

## CONVENTIONAL (KNOWN) TECHNOLOGY

### --> KNOWN (CONVENTIONAL) TECHNOLOGY

**CONVERTER** A producer who is engaged in the whole process from the acquisition of raw materials to production and finishing at his own risk. A converter does not always own a factory, but takes his own risk.

**COPPO** A type of Italian knitting machine.

**CREATOR** In the apparel industry, creators are those portions of people involved in garment business that include designers in creative divisions (textile designers, colorists, stylists), industrial designers, and patterners.

**CULOTTES** In modern usage, culottes are kneel-length woman's trousers which are cut like a skirt and have gores.

**CUT AND SEWN** A product made by cutting and sewing jersey fabric. The fabric is made on a circular knitting machine or a warp knitting machine, cut under patterns, and sewn. Because jerseys tend to fray, hemstitching with an overlocking machine is often used before sewing.

**CUT POCKET** A pocket formed by making a cut in a part of cloth so that the cut will serve as the opening of the pocket.

**CUTTING** To cut fabric into desired size and shape.

**DEFORMED FLOWER** Flower designs with deformation or emphasized colors such as in "Sunflowers" by Gough.

**DENIM** Thick fabric made in twill weave or "Yonago" warp weave using 20s (30 tex) to thinner dyed warp and bleached or dyed weft which are slightly thinner than the warp. Used for working wear, working pants, children's wear, etc. Also called jeans.

**DESIGN SYSTEM** A system that compiles information needed for knitting.

**DYEING** To use a dye, pigment, or chemicals to give color or patterns to fabric materials or products.

**ECOLOGY** In the context of apparel, ecology means designs suggesting out-door life and animals.

**FANCY YARN** Decoration yarn used to give peculiar appearance to fabrics and knitting.

**FASHIONING** Knitting on a full fashion knitting machine.

**FINE GAUGE** Knitted to form densely arranged loops, said of hand knit, or knitted with densely arranged needles, said of machine knit.

**FINISHING MACHINE** A machine (such as a press) that performs the last process in the course of production.

**FLAP** A covering piece over a pocket.

**FRONT** Refers to the front body of a garment, accessories to be worn in front of one's body or neck, or accents on the front part of clothes.

**FULL FASHION KNITTING MACHINE** A horizontal knitting machine on which a knit piece is fashioned automatically.

**GAUGE** A denomination of the density of knitting needles. A gauge refers to the distance between adjacent needles set in a knitting machine, and is a factor determining the size of knit loops.

**GEOFFREY BANKS** An American designer (brand name).

**HAND-KNIT** Knitted by hand.

**HAND RAH BEN STITCH KNITTING MACHINE** A type of flat knitting machine which uses tacks in the textures of plain knitting and rib knitting.

**HAND-SPUN** Spun by hand.

**HAUTE COUTURE** Leading dressmakers and dress shops. The word originally means high-class sewing. Christian Dior and Cardin are representatives in Paris.

**HIGH GAUGE** Finely knitted from thin thread. Same as fine gauge. A gauge refers to the fineness of knitted cloth.

**HYPERMARKET** A large-scale retail store selling a wide variety of goods from foods, grocery, to garments. This concept recently became popular in Europe. To some extent, a hypermarket is a supermarket and a department store combined.

**IE** --> industrial engineering

**INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING** The engineering discipline that treats a production system as an integrated system of personnel, facilities and raw materials, and considers factors such as design, improvement, installation and implementation of manufacturing processes in order to make forecasts and assessments. Forecasts and assessments are made on the basis of knowledge from the natural and social sciences, with an emphasis on mathematics. More concretely, the domain of this discipline spans process design, facility design, development of standard operating methods, scheduling, schedule management and cost management.

**INDIGO** Blue dye obtained from indigo plants, which is used widely as durable light blue, dark blue, or grayish purplish blue dye.

**INNER WEAR** Underwear or clothes worn under outer wear.

**INSPECTION** To check the quality of finished fabric after dyeing and weaving. Fabric with uneven weaving or stain is rejected as defective.

**JACKET-IN** Usually same as suit-in. Because jacket-in closes are worn under casual jackets, they are often made of middle gauge knit or patterned fabric.

**JACQUARD** Refers to a figured weaving machine invented by a Frenchman, Joseph Marie Jacquard (1725-1834), and figured fabrics made on this loom.

**JACQUARD PATTERN** Originally, fabric patterns made on a Jacquard loom. Similar patterns can be generated in knitting by using a patterning apparatus. Two or more colors are used in each course. Common types of jacquard patterns are geometrical patterns, flower patterns, and abstract patterns.

**JERSEY** Knit fabrics which are cut and sewn to make garments. Jerseys are originally made of woolen yarn, but nowadays worsted yarn, cotton yarn, silk yarn, and synthetic yarn are also used. Jerseys have wide uses including suits, blazers, slacks, skirts, other outer wear, underwear, gloves, hats and caps, and swim wear.

**KNIT** Fabric made by intertwining yarn in a series of connected loops. A product made of such fabric. Sometimes same as knitted cloth. In a narrower sense, outer wear made of knit.

**KNITTING** To make a fabric by intertwining yarn in a series of connected loops. Fabric produced in this manner. Knitted fabric.

**KNOWN (CONVENTIONAL) TECHNOLOGY** A technology which is known to most engineers. In a narrower sense, it is a technology which is generally known to those who are engaged in the field of technology relevant to an invention or a device. A Conventional technology is a technology which is generally used in the field relevant to an invention or a device. In other words, a conventional technology is known to professionals and used generally.

**LACE** A decorative textile product with an open weblike pattern made by the knitting, braiding, intertwining, and twisting of one or more threads.

**LAME** Figured fabric in which shredded metal foils or metal threads are woven. Used for lady's clothes, trimming, bags, etc.

**LAPEL** Either of two parts of a coat or a jacket that are an extension of the collar and fold back against the breast.

**LINKING MACHINE** A machine that links two pieces of knitting by making the needle penetrate two loops, one from either piece, in one motion. Used for linking the collar, sleeves, etc.

**MACHINE-KNIT** A pattern made of white and navy blue stripes with identical width.

**MARKING** The work of arranging patterns on fabric or marking paper exactly and minimizing fabric loss.

**MD** --> merchandising.

**MERCERIZED COTTON** Cotton yarn or cotton fabric treated in caustic soda solution while tension is applied. Mercerized cotton has silk-like pliancy and gloss and increased strength. This process is also called silkette process.

**MERCHANDISING** The process of planning commercial products, in which market research is conducted so that goods meeting the demand and interest of consumers can be provided. Merchandising conducted by manufacturers include the development of new products, improvement of existing products, and studies on the design, color, packaging, and brands of products. For vendors, merchandising assists the selection of goods to be purchased for sale.

**MERINO** A variety of sheep native to Spain. Merino wool is white and has a small thickness (244 $\mu$  in average) and lengths of 2.5-7.5cm.

**MILLING** A process in which wool fibers are compressed to form felt. In the milling process as a finishing of woolen fabric, the fabric is crumbled in soap water.

**MOTIF** In the context of apparels, a motive of making a design or work or a thematic element of a work.

**NAP RAISING** To raise a nap on one or both faces of fabric.

**NEP** A small lump of tangling fibers.

**NO TUCK** Having no tuck, which is a very narrow stitched fold.

**NUMBERING** A method used when a large number of garments having the same size are produced. When several pieces of dress length (2.5-2.7m x 155cm) fabric are layered and cut at the same time, one have to identify which of the cut pieces should be used together to make a dress. The pieces of fabric are numbered for this purpose.

**OJT** --> on-the-job training.

**ONE TUCK** Having one tuck, which is a very narrow stitched fold.

**ON-THE-JOB TRAINING** One of the methods of educating and training employees. Education and training directly related to the jobs are given in daily operation of the workplace. This method requires no extra time for training purpose and provides expertise and knowledge directly related to the jobs. This method relies on the ability of tutors and have difficulties in organizing the contents of education.

**OPEN UP** To unroll fabric and fold it for later processes.

**ORIGINAL DESIGN** A design created originally by a designer.

**OUTER WEAR** Clothes to be worn over all other clothes.

**PARKA** A fooded jacket made of warm waterproof cloth.

**PATTERN** A diagram to be followed in cutting fabric. A paper pattern is a full-scale pattern drawn on paper.

**PATTERNER** One who makes patterns of garments. Although a fashion designer makes patterns for designing purpose using sheeting cloth on a body, a patterner usually renders the basic original designs created by a designer on paper. A patterner also performs grading, in which patterns are converted to different sizes (S, M, L, etc.). (It is roughly considered that a designer is able to generate original designs, while a patterner performs the hardware side of the work of making patterns.)

**PATTERN MAKING** To make paper patterns.

**PIECE DYE** A method of dyeing in which fabric is dyed in the form of pieces. In the case of machine dyeing, a piece of fabric is unrolled, spread sideways, passed through dye solution, and rolled on another core. Alternatively, the ends of the fabric are sewn together and the fabric is passed through dye solution repeatedly.

**PLAIN** Uncomplicated, not elaborate, with little ornamentation.

**PLEAT** A fold in cloth.

**POLO SHIRT** A pullover sport shirt with short sleeves and open collar, derived from the style of polo players.

**PRET A PORTE** In Japanese usage, high-class ready-made clothes. Usually only one is produced for each design. Several may be produced in different sizes and colors.

**PRINT** Patterns can be printed on fabric using color sizings. Also means printed cloth. In Japanese usage, printed patterns are usually named without the word print. Patterns are called stripes, dots, etc. rather than stripe print, dot print, etc.





**SPAT(S)** Gaiters made of fabric and used for decoration, protection against cold, or that against dust. A spat covers from the instep to ankle or just under the knee. A strap is passed under the arch of the foot and the sides are closed with buttons, buckles, or strings.

**SPINNING** The work of making thread from short fibers (cotton, hemp, wool, cut synthetic fibers). These fibers are combed to align and made into a thick bundle of fibers, which is then repeatedly drawn to make a thinner mass and finally twisted.

**SPONGING** To stabilize the elasticity of fabric by applying steam or hot air.

**SPREADING** To spread and layer required number of pieces of fabric measured in required length on a work table before cutting.

**STOLL CMS 200** A type of computerized Jacquard flat knitting machine produced by Stoll, Germany.

**STONE WASH** To whiten the surface of jeans by putting them and stones in a container and washing with a spinning motion.

**STRIPE** One of traditional simple patterns. Stripes can be vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

**SUIT-IN** Refers to inner wear. Thin gauge knit or fabric items worn under a suit.

**SWATCH WORK** Samples of fabric or fabric products, numbered to identify specifications. Swatch work is used in exportation and other commercial transactions.

**TANK TOP** A knit outer that is shaped to expose the neck and arms like a running shirt.

**TAPESTRY** Thick fabric in which picturesque patterns have been depicted in the weaving process using cotton, silk, or wool yarns. Originally, tapestries are hung on walls, while such fabrics are nowadays used for shoes, bags, and clothes.

**TOP** The upper part of a dress or a garment covering the upper half of the body. Also refers to the upper ends of boots, bundles of fibers, and yarn made of long wool fibers.

**TOWN SWEATER** A sweater which has functions and tastes suitable to be worn in the town. Designs are urban and modern.

**TOTAL QUALITY CONTROL** QC stands for quality control, which may be interpreted in a narrow sense to apply only to the design, manufacture and testing of products. However, TQC represents the concept that a corporation as a whole (in total) must come to grips with quality control because the stance taken by management and the frame of mind of employees and the like definitely affect the quality of products.

**TQC** --> total quality control

**TWEED** Twill woven fabric made of fiber-dyed woolen yarn and used for suits, overcoats, skirts, and dresses.

**TWILL WEAVE** One of the three primary textures of fabric which have diagonal parallel ribs produced by raising weft yarn and warp yarn alternately.

**TWISTED UNION YARN** Yarn made by twisting different types of yarns.

**UNEVENNESS** Irregularity of surface. Relief.

**VELOURS** Closely napped fabric which is comfortably soft to touch. Woven velours are made in warp-pile weave or double velvet weave. Raised filaments of velours are slightly longer than the piles of velvet. Used for dresses, coats, puffs, etc.

**VELOUR TYPE TWEED** Closely napped tweed with long raised filaments.

**VIVID** Full of life, vigorous, intense, strong and clear. Said of bright and fresh colors. A vivid tone refers to the highest saturation of hues.

**WOOLEN YARN** Yarn made of relatively short wool fibers. The fibers are aligned to a limited degree to retain the inherent tag of fibers.

**WOOL FABRIC** Fabric mainly made of wool yarn. Wool fabrics include worsted fabrics and woollen fabrics.

**WORSTED** Refers to woollen fibers which have been cleared of short fibers and contaminants before spinning. Fabrics made of worsted yarn (geberdine, serge, etc.) are relatively thin and smooth, and the texture has not been obscured.



## APPENDICES

### II. Abbreviation and Symbols

ADECU	Asociacion de Consumidores del Uruguay
ANTEL	Administracion Nacional de Telecomunicaciones
BPS	Banco de Prevision Social
CAD	computer aided design
CAM	computer aided manufacturing
CENCI	Centro de Estadisticas Nacionales y Comercio Internacional
CIV	Camara Industrial de la Vestimenta
COT	Congreso Obrero Textil
DGI	Direccion General Impositiva
EC	European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIT	Fashion Institute of Technology
F.O.B.	free on board
G	gauge
g	gram
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	gross domestic products
g/m <sup>2</sup>	gram per square meter
GNP	gross national product
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMESI	Impuesto Especifico Interno
IMF	International Monetary Fund
in	inch
IOCU	International Organization of Consumers Union
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IVA	Impuesto Valor Agregado
IWS	International Wool Secretary
JCIC	Japan Consumer Information Center
JETRO	Japan External Trade Organization
kg	kilo gram
km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometer
L	large
LATU	Laboratorio Tecnologico del Uruguay
LIUDECO	Liga Uruguay de Defensa del Consumidor
M	medium
m	meter
MERCOSUR	Mercado Comun del Sur

N.A.	not available, not applicable, not analysis
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NIES	Newly Industrializing Economies
OJT	on-the-job training
PIU	punto Industrial uruguayo
PL	production liability
PR	public relation
REFA	Asociacion para Estudio de Trabajo y Organizacion de Servicios
S	small
S.A.	Sociedad Anonima
SDR	special drawing rights
SENAI	Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje Industrial
SUA	Sindicato Unico de Aguja
SUL	Secretariado Uruguayo de la Lana
UNIT	Instituto Uruguayo de Normas Tecnicas
UTU	Universidad de Trabajo del Uruguay
µm	micro meter
%	percent



THE STUDY ON GARMENT INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
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