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**Glossary of terms used in textile
industry (Dyeing and finishing)**

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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard established by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Textile Finisher's Association (JTFA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14. Consequently **JIS L 0207** : 1976 is replaced with this Standard.

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Glossary of terms used in textile industry (Dyeing and finishing)

1 Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the main terms to be used for the technical terms of dyeing and finishing in the textile industry.

2 Normative references The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this Standard, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS L 0803 *Standard adjacent fabrics for staining of colour fastness test*

JIS Z 8721 *Colour specification—Specification according to their three attributes*

3 Classification The terms used in textile industry (dyeing and finishing) shall be classified into the following nine classes. The number of four places including these classes shall be the heading number of the terms.

- a) General
- b) Preprocess
- c) Dyeing
- d) Printing
- e) Postprocess
- f) Functional finishing
- g) Dyestuff and agents
- h) Colour fastness
- i) Environment

4 Numbers, terms and definitions The numbers, terms and definitions shall be as follows.

Remarks : When two or more terms are mentioned together in the one column of term, it shall be preferentially used according to the order of mention.

a) General

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1001	あたり	ATARI	The condition in which the luster of cloth is partially different. It is easy to appear in wool fabric, synthetic fibre fabric, etc.	abnormal luster
1002	アルカリシヨック法	ARUKARI SYOKKU HÔ	The method by which the cloth added with dyestuff in dyeing, printing of cotton, etc. by reactive dye is fixed by immersing in high concentration of the alkali bath for a short time.	alkali shock method
1003	泡加工	AWA KAKÔ	The various processings for the purpose of saving water and saving energy in which foam is made a medium. It has the effect such as adding of a small amount of chemicals. For instance, it is used when the both sides are made to have the opposite function such as water-repellence and perspiration absorption.	foam finish
1004	いらつき	IRATUKI	The condition in which the colour or luster of the dyed or printed textile is not uniform and unstable.	skitteriness
1005	色合せ, カラーマッチング	IRO AWASE, KARÂ MATTINGU	The operation by which the dyed textile, printed textile of the same hue as the pattern are obtained by using dye and pigment, or the preparation of compounding recipe of dye and pigment for the purpose.	colour matching
1006	色空間	IRO KÛKAN	The space of three dimensions; usually, which is used for the geometrical expression of colour.	colour space
1007	色刺激	IRO SIGEKI	The visible emission by which the material or intangible sense of colour is generated by entering into eyes.	colour stimulus
1008	色止め	IRO DOME	The treatment for the purpose of improving wet colour fastness which is carried out by using dye-fixing agent, etc. after dyed.	colour fixing
1009	色泣き, ブリード, 泣き出し	IRO NAKI, BURÏDO, NAKIDASI	The condition in which the dye migrates to other part from the dyed or printed part so as to stain or have stained under the wet condition.	bleeding

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1010	色見本	IRO MIHON	The coloured sample which the trader to request dyeing or printing presents to the processor as the object.	pattern
1011	ウォータースポット	UÔTA SUPOTTO	The colour change in which water drop adheres to dyed textile and has remained after dried. There are the case caused by the dye itself or the case caused by the change of physical state of fibre.	water spot
1012	ウォッシュオフ性	UOSSYU OHU SEI	The easiness of removing by washing the dye, etc. stack to the surface of fibre after dyed.	wash-off property
1013	エアリング	EARINGU	The treatment by which, when cotton, etc. is dyed by vat dye and sulfur dye, the reduced form of dye is adsorbed and then put back to the original oxidized form by air oxidation.	airing
1014	A光源	Ê-KÔGEN	The abbreviation of the standard illuminant A. It is the emission having the specific spectral distribution and corresponds to the irradiation of an incandescent lamp.	illuminant A
1015	エージング	ÊZINGU	The treatment by which the cloth given of dye, etc. by padding, printing, coating, etc. in colour-developed and fixed by humidifying and heating.	ageing
1016	S欠点	ESU-KETTEN	The defect caused by weaving process. The defect caused by finish process is called K-defect.	
1017	演色性	ENSYOKU SEI	The effect in which the illuminating light influences on the visual way of colour of various objects illuminated by it. Especially in dyeing finish, it means the difference of visual way of coloured textile by illuminating light.	colour rendering
1018	ows	Ô-DABURYU-ESU	The expression in which the used amount of dye, auxiliaries, etc. to the mass of the solution or dispersing solution containing them is expressed by percentage according to the depth expression method in dyeing finish.	on the weight of solution
1019	owf	Ô-DABURYU-EHU	The expression in which the used amount of dye, auxiliaries, etc. to the mass of fibre is expressed by percentage according to the depth expression method in the batch system of dyeing finish.	on the weight of fibre

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1020	黄変	ÔHEN	The phenomenon in which fibre discolours to yellow by the external influence such as ultraviolet ray and NOx (nitrogen oxides).	yellowing
1021	汚染	OSEN	The coloured stain which is essentially not allowed to adhere. The adsorption of dye, etc. to the fibre not to be essentially allowed to dye in the composite material composed of two or more fibres in dyeing. The migration of dye from test piece to standard adjacent fabric in colour fastness test.	staining
1022	加圧水蒸気処理, HP スチーマーミニング	KAATUSUIZYÔKI SYORI, ETTI-PÎ-SUTÎMINGU	The treatment under high pressure by using saturated water vapour at over 100 °C. It is utilized for the fixation of dye, etc.	high-pressure steaming
1023	開反	KAITAN	The operation by which the cylindrical cloth knitted by a circular knitting machine is opened to make a plane condition.	opening
1024	カウンタフロワー洗浄	KAUNTAHURÔ SENZYÔ	The operation by which water or washing solution is made flow in the counter direction of the cloth flow by a continuous washing machine in order to carry out efficiently the washing.	counterflow washing
1025	拡布	KAKUHU	The condition in which woven and knitted fabric is extended. The term corresponding to rope form.	open width
1026	加工	KAKÔ	The physical or chemical treatment which is carried out to fibre for the purpose of obtaining the objective effect.	finish
1027	過熱水蒸気固着, HT スチーマーミニング	KANETUSUIZYÔKI KOTYAKU, ETTI-TÊ-SUTÎMINGU	The treatment which is carried out by using the superheated steam at over 100 °C under ordinary pressure. It is used for the fixation of dyestuff, etc.	high-temperature steaming
1028	かぶり	KABURI	The condition in which other dyes, chemicals, foreign matters, etc. adhere excessively on the surface of white area or original colour in printing and dyeing.	
1029	ガミング	GAMINGU	The treatment to prevent from curling at selvage by coating quick-drying resin, etc. on the selvage part of knitted fabric easy to curl.	gumming

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1030	ガムアップ	GAMU APPU	The phenomenon in which gum-like substance adheres to a mangle by the broken emulsion when the emulsion series of finishing agent is applied according to the padding method.	gumming up
1031	カラーワールド	KARÁ ÎRUDO	The depth of colour obtained under the specific condition by using dyes and pigments.	colour yield
1032	カラーインデックス	KARÁ INDEKKUSU	The index of dyes and pigments on the market published by SDC (Society of Dyers and Colourists) in England. There are Generic Name which is arranged and numbered by generic character of dye and by hue, and Constitution Number which is arranged and numbered by chemical constitution.	colour index
1033	カラーキッチン	KARÁ KITTIN	The place where dyes, chemicals, auxiliaries, etc. are compounded for dyeing or printing.	colour kitchen
1034	カラーバリュウ	KARÁ BARYÛ	The relative colour yield when the dyes and pigments to be analogous in hue are compared at the depth to be the same cost.	colour value
1035	還元洗淨, リダクシヨウクリーニ ング	KANGEN SENZYÔ, RIDAKUSYON KURÎNINGU	The operation by which, after the synthetic fibre such as polyester fibre and its bent yarn fabric/union cloth are dyed, the dye adhering to or staining on the fibre surface is decomposed to remove by using reducing agent and cleaning agent together.	reduction cleaning
1036	乾熱固着	KAN-NETU KOTYAKU	The fixation which is carried out by dry-heat treatment of the cloth given with dyes, chemicals, etc. in padding method.	dry-heat fixation
1037	生機	KIBATA	The unfinished cloth before scouring and bleaching. It is also called unbleached fabric or newly woven fabric.	gray fabric
1038	際付き	KIWATUKI	The phenomenon in which the dyes, finishing agents, etc. on the dyed textile migrate by dropping of water and become a circular stain. It is one kind of water spot.	water mark
1039	空気酸化	KÛKI SANKA	The operation by which the dye of reduced form is oxidized by oxygen in the air and put back to an insoluble form in the dyeing by using vat dye or sulfur dye.	air oxidation

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1040	継続浴	KEIZOKU YOKU	The dye bath or treatment bath to be used by adding dyes and/or chemicals into the solution used once.	standing bath
1041	K/S値	KEI-ESU TI	The depth of colour of coloured textile expressed by Kubelka-Munk theory, $K/S = (1 - R)/2R$ (R : reflectance of coloured textile). It is used for the evaluation of depth of colour and the calculation of colour mixing in colour matching.	K/S value
1042	KES	KEI-Ê-ESU	The system for measuring the mechanical characteristics in micro-deformation resin which is developed for the purpose of evaluating objectively the texture of raw fabric. The behaviour of raw fabric such as tensile, shearing, bending, compression, surface, etc. is measured under lower loading and the texture is evaluated by numerical values. The nerve, sliminess, swelling, etc. are objectively expressed by numerical values.	Kawabata's evaluation system
1043	K欠点	KEI-KETTEN	The defect caused by finishing process. The defect caused by weaving process is called S-defect.	
1044	ケミカルパディング	KEMIKARU PADEINGU	The treatment for the purpose of reductive solubilization or adsorption after the dispersing solution such as vat dye, sulfur dye is added and dried.	chemical padding
1045	原液着色	GEN-EKI TYAKUSYOKU	The colouring of chemical fibre by dope or the colouring of molten polymer by pigments and dyes.	dope-dyeing
1046	検反	KENTAN	The inspection of existence of defect in fabric. There are the quality inspection of raw fabric, the fabric acceptance inspection in dyeing finish process, the fabric inspection before shipment of product, the fabric acceptance inspection in sewing process, the inspection before cutting, etc.	fabric inspection
1047	顕色	KENSYOKU	The treatment in which the goods to be dyed treated by grounding agent is added by developing agent to produce azoic colouring matter and develop colour in dyeing by using naphthol dye.	developing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1048	高周波加熱	KÔSYŪHA KANETU	The heating system in which the heat generation of substance in strong magnetic field of high frequency is utilized. It is used for drying after cheese dyeing, etc.	microwave heating
1049	固着	KOTYAKU	The operation by which dyes, finishing agent, etc. are firmly made fix on fibre under a stable condition.	fixation
1050	ロールパッドパッチ法	KÔRUDO PADDO BATTI HÔ	The treatment method which the cloth, after padding of dyes, chemicals, etc. are wound as wet condition, left as it is as rotating at ordinary temperature, reacted and fixed as spending a long time. It is called as cold batch method or pad batch method for short.	cold pad batch process
1051	コンピュータカラーマッチング, CCM	KONPYŪTA KARÁ MATTINGU, SÎ-SÎ-EMU	The computer aided calculation system of the optimum recipe, etc. of dyes and pigments for colour matching.	computer colour matching
1052	コンピュータカラーサーチ, CCS	KONPYŪTA KARÁ SÂTI, SÎ-SÎ-ESU	The computer aided retrieval system of the recipe, etc. of dyes and pigments from the past data.	computer colour searching
1053	彩度	SAIDO	The one of three attributes of colour and the degree of vividness of colour in each hue. It corresponds to the excitation purity of CIE colorimetric value.	chroma
1054	サーモクロミズム	SÂMOKUROMIZUMU	The phenomenon in which the hue is changed caused by producing the reversible change in structure of colouring matter compound at a certain specific temperature. It is applied to ski wear, etc.	thermochromism
1055	酸洗い	SAN-ARAI	The treatment which is carried out by diluted acid solution for the purpose of the neutralization of alkali left after scouring or bleaching, the decomposition of bleaching agent and the removal of them.	acid rinsing
1056	三原色	SAN GENSYOKU	The three types of colour by which the widest range of hue is obtained by mixing. For the case of dyeing finish, three types of colour such as yellow, red and blue.	three primary colours

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1057	三刺激値	SAN SIGEKITI	The amount of three original stimulus for making isochromatic to the colour stimulus of sample, in the given three colour colorimetric system.	tristimulus value
1058	残浴	ZAN-YOKU	The bath after the completion of exhaustion process in the exhaustion method of dyes and/or chemicals.	residual bath
1059	CIE表色系	SÎ-AI-Î-HYÔSYOKUKEI	The system of colour indication in which the spectral distribution determines the tristimulus value of any colour stimulus by using the original stimulus and CIE colour matching function determined by CIE. There are the system of 1° to 4° in view angle established in 1931 and the system of 10° in view angle established in 1964.	CIE standard colorimetric system
1060	C光源	SÎ-KÔGEN	The abbreviation of auxiliary illuminant C. It is the emission having the specific relative spectral distribution and corresponds to day light illumination, however, it is seldom used at present.	illuminant C
1061	色差, ΔE	SIKISA, DERUTA-Î	The difference of colour perceived between two colours or the digitized value of it.	colour difference, delta E
1062	色相	SIKISÔ	The one of three attributes of colour and the attribute of visual sense in which a surface is visible so as to be similar to pure red, yellow, green, blue or the perceived colour between the two colours adjacent to them, or the value of make it a scale.	hue
1063	色票	SIKIHYÔ	The colour paper for the purpose of indicating, etc. of colour or the standard sample of surface colour according to the similar material. For instance, the colour chip prepared based on JIS Z 8721 is called the standard colour chip.	colour chip
1064	下漬け	SITAZUKE	The treatment by which the coupling component (grounding agent) producing azo series colouring matter is beforehand adsorbed in the goods to be dyed in naphthol dyeing.	grounding

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1065	条件等色, メタメリックマッチ	ZYÔKEN TÔSYOKU, METAMERIKKU MATTI	The colour stimulus value which has equal tristimulus value and is different in spectral distribution. Or, the phenomenon in which the two coloured goods of colour matching under some illumination light becomes not to colour matching under a different light source.	metameric match
1066	蒸熱, スチーミング	ZYÔNETU, SUTIMINGU	The treatment of textile products carried out by steam. It is also applied to the developing and fixing process such as scouring bleaching, dyeing, printing, the finishing process such as press finishing, decatizing and the sewing process.	steaming
1067	初浴	SYOYOKU	The treatment bath prepared first in the dyeing and/or the exhaustion dyeing method of chemicals.	starting bath
1068	擦れ	SURE	The condition in which the surface of fibre is damaged by friction, etc. and the luster and/or hue is visual so as to be different. The defect of dyeing which is easy to appear in rope dyeing.	friction mark
1069	絶対等色, アイソメリックマッチ	ZETTAI TÔSYOKU, AISOMERIKKU MATTI	The colour stimulus of equal spectral distribution. Or, the colour matching so as to become always isochromatic.	isomeric match
1070	セツト	SETTO	The treatment for the purpose of stabilization of woven and knitted fabric so as not to shrink or deform even if it is exposed to hot water and high temperature.	setting
1071	選択吸着	SENTAKU KYÛTYAKU	The phenomenon in which materials adsorb selectively a part of dissolved substances according to the difference of affinity between materials and the dissolved substances in aqueous solution. In dyeing, fibre adsorbs selectively the dye of specific, strong affinity existing in the dye bath and the adsorption of weak dye is interrupted by it and the even dyeing is caused by it.	selective adsorption
1072	せん(剪)毛, シャリング	SENMÔ, SYARINGU	The operation by which, after the fluff or the surface of woven and knitted fabric is arranged with brush, it is made run on a edge and cut to arrange in a definite length by using a rotary cutter.	shearing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1073	相容性	SÔYÔSEI	The mutual relation of dye when some dyes are compounded and used, and the mutual relation between dyes, auxiliaries and fibre.	compatibility
1074	測色	SOKUSYOKU	The operation of measurement for digitizing objectively colours. There are the judgement of colour according to the colour chip of Munsell's colorimetric system, Ostwald's colorimetric system, etc. and the quantitative colorimetric system such as XYZ colorimetric system and $L^*a^*b^*$ colorimetric system of CIE based on tristimulus of colour.	colour measurement
1075	ソーピング	SÔPINGU	The cleaning which is carried out for removing the unadsorbed dye, sizing agent, dyeing auxiliaries, excess resin, etc. after dyeing, printing, resin finishing, etc.	soaping
1076	脱色	DASSYOKU	The treatment of decomposition or desorption of colouring matter which is carried out for the purpose of modifying or redyeing of colour of dyed goods.	decoloration
1077	チョークマーク	TYÔKU MÂKU	The phenomenon in which the similar stripe as drawn by a piece of chalk is left on the surface of finished woven fabric by rubbing or wrinkling and the luster of the rubbed part is visible so as to be different from the normal part. It is one of the defects of finished woven and knitted fabric.	chalk mark
1078	低温プラズマ加工	TEION PURAZUMA KAKÔ	The surface modification treatment of fibre according to the low temperature plasma treatment. It is applied to the shrink resistant finish of wool fabric, the bathochromic finish of polyester continuous fibre woven fabric, etc.	low temperature plasma treatment
1079	D光源	DÊ-KÔGEN	The abbreviation of standard illuminant D. It corresponds to the irradiation having the specific relative spectral distribution and corresponds to day light illumination. Illuminant D ₆₅ is most frequently used as the standard light at present.	illuminant D
1080	dpi	DÊ-PÎ-AI	The number of dots per inch (2.54 cm), and the unit to show the halftone dot density of engraved stencil for printing, the fineness of image at the time of ink-jet printing, etc.	dot per inch

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1081	てかり	TEKARI	The phenomenon in which the elbow part, etc. are rubbed while clothes are worn, the thread and fibre constituting cloth are pressed to flat by abrasion, the surface of cloth is made plane and luster generates partially. It appears sometimes by ironing.	partial glossiness
1082	導布	DÔHU	The cloth which is passed through the machine before the cloth to be dyed when dyeing or printing. The trouble of stain, etc. at the starting time of dyeing can be prevented and the colour and pattern of printed goods can be confirmed beforehand by fixing of guide cloth.	guide cloth
1083	ハイグラルエキスパン ション	HAIGURARU EKISUPANSYON	The phenomenon in which the wool fabric elongates by absorbing moisture and shrinks by drying depending on the humidity change in circumference. The value of hygral expansion varies depending on the fineness of wool used in woven fabric, the texture of woven fabric, stock dyeing, piece dyeing, etc. It is caused by puckering and deformation of sewing products.	hygral expansion
1084	白色度	HAKUSYOKUDO	The degree of whiteness perceived on the colour of surface. For the numerical value of whiteness, the whiteness index recommended by CIE in 1986 is used.	whiteness
1085	白化	HAKKA	The phenomenon in which the surface of dyed or printed textile goods is visible so as to be white. It is caused by the fibrillation of fibre surface, the omission of dye adsorbed on surface, the omission by abrasion of the weaker strength of fibre in the deeply dyed fibre in blended yarn fabric, etc.	whitening
1086	発色むら	HASSYOKU MURA	The non-uniform development of dye which is produced by the unsuitability of treatment condition in development process and mismanagement of work.	uneven development
1087	パディング	PADEINGU	The operation in which the woven fabric, etc. are made pass in treatment solution, squeezed by rollers and are made so as to contain uniformly treatment solution.	padding

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1088	発泡加工	HAPPOU KAKÔ	The finishing by which the resin mixed with foaming agent is coated on the cloth by a doctor or a roll or given in pattern-shaped by printing and is made foam by heat-treatment to give a stereognostic sense.	foaming finish
1089	幅出し	HABADASI	The operation by which raw fabric is finished to the specified width by putting into a tentering machine.	tentering
1090	BHT黄変	BHT-ÔHEN	The phenomenon in which the antioxidant BHT (butyl hydroxy toluene) added for preventing from deterioration of plastics and/or rubber products migrates to textile goods by sublimation and is discoloured to yellow by reacting with NOx (nitrogen oxides).	yellowing by BHT
1091	ピックアップ	PIKKU APPU	The percentage of the increased mass after draining the treatment solution contained in substance to the mass of untreated substance.	pick up
1092	ヒートセット	HÎTO SETTO	The treatment by which the internal stress is relaxed by heat-treatment of thermoplastic fibre and then the arrangement of molecules is fixed to stabilize the form.	heat setting
1093	標準染色濃度	HYÔZYUN SENSYOKU NÔDO	Depth of dyeing specified for judgement of colour fastness of dyes and pigments.	standard depth of colour
1094	ビルドアップ性	BIRUDO APPU-SEI	The performance of dyes which the depth of colour of goods to be dyed increases with the increase of depth of dyeing.	build-up property
1095	フィブリル化	FIBURIRU-KA	The phenomenon in which fibre is split in axial direction by friction or external force, etc. and is fractionized.	fibrillation
1096	フェルト化	FERUTO-KA	The phenomenon in which, when wool is wetted with water and rubbed, the fibre is entangled to shrink and becomes hard. It is caused by the fact that the scale on the surface of fibre opens outside by absorbing moisture and the fibre moves only to the direction of root.	felting

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1097	フォトクロミズム	FOTOKUROMIZUMU	The phenomenon in which the colouring matter compound produces reversibly a constitutional change by the irradiation of light and the hue is changed.	photochromism
1098	ブラックライト	BURAKKU RAITO	The discharge lamp emitting near ultraviolet region of light. It is used for the exposure light source in light sensitive plate making, the detecting for unevenness of fluorescent brightened goods, etc.	black light
1099	ベークイング	BÊKINGU	The dry-heat treatment for the purpose of fixing dyes, pigments or resin finishing agents to fibre.	baking
1100	飽和値	HÔWATI	The maximum amount of dyes capable of dyeing to fibre. The saturation value is mainly determined by the number of dyeing seats in fibre.	saturation value
1101	ぼかし染め	BOKASI ZOME	The dyeing by gradating colour. There are the step gradation in which the hue and depth are stepwise changed and the dawn gradation in which those are continuously changed.	gradation
1102	補色	HOSYOKU	The relation of both coloured lights when the two coloured lights mixed by the addition colour mixing method result in white light. In the subtraction colour mixing method, the case where two colours are mixed and become achromatic colour is the relation of complementary colour.	complementary colour
1103	マイグレーション	MAIGURÊSYON	The phenomenon in which dyed and chemicals move from the much adsorbed part to the little part through the omission into the bath in batch system dyeing finishing, or the phenomenon in which those move from the surface of woven fabric as it is dried at the time of drying in the continuous dyeing and resin finishing of woven fabric.	migration
1104	ます見本	MASU MIHON	The pattern sample woven in lattice shape by using various yarn in lengthwise and widthwise, the dyed goods dyed to various colours, or the printing sample trial-printed on raw cloth.	colour arrangement checking sample

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
1105	マンセル表色系	MANSERU HYÔSIKIKEL	The system in which colours are cubically expressed according to hue, lightness and chroma of the three attributes of colour sensation.	Munsell's colour system
1106	明度	MEIDO	One of three attributes of colours and the degree of brightness of colour.	lightness
1107	目付	METUKE	The mass of cloth per unit area. Generally the mass per 1 m ² is expressed in gram unit.	weight per square-meter
1108	浴比	YOKUHI	The mass ratio of fibre to dye bath or treatment bath at the time of treatment by dyeing or chemicals.	liquor ratio
1109	予備乾燥	YOBI KANSÔ	The drying which is carried out between padding or printing process and drying process in continuous dyeing, printing, resin finishing, etc. It is effective for the prevention from the migration of dyes, resins, etc.	predrying

b) Preprocess

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
2001	亜塩素酸漂白	AENSOSAN HYÔHAKU	The oxidation bleaching of cotton, mainly, by using sodium chlorite.	chlorite bleaching
2002	アルカリ減量加工	ARUKARI GENRYÔ KAKÔ	The processing by which polyester woven and knitted fabric are immersed in hot aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide, the surface of fibre is thinly scraped, the feeling is made soft by lowering the contacting pressure between the intersected yarns, and the drape property is given. The usual reduction rate is approximately 15 % to 20 %.	alkali peeling treatment
2003	泡練り	AWANERI	The souring of silk which is carried out by using the froth produced by boiling the concentrated solution of soap, etc.	froth degumming

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
2004	過酸化水素漂白	KASANKASUIISO HYÔHAKU	The bleaching of cotton, wool, silk, etc. carried out by using hydrogen peroxide. Its bleaching capability is inferior to chlorine bleaching, however there is few problem in the corrosion of equipment and drainage.	hydrogen peroxide bleaching
2005	かせ(総)シルケット	KASE SIRUKETTO	The mercerizing finishing which is carried out under the condition of hank.	hank mercerization
2006	化炭	KATAN	The treatment by which raw wool is treated by diluted sulfuric acid, etc., then the vegetable trash are carbonized and removed by heating and drying.	carbonizing
2007	カチオン化	KATION-KA	The treatment by which cationic radical is added to fibre. In the case of cotton, the dyeing by acidic dye or the neutral dyeing by reactive dye is made possible by treatment with using quaternary ammonium compound.	cationization
2008	還元漂白	KANGEN HYÔHAKU	The bleaching which is carried out by using reduction agent. It is used for the bleaching of wool, silk, nylon, etc.	reduction bleaching
2009	生機セット	KIBATA SETTO	The heat set which is carried out on the woven and knitted fabric of thermoplastic synthetic fibre under the condition of gray fabric completed of weaving and knitting for the purpose of preventing from wrinkle and improving of dimensional of stability in scouring and dyeing process.	gray fabric setting
2010	キヤー精練	KIYÁ SEIREN	The batch system scouring of cotton fabric which is carried out by using a sealed container (kier).	kier scouring
2011	クロリネーション	KURORINÊSYON	The shrink resistant finish of wool which is carried out by using the chemicals such as chlorine gas and water, hypochlorite, chlorinated sodium isocyanulate.	chlorination
2012	蛍光増白	KEIKÔ ZÔHAKU	The treatment by which the material is visual to be white by adsorbing the compound that absorbs the light of ultraviolet part (330 nm to 380 nm) and emits the fluorescence from violet blue colour to blue green colour at the short wavelength side (400 nm to 450 nm) is visible part.	fluorescent brightening

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
2013	毛焼き	KEYAKI	The treatment which is carried out for the purpose of improving the surface quality by singeing the fluff covering the surface of woven and knitted fabric using short fibre by using flame, hot air, hot plate, etc.	singeing
2014	減量加工	GENRYÔ KAKÔ	The processing for the improvement of texture of woven fabric or sewing products by reducing fibre. There are the alkali peeling treatment for polyester textile and the enzyme peeling treatment for cellulose textile, etc.	peeling treatment
2015	酵素精練	KÔSO SEIREN	The scouring which is carried out under comparatively mild condition by utilizing the catalytic action of enzyme. It is used for the scouring of cotton woven and knitted fabric, etc.	scouring with enzyme
2016	酵素のり(糊)抜き	KÔSO NORINUKI	The treatment by which the starch paste stuck to the gray fabric of cotton, rayon fabric, etc. is removed by using enzyme.	desizing with enzyme
2017	コールドマーセライズ	KÔRUDO MÂSERAIZU	The mercerizing finishing at cold temperature (-5°C or lower) for adding imitation linen effect to cotton woven and knitted fabric.	cold mercerization
2018	酸化漂白	SANKA HYÔHAKU	The treatment for the whitening of fibre which is carried out by utilizing oxidation reaction. There are chlorine series and peroxide series as oxidizing agents.	oxidation bleaching
2019	次亜塩素酸漂白	ZIAENSOSAN HYÔHAKU	The oxidation bleaching mainly of cotton by using sodium hypochlorite.	hypochlorite bleaching
2020	しぼ立て	SIBODATE	The treatment in which fine crepe and crepe are formed on the surface of cloth by utilizing the restoring force of yarn torque caused by the operation in which the fabric using strong twisting is immersed in hot water, soap solution or alkali solution or rubbed.	creping
2021	煮じゅう, ウェットデカタイジン グ	NIZYŪ, UETTO DEKATAIZINGU	The wet type set in the scouring process of wool fabric. It is also called smoothing with steam or crabbing.	wet decatizing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
2022	縮じゅう	SYUKUZYŪ	The felting treatment by which wool fabric is wetted with the solution containing alkali, soap, etc., and struck and rubbed mechanically for making the objective feeling.	milling
2023	精練	SEIREN	The treatment which is carried out for the purpose of making clean condition by removing natural impurities, spinning oil, dirt, etc. stuck to fibre and textile products.	scouring
2024	洗じゅう	SENZYŪ	The treatment which is carried out for the cleaning and texture making of wool fabric. The overall width type washing machine, continuous type washing machine, rope form washing machine, etc. are respectively used by adjusting at the texture to be objective.	scouring
2025	脱塩素処理	DATUENSO SYORI	The treatment in which, in the bleaching of cotton and the shrink resistant finish of wool, chlorine series of compound is used and then the residual chlorine compounds are removed by using sodium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, etc.	dechlorination treatment
2026	タッキング	TAKKINGU	The operation by which the both selvages are mutually sewn together in bag shaped when the woven and knitted fabric to be anxious for wrinkle and/or uneven dyeing are scoured or dyed in rope form. It is also called french seam.	tacking
2027	つり練り	TURINERI	The scouring which is carried out under the condition of hanging silk yarn and silk fabric on a rod.	boiling in loop
2028	練減り	NERIBERI	The amount of mass decrease when silk is scoured.	degumming loss
2029	のり抜き	NORINUKI	The treatment which is carried out for removing the paste on gray fabric sized to warp for weaving.	desizing
2030	バルキー加工	BARUKÍ KAKŌ	The finishing for adding bulkiness by heat-treating mainly the yarn, knitted fabric, etc. of acrylic fibre.	bulky finish

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
2031	半練り	HANNERI	The scouring of silk for removing sericin half. It is the term corresponding to degumming, and there are the type of 70 % degumming, 30 % degumming in addition to this.	half degumming
2032	漂白, さら(晒)し	HYÔHAKU, SARASI	The treatment which is carried out for decomposing and removing the pigment and coloured impurities contained in fibre by the action of oxidation or reduction and whitening the fibre.	bleaching
2033	プレセット	PURESETTO	The heat set which is carried out for removing the strain of the woven and knitted fabric of synthetic fibre received at the step before dyeing and preventing from the appearance of shrinkage and wrinkle at dyeing.	pre-set
2034	ホットマーセライジン グ	HOTTO MÂSERAZINGU	The mercerizing finish which is carried out by using sodium hydroxide solution at 70 °C or higher. The mercerized product with soft feeling can be obtained by it.	hot mercerization
2035	本練り	HON-NERI	The treatment which is carried out for revealing the characteristics such as the essential feeling, luster and scoop of silk by removing completely sericin. It is one of silk scouring methods.	degumming
2036	マーセライズ加工, シルケット加工	MÂSERAIZU KAKÔ, SIRUKETTO KAKÔ	The finishing which is carried out for giving the improvement of dyeingness, increase of wet strength, silk-like luster, etc. by carrying out the tensional treatment of cotton yarn or cotton woven and knitted fabric in concentrated aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide.	mercerization
2037	湯通し	YUDÔSI	The finish which is carried out for improving the appearance and feeling by immersing woven fabric in warm water to wash out the size for weaving. In the case of silk, the finishing for improving whiteness by adding a small amount of chemicals in the scouring bath to clean the surface of cloth.	boiling off
2038	湯伸し	YUNOSI	The finishing which is carried out for softening the feeling by stretching the wrinkle as fixing the width of cloth by applying steam on woven fabric, in silk fabric. In wool fabric, the wet decatizing in scouring process.	crabbing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
2039	リラックス処理	RIRAKKUSU SYORI	The treatment for revealing texturization and crepe in woven and knitted fabric by the heat energy such as dry heat, wet heat, hot water, etc. and the effect of physical rubbing.	relaxation
2040	ロープ精練	RÔPU SEIREN	The scouring of cloth which is carried out in rope form.	scouring in rope form

c) Dyeing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
3001	あい(藍)染め	AIZOME	The dyeing for mainly cotton and silk by using natural indigo. The main component of indigo is the indigo coming under vat dyes.	indigo dyeing
3002	アフタークロム法	AHUTÂ KUROMU HÔ	The process of treating by chromate after adsorbing of dye when wool, etc. are dyed by acidic mordant.	afterchrome process
3003	アルカリ染色	ARUKARI SENSYOKU	The dyeing of polyester fibre which is carried out in alkali bath by using disperse dye. Time is shortened and the trouble caused by adhering of oligomer is dissolved.	alkaline dyeing
3004	異色染め	ISYOKUZOME	The separative dyeing to different colour for the fibre constituting composite materials such as mixed spinning, union cloth, etc.	multicolour dyeing
3005	移染	ISEN	The phenomenon in which the adsorbed dye shifts to other part on the fibre.	migration
3006	一浴染色, 同浴染色	ITTYOKU SENSYOKU, DÔYOKU SENSYOKU	The dyeing which is carried out in one bath for the composite material composed of two types or more fibre in different dyeingness.	one-bath dyeing
3007	一発率	IPPATURITU	The ratio of the number of times of dyeing completed without colour modification to the total number of times of dyeing.	ratio of right-first-time dyeing

No.	Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition	English equivalent
3008	糸染め	ITOZOME	The dyeing under the condition of yarn. It is also called stock dyeing. There are the case of dyeing with cone or cheese and the case of dyeing with hank.	yarn dyeing
3009	色むら	IROMURA	The phenomenon in which the hue in the part to be originally uniform is non-uniform in fibre.	uneven shade
3010	ウインス染色	UINSU SENSYOKU	The dyeing using winch dyeing machine in which dyeing is carried out as feeding cloth in dye liquor by rotating reel, etc.	winch dyeing
3011	上掛け, トッピング	UWAGAKE, TOPPINGU	The operation by which the colour is modified by adding dye when the hue of the dyed goods has been different from the pattern.	topping
3012	液流染色	EKIRYŪ SENSYOKU	The dyeing which is carried out as conveying cloth by floating the cloth in rope form on the flow of dye liquor.	jet dyeing
3013	エンディング	ENDINGU	The defect of dyeing in which the depth and/or hue is different between the both ends of cloth or between the end of roll and the other part.	ending
3014	オリゴマー除去	ORIGOMĀ ZYOKYO	The treatment by which the oligomer contained in polyester fiber is dissolved under an alkaline condition at high temperature and removed. Moreover, in alkaline dyeing, it is easy to be removed while dyeing.	oligomer removal
3015	過還元	KAKANGEN	The phenomenon in which, in the dyeing by vat dye, the reduction reaction proceeds at the specified level or over and does not return to where it is. It is caused by the lowering of depth and the aggravation of dyed surface.	over reduction
3016	かせ染め	KASEZOME	The dyeing of yarn which is carried out under the condition of hank. The circulating type hank dyeing machine, injection type hank dyeing machine, package dyeing machine, etc. are used.	hank dyeing
3017	気泡染色	KIHŌ SENSYOKU	The dyeing which is carried out so that microfoam is made a medium. It is used for the continuous dyeing of carpet.	foam dyeing