

Glossary of Terms

Areal Density :
It is the weight of fabric per unit area.
Assortment :
It is the selection and classification of raw jute according to fibre characteristics prior to packing or baling.
Bag - A Twill :
A double warp hemmed twill bag of 112 X 67.5 cm size and weighing 1190 g with three blue stripes woven along the length of the bag and used for packing sugar.
Bag - B Twill :
A double warp hemmed twill sacking bag measuring 112 X 67.5 cm and weighing 1020 g has the capacity of holding 95 kg of foodgrains. With three blue stripes woven along the length of the bag and is used for packing foodgrain. Due to ILO stipulation, a new type of B.Twill bag has been developed with 50 kg capacity, dimensions 94 X 57 cm and bag weight of 665 g.
Bale (Kutchra) :
A package of raw jute consists of various morahs, usually weighing 130 kg to 150 kg and sometimes only 55 kg It is bound with jute ropes.
Bale (Pucca) :
It is hydraulically pressed bale of raw jute usually bound with jute ropes. Its standard size is (120 X 45 X 50) cm having net weight of 180 kg.
Bale (Fabric or Jute Bags) :
A rectangular or square pressed, rigid package, containing jute fabrics or bags, covered with bale covering with outer layer stitched and bounded by metal hoops in conformity with the relevant specifications. The bales containing jute bagging do not have bale covering.
Batch :
A quantity of raw jute selected from various assortments to produce yarn of desired type of quality.
Batching :
It is a process of selection and mixing of jute fibres into batches and treating them with oil-in-water emulsion softening the fibre prior to carding operation.
Biocomposites :
Composites which are biodegradable, composed of natural fibre reinforcement embedded into a biopolymeric matrix.
Braiding :
The process of interlacing three or more threads is made in such a way that they cross

each other and are laid together in a diagonal formation. Flat, tubular, or solid constructions may be formed together in this way.

Brattice Cloth :

Rot and fire-proof hessian fabrics often coated used in mines, wind screens and ventilation purpose.

CBC :

Carpet backing cloth (CBC) is a kind of balanced fabric, weighing between 180 - 407 g/m² used as a base for making carpets.

Canvas :

A plain weave cloth wholly of jute and double warp and single weft inter-woven, weighting not less than 407 g/m² with more than 118 ends per dm and not less than 55 picks per dm.

Doubling :

A process in which a number of jute slivers fed simultaneously as input into a machine for drafting and delivered as a single sliver as output. By this process, the irregularity of input slivers gets reduced.

Draft :

The amount of attenuation of textile material at different stages of spinning preparatory and spinning process; for example, 1 m of input material when delivered as 5 m is said to have undergone a draft of 5.

Geotextiles :

These textile materials are used by civil engineers to solve many geotechnical problems. These materials are made of synthetics or natural fibres in the form of woven and nonwoven or their combination.

Hessian (or Barlap):

A single warp plain weave jute fabric weighing from 4.5 oz to 18 oz a yard (139.5 gm to 434.0 gm per metre) with a normal basic width of 40" (101.60 cm) being manufactured in various widths and weight / area, up to a maximum of 500 g/m². The colour of the fabric requires as a rule that it should be manufactured from good quality "white" jute.

Hessian Canvas Tarpaulins :

Canvas is a closely woven cloth of fine texture, weighing from 14 oz to 24 oz a yard of 37" width (434 gm to 744.1 gm a metre of 94.0 cm width).

Tarpaulins weigh between 15 oz and 18 oz a yard of 45" width (465.1 gm and 558.1 gm a metre of 114.3 cm width).

Impact :

It is the resistance to fracture when certain localized load is applied to the specimen. This is of two types Notched and Unnotched.

Initial Re-inforcement :

The synergistic improvement of a total system's strength created by the introduction of a geotextile (good in tension) into a soil (in compression but poor in tension) or into other disjointed and separated material.

Jute Tarpaulin Fabric:

Double warp, single weft, interwoven, plain weave cloth made wholly of jute, weighting not more than 610 g/m² having not more than 118 ends per dm and not more than 55 picks per dm.

Knot:

A process of joining two broken pieces of yarns by tying together.

Linear Density:

Mass per unit length for any textile fibre, sliver or yarn.

Linoleum Backing :

Linoleum Backing in another special type of hessian weighing from 7 oz to 15 oz per yard (217 gm to 465.1 gm per metre) with the width range 60" to 100" (152.4 cm to 254 cm) and above.

Matting :

Jute floor covering fabric woven in plain, striped, dobby or jacquard designs.

Mesta :

It is a bast fibre obtained from the plant of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* and *Hibiscus cannabinus*. It is a substitute for jute with coarseness higher than jute.

Mildew :

A fungal growth on any jute material.

Nonwoven :

A fabric-like textile structure, having wide range of thickness and being produced from an assembly of fibres (with random or parallel orientation) by applying bonding with adhesive / thermal treatment / needle punching.

Plain Weave :

The type of weave in a cloth in which each warp thread or a pair of warp threads pass alternatively over and under each weft thread.

Ply Yarn :

An assembly of two / more single yarns twisted together in a direction (say, S) opposite to that say, Z) in its component single yarns to have a balanced twisted structure.

Prefabricated Drain (PVD) :

These geo-composites are generally vertically inserted in the ground with their ends protruding over the ground surface and with underground water being forced out of them under pressure, they resemble a set of giant wicks.

Sacking :

Jute fabric made of double warp and single weft with plain or twill weave and mostly used for manufacturing jute bags. The fabric is ordinarily made from the lower grades of fibres.
Sale Yarn :
This is the export quality jute yarns being used mainly by carpet manufacturing mills.
Scrim :
A generic term for low quality plain cloth with traditional cover factors for both warp and weft at above 4. The mass per unit area will vary with the type of fibre used.
Sliver :
The long continuous ribbon of fibres, loosely held together, that comes out from the carding and drawing machines.
Soil Saver :
A typical open weave woven jute geotextile used for controlling surficial erosion of soil. Also branded as "Anti-Wash" and loosely as 'Geojute".
Special Hessian :
A large number of special hessian are at present, manufactured by the Indian industry, These include bright , fine and dyed scrim fabrics, jute cotton buckram fabrics.
Technical Textile :
These textile materials are meant for serving some technical or utility functions and not for normal textile uses like apparel, home furnishings, etc.
Tex :
This is the universal unit for yarn count; it is the weight in grams per kilometer of yarn.
Twill Weave :
A weave that produces diagonal lines on the surface of the cloth
Twine :
A plied yarn formed by twisting together two or more strands of yarns
Weave :
The type of interlacement of warp and weft to form a fabric.
Yarn :
A product of substantial length and relatively small cross-section of fibres and/or filaments with or without twist.
Yarn Package :
A length of yarn in a form suitable for handling, sorting or shipping. Packages may be unsupported as skeins or cakes, or prepared with various winding patterns of bobbins cops, pirns, spools, tubes or beams.

