



BSI Standards Publication

Protective clothing — Vocabulary

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 11610:2023. It is identical to ISO 11610:2023. It supersedes PD CEN ISO/TR 11610:2004, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PH/3, Protective clothing.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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English Version

Protective clothing - Vocabulary (ISO 11610:2023)

Habillement de protection - Vocabulaire (ISO
11610:2023)

Schutzkleidung - Begriffe (ISO 11610:2023)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11610:2023) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94 "Personal safety -- Personal protective equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 162 "Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2023.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN ISO/TR 11610:2004.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11610:2023 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11610:2023 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Terms and vocabulary of clothing	1
4.1 General terms and definitions of textile and clothing	1
4.2 Terms and definitions of body dimensions and ergonomics	3
4.3 Terms and definitions of components, materials, finishing	10
4.4 Terms and definitions of design and construction	14
4.5 Terms and definitions of product types	15
4.6 Terms and definitions of test methods, attributes, ageing	16
5 Terms and vocabulary of protective clothing	19
5.1 General terms and definitions of protective clothing	19
5.2 Terms and definitions of product types	20
5.3 Terms and definitions of components and materials	21
5.4 Terms and definitions of risks and hazards	21
5.5 Terms and definitions of test methods	22
6 Terms and vocabulary of protection against heat and flame hazards	22
6.1 General terms and definitions of protection against heat and flame hazards	22
6.2 Terms and definitions of product types	22
6.3 Terms and definitions of components and materials	23
6.4 Terms and definitions of risks and hazards	23
6.5 Terms and definitions of test methods	25
7 Terms and vocabulary of protection against chemical hazards	29
7.1 General terms and definitions of protection against chemical hazards	29
7.2 Terms and definitions of product types	29
7.3 Terms and definitions of components and materials	30
7.4 Terms and definitions of risks and hazards	30
7.5 Terms and definitions of test methods	31
8 Terms and vocabulary of protection against foul weather, wind and cold hazards	34
8.1 General terms and definitions of protective clothing	34
8.2 Terms and definitions of product types	34
8.3 Terms and definitions of components and materials	34
8.4 Terms and definitions of risks and hazards	34
8.5 Terms and definitions of test methods	34
9 Terms and vocabulary of protection against mechanical hazards	34
9.1 General terms and definitions of protection against mechanical hazards	34
9.2 Terms and definitions of product types	35
9.3 Terms and definitions of components and materials	36
9.4 Terms and definitions of risks and hazards	36
9.5 Terms and definitions of test methods	37
10 Terms and vocabulary of protection against infective agent hazards	41
10.1 General terms and definitions of protection against infective agent hazards	41
10.2 Terms and definitions of product types	41
10.3 Terms and definitions of components and materials	41
10.4 Terms and definitions of risks and hazards	41
10.5 Terms and definitions of test methods	41
11 Terms and vocabulary of diving protective clothing	42
11.1 General terms and definitions of diving protective clothing	42

11.2	Terms and definitions of product types.....	43
11.3	Terms and definitions of components and materials.....	44
11.4	Terms and definitions of risks and hazards.....	45
11.5	Terms and definitions of test methods.....	45
12	Terms and vocabulary of protection against hazards due to lack of visibility.....	45
12.1	General terms and definitions of protection against hazards due to lack of visibility.....	45
12.2	Terms and definitions of product types.....	46
12.3	Terms and definitions of components and materials.....	46
12.4	Terms and definitions of risks and hazards.....	46
12.5	Terms and definitions of test methods.....	46
13	Terms and vocabulary of protection against electrostatic hazards.....	46
13.1	General terms and definition of protection against electrostatic hazards.....	46
13.2	Terms and definitions of product types.....	47
13.3	Terms and definitions of components and materials.....	47
13.4	Terms and definitions of risks and hazards.....	47
13.5	Terms and definitions of test methods.....	47
14	Terms and vocabulary of protection against electrical arc hazards.....	48
14.1	General terms and definition of protection against electrical arc hazards.....	48
14.2	Terms and definitions of product types.....	49
14.3	Terms and definitions of components and materials.....	49
14.4	Terms and definitions of risks and hazards.....	50
14.5	Terms and definitions of test methods.....	50
15	Terms and vocabulary of Selection, Use, Care and Maintenance (SUCAM).....	50
16	Terms and vocabulary of electronics.....	51
Annex A (informative)	Index of terms numbers with the corresponding French and German translations.....	54
Bibliography		67
Index		69

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 94, *Personal safety — Personal protective equipment*, SC 13, *Protective clothing*, in collaboration with CEN/TC 162, *Protective clothing including hand and arm protection and lifejackets*.

This first edition of ISO 11610:2023 cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO/TR 11610:2004, which has been completely revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The definitions compiled in this document are based on the technical report ISO/TR 11610:2004 and on the standards and draft standards prepared by both ISO/TC 94/SC 13 and CEN/TC 162.

For this reason, the terms and definitions laid down in this document do not only cover protective clothing and related terms but also terms from the areas of protective gloves and lifejackets which come within the scope of CEN/TC 162.

The document is based on the compilation of terms and definitions existing in the area of standardization of ISO/TC 94/SC 13 and CEN/TC 162 with the objective to establish a consistent terminology. Within this purpose, the subject matter of the definitions taken from standards and draft standards have been modified, in order to solve some inconsistencies in the existing wording of definitions, to simplify or alter some wordings and to harmonise the definitions concerned.

The present document aims to facilitate the use of terms to serve as a reference for further definitions when new standards are being developed or existing standards are being to be revised in the field of protective clothing, protective equipment, protective gloves and lifejackets.

This document should be taken into account when terms need to be defined in the Working Groups of ISO/TC 94/SC 13 and CEN/TC 162 and. Except in exceptional circumstances, terms included in clause of this document shall not be re-defined with a different meaning in a standard prepared by ISO/TC 94/SC 13 or CEN/TC 162. If the particular use of a term requires a further definition to limit its meaning within the definition in this document, this document shall be referred to and the term number given.

This document is structured with clauses and subclauses related to the different (technical) facets of protective clothing and protective equipment worn on the body, including hand and arm protection and lifejackets.

Terms and definitions are listed according to the hierarchy of the concepts.

Therefore, the vocabulary takes into consideration the more general ones to the particular ones, such as

- a) Vocabulary of textile and clothing ([Clause 4](#));
- b) Vocabulary of protective clothing ([Clause 5](#));
- c) Vocabulary of protection against heat and flame hazards ([Clause 6](#));
- d) Vocabulary of protection against chemical hazards ([Clause 7](#));
- e) Vocabulary of protection against foul weather, wind and cold hazards ([Clause 8](#));
- f) Vocabulary of protection against mechanical hazards ([Clause 9](#));
- g) Vocabulary of protection against infective agent hazards ([Clause 10](#));
- h) Vocabulary of diving protective clothing ([Clause 11](#));
- i) Vocabulary of protection against hazards due to lack of visibility ([Clause 12](#));
- j) Vocabulary of protection against electrostatic hazards ([Clause 13](#));
- k) Vocabulary of protection against electrical hazards ([Clause 14](#));
- l) Vocabulary of Selection, Use, Care and Maintenance - SUCAM ([Clause 15](#));
- m) Vocabulary of electronics ([Clause 16](#)).

Each clause (except [Clause 4](#), [Clause 15](#) and [Clause 16](#)) is

structured with the following sub-clauses:

For Clause X:

X.1 General terms and definitions of ... *(domain related to Clause X)*;

X.2 Terms and definitions of product types;

X.3 Terms and definitions of components and materials

X.4 Terms and definitions of risks and hazards;

X.5 Terms and definitions of test methods

This subclause structure is applied to each clause (except [Clause 4](#), [Clause 15](#) and [Clause 16](#)) even if there is no term and definition in a sub-clause. In such case, the following sentence is introduced:

"This subclause is empty of terms and definition but is kept for the structure consistency of this document."

[Annex A](#) lists the French and German vocabulary in alphabetical order of the English vocabulary (index).

Protective clothing — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document contains a list of terms which are frequently used in the standardization of protective clothing (5.1.4) and protective equipment worn on the body, including hand and arm protection and lifejackets, and definitions of these terms.

The definitions are intended to support an unambiguous use of the terms listed.

This document is intended to serve as a reference document for the Working Groups of CEN/TC 162 and ISO/TC 94/SC 13 to ascertain what definitions already exist and may be used for setting up new standards and to provide guidance in the elaboration of new definitions.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Terms and vocabulary of clothing

4.1 General terms and definitions of textile and clothing

4.1.1 clothing

general provisions from design to distribution intended for covering the body with everything except the footwear

Note 1 to entry: The term "clothing" is intended for referring to the concept of clothing in opposition to the clothing product.

Note 2 to entry: In English, the terms "clothing" and "garment" were used as synonym in the standards. The term "clothing" may refer to either "*clothing*" (4.1.1) or "*garment*" (4.1.2). Only the context, in which the term is used, will determine which one of the two is intended. Henceforth, definitions have been introduced in this document to clearly distinguish their meaning.

4.1.2 garment

single article of *clothing* (4.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: The term "garment" is intended for referring to the product.

Note 2 to entry: The garment may consist of single or multiple layers.

EXAMPLE Trousers, jacket, coats, *gloves* (4.5.5), *gaiters* (4.5.11), socks, etc.

4.1.3

textile fibre

unit of matter characterized by its flexibility, fineness and high ratio of length to maximum transverse dimension, which render it suitable for textile applications

[SOURCE: Regulation EU 1007/2011, Article 3, 1. (b), (i)]

4.1.4

textile product

any raw, semi-worked, worked, semi-manufactured, manufactured, semi-made-up or made-up product which is exclusively composed of *textile fibres* (4.1.3), regardless of the mixing or assembly process employed

[SOURCE: Regulation EU 1007/2011, Article 3, 1. (a)]

4.1.5

textile material

material made of *textile fibres* (4.1.3) and intended to be used, as such or in conjunction with other textile or non-textile items, for the production of *textile products* (4.1.4)

Note 1 to entry: Textile material refers to linear textile materials (for example, fibres, yarns, threads) as well as surface textile material (for example, knitted, woven and non-woven fabrics).

4.1.6

non-textile element

product which is not composed of *textile fibres* (4.1.3)

Note 1 to entry: Non-textile elements may contain, for example, active medical devices, radio and electrically operated components, slide fastener, (press) buttons, membranes, non-textile patches.

4.1.7

advanced garment

garment (4.1.2) which shows enhanced functionality(ies)

Note 1 to entry: "protection" is one of the functions that a garment can provide.

4.1.8

functional textile material

textile material (4.1.5) to which a specific function is added by means of material, composition, construction and/or finishing (applying additives, etc.)

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 23383:2020, 3.3, modified — "textile product" was replaced by "textile material".]

4.1.9

smart textile material

intelligent textile material

interactive textile material

functional textile material (4.1.8), which interacts reversibly with its environment, i.e. it responds or adapts to changes in the environment

Note 1 to entry: The term "smart textile" may refer to either a "*smart textile material*" (4.1.9) or a "*smart textile system*" (4.1.11). Only the context, in which the term is used, will determine which one of the two is intended.

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 23383:2020, 3.4, modified — "textile product" was replaced by "textile material".]

4.1.10

textile system

assemblage of *textile product(s)* (4.1.4) and *non-textile element(s)* (4.1.6)

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 23383:2020, 3.7]

4.1.11

smart (intelligent, interactive) textile system

textile based system which exhibits an intended and exploitable response either to changes in its surroundings/environment or to an external signal/input

[SOURCE: ISO/TR 23383:2020, 3.8, modified — "(intelligent, interactive)" was added in the term.]

4.2 Terms and definitions of body dimensions and ergonomics

4.2.1

torso

trunk

part of the body to which the head and limbs are attached

4.2.2

finger

one of the five digits of the *hand* ([4.2.24](#))

Note 1 to entry: The digits of the hand are anatomically numbered 1 to 5, starting with the thumb.

4.2.3

back of the hand

posterior surface of the *hand* ([4.2.24](#)) between the wrist and the *fingers* ([4.2.2](#))

4.2.4

wrist

region of the joint between the *hand* ([4.2.24](#)) and the forearm

4.2.5

wrist point

most prominent point of the bulge of the head of ulna

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#).

Note 2 to entry: prominent bone at the little finger side of the *wrist* ([4.2.4](#)).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 3.1.19, modified — "Figure 19" was replaced by "[Figure 1](#)" and the second definition moved to Note 2 to entry.]

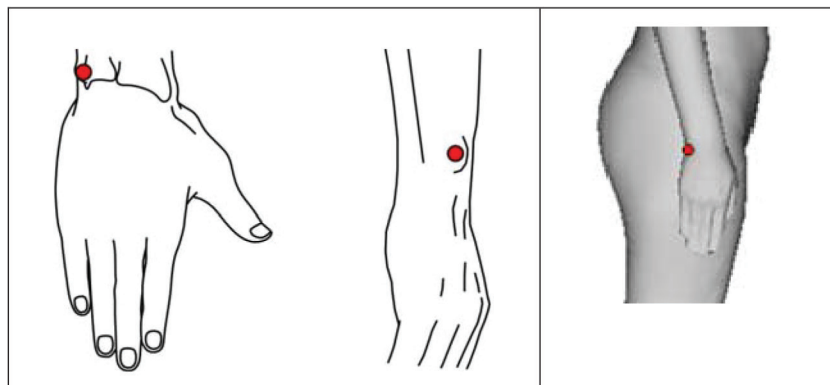


Figure 1 — Wrist point

4.2.6

wrist girth

girth of the *wrist* ([4.2.4](#)) at the level of *wrist point* ([4.2.5](#))

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 2](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 5.3.19, modified — "Figure 75" was replaced by "Figure 2".]

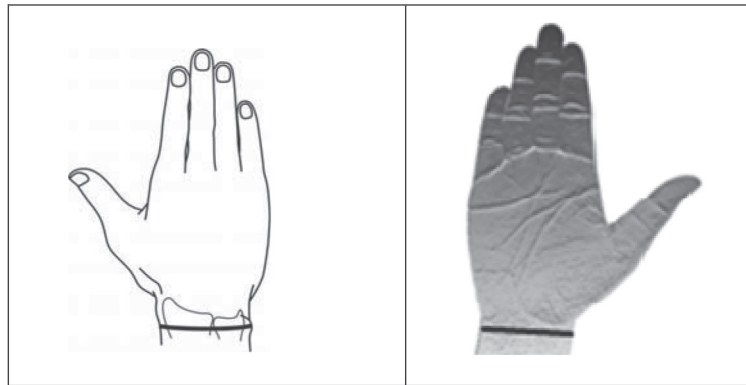


Figure 2 — Wrist girth

4.2.7

waist level

midway between the lowest rib point and the highest point of the hip bone at the side of the body

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 3](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 3.1.22, modified — "Figure 22" was replaced by "Figure 3".]

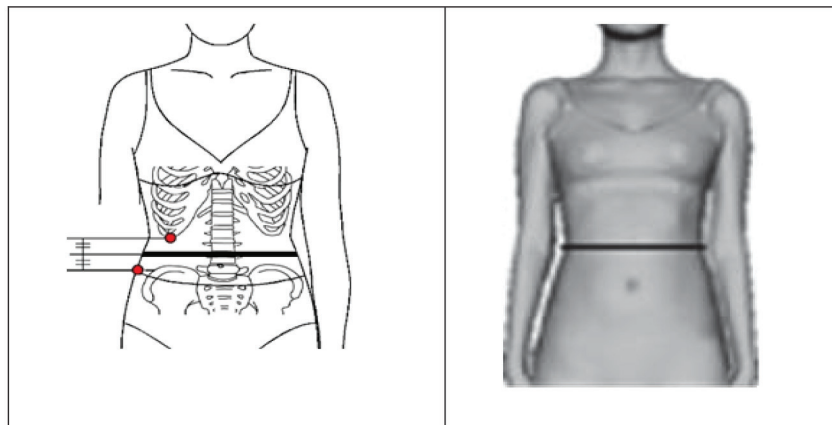


Figure 3 — Waist level

4.2.8

bust point

most anterior point of the bust when wearing a bra

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 4](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 3.1.11, modified — "Figure 11" was replaced by "Figure 4" and Note 2 to entry was deleted.]

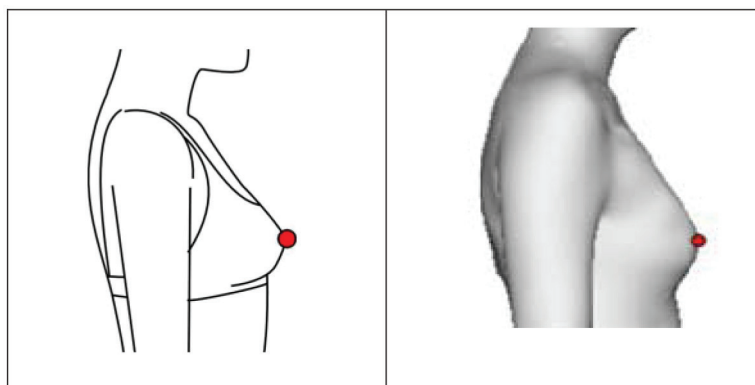


Figure 4 — Bust point

4.2.9**bust girth**

horizontal girth measured at bust point level

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 5](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 5.3.4, modified — "Figure 60" was replaced by "[Figure 5](#)".]

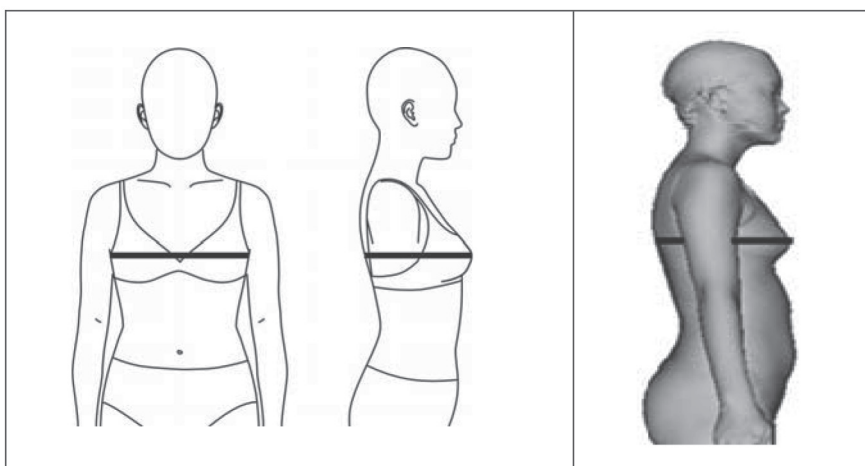


Figure 5 — Bust girth

4.2.10**chest girth**

horizontal girth of *torso* ([4.2.1](#)) measured at axilla

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 6](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 5.3.6, modified — "Figure 62" was replaced by "[Figure 6](#)".]

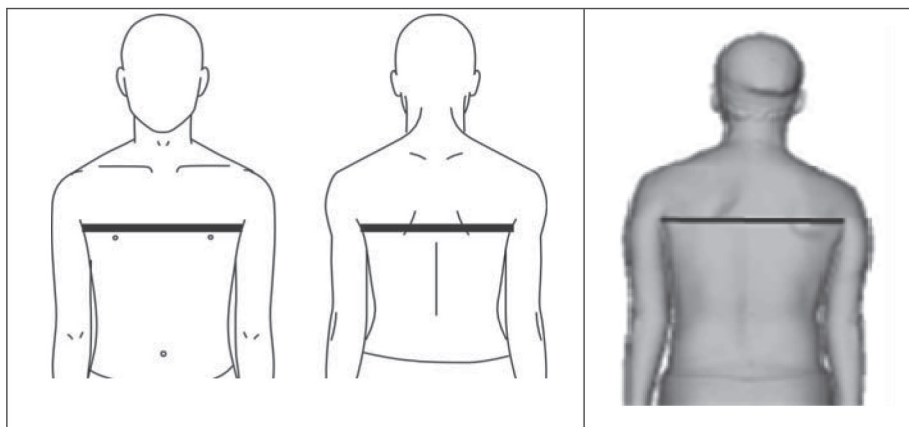


Figure 6 — Chest girth at axilla

4.2.11

under bust girth

horizontal girth of the body at the under bust level

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 7](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 5.3.8, modified — "Figure 64" was replaced by "[Figure 7](#)".]

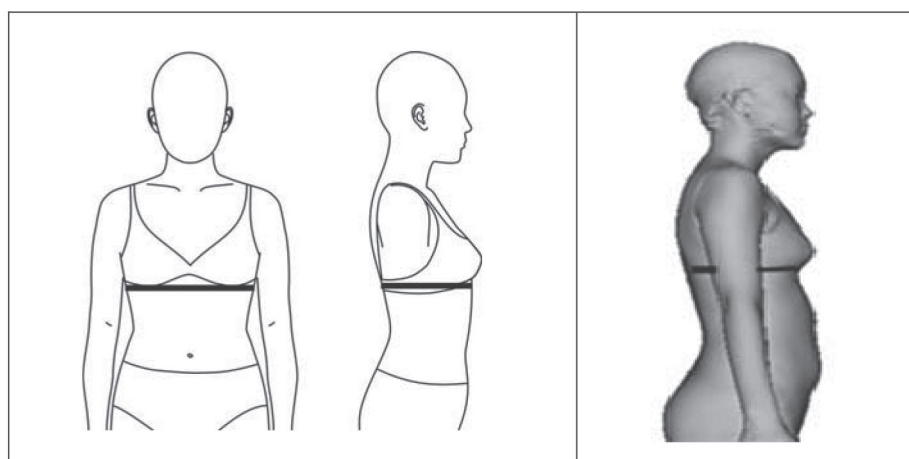


Figure 7 — Under bust girth

4.2.12

waist girth

horizontal girth of the body measured at the waist level

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 8](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 5.3.10, modified — "Figure 66" was replaced by "[Figure 8](#)".]

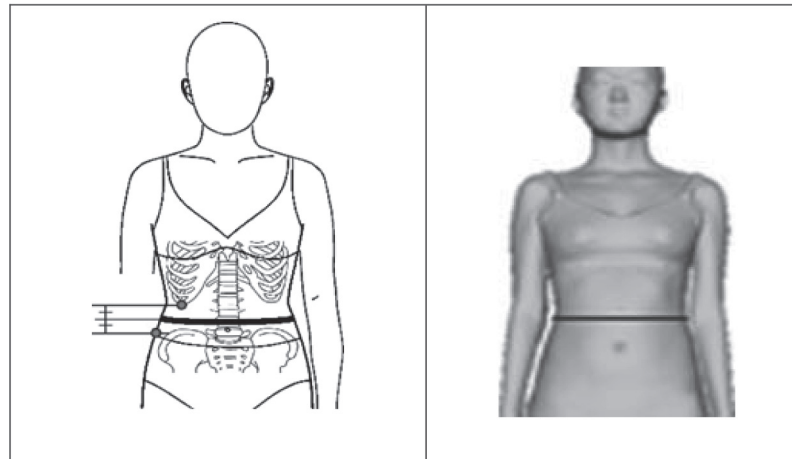


Figure 8 — Waist girth

4.2.13

back neck point to waist level

distance from *back neck point* (4.2.14) along the neck base line to the *side neck point* (4.2.16), over the bust point, then straight to the waist level

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 9](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 5.4.13, modified — "Figure 97" was replaced by "[Figure 9](#)".]

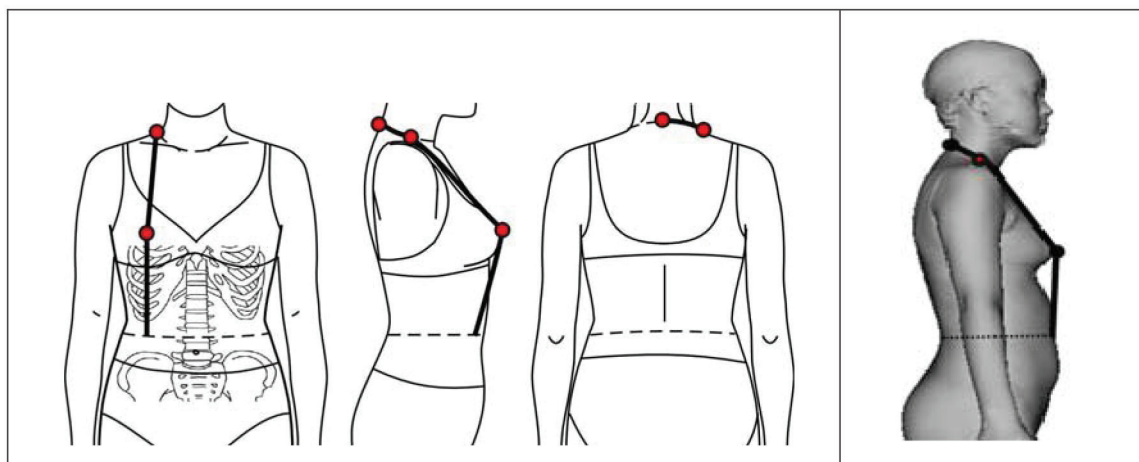


Figure 9 — Back neck point to waist level

4.2.14

back neck point

tip of the prominent bone at the base of the back of the neck (spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra) in the mid-sagittal plane, and projected posteriorly to the surface of the skin

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 10](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 3.1.6, modified — "Figure 6" was replaced by "[Figure 10](#)".]

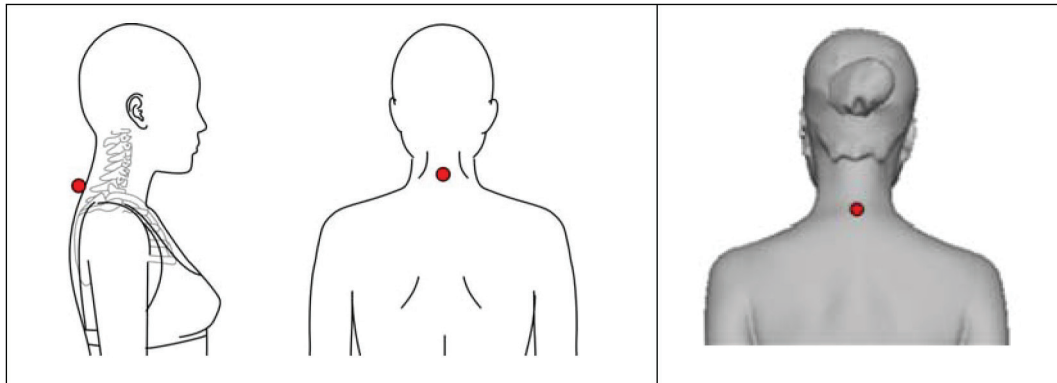


Figure 10 — Back neck point

4.2.15 neck base line

line at the neck base defined using a chainette that passes by the *back neck point* (4.2.14) and the *front neck point* (4.2.17)

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 11](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 3.2.1, modified — "Figure 27" was replaced by "[Figure 11](#)".]

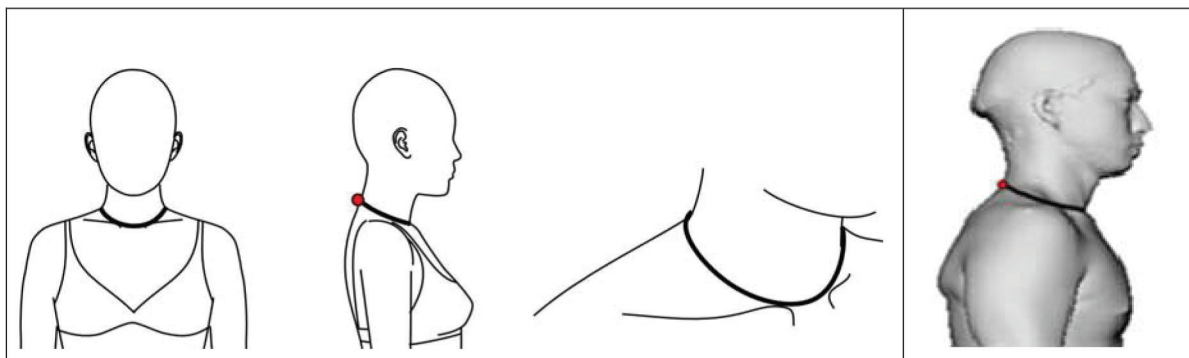


Figure 11 — Neck base line

4.2.16 side neck point

crossing point of the *neck base line* (4.2.15) and the anterior border of the trapezius muscle

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 12](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 3.1.7, modified — "Figure 7" was replaced by "[Figure 12](#)".]

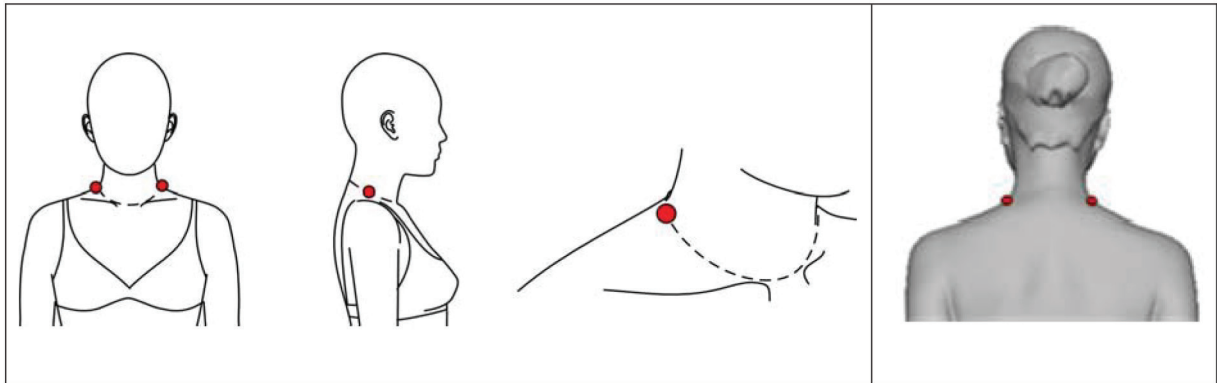


Figure 12 — side neck point

4.2.17

front neck point

crossing point of the line connecting the medial superior borders of the left and right clavicles and the front median line

Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 13](#).

[SOURCE: ISO 8559-1:2017, 3.1.8, modified — "Figure 8" was replaced by "[Figure 13](#)".]

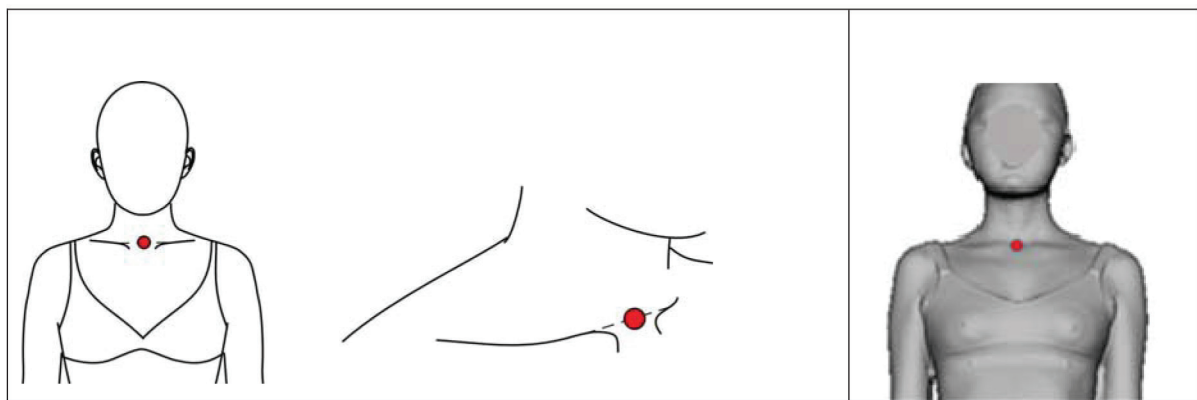


Figure 13 — Front neck point

4.2.18

ergonomics**human factors**

scientific discipline concerned with the understanding of interactions among human and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, data and methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance

[SOURCE: ISO 9241-11:2018, 3.2.5]

4.2.19

anthropometry

study and measurement of the physical dimensions and mass of the human body and its constituent (external) parts

Note 1 to entry: Taken from the Greek word *anthropos* (human being or Man) and *metron*, to measure.

[SOURCE: ISO 15535:2012, 3.6]

4.2.20

biometrics

automated recognition of individuals based on their behavioural and biological characteristics

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 24713-1:2008, 3.5]

4.2.21

interactive system

combination of hardware and/or software and/or services and/or people that users interact with in order to achieve specific goals

Note 1 to entry: This includes, where appropriate, packaging, user documentation, online and human help, support and training.

[SOURCE: ISO 9241-11:2018, 3.1.5]

4.2.22

human-centred design

HCD

approach to system design and development that aims to make *interactive systems* ([4.2.21](#)) more usable by focusing on the use of the system; applying *human factors* ([4.2.18](#)), *ergonomics* ([4.2.18](#)) and usability knowledge and techniques

Note 1 to entry: The term “human-centred design” is used rather than “user-centred design” in order to emphasize that this document also addresses impacts on a number of stakeholders, not just those typically considered as users. However, in practice, these terms are often used synonymously.

Note 2 to entry: Usable systems can provide a number of benefits including improved productivity, enhanced user well-being, avoidance of stress, increased accessibility, and reduced risk of *harm* ([5.4.1](#)).

[SOURCE: ISO 9241-11:2018, 3.2.6]

4.2.23

human system interface

HSI

the boundary that represents the point of physical interaction between a human being and the application platform

Note 1 to entry: Also referred to as human/computer interface, HCI (deprecated).

Note 2 to entry: In the field of machine tools, the user interface often is referred to as man machine interface, MMI (for BACS deprecated).

[SOURCE: ISO 16484-2:2004, 3.95, modified — Note 3 to entry was deleted.]

4.2.24

hand

end part of the upper limb beyond the *wrist* ([4.2.4](#))

Note 1 to entry: Hand includes the palm, the *back of the hand* ([4.2.3](#)) and the *fingers* ([4.2.2](#)).

4.3 Terms and definitions of components, materials, finishing

4.3.1

fabric

item showing a spread surface in regard to its thickness, formed by entanglement of any *textile materials* ([4.1.5](#)), having a cohesion given by any textile process

Note 1 to entry: Textile processes include weaving, knitting, braiding, lacing, tufting, and nonwoven bonding.

4.3.2**nonwovens**

engineered fibrous assembly, primarily planar, which has been given a designed level of structural integrity by physical and/or chemical means, excluding weaving, knitting or papermaking

Note 1 to entry: Film and paper structures are not considered as nonwovens.

[SOURCE: ISO 9092:2019, 3.1.1]

4.3.3**coated fabric**

textile *fabric* (4.3.1) with an adherent layer or layers of rubber- and/or plastics-based material on one or both surfaces, resulting in a flexible product

[SOURCE: ISO 1382:2020, 3.95]

4.3.4**exterior fabric**

outer fabric of a *garment* (4.1.2), either in the form of a single or composite *fabric* (4.3.1)

4.3.5**material**

substances, excluding *hardware* (4.3.26) and labels, of which a *garment* (4.1.2) is made

4.3.6**multilayer material**

material (4.3.5) consisting of different layers intimately combined prior to the garment manufacturing stage

Note 1 to entry: Garment manufacturing stages are, for example, weaving, quilting, coating, gluing.

4.3.7**lining**

innermost lining

innermost layer of *fabric* (4.3.1) or other *material* (4.3.5) inserted in a *garment* (4.1.2) which is intended to be nearest to the wearer's body

Note 1 to entry: Where the *lining* (4.3.7) forms part of a quilted assembly, the quilted assembly shall be regarded as the *innermost lining* (4.3.7).

4.3.8**interlining**

layer between the outermost layer and the *innermost lining* (4.3.7) in a multilayer garment

4.3.9**liner**

removable *lining* (4.3.7)

Note 1 to entry: A *liner* (4.3.9) can be an inner garment designed to be attached or to be worn separately under an *outer garment* (4.3.16).

Note 2 to entry: A *liner* (4.3.9) is generally used to provide specific properties such as thermal insulation, watertightness.

4.3.10**thermal lining**

lining (4.3.7) providing thermal insulation

4.3.11**thermal liner**

liner (4.3.9) providing thermal insulation

4.3.12

moisture barrier

fabric (4.3.1) or membrane used in the *garment assembly* (4.3.30) designed to prevent the passage of water through the *garment* (4.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: Moisture barriers can be permeable to water vapor. Moisture barriers do not prevent the passage of some chemical, biological or radiological agents.

4.3.13

anti-wicking barrier

material (4.3.5) used to prevent the transfer of liquid from outside the *garment* (4.1.2) to inside the *garment* (4.1.2), usually in addition to or replacing part of the *moisture barrier* (4.3.12) at the edge(s)

4.3.14

drain mesh material

material (4.3.5) to allow drainage of liquid

4.3.15

under garment

underwear

garment (4.1.2) worn under other garments

4.3.16

outer garment

garment (4.1.2) worn over other garments

4.3.17

cuff

portion of a *garment* (4.1.2) (including glove) which covers the *wrist* (4.2.4)

4.3.18

closure

fastener

any of various devices for holding together two parts sometimes required to be separate, as two edges or flaps of a piece of *garment* (4.1.2)

EXAMPLE Button, slide fastener (also called "zip"), press fastener (also called "snap"), touch and close fastener (also called "hook and loop"), toggle button.

4.3.19

closure system

method of fastening openings in the *garment* (4.1.2) including combinations of more than one method of achieving a secure *closure* (4.3.18)

Note 1 to entry: This term does not cover *seams* (4.4.1).

4.3.20

fastening point

part of the *garment* (4.1.2) to which a *fastener* (4.3.18) can be attached

4.3.21

connection

assemblage (4.3.22) or *joint* (4.3.23)

4.3.22

assemblage

permanent fastening between two or more different *garments* (4.1.2), or between garment and *accessories* (4.3.25) or *hardware* (4.3.26)

4.3.23**joint**

join

non-permanent fastening between two different *garments* (4.1.2), or between garment and *accessories* (4.3.25)

4.3.24**wristlet**

part of a *garment* (4.1.2) that encircles the *wrists* (4.2.4) or ankles

4.3.25**accessory**

subordinate or supplementary part, object, or the like of a *garment* (4.1.2) used mainly for convenience, safety, etc.

Note 1 to entry: *Accessory* (4.3.25) may be permanently attached or removable.

4.3.26**hardware**

non-fabric integral part, object, or the like of a *garment* (4.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: *Hardware* (4.3.26) includes those made of metal or plastic, e.g. *fasteners* (4.3.18), rank markings.

4.3.27**outer material**

outermost *material* (4.3.5) of which the *garment* (4.1.2) is made

4.3.28**material assembly****component assembly**

combination of all *materials* (4.3.5) of a multi-layer garment (including *hardware* (4.3.26)) presented exactly as the finished garment construction

4.3.29**material combination**

material (4.3.5) produced from a series of separate layers, fixed together during the garment manufacturing stage

4.3.30**garment assembly**

series of *garments* (4.1.2) arranged in the order as worn

Note 1 to entry: It may contain *multilayer materials* (4.3.6), *material combinations* (4.3.29) or a series of separate garments in single or multiple layers

4.3.31**aluminised fabric**

fabric (4.3.1) with an aluminised layer on its surface(s)

Note 1 to entry: The aluminised layer can be obtained by metallisation or using a film.

4.3.32**integrated element**

<smart textiles> element which is incorporated into or onto a product

4.3.33**integrated smart textile**

integrated element (4.3.32) for which the element is a *smart textile system* (4.1.11)

4.3.34**integrated non-textile element**

integrated element (4.3.32) for which the element is a *non-textile element* (4.1.6)

4.4 Terms and definitions of design and construction

4.4.1

seam

permanent fastening between two or more pieces of *material* (4.3.5) by sewing and/or any other methods

Note 1 to entry: The other methods can be welding, taping, etc.

4.4.2

structural seam

seam (4.4.1) that is necessary for the integrity of the *garment* (4.1.2)

4.4.3

side seam

seam (4.4.1) that runs laterally along the worn *garment* (4.1.2)

4.4.4

overlapping seam

seam (4.4.1) where all or part of one or more layers of *material* (4.3.5) covers the other layer or layers causing a ridge

4.4.5

glove length

perpendicular line joining the *seam* (4.4.1) of the *cuff* (4.3.17) (or equivalent position if no seam is present) with the tip of the middle finger (or equivalent position in a *mitt* (4.5.7) or *one-finger mitt* (4.5.8))

4.4.6

interface area

area where openings interrupt the continuity of *material(s)* (4.3.5) or *garments* (4.1.2)

4.4.7

yoke

interface area (4.4.6) in the neck

4.4.8

model

model name

manufacturer's unique code or name that identifies a product having a design common to all examples of the series

Note 1 to entry: A *model* (4.4.8) of garment may be available in a range of *sizes* (4.4.9) and *styles* (4.4.10).

4.4.9

size

size of model

manufacturer's designation of the product indicating the dimensions and, if necessary, the gender of the user the product should fit

4.4.10

style

style of model

manufacturer's designation that identifies a particular combination of features of versions of a *model* (4.4.8) that define its appearance, but do not alter its *performance level* (5.1.8) of type

4.4.11

glove back

part of the glove which covers the back of the hand from the *wrist* (4.2.4) to the base of the *fingers* (4.2.2)

4.4.12**glove palm**

part of the glove which covers the front of the hand from the *wrist* (4.2.4) to the base of the *fingers* (4.2.2)

4.4.13**glove series**

single glove *style* (4.4.10) or glove type with the same palm material up to the wrist line where the only variants are *size* (4.4.9), left/right *hand* (4.2.24), colour or sewing pattern

4.5 Terms and definitions of product types**4.5.1****garment ensemble**

group of *garments* (4.1.2) worn together on the body at the same time

4.5.2**apron**

garment (4.1.2) covering the front of the body

4.5.3**divided apron**

apron (4.5.2) which is vertically divided in the thigh region and restrained to each leg

4.5.4**apron support**

means by which the *apron* (4.5.2) is supported on the body while the *apron* (4.5.2) is in use

4.5.5**glove**

garment (4.1.2) covering the *hand* (4.2.24) to the *wrist* (4.2.4) and, optionally, covering part of the forearm and arm

4.5.6**five-finger glove**

glove (4.5.5) having separate individual fingers and thumb

4.5.7**mitt****mitten**

glove (4.5.5) having a separate thumb and a common covering for the other *fingers* (4.2.2)

4.5.8**one-finger mitt**

glove (4.5.5) having a separate thumb and a separate forefinger and a common covering for the remaining *fingers* (4.2.2)

4.5.9**long-cuff glove**

DEPRECATED: gauntlet

glove (4.5.5) with a permanently attached stiff but flexible *cuff* (4.3.17) covering the forearm

Note 1 to entry: The term "gauntlet" is an inexact synonym of "long-cuff glove" and is therefore deprecated.

4.5.10**short-cuff glove**

glove (4.5.5) of length proximal to the *wrist* (4.2.4)

4.5.11**gaiter**

removable covering of the part of the leg below the knee which can also cover the upper surface of shoes

4.5.12

balaclava hood

one-piece *garment* ([4.1.2](#)) designed to fit closely over the entire head and to extend downwards to cover the neck

4.5.13

suit

garment combination made of the same *exterior fabric* ([4.3.4](#)) worn together

4.6 Terms and definitions of test methods, attributes, ageing

4.6.1

adhesion strength

force required to cause separation at the interface of the bonded components of a test piece or product

Note 1 to entry: The adhesion strength is related to the coating of a *coated fabric* ([4.3.3](#)).

[SOURCE: ISO 1382:2020, 3.13, modified — Note 1 to entry was added.]

4.6.2

elasticity

property of a *material* ([4.3.5](#)) by which it tends to recover its original size and shape immediately after the removal of the force causing deformation

[SOURCE: ISO 20932-1:2018, 3.2, modified — definition slightly changed.]

4.6.3

shrinkage

decrease in one or more dimensions of an object or *material* ([4.3.5](#))

4.6.4

degradation

deleterious change in one or more physical properties of a *material* ([4.3.5](#))

EXAMPLE Flaking, swelling, disintegration, *embrittlement* ([6.5.6](#)), colour change, dimensional change, appearance change, hardening, softening.

4.6.5

dexterity

<gloves> manipulative ability to perform a task

Note 1 to entry: Dexterity is related to the thickness of glove material, its *elasticity* ([4.6.2](#)) and its deformability, amongst others.

4.6.6

thermal insulation

resistance to dry heat transfer via conduction, convection, and radiation

4.6.7

thermal resistance

R_{ct}
temperature difference between the two faces of a *material* ([4.3.5](#)) divided by the resultant heat flux per unit area in the direction of the gradient

Note 1 to entry: It is a quantity specific to *textile materials* ([4.1.5](#)) or composites which determines the dry heat flux across a given area in response to a steady applied temperature gradient. The dry heat flux may consist of one or more conductive, convective and radiant components.

Note 2 to entry: Thermal resistance is expressed in square metres kelvin per watt.

[SOURCE: ISO 11092:2014, 2.1]