMPREGNATED NATURAL STONE COUNTER TOP:** Natural sandstone impregnated and coated with synthetic organic resin, normally black. Resin coating is baked at elevated temperature for curing. (SAMA)
- KNEE SPACE PANEL:** A panel used to close the area under an apron, to enclose the plumbing space, or to shield the knee space area. (SAMA)
- LEAD COVERED COUNTER TOP:** Six pound lead sheets formed to underside of a five-ply wood core, securely nailed. (SAMA)

- MODULAR CABINET:** A cabinet designed to be joined with other cabinets. (NKCA)
- MOISTURE CONTENT:** The percentage ascertained by subtracting the oven-dried weight from the original weight of the part, dividing by the oven-dried weight and multiplying by 100. Use of electrical moisture meter is permitted. (NKCA)
- MOLDED RESIN COUNTER TOP:** Molded from formulated Novolac Copolymer Resins. Available with cove molded curbs. (SAMA)
- MULLION:** A vertical member between stiles. (NKCA)
- ORANGE PEEL:** A pebbled surface similar to that of an orange skin. (NKCA)
- OVEN CABINET:** A cabinet, installed on or near floor, designed to accommodate built-in oven(s). Usual depth, 24 inches. Usual height, 84 inches. (NKCA)
- PREFINISHED:** See FACTORY-FINISHED.
- PRESSURE LAMINATE COUNTER TOP:** Pressure-heat laminations of Kraft paper, pattern sheets with phenolic melamine resin binders. Thin sheets, laminated to wood or welded fiber substrates. Edge banding or post forming of edge necessary. (SAMA)
- PRINTING:** The impression left in the finished surface after pressure has been removed. (NKCA)
- RAIL:** a horizontal member. (NKCA)
- READY-TO-ASSEMBLE:** Factory-manufactured and factory-finished cabinet components shipped with all parts, fasteners, and instructions necessary for complete assembly of one cabinet. No power tools should be necessary for assembly. (NKCA)
- REAGENT RACK:** A shelf, or shelves, provided at the back of wall counters/tables/tops, or down the middle of counters/tables/tops, to provide storage for reagent bottles, with provision made in the supporting mechanisms to support service lines and service fittings as needed to serve the counter/tables/tops. (SAMA)
- REFRIGERATOR CABINET:** A cabinet, installed on or near floor, designed to accommodate a refrigerator. Usual depth, 24 inches. Usual height, 84 inches. (NKCA)
- RESIDUE:** Dirt or dust in the finish. (NKCA)
- RUNS:** Defects in the finish caused by an excessive amount of material being applied, so that a portion of the material flows down in an irregular or curtained effect. (NKCA)
- SAW MARKS:** Ridges left by a saw. (NKCA)
- SCRATCHES:** Abrasions in the finish surface produced after finish is cured. (NKCA)
- SCRIBE:** A strip of material that is scribed to the wall on one edge and fastened to the casework on the other to make a tight enclosure when casework abuts the wall. (SAMA)
- SERVICE FITTINGS AND FIXTURES:** Service fittings include oxygen, gas, air, vacuum and steam cocks; ball turrets; hot, cold, and distilled water faucets; remote control valves, flask-washers, steam mixing valves; filter pumps; vacuum breakers; eye washers; shower heads; steam cones and steam baths; sinks, cup sinks, traps and plaster traps. Service fixtures include electrical convenience outlet boxes, electrical pedestals, "C" type condulets, single or duplex A.C. or D.C. receptacles, switches, variable voltage units, and fluorescent tubes.
- SERVICE LINES:** Defined as oxygen, gas, air, vacuum, steam, hot and cold and distilled water piping, fittings, and shutoff valves necessary to carry respective services from Service Fixtures through equipment to building roughing-in outlets in floors or walls. Service lines include all conduit, junction boxes, conduit fittings, and wire necessary to carry electrical services from Service Fixtures through equipment to building roughing-in outlets in floors or walls. (SAMA)
- SERVICE TUNNEL:** Area in back of, or between, the backs of base cabinets, and under the work surface, provided to allow room for service lines. (SAMA)
- SERVICE TURRET:** An enclosure that projects above the counter/table/top to provide room for the service line to be brought up through the counter/table/top, or be connected to the fittings mounted on the outside surface of the enclosure. (SAMA)
- SHELF:** A horizontal storage surface in a cabinet.
- SIDE:** A vertical surface on the end of a cabinet. (NKCA)
- SINK BASE CABINET:** A base cabinet designed to accommodate a sink. (NKCA)
- SINK FRONT:** A cabinet front, with toe rail, for use in front of sink area. (NKCA)
- SINK OUTLET:** A flanged fitting that is recessed and sealed into the sink bottom to provide means of connecting the sink to the drainage system. (SAMA)
- SOAPSTONE, GRADE #25 COUNTER TOP:** Natural impure silicate rock of massive formation, i.e., without lamination, stratification, or cleavage. Dark blue-gray in color. Ha hardness of 15.00. (SAMA)
- SOAPSTONE REGULAR GRADE COUNTER TOP:** Natural, impure talc rock of massive formation, i.e., without lamination, stratification, or cleavage. Neutral blue-gray color. Ha hardness

of 4.50. (SAMA)

**STAINLESS STEEL COUNTER TOP:** American Iron and Steel Institute Type 304 or Type 316, 12-18 gauge with Number 4 satin finish.

**STYLE:** Vertical outside member of door or front frame. (NKCA)

**STRENGTH:** Known variously as modulus of rupture or flexural strength and is an ultimate or breaking strength. Generally measured by supporting a strip of material across two supports and applying a load between these supports. By computation the strength values can be used to determine the load-carrying ability of the product and may be used to compare strengths of different products. (SAMA)

**TAIL PIECE:** The connecting fitting used to connect the sink outlet to the trap or drainline. Tail piece may be an integral part of the sink outlet or a separate piece. (SAMA)

**TANK NIPPLE:** A short piece of pipe with a tapered thread on one end and a tapered thread connecting to a running thread on the other, used to anchor the plumbing fitting to the table top; and to connect it to the service lines. (SAMA)

**THERMAL SHOCK:** The ability of a material to withstand sudden changes in temperature without cracking or spalling. (SAMA)

**TOE SPACE:** A recess under face frame of a base cabinet. (NKCA)

**TOP:** Horizontal panel used to enclose the top of a cabinet. (NKCA)

**TOUCH-UP:** A process of repairing scratches or damaged spots in a finish. (NKCA)

**UTILITY CABINET:** Various cabinets, installed on or near the floor, designed to accommodate appliances and accessories. Usual depth, 12 inches or 24 inches. Usual height, 84 inches. (NKCA)

**VANITY BASE:** A base-type cabinet used in bathroom. (NKCA)

**VANITY BOWL BASE:** A vanity cabinet for use with a bathroom sink bowl. (NKCA)

**VANITY BOWL FRONT:** A vanity front for use with a bathroom sink bowl. (NKCA)

**VANITY DRAWER BASE:** A vanity base with all-drawer storage. (NKCA)

**WALL CABINET:** A cabinet designed to be suspended from wall or ceiling above base cabinet. Usual depth, 12 inches. Usual height, 12 to 42 inches. (NKCA)

**WATER ABSORPTION:** The percentage gain in weight of material immersed in water for a specified time. When the specific gravity of the product is known, water absorption can be used to determine the total void space. The absorption is neither a measure of the rate nor amount of chemical attack. (SAMA)

**WHITENING:** A condition brought about in the dried finish by absorption of moisture. (NKCA)

**WORK AREA:** Counter top material. Area where apparatus rests and where manipulations take place.

**LEATHER**

**BUFFED LEATHER:** Leather from which the top surface of the grain has been removed by abrasion.

**CHAMOIS:** Suede-finished leather made from the flesh side of hides.

**CHROME TANNED:** Leather tanned with chromium salts.

**CORRECTED GRAIN:** Leather from which the surface of the grain has been partially removed by buffing and upon which a new patterned surface has been applied by pressure.

**FULL:** Leather made from the unsplit, or full thickness of hide.

**FULL GRAIN:** Leather bearing the original grain surface with none of the surface removed by buffing.

**GRAIN:** The pattern visible on the outer surface of a hide after the hair has been removed.

**HIDE:** The raw skin of an animal.

**LEATHER:** A general term for a hide or skin which still retains its original fibrous structure.

**PIGMENT FINISHED:** Leather whose surface has been covered with fine pigment, evening the color of the surface.

**SPLIT HIDE:** The outer layer of a hide from which the flesh side has been split to give it a reasonably uniform thickness.

**SUEDE:** A general term for leather whose wearing surface has been finished to have a fine velvet-like nap.

**SUEDE SPLITS:** Leather made from the flesh splits of hide and finished with a velvet-like nap.

**TANNING:** The process of treating skins or hides with agents such as vegetable tannens or chromium salts to produce leather.

**TOP FINISHED:** A leather which has been given a final coating to provide a consistent noncracking surface and color.

**VINYL MATERIALS:**

**ABRASION RESISTANCE:** Resistance to wearing, grinding or erosion by friction. Generally measured as a loss of weight or a change in gloss. (CFFA)

**ACOUSTICAL PROPERTIES:** Those properties associated with control, transmission, reception and effects of sound. Most commonly used property in the absorption or deadening of sound. (CFFA)

**ADHESIVE STRENGTH:** Force required to separate the components of a laminate as, for example, a plastic film attached to a substrate. (CFFA)

**AGING CHARACTERISTICS:** Changes in appearance or physical properties associated with the passage of time under specified conditions. (CFFA)

**ANTI-OXIDANT:** Chemical added to plastic film or sheeting to provide resistance to deterioration of properties associated with oxidation. (CFFA)

**BACKING:** Support laminated to a plastic film generally to provide strength, rigidity or dimensional stability. (CFFA)

**BLOCKING:** Undesirable adhesion of two or more plastic surfaces, usually caused by pressure as in roll goods. (CFFA)

**BLOOM:** Undesirable appearance on the surface of plastic film caused by exudation of an incompatible component. (CFFA)

**BURSTING STRENGTH:** Resistance of a film or laminate to rupture from a force applied to one side. (CFFA)

**CALENDERING:** Process for forming a plastic film by passing a viscous plastic mass between the nips of a succession of counter-rotating heated rolls. (CFFA)

**CASTING:** A method of application of a liquid polymer composition to form a continuous film on a carrier substance so treated to avoid adhesion. Film is formed by solvent removal or fusion generally through application of heat. (CFFA)

**CAST VINYL PRODUCTS:** Vinyl products supported or unsupported which are made by the casting method and followed by stripping from the carrier. (CFFA)

**CELLULAR PLASTIC:** Rigid or flexible plastic structure in which the plastic compound encloses a multitude of small gas bubbles which may be separate or interconnecting. (CFFA)

**COATED FABRIC:** A woven, knitted or nonwoven fabric to which a flexible film has been attached by impregnation or lamination. (CFFA)

**COATING:** Material deposited on the surface of a plastic in order to alter or improve physical properties such as color, gloss, abrasion resistance, frictional characteristics, etc. (CFFA)

**COLD CRACK RESISTANCE:** Measure of the temperature below which a plastic material will crack when subjected to a specified impact. (CFFA)

**COMBUSTIBILITY:** Measure of the rate or extent of burning of a plastic material under specified conditions of ignition. (CFFA)

- COMPOSITE STRUCTURE:** Laminate of plastic film or laminate to standard conditions of temperature and humidity, generally prior to testing for physical properties. (CFFA)
- CONDITIONING:** Exposure of plastic film or laminate to standard conditions of temperature and humidity, generally prior to testing for physical properties. (CFFA)
- CRACKING:** Major rupturing of plastic articles as a result of exposure to natural or accelerated environmental conditions. (CFFA)
- CRAZING:** Surface cracking of plastic articles as a result of stretching, bending, folding or exposure to natural or accelerated environmental conditions. (CFFA)
- CROCKING:** Transfer of color from plastic articles by rubbing, generally with a cloth. (CFFA)
- DELAMINATION:** Separation of the layers of a laminate. (CFFA)
- DUCT LINER:** Plastic sheeting used as interior surface of air ducting to provide a smooth non-corrosive surface. (CFFA)
- ELONGATION:** Percentage increase in length of a plastic test part at time of break, when stretched under conditions of uniform rate of loading. (CFFA)
- EMBOSSING:** Surface ornamentation achieved by creating hills and valleys in a plastic material by pressing against a hard engraved plate or cylinder. (CFFA)
- EXPANDED FILM:** Low density cellular film. (CFFA)
- EXTRUSION:** Process for forming a plastic film (or other shape) by forcing a viscous plastic mass through a die. Usually accomplished by a screw rotating in a fixed heated barrel. (CFFA)
- FILM:** A thin, flexible, continuous sheet of plastic material. Thickness is generally less than 10 mils. (CFFA)
- FILLER:** Small particle size additives to plastic compositions. Generally inorganic and relatively inexpensive. Used to lower cost and enhance certain properties such as stiffness, hardness, heat resistance, etc. (CFFA)
- FINISH:** See "Coating". (CFFA)
- FIRE RETARDANT:** Plastic composition which resists the onset or speed of fire. (CFFA)
- FLAMMABILITY TESTS:** Three properties are generally associated with the tendency of plastic materials to resist fire. Each is measured under a variety of test conditions which must be precisely controlled in order to achieve reasonable reproducibility. These properties are:
- Flame Spread: A quantitative measure of the rate and extent of propagation of fire.
- Smoke Generation: Rate of evolution and intensity of smoke developed.
- Fuel Contribution: Heat generated by the burning plastic. (CFFA)
- FLEXIBLE:** As distinguished from rigid, this term is a qualitative description of those materials having low flexural modulus. Examples are polyethylene or plasticized polyvinyl chloride film and sheeting. (CFFA)
- FLOCK:** Very short fiber used to form a velvety pattern on film or coated fabrics. (CFFA)
- FOIL:** Metal or metallized film in a very thin continuous form. Usually used as one ply in a laminate with plastic film. (CFFA)
- FORMING:** Act of shaping sheet or roll goods by heat and pressure into complex articles. Generally used with rigid plastics and known as "thermoforming". (CFFA)
- GUAGE:** Measure of thickness of sheet or roll goods, usually expressed in mils (.001") or millimeters (.001 meters). (CFFA)
- GLOSS:** Measure of the specular reflection from a plastic surface. Measured at a variety of incident and reflected angles and expressed as a percentage of the value obtained with polished black glass. (CFFA)
- GRAVURE PRINTING:** Method of decoration in which multi-colored patterns are applied to a plastic film by depositing ink from engraved cells on print rolls. Control and reproducibility are very high using this method. (CFFA)
- HARDNESS:** Resistance offered by a plastic film to indentation by a pointed tool. Generally expressed as the force required to achieve a specific level of penetration. (CFFA)
- HEAT STABILITY:** Time/Temperature combination that a plastic material will withstand without showing appreciable change in appearance. (CFFA)
- IMPACT RESISTANCE:** Force required to rupture a plastic film, sheet or laminate when struck at relatively high velocity. Preparation and support of the sample, and the striking conditions, must be rigidly controlled. (CFFA)
- INSULATION FACING:** Sheet material (generally plastic, metal or paper) used to laminate to the surface of insulating padding to provide improved appearance, cleanliness and moisture impermeability. (CFFA)

- KNIT FABRIC:** Fabric formed by interlocking loops from one or more yarns using a series of needles. Such fabrics provide a stretchable substrate for fabric-film lamination. (CFFA)
- LAMINATE:** Material prepared by adhering layers of similar or dissimilar materials. Adhesion is accomplished by adhesive or by application of heat and/or pressure. (CFFA)
- LACQUER:** Coating consisting of resin(s) dissolved in solvent and which forms continuous films solely by solvent evaporation. (CFFA)
- LAY-FLAT:** Roll goods with good lay-flat exhibit no curling, bagginess or other distortion when unrolled on a flat surface. (CFFA)
- LIGHT STABILITY:** Resistance to changes in appearance or physical properties when exposed to natural sunlight. (CFFA)
- LIMITING OXYGEN INDEX (LOI):** Measure of resistance to burning. Describes the minimum volume fraction of oxygen in nitrogen necessary to sustain candle-like burning. (CFFA)
- LUBRICANT:** Material added to a resin to enable easier processing in such operations as molding, calendering, etc. (CFFA)
- LUSTER:** Qualitative expression associated with gloss. (CFFA)
- MAR RESISTANCE:** Resistance to appearance changes due to gouging or scuffing under specified test conditions. (CFFA)
- MILDEW RESISTANCE:** Ability to resist the growth of fungus when exposed to warm, humid conditions. (CFFA)
- MOISTURE PERMEABILITY:** Ability of a plastic film to allow passage of water vapor from an atmosphere of high humidity to one of low humidity. (CFFA)
- MOISTURE RESISTANCE:** Ability of a plastic film to resist changes in appearance or physical properties when exposed to high humidity conditions. (CFFA)
- NONVOLATILE MATERIAL:** That percentage of a plastic film, coating solution, plastisol, etc., which is not removable by evaporation when exposed in thin sections to specified ambient conditions. (CFFA)
- NONWOVEN FABRIC:** Fabric formed by entangling fibers in a random fashion and bonding them by mechanical working or by resin impregnation. (CFFA)
- OIL RESISTANCE:** Ability of a plastic film to resist changes in appearance or physical properties when immersed in specific oil (usually lubricating oils) under specific conditions of time and temperature. (CFFA)
- OPACITY:** Resistance of a plastic film to the transmission of light. (CFFA)
- ORGANOSOL:** Coating composition consisting of polyvinyl chloride resin of very small particle size, plasticizer, and organic solvent(s). Forms films by application of heat to solubilize the resin and volatilize the solvents. (CFFA)
- PEEL STRENGTH:** Force required to separate a plastic film from a substrate to which it has been adhered. (CFFA)
- PIGMENTED FILM:** Plastic film containing finely divided insoluble colored particles designed to provide uniform color and/or opacity. (CFFA)
- PLASTIC FILM:** Thin sheets or rolls of organic resinous material, usually thermoplastic, and which may or may not contain compounding ingredients such as colorants, stabilizers, plasticizers, etc. (CFFA)
- PLASTICIZER:** High-boiling solvent used to increase pliability and lower the softening point of resins. These materials remain as permanent ingredients in plastic films. (CFFA)
- PLASTISOL:** Coating composition consisting of fine particle size polyvinyl chloride particles dispersed in plasticizer. Forms films by application of heat to solubilize the resin. (CFFA)
- PLIABILITY:** Films with high pliability exhibit very low bending force, i.e., very low flexural modulus. (CFFA)
- POND LINING:** Plastic film used to provide a barrier to the seepage of water in large pond reservoirs. Generally formed by sealing a plurality of sheets to provide a continuous sheet of considerable length and width. (CFFA)
- POOL LINING:** Similar to Pond Lining except the film is attached to the walls and bottoms of swimming pools, either above or below ground. (CFFA)
- PRINTING:** Method of decorating plastic film with precise and reproducible patterns by the application of colored inks. Several methods are in general use.
- Flexographic Printing:** Design appears as raised portions on a print cylinder of rubber or other flexible material. These raised areas are inked and the ink transferred to the film by pressure from a backing roll.
- Rotogravure Printing:** Design is etched into a metal cylinder as a series of very small depressions or cells. Ink is deposited in these cells and again is transferred to the plastic films by pressure from a back-up roll.
- Screen Printing:** Design appears as holes in a finely woven fabric. Ink of high viscosity

is forced through the holes onto the surface of the plastic film. (CFFA)

**PUNCTURE RESISTANCE:** Resistance of a plastic film or laminate to rupture when subjected to a sharp blow from a sharp object. Dimensions of the striking tool and conditions of application of the blow are closely defined. (CFFA)

**REFLECTANCE:** That portion of light incident on a plastic film which is reflected from the surface. Reflected light may be in one direction (specular) or scattered in all directions. (CFFA)

**REINFORCED PLASTICS:** Plastic films which are strengthened by lamination to strong substrates or, more generally, by incorporation of fibrous fillers which increase tensile and impact strength. (CFFA)

**SET:** Permanent deformation imparted to a plastic film or laminate by stretching under specified conditions. (CFFA)

**SHEER STRENGTH:** Force required to separate a plastic film from a substrate by sliding in the major plane. (CFFA)

**SHEETING:** Plastic film generally of over 10 mils thickness. (CFFA)

**SHRINKAGE:** Decrease in dimensions of a plastic film (generally measured in the major plane) when subjected to specified conditions of time and temperature. (CFFA)

**SMOKE GENERATION:** Obscuration of light due to smoke from a burning plastic film or laminate. Measured under specified conditions and related to a standard material. (CFFA)

**SMOLDERING MODE:** Test conditions for measuring smoke generation which involves burning plastic films with insufficient oxygen to result in flaming. (CFFA)

**SPANISHING:** Method of decoration wherein an embossed surface is flooded with colored ink which is scraped from the hills by knife, leaving the valleys colored. (CFFA)

**STABILIZER:** One of a large number of chemical compounds added to plastic compositions to provide resistance to the deleterious effects of heat, light, oxygen, etc. (CFFA)

**STAIN RESISTANCE:** Resistance of a plastic film to permanent discoloration caused by contact with normal household chemicals. (CFFA)

**STRETCH:** Percentage increased dimension in the direction of the applied force when a plastic film or laminate is deformed by pulling under specified conditions. (CFFA)

**TEAR RESISTANCE:** Force required to propagate a tear, started in a prescribed manner, in either a machine or nonmachine direction in a plastic film or laminate. (CFFA)

**TENSILE STRENGTH (YIELD):** Maximum force required to initiate elongation in a plastic part, as

measured under conditions of uniform rate of loading. Expressed as force per unit cross-sectional area. (CFFA)

**TENSILE STRENGTH (BREAK):** Force exerted at the time of break of a plastic part, as measured under conditions of uniform rate of loading. Expressed as force per unit cross-sectional area. (CFFA)

**ULTRAVIOLET ABSORBER:** Chemical additive to plastic film formulations designed to absorb ultraviolet radiation and convert it to less destructive higher wave lengths. (CFFA)

**UNSUPPORTED FILM:** Plastic film with no laminated backing to provide additional strength or stiffness. (CFFA)

**VALLEY PRINTING:** Method of depositing colored inks in the valleys of an embossed pattern, achieved by inking the elevated portions of the embossing cylinder. (CFFA)

**WOVEN FABRIC:** Textile fabric formed by weaving cross-machine threads over and under the machine direction warp threads in a prescribed pattern. (CFFA)

**YIELD:** Measure of the relationship between weight and area of a plastic film or laminate. Generally expressed as lineal yards per pound for a given width. (CFFA)

#### WOVEN FABRICS:

**ALPACA:** Long, fine hair fiber obtained from the domesticated South American Alpaca. Generally, Alpaca is classified for labeling purposes as wool.

**ANGORA:** The silky hair of the Angora goat, also known as mohair. The animal is a native of Angora, a province of Turkey. The goat fiber is classified as wool.

**BASKET WEAVE:** Plain weave with two or more warp and filling threads interlaced.

**BAST FIBERS:** The woody fibers from plants such as flax, jute, ramie, hemp and sisal.

**BEDFORD CORD:** Stout, heavy fabric with raised cord ridges running the lengthwise grain of the fabric.

**BLANKET:** A fabric piece for sampling showing a series of patterns or colors, all on the same warp.

**BOLT (OR PIECE):** The entire length of cloth from a loom, usually 50 yards.

**BOUCLE:** Looped and crimped novelty yarn or a fabric made with such yarns exhibiting a knotty, looped surface.

- BROADCLOTH:** A wool fabric (in contract use) which is closely woven in a 2-and-1 twill slightly felted, lustrous appearance.
- BROKEN TWILL:** A twill whose diagonal lines are reversed in alternate directions to form a pattern, e.g., Herringbone weave.
- CADET CLOTH:** A type of broadcloth made especially for the uniforms of cadets in military academies. Constructed in a twill weave, it is heavily milled and cropped, resulting in a compact, durable woolen fabric.
- CARDING:** Process wherein fibers are separated and brought into general alignment. All natural fibers must be carded before spinning. Carded wool yarns are known as "woolen" yarns.
- CHEVILLE:** A fuzzy, caterpillar-like yarn or fabric in which the pile protrudes at right angles around the core thread.
- CHLORINATION:** Process used on wool to reduce felting, thereby reducing shrinkage.
- CLOTH:** Woven fabric or textile.
- COATED FABRICS:** Fabrics coated or treated with various substances to make them water-proof, flame retardant, etc. Coating substances include rubber, resins, plastics and oil.
- COLOR:** A hue, as contrasted with white, black or grey.
- COLORFAST:** Term used to describe fabrics that keep their shades without fading during the normal life of usage, or those fabrics which do not "run" or "bleed" when washed.
- COMBING:** The process for making carded fibers parallel and removing their impurities. The yarn spun from combed fibers are smooth and fine. Combed wool yarns are called "worsted" yarns.
- CONTINUOUS FILAMENT:** A continuous strand of a manmade fiber (such as nylon or rayon) produced by forcing liquid fiber through a spinneret hole.
- CORDUROY:** A cut pile cloth woven with either wide or narrow wales running the length of the fabric. It is made of either natural or synthetic fibers.
- COTTON:** Soft, white vegetable fiber obtained from the seed pod of the cotton plant. Cotton yarns and fabrics are especially strong resistant to wear, soft and absorbent. These properties are yet improved if the cotton yarn is mercerized.
- COUNT:** The number size of a yarn, or the number of ends and picks per inch of weave.
- CROCKING:** Rubbing off of color due to improper dye, poor penetration or fixation.
- CUTTING:** A small sample of fabric, usually 3 inches by 3 inches.
- DECATING:** Finishing process for fabric which forces steam through cloth, causing the fiber yarns to swell and producing a smooth, wrinkle-free fabric.
- DELUSTERING:** Reducing luster from man-made yarns or fabrics by using chemicals during the finishing processes.
- DENIER:** Unit of weight indicating size of a fiber. The higher the denier number, the heavier the yarn.
- DONEGAL TWEED:** Thick, homespun, woolen fabric, handwoven in Donegal, Ireland. The yarns are characteristically rough with flecks of many colors.
- DOUBLE CLOTH:** Two separate cloths woven together through the use of binding threads. The face and back often contrast in weave and color.
- DYE:** Natural or synthetic coloring for textiles, applied in fiber, yarn or fabric state.
- DYEING:** Process of applying color to fiber, yarn or fabric.
- ELASTOMER:** Elastic fiber such as synthetic rubber or spandex, with the physical properties and strength of natural rubber.
- END:** A single strand of warp yarn.
- END-AND-END:** Fabric weave with two alternating colors in warp yarns.
- FABRIC WIDTHS:** Upholstery fabrics generally manufactured are 48 inches = 120 cm; 50 inches = 125 cm; 54 inches = 138 cm; 60 inches = 150 cm. Normal upholstery yardage requirements are based on 50-54 inch goods.
- FELT:** A nonwoven fabric made of fibers joined either during the natural shrinking processes of wool or through the use of an adhesive.
- FIBER:** Any tough, thread-like substance, natural or manmade, capable of being spun, woven or knitted.
- FILLING (OR WEFT OR WOOF):** In weaving, the crosswise element of yarn or yarns which interlace at right angles with the warp.
- FILLING FACED:** A cloth in which the filling picks predominate over the warp ends. The filling may conceal the warp completely.
- FINISH:** Any treatment given to a fabric to alter its "grey goods" state.
- FIRE RETARDANT FABRICS:** Fabrics inherently resistant to burning by the nature of their fiber content and weave, or fabrics treated

- with a fire retardant finish to meet code standards.
- FLAX:** The plant from which linen is produced.
- FLEECE:** The coat of wool shorn from the living sheep.
- FLOAT:** Portion of the warp or filling yarn that covers two or more adjacent threads to form a design or a satin surface.
- GABARDINE:** Fine worsted yarns closely woven in a diagonal twill. It is finished with a high sheen.
- GREY GOODS (OR GREIGE GOODS):** Woven fabric straight from the loom, undyed, unbleached, unprinted and unfinished.
- GROSPPOINT (OR FRISE):** A nondirectional pile fabric which is warp-looped and extremely resilient and hard wearing. It can be made of wool or of manmade fibers.
- HAND:** Touch, drape, weight of fall, or handle of fabric.
- HAND SPUN:** Yarns spun by hand on a spinning wheel.
- HAND WEAVING:** Weaving on a hand or foot powered loom, or done by hand without a loom.
- HARRIS TWEED:** Woolens handwoven on the islands off the coast of Scotland. They are especially noted for their rough texture and narrow fabric width.
- HERRINGBONE:** Broken twill weave which has a zigzag effect produced by alternating the direction of the twill.
- HOMESPUN:** A fabric traditionally woven from handspun yarns, but now machine woven with irregular yarns to duplicate the original cloths. Most often the cloth is woven in a plain weave.
- HONEYCOMB:** Weave with surface resembling the cells of a honeycomb.
- HUE:** A color, or the shade or tint of a color. Shade implies a deeper version of the color while tint refers to a paler gradation of the color.
- JACQUARD:** Loom capable of weaving complex patterns. It works on a punched card type system attached to the loom.
- KEMP:** Wool fiber, which cannot absorb moisture, appearing lighter in color when dyed. Most often found in tweed fabrics. It comes particularly from mountain sheep.
- LAMB'S WOOL:** The previously uncut natural fleece. The tapered fiber end is its distinguishing characteristic.
- LINEN:** Strong, lustrous yarn made from flax fibers or the fabric woven from such yarn.
- LOOM:** A weaving machine for producing textiles by interlacing warp and filling yarns in a particular manner.
- MAN-MADE:** All textile fibers other than natural ones. Also known as synthetics, they include those made by chemicals (nylon), cellulose (rayon), minerals (glass) or rubber (latex).
- MEMO SAMPLE:** A large sample of fabric.
- MERCERIZE:** A caustic soda treatment on cotton yarn or thread which produces a luster and at the same time strengthens the yarn and increases its dye affinity.
- MERINO:** A breed of sheep that yields a high grade of wool used for fine woolen and worsted cloth.
- MILDEW-RESISTANT FABRIC:** Fabric treated to resist deterioration by mildew or mold.
- MOHAIR:** The processed fiber of the long silky hair of the Angora goat. The fiber is known for its soft quality, and extremely hard-wearing characteristics.
- MOTHPROOFING:** A treatment given to a wool fabric to prevent it from being destroyed by moth larvae.
- NAP:** Directional brushed finish on the surface of a fabric.
- NATURAL FIBERS:** Nonman-made textile fibers; cotton, linen, wool and silk are examples.
- NYLON:** A man-made fiber especially known for its strength, resistance to abrasion and inherent elasticity making it an ideal material for upholstery fabrics.
- PICK:** A single shot of weft through the warp shed.
- PILE WEAVE (OR PILE FABRIC):** Fabric with dense cut or uncut loops which stand up on the surface. Velvets, plushes and corduroys are pile fabrics.
- PIECE DYEING:** Coloring of fabric in vats, at least 50 yards at a time. This is the most common method for dyeing solid color upholstery fabrics.
- PILLING:** The formation of fuzzy balls on a fabric caused by the rubbing off of loose ends of fiber. They may or may not remain attached to the fabric from which they were formed.
- PLAIN (OR TABBY) WEAVE:** The most simple form of interlacing warp and weft threads in a cloth. One warp thread and one weft thread alternate on the surface producing a balanced weave.
- PLUSH:** A velvet-type fabric with a deeper and less dense pile than cotton velvet.

- It is usually woven of wool or mohair, and is especially resilient to crushing.
- PLY YARN:** Yarn made by twisting two or more single yarns together in one operation.
- RAILROADING:** Applying fabric so that the weft or filling runs vertically on the furniture, thereby avoiding intermediate seam detailing.
- RAYON:** A generic name for man-made cellulosic fibers. Two common rayons are viscose and polynosic.
- REP (OR REPP):** Fabric characterized by distinct ribs running selvage to selvage, produced by weaving large filling threads and fine warp threads.
- RESILIENCE:** The ability of a fabric to return to original shape after stretching to capacity.
- RIB:** Derivative of plain weave, it is a raised ridge formed by a heavy thread, running lengthwise, crosswise, or diagonal.
- ROVING:** Rope-like parallel fibers of cotton or wool that have been carded and combed before spinning.
- SCOTCHGARD<sup>TM</sup>:** A registered brand name for a finish which is applied to a fabric making it more resistant to water, oil and dirt. Zepel<sup>TM</sup> is another brand name of the same kind of stain-resistant finish.
- SELVAGE:** The reinforced edges of a woven cloth that are parallel to the warp ends.
- SHUTTLELESS LOOM:** Loom where the filling is carried across the warp by a rapier instead of a shuttle, allowing faster production. The selvages have a cut edge and are bound by heatsetting.
- SILK:** The natural, monofilament fiber unwound from the cocoon of the silk worm. Also, any fabric woven from the monofilament silk (China silk) or shorter spun-fiber silk yarns (raw silk).
- SKEIN:** A length or yardage of yarn, usually twisted into a sort of knot.
- SKEIN DYED YARNS:** Yarns of any natural or man-made fiber dyed in the form of hanks or skeins.
- SLUB:** Soft, thick uneven nub in a yarn that produces the textured effect of a weave.
- STAIN AND SPOT RESISTANCE:** The natural ability of a fabric to resist water and oil-borne stains. The term also refers to fabrics treated with a synthetic finish such as Scotchgard.
- STAPLE:** Fiber in its most basic raw state.
- STOCK DYEING:** Fiber dyed in raw state before being spun into yarn.
- SYNTHETIC:** Generally, all textile fibers other than natural fibers.
- TEXTURE:** The characteristic look and feel of a fabric's surface: rough or smooth, shiny or dull, based upon fiber, texture, weave, and finish. Often called "hand" or "feel".
- THREAD:** A single yarn, either a filling pick or a warp end.
- TWEED:** A medium weight, rough woolen fabric made with 2-and-2 twill weave. Ireland is famous for its tweeds and produces such well known types as Donegal, Harris, Connemara, and Galashiels.
- TWILL:** A weave which characteristically forms diagonal lines across a fabric. A Herringbone is a derivative of twill weave.
- VELVET (OR VELOURS):** Fabric, most often of cotton, with short, close-cut pile that gives a smooth rich surface. The effect is obtained by weaving the two faces together and splitting them apart, with a complex finishing process of repeated steaming and shearing of surface.
- WALE:** Ridge or rib in a knitted or woven cloth. Wales may run crosswise, lengthwise or diagonally.
- WARP (OR ENDS):** The lengthwise yarns in a loom through which the crosswise filling yarns (weft) are interlaced.
- WARP FACED:** A woven cloth in which the warp yarns predominate over the filling yarns.
- WEAR ABRASION RESISTANCE:** A fabric or yarn's resistance to roughing-up or wear by rubbing (See Wyzenbeek test).
- WEAVE:** A characteristic interlacing of yarns, or construction or pattern of a textile.
- WEAVING:** The process of making a fabric on a loom by interlacing one set of threads (warp) at right angles to other threads (weft).
- WEFT (OR FILLING OR WOOF):** Horizontal or crosswise element in woven cloth.
- WOOL:** Fiber or fleece from the sheep, especially known for its warmth, elasticity, lustre and affinity for color. Fiber characteristics vary in crimp, length and thickness. Yarns are usually spun by combining several fibers from different breeds of sheep.
- WOOLEN:** Wide range of tweed-like fabrics made from rough woolen yarns. Compared with fine worsteds, they generally exhibit simpler weaves and coarser finishes.

**WORSTED:** Yarn made from the long combed staple of raw wool. Fabrics made of worsted wool are closely constructed of smooth, well-twisted yarns. Minimum finishing is required, and cloths are left with clear surface.

**WYZENBEEK TEST:** A test used to measure a fabric's resistance to wear abrasion. American Society for Testing and Materials standards require a fabric to pass 3,000 double rubs (light duty), 9,000 double rubs (medium duty) or 15,000 double rubs (heavy duty) for certification.

**YARN:** The most basic component of fabric. It is any form of spun, twisted, extruded, natural or man-made fiber which can be interlaced in weaving. It can be a blend of two or more fibers or a single filament, and may be plied when two or more yarns are twisted together.

**YARN-DYEING:** The process by which color is applied to yarn before weaving.

**ZEPETM:** A registered brand name for a fabric finish (See Scotchgard<sup>TM</sup>).