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THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO









THE CARIBBEAN ACADEMY OF FASHION AND DESIGN (CAFD)

STUDENT FASHION BOOKLET

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FASHION TERMS

SILHOUETTES

A-line or trapeze- Garment shaped away from the body, flares to hem of skirt like the letter A, usually with narrow shoulders; one of the most prevalent silhouettes during the 60's originated by Dior in the late 50's.

Asymmetric- Silhouette not identical on both sides of a central line which lacks symmetry.

Baby-doll- Garment which is puffed out from neckline or with a shoulder yoke and has an undefined waistline styled after children's and infant's dresses of the 30's.

Blouson- A woman's garment with a drawstring, belt, or similar closing at or below the waist that makes the fabric above it blouse.

Carnaby Street or "mod" look- A prevalent look during the era of the Beatles. Named after a famous street in London, where many small boutiques selling the first mini-skirts, granny dresses, leather fashions and boots in the early 60's catered to avant-garde young customers.

Dandy- Term used from early 19th century on for a man excessively fond of clothes, exemplified by Beau Brummel and Comte D'Orsay, who were great influences on men's fashions in England and France.

Flapper Look- Term used to describe a look prevalent in the 20's when young women wore lipstick, makeup, bobbed hair, short skirts in straight, fluid silhouettes, and long strand of pearls.

Hour-glass- Women's fitted dress shape which accentuates a full bust line, pinched in waists, and full curving hips.

Long torso- Closely fitted silhouette to a low waistline; skirt in circular pleated, or straight style.

Maxi- Long ankle length silhouettes introduced in the late 60's.

Midi- Mid-calf length silhouettes introduced in the late 60's.

Mini- Mid-thigh length popular in the 60's, revived in the 80's.

Micro- Super short, above mid-thigh length popular in the early 70's, revived in the late 80's.

Poor-boy- Descriptive term used in the mid-60s referring to type of shrunken casual clothing influenced by that worn by newsboys in the early 20th century.

Tiered- Silhouettes composed of a series of flounces as seen in silhouettes worn in the 30's.

Unisex- Style introduced in the mid-60's that saw identical fashions: shirts, pants, jackets, etc. worn by both men and women, often sold in the same shop.

COATS

A-line, tent or trapeze coats cut narrow at the shoulders, flaring gently from a small bust to the hem like the letter A.

Cape coat-1) Coat attached or separate cape. 2) Combination of cape and coat, the back falling like a cape, the front with sleeves and cut more like a classic coat.

Dirndl coat- Woman's coat with a fitted torso, and a low, gathered waistline; popular in the mid-1960's.

Duffel coat- Short woollen ¾ coat with a hood and fastened with toggles rather than buttons; worn by men in British navy during World War II, adapted as a sport coat for men and women in the 1950's.

Duster- Woman's loose, lightweight dress-length coat, usually made of silk faille or bengaline. Popular in the early days of open automobiles to protect the clothing from dust.

Princess coat- Woman's fitted coat cut in long panels with no seam at the waistline, flaring toward the hem, usually single-breasted.

Redingote 1) Slightly fitted coat matched to a dress to make an ensemble. 2) An A-line coat.

Swagger coat- Pyramid shaped woman's coat with flared bias back usually with raglan sleeves and large saucer shaped buttons attached by fabric cord popular in the 1930's and 70's.

Swallow tailed coat- Man's formal black suit coat, open to waist in front cut away to back of knees, the long vent to waist in back giving the appearance of a swallow's tail. Also called "tails".

Trench coat- Long, double breasted cloth coat with epaulets, a loose shoulder yoke, slotted pockets, and buckled belt. Originally designed for military use in the trenches of World War I which later became a classic all-purpose coat after 1940 sparked by the movie spy image of stars like Humphrey Bogart, Katherine Hepburn.

Wrap-coat- Coat made without buttons or fasteners in front, held together with long self-fabric sash.

JACKETS

Battle jacket- Copies of waist length army jacket worn in World War II, having two breast pockets, fitted, and waistband, zippered fly front and turn down collar, also called Eisenhower jacket.

Blazer-Lightweight sport coat, semi-fitted, single breasted with two or three patch pockets, often with embroidered emblem on left chest, metal buttons.

Blouson- Jacket with bloused effect at a normal or low waistline, either gathered into flat waistband or pulled in by drawstring.

Bolero- Waist length or above the waist jacket usually collarless and often sleeveless, with rounded front corners and no fastenings; copied from the Spanish bull-fighters embroidered jacket and worn by women since late 19th century.

Bomber- A waist length jacket worn by the US Air Force pilots. Usually made of leather with sheepskin collar and cuffs.

Box jacket- Any straight, unfitted jacket waist length or longer; popular in the 1940's and 50's as women's suits or dress jacket.

Bush jacket- Jacket originally worn in Africa on hunting expedition. Made of khaki cotton with notched lapels, single breasted front, belt, and four large bellows pockets. Also called safari jacket and made popular by St. Laurent.

Cardigan-Front closing jacket with no collar, usually buttoned.

Chinese or mandarin jacket-Hip length quilted jacket with standing Chinese or Mao collar, fastened down with frogs.

Edwardian jacket- Fitted jacket with some flare in back. Side vents or centre back vent, frequently with rolled over collar that extends high at back of neck and around the ears.

Flight jacket-Waist length jacket sometimes made of leather and worn by commercial airline pilots, first worn by Us Army Air Corps pilots in World War II, then adapted for sportswear in the 1960's.

Hunting Jacket- Bright red, fitted, single breasted jacket with collar and lapels; worn at formal hunt meets.

Lumber jacket- Waist-length bloused jacket made of plaid wool, with rib-knitted band at waist and often at sleeves; originally worn by woodsmen in the lumbering trade.

Man-tailored jacket- Women's jacket tailored like a man's suit jacket introduced in the 1890's. Nehru J. single breasted jacket, slightly fitted, with a standing band collar; introduced in late 1960's, inspired from coats worn by Indian Maharajahs.

Parka- Hip length jacket of wind-proof, water-repellent fabrics with attached hood. Adapted from hooded fur jacket worn by Eskimos.

Peacoat- Copy of US sailors hip length, straight, double breasted navy-blue wool coat with notched lapel, vertical slash pockets, and vent in back. Part of St. Laurent's street style in 1890's.

Tuxedo jacket Semi-formal evening jacket with collar usually faced with satin, faille, or other contrasting fabric. Named after the Tuxedo Park Country Club near Tuxedo Lake, NY in the late 1890's.

DRESSES

A-line or trapeze Dress-Style flaring gently from the bust to bottom of skirts usually with shoulders. Introduced by Dior in 1955.

Baby doll or smock dress- Woman's dress cut like a smock, with a high neckline or yoke, similar to children's and infants dresses of the 1930's and reintroduced in the 1970 by Cacharel.

Bare-midriff dress- Fashion originating in tropical countries consisting of two-piece dress with top ending under bust, baring the ribs, skirt starting at waistline to low slung; introduced in the US in the 30's and revived in the 60's and 70's following interest in East Indian fashions, then again in the 90's.

Bouffant dress- Dress with tight fitting bodice and full gathered, pleated or ruffled skirt or a skirt shaped like bubble, a bell, or a cone that may be worn with hoops or petticoats. Popular in 1830's and reintroduced in 1950's for prom dresses and again in 1980's by Lacroix.

Caftan-Near East native full-length robe with embroidery around the neckline and front slit closing, introduced for Western women in dress length in same style as worn in Morocco in 1967.

Cage dress- Made in two layers, inner layer opaque and cut close to body, outer layer of sheer or lattice fabric hanging loosely; introduced in 1965 by YSL; similar to dresses by Balenciaga in the 40's.

Cardigan dress- Front buttoned coat dress similar to long cardigan sweater.

Chemise or sack dress- Straight cut dress with few darts and no waistline, introduced in 1957.

Coat dress- Dress fastened down front from neck to hem, like a coat in double or single-breasted style; a classic since the 30's.

Kimono dress- Wrap around collarless coat dress held in place with a wide sash, adapted from the classic Japanese kimono.

Peasant dress- Native dress of farm women in Europe consisting of snug bodice, gathered skirt puffed sleeves, and drawstring neckline.

Princess dress- Dress cut with bodice and skirt all in one, fitted by front and backside seams from shoulder to hem.

Sarong dress- Strapless, loose dress that wraps around the body like a skirt. From native dress of Polynesian women, popularised by actress Dorothy Lamour in the 30's and 40's.

Sheath dress- Straight, narrow fitted dress, usually with no marked waistline but pulled slightly into the body with long vertical darts in the front and back.

Shift dress- Straight lined basic dress of the 1960's hanging away from the body, similar to chemise dress but slightly fitted by diagonal darts.

Shirt dress- Straight dress cut like a man's shirt, buttoning down front, sometimes with hem slit and rounded at sides like tails of a man's shirt.

Shirtwaist dress- Dress with top styled like tailored shirt, usually buttoned from neck to waist, with either a full or straight skirt; introduced in the 30's and 40's now a classic.

Slip dress- Simple bias-cut dress with fitted top, straps over shoulders and no waistline, a revival of the bias-cut dress of the 20's and 30's.

Body Shirt- Form fitting blouse with pant section attached. Opening snaps together at the crotch. Popular with women in the 60's particularly with miniskirts.

Suit dress- Term used in the 1960's for a jacket and dress ensemble which resembles a tailored suit starting at neckline and flaring to hem, sometimes accordion pleated. Introduced by Cardin in 1967.

T-shirt dress- Simple knit dress styled like an elongated T-shirt.

Tunic dress-Two-piece dress with a long blouse worn over a separate narrow skirt or one-piece dress designed to give this effect.

Wrap dress- Dress fastened by wrapping half of a double front across to the opposite side and securing with a tie or button.

BLOUSES AND TOPS

Bare midriff top- Top cropped below bust, baring rib cage.

Body Shirt- Form fitting blouse with pant section attached. Opening snaps together at the crotch. Popular with women in the 60's particularly with miniskirts.

Bow blouse- Blouse with band around neck having two long ends in front that tie in a bow.

Bra top- Brief top of minimum fabric shaped like a bra.

Bustier- Strapless top either held in place by elasticised shirring or made of a stretchy, clinging knit. Also called a tube top, stylish in the 1950's, 70's and 80's.

Camisole- Waist length gathered top with straps, usually trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Cossack- Blouse with high stand-up collar side closing, full sleeves and embroidered band trim. Blouse originally worn by Russian Cossacks (horsemen), made famous by movie, Dr. Zhivago in the 1960's.

Dandy Blouse- Ruffled trimmed blouse reminiscent of dandy styles of the early 19th century.

Dashiki- Adapted from shirt often worn by African men, usually collarless, with full body and full flowing sleeves. Fashionable in late 1960's.

Drawstring blouse- Blouse that fastens at neckline with drawstring like that of gypsy or peasant blouse.

Halter top- Bodice with front supported by tie or strap around the neck, leaving the back bare.

Hawaiian shirt- Boxy over-shirt made of large floral print cotton with front button closing and convertible collar. Introduced for men in the 1940's.

Ivy League or Oxford Shirt- Named after shirts worn by men who attended the 7 eastern Ivy League schools. Shirt has button down eyelet collar, back yoke with pleat and is usually made of Oxford cloth or chambray. Popular in 1950's and 80's.

Lingerie blouse- Blouse of thin, often transparent material imitating lingerie's fine tucking, shirring, narrow lace inserts, ruffles and fagoting (open work).

Middy or Sailor Blouse- Slip-on blouse of blue serge or white duck, usually with a sailor collar that hangs square in the back, tapers to a V in the front and often has an insignia on the left sleeve and a loop at the V of the collar. Peasant or gypsy Folkloric woman's blouse inspired by those found in Rumania, Poland, Sweden, etc.

Peasant- Style adapted from European peasant groups; gathered at neckline and sleeve edge; frequently trimmed with embroidery and other rich trims, also called gypsy blouse.

Polo Shirt- Pullover knit shirt in plain colours or stripes, copied from the white, short-sleeved, crew neck shirts worn by polo players, popular for sportswear since 1930's.

Shell- Plain**,** sleeveless blouse with jewel neckline worn by women; made of knitted or woven fabric; a classic style worn under suits from 1950-80 or worn with coordinating skirts and pants.

Sweatshirt- Long-sleeved fleece backed cotton knit pullover or zipped front shirt with ribbed crew or turtleneck, cuffs, and waistband, sometimes with attached hood.

Tank top- Similar to man's undershirt with U neckline and deep arm holes shaped toward shoulder to form narrow straps.

T-shirt- Basic knit pull on shirt with round neck and sleeves set in at right angles forming a "T".

Tunic- Wrist length or mid-thigh length over-blouse of woven or knitted fabric.

Wrap blouse- Blouse made with two low cut front sections extended into long sash ends, crossed and wrap-tied around waist.

SKIRTS

Bell- Skirt flared widely from a narrow waist, forming a bell shape.

Bubble or Tulip Skirt- Skirt gathered to small waistline, ballooning out and tapered in at hem.

Circle skirt- Skirt made of a complete circle of fabric with smaller circle cut in centre for waistline or skirt made of two or four large segments of circles giving a small waist and very wide hemline.

Crinoline- Underskirt made of stiffened fabric, which holds out the main skirt.

Culottes- Skirt divided in two sections for legs, so that it is actually a pair of pants but looks like a skirt when not in motion.

Dirndl- skirt, full and gathered into band at waist, popular in 40's and 50's.

Full- A skirt that is gathered or flared so that hem is much wider than hipline.

Hip-hugger skirt- Any skirt that rides low on hips below the natural waistline.

Kilt- Traditional Scottish knife pleated wrapped skirt or tartan wools with flat front wrapped to the side, edge often fringed, and held with leather straps at top and large brooch near the hem.

Peasant skirt- Full gathered skirt, often trimmed with bright coloured embroidered bands, copying native costume of European peasants.

Sarong- Wrapped Skirt.

Straight- Fitted, slim, often called a sheath or tapered skirt.

Swing skirt- Flared skirt, circular or cut in gores, fitted at hips with a wide flare at the hem; popular in the late 30's.

Torso skirt- Skirt with fitted yoke to hips, flared or gathered below.

Trumpet skirt- Straight lined skirt with one large circular flounce at the hem, flaring like an inverted trumpet.

Wrap skirt- A skirt open from waist to hem, wrapped around the body and fastened by buttons or ties, usually lapped across the front or back.

PLEATED SKIRTS

Accordion- Narrow pressed in pleats, similar to the folds of the bellows of an accordion.

Box- Double pleat formed by two facing folds meeting in centre underneath the pleat.

Flat- Simple pleat formed by a single fold of fabric.

Inverted- Reversed box pleat with folds meeting on top of the pleat.

Knife pleat- Narrow sharply pressed flat pleats going in same direction.

Sunburst or fan pleats- Pressed in pleats similar to accordion, narrow at the top and wider at hem giving flare to skirt.

SKIRT LENGTHS

Ballerina- Mid-calf length

Cocktail- 1 to 3 inches below the knee.

Formal- Ankle or just covering instep.

Granny-Ankle length.

Maxi- Hemline at ankle or just covering instep.

Micro-mini- Thigh length.

Midi- Mid-calf.

Mini- 4 inches above the knee or higher.



PANTS & SHORTS

Baggies- Wide at the hip and narrow at the ankle, Width at the hip frequently achieved by waist tucks; popular in the 1980's.

Bell bottom- 1) Traditional white or trousers worn by seamen in the US Navy, cut wide at the hem to facilitate rolling up for deck work; 2) Pants cut flared from knee down to give a bell shape at the hem.

Bermuda shorts- Just above-the knee shorts that fit close to the leg, first worn with knee socks as street wear by men in Bermuda and introduced in sports in the 1950's.

Blue jeans- Ankle length, tight fitting pants, made of blue or indigo denim with V-shaped hip yoke in back; front slash pockets, hip patch pockets; all seams flat felled, usually with contrasting red-orange thread, and points of strain reinforced by copper rivets; originally work pants for cowboys and other labouring men, adapted for sportswear from 1930's on.

Boxer shorts- Shorts with elastic in a casing around waist, similar to those worn by prize fighters.

Capri pants- Woman's tight-fitting pants with very narrow tapered legs, often with short slit at outside of ankle to aid in getting them over the feet. Named for Italian resort island of Capri where they were popular in late 50's.

Chaps- Leather or shearling covering for front part of legs, worn over pants for protection by cowboys.

City Pants- Term coined by Women's Wear Daily in 1968 for women's trousers considered suitable for wear in town instead of for sportswear.

Clam diggers- Snug fitting calf length pants, originating from cut-off jeans worn while wading to dig for clams and adopted for sportswear in the 1950's.

Culottes- Trousers that resemble a divided skirt worn in the 1930's 40's and 60's.

Elephant bells- Long trousers with extremely full legs, sometimes cuffed, covering the shoes introduced in the late 1960's.

Fatigues- Name given to pants worn by US Army men and women; sometimes name given to coveralls, generally made of denim or other sturdy fabric, in olive drab or camouflage colours.

Gaucho pants- Wide calf length pants copied from pants worn by South American cowboys and translated into fashion in the 1960's.

Harem pants- Bouffant pants gathered into bands at the ankles, copied from Near Eastern styles.

Hip Huggers or flares- Low slung pants of any style starting below the normal waistline, usually with belt resting on hip bones; popularised in the 1960's.

Ivy league Pants- Man's trousers with skinny legs, usually without cuffs, cut short at ankle; first worn by college men in the Ivy League schools and very popular in the 1950's.

Jamaican shorts- Shorts ending at the mid-thigh, shorter than Bermuda but not short-short.

Jodhpurs- Riding pants with drop front or zipper closing, that flare at thigh and have narrow straight cut legs below knee, cuffs at ankles; similar to men's breeches worn in Indian and popular with horseback riders since 20s Named after Jodhpur, India.

Jumpsuit- Combination shirt and pants or shirt and shorts in one piece, zipped or buttoned up from crotch to neck. Worn during World War II for speedy dressing by parachute troops and other aviators, adopted by civilians during air raids, adapted for sportswear in the 1960's and 70's.

Knickers- Knee pants, cut and held in just below the knee by a buckles strap or knitted cut, derived for the 1860's knickerbockers and popular for boys in the 20's and 30's, especially in corduroy.

Leggings- Stretch long tight pants sometimes with straps under feet.

Levi's- Nickname given to work pants, often matching coat or jacket.

Mousers- Leather pantyhose with attached shoes, introduced by British designer Mary Quant in 1968.

Overalls- Sturdy pants of jean fabric, white canvas, etc. with bib top and suspender straps crossing in back and fastened to bib with metal loops over metal buttons; traditionally worn by farmers, carpenters and painters.

Oxfords- Long trousers with very wide cuffed legs, popular in the 20's at Oxford University and revived in the 70's.

Palazzo pants- Woman's long, wide pyjamas or culottes with voluminous flared legs or gathered at waist; worn for lounging or evening dress, popular in late 1960's.

Pedal pushers or bike pants- Below the knee, straight cut women's pants often with cuffs; popular during World War II for bicycling.

Pull-on- Any leg style pant with completely elasticised waistline.

Stovepipe pants- Tight fitting pants with narrow legs, same width from the knee down, worn by men from 1880-1920 and reintroduced in the mid- 1960's.

Sweat pants- Pants of cotton knit with fleece backing to absorb moisture worn by athletes.

Toreador pants- Tight fitting below-the-knee pants patterned after those worn by Spanish bullfighters.

COLLARS

Band collar- Narrow collar opening in front or back, cut in a straight strip and stitched to neckline so that it stands up against the neck.

Barrymore- Sits low in front with points 4.5 to 5 inches long; named for actor John Barrymore; popular during 1920's and 30's.

Belmont- High band, short, starched collar with rounded ends; used from 1910 to 1920 on men's shirts.

Bib or Plastron- Flat oval or square on front of dress or blouse, fitting over dress or blouse, fitting over dress and around neck line like a child's bib.

Button-down- Pointed collar with ends that button to body of shirt, blouse or dress; commonly used on men's shirts in the 1950's and 80's.

Cape collar- Large circular-cut collar that extends over the shoulders.

Chinese, mandarin- Mao or Nehru collar, standing-band collar that extends up on neck, not quite meeting at centre front.

Choker collar- Tight collar that stands up on high neck, almost to chin and fastens in the back, often made of sheer material or lace, boned and edged with a narrow ruffle.

Convertible- Any tailored collar that can be worn open or closed; frequently called man tailored.

Cowl- Large draped collar that extends nearly to shoulders in circular style, frequently cut on the bias.

Cowl drape- Cowl collar that drapes to form a hood that can be pulled over head, inspired by Monks.

Dog collar- Collar that fits tightly around base of neck or higher, sometimes used with halter neckline.

Dog's ear- Flat collar of medium size with long rounded ends, shape of spaniel's ear.

Jabot collar- 1) Standing band collar with hanging ruffle attached to front of collar. 2) Separate ruffle fastened to front of blouse.

Mock turtleneck collar- Separate band stitched down to simulate a turtleneck collar.

Nehru- Similar to Chinese collar but sometimes made with rounded corners; named after costume worn by Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru; popular during the 1960's.

Notched collar- Extension of the front-opening edge of a garment at the point where it joins the collar, folded back to show the facing, which is called revers.

Peter Pan Collar- Round flat collar with rounded ends in front, worn by children and copied from costumes worn in James M. Barrie's play Peter Pan.

Portrait- A low standing collar attached to a scooped neckline.

Sailor collar- Large square collar hanging in back, front tapers to a V with dickey inserted, trimmed with rows of braid and worn on middy blouses of seamen in US Navy.

Shawl collar- Collar, cut in one piece or seamed in back, that follows the front opening of the garment without separate lapels. (A mock notched collar is a shawl collar with a peak or angle cut out mid-way on the front).

Shirt collar- Turn-down collar used on a shirt; specifically, a small collar fitting not too high on the neck with medium spread points.

Swallow-tail collar- Tailored collar with extremely long narrow points in front, resembling swallow's tail.

Tab collar- Shirt collar fitting high on neck with flap on either point which buttons or snaps across each side of neck band to hold points down.

Turtleneck collar- High band collar, usually knitted, that fits very closely on the neck.

NECKLINES

Bateau or boat neckline- Neckline cut in shallow curve across line of collar bones almost to tip of shoulders the same across back of neck.

Bow neckline- Strip of fabric attached around neckline, tied in a bow in front.

Cowl neckline- bias cut in one with garment or pierced on, falling in folds like a monk's cowl either in front or back or both.

Crew neck- Round neckline finished with ribbing. Named for neckline on crew racing shirts.

Drawstring neckline- Neckline with cord threaded through a casing to be gathered and adjusted high or low, inspired by peasant styles.

Florentine- Neckline wide neckline extending to shoulders, cut straight across front and back; inspired by Florentine paintings of the Renaissance.

Funnel neck- High neckline cut in one garment, made with shoulder seams slanted upward toward neck in shape of inverted.

Halter neck- Sleeveless front of garment held by a strap around neck, leaving back and shoulders bare.

Jewel neckline- High, round, faced neckline with no binding collar.

Off-the-shoulder neckline- Neckline that falls below the shoulders but has sleeves or collar over arms.

One-shoulder neckline- Asymmetric neckline, starting one arm and continuing diagonally over opposite shoulder leaving one shoulder bare.

Scoop neckline- Low curved neckline extending to shoulders or cut deep in front or back.

Strapless neckline- boned or elastic bodice which requires no shoulders or straps; an innovation of the 1930's

Sweetheart neckline- Low neckline with lower edge in front cut like the top curves of a heart, revealing cleavage between breasts, sides cut straight up back rounded; popular in 1930's 40's late 1950's and early 60's.

Tube neckline- Standing band of fabric extending upward from base of neck similar to turtleneck but not turned over; an innovation of the late 1960's.

U-neck- Deeply scooped.

V-neck- Cut down in front to a sharp point like "V".

CUFFS

Barrel Cuff- Single cuff on a tailored shirt.

Fitted Cuff- Wide band, shaped to fit the wrist and arm, usually fastened with buttons or zipper.

French Cuff- Double length stitched on shirt cuff that folds back over itself and is fastened with cuff link through all four layers.

Gauntlet cuff- Wide turned-back cuff that slants away from arm, flaring wide at top and tapered to wrists.

Single Cuff- Barrel shaped cuff with rounded corners, stitches to shirt sleeve and closed with one small button matched to front shirt buttons.

SLEEVES

Balloon sleeve- Very large puff sleeve extending to elbow, set into a regular armhole, frequently made of organdy.

Batwing sleeve- Long sleeve cut with deep armhole almost to waist, tight at wrists, giving wing line appearance when arm is extended.

Bell sleeve- Sleeve narrow at the top and set into normal armhole and flared at lower edge like a bell.

Bishop sleeve- Full sleeve set into normal armhole and gathered into band at wrists.

Bracelet sleeve- Three quarter length fitted, cuff-less sleeve allowing bracelet to show.

Cap sleeve- Small sleeve just covering top of arm, not continuing under arm.

Dolman sleeve- Sleeve cut all-in-one with shoulder, making wide top sometimes similar to batwing.

Drop shoulder- Shoulder seam extends 2-4 inches over the upper arm; any type of sleeve cam be attached.

Fitted sleeve- Narrow sleeve set into small armhole, fitted all the way to the wrists.

Juliet sleeve- Long sleeve with short puffed top, fitted below, named after Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet heroine.

Kimono sleeve- Wide straight sleeve set in at right angle to garment or cut in one.

Lantern sleeve- Sleeve in two sections, narrow at shoulder and wrists widened at mid-arm by a seam forming a lantern shape.

Leg-of-mutton or gigot sleeve- Wide and rounded at the shoulder tapering to a snug fit on lower arm, the shape of a leg of mutton.

Pagoda sleeve- Gunnel shaped sleeve with flared wrists ruffling over a puffed under-sleeve; named for the shape.

Puffed sleeve- Short sleeve gathered either at the armhole or at the cuff or band or both, producing a rounded shape.

Raglan sleeve- Sleeve that extends to neckline set in by seams slanting from under front and back.

Roll or roll-up sleeve- Sleeve approximately elbow length, finished only with a narrow hem, designed to be folded or rolled up at least twice in lieu of a cuff.

Rumba sleeve- Barrel sleeve covered with rows of small horizontal ruffles.

Shirt sleeve- Tailored wrists length sleeve with flat felled seams, set smoothly into armhole; sometimes has one or two small unpressed pleats where it joins cuff.

Suit sleeve, long straight sleeve made in two pieces with vertical seams at either side of underarm.

Three-quarter sleeve- Sleeve ending between the elbow and wrists.

Tom Jones Sleeve- Full sleeve, gathered into cuff or ruffle, used on men's shirts, sometimes set into dropped shoulder. Named for style of shirts worn in 18th century popularized by Henry Fielding's 1749 novel Tom Jones reworked into 1963 movie.

WAISTLINE

Cinched or corselet waist- Narrow curved waists produced by a waist cincher or guipure.

Drawstring waist- Waistline with a cord or belt drawn through a casing heading, or beading, gathering the fullness in when tied in a bow or knot.

Dropped waists- Belt or waistline seam placed below the natural waistline.

Empire waist- High waistline effect with seam placed directly under bust.

High rise waist- Pants or skirt with a very wide waistband extended from the natural waistline upward.

Hip-hugger- Waistband of skirt, pants or shorts that falls below the natural waistline, resting on the hipbones; derived from Western jeans.

Set in- Horizontal panel of fabric used at waistline of dress, fitted between top and skirt, making two seams, one at normal waistline and one higher.

POCKETS

Bellows pocket- Outside pocket made with center box pleat or inverted pleat that extends when pocket is used. Characteristic of bush jacket pockets.

Bound pocket- Outside of pocket opens like a bound buttonhole to reveal a concealed inner pocket; also called a piped, slash, slit or slot pocket.

Flap pocket- Pocket with separate piece of material covering the opening; may be bound, welt or patch pocket.

Fob pocket- A small pocket in front of a man's trousers, used to a carry a watch.

Hacking pocket- A small pocket in the front of a man's trousers, used to carry a watch.

Key pocket- Small patch sewn inside of larger right front pocket in jeans style pants, just large enough for a key.

Patch pocket- Pocket, sewn on outside of garment, either plain or with flap.

BELTS

Cartridge belt- Low slung belt holding a row of bullet cartridges, a fad of the early 70's begun, by Ethel Scull a New York art collector.

Chain belt- Belt made of chain, usually, metal.

Cinch Belt- Wide belt worn pulled tight, usually made of elastic or fabric, either, laced or clasped in front.

Contour belt- Curving belt shaped to the body, wider in front or back.

Cummerbund-wide fabric belt, sometimes pleated lengthwise, fastened in back.

Gaucho Belt- Belt made of medallions of leather and metal joined with coin.

Greek belt- Long narrow belt, that winds around waist, crosses over chest and extends shoulders, worn in ancient Greece and also a fashion in the late 1960's.

Hip hugger belt- Worn below natural waistline resting on top of hip-bone.

Obi- Wide sash worn high under bosom and tied in back, in a flat bow, adapted from Obi, worn by Japanese women with kimono.

Safari belt- Wide belt with attached flapped pockets in front sash, any belt or soft material that loops over knots, or ties in a bow rather than buckling.

SHOES

Baby dolls- Low heeled shoes with wide, rounded toes, similar to Mary Janes but sometimes with straps around the ankles. Popular for women in the late 40's, revived in the 60's

Ballerina- Soft, low, kid shoe with thin soles and flat heels, sometimes with drawstring throat, inspired by shoes worn by ballet dancers and popular in the 40's for school girls.

Boat Dockers- Canvas shoe similar to tennis shoe but made with a special non-skid rubber sole for walking on slippery decks.

Brogan- Man's heavy work shoe, usually ankle high frequently made in clutched style with lacing.

Chain loafer- Moccasin-toed slip-on shoe with low or medium heel trimmed with metal links over the instep popular in the mid to late 60's.

Clogs- Shoes made with thick soles of wood or cork, held on by broad straps or leather or canvas vamp. Popular in the 30's.

Elevators- Man's shoes with extra wedges inside the heels to give the wearer added height; popular in the 40's and 50's when men shoes had only flat heels.

Espadrilles- French canvas shoe with rope sole, the toe and vamp cut in one piece and seamed to quarter at the sides; may have lacings that wrap around ankle.

Gucci loafers- Most popular of the fine shoes sold by Gucci beginning in the early 60's; a slip on with modified moccasin toe and distinctive gold metal harness hardware decoration across the vamp; widely copied throughout the 60's and 70's.

Indian moccasins- Soft soled heel-less shoe made by American Indians in which the leather sole continues up around the foot forming toe and quarter and hand stitched onto an oval vamp, often decorated with bead embroidery or fringe; upper edge of shoe often folded over with a thong threaded through and tied in front.

Kilties- Shoes with a shawl of fringed tongue folded over front of shoe, covering the lacing underneath; adapted from Scottish gold shoe.

Loafers- Slip on shoes with moccasin-toe construction and slotted straps stitched across vamps and sometimes decorated with metal chains or with tassel-tied-bows.

Mary Jane's- Child's low-heeled slipper made of patent leather with blunt toe and one strap over instep buttoned or buckled at center or side.

Opera pumps- Plain, undecorated woman's pump on medium to high heel, cut from a single piece of leather or fabric. A basic style during the 40's and 50's revived in the 70's.

Penny loafers- Loafer with a slash in the strap across each vamp into which a coin is sometimes inserted.

Platforms- Shoes with thick mid-soles, usually made of wood or cork and covered. Popular for women in the 40's and revived by St. Laurent in the 60's, revived again in the early 90's.

Saddle oxfords, sporty- Oxfords with plain rounded toe, usually made of white buck calf with brown or black smooth leather section or saddle across the laced portions; often rubber soled. Basic style since 20's. Revived in exaggerated colours and shapes in the early 60's.

Sling-backs- Any shoe with an open back and strap around the heel of the foot to hold it in place.

Slip-ons- Shoes with no fastenings that slip on the foot easily.

Spectator shoes- Pump or oxford in two toned leather, usually black or brown on white, the darker trim on the toe, quarter and top band often perforated in designs, often with a stacked leather heel. Popular spectator sports or golf shoe in 20's to 40's.

Stocking shoes- Shoes covered with knitted fabric and attached to a long stocking, introduced in the late 60's by Beth Levine.

Wedges- Shoes with wedge shaped heels completely joined to soles under arches, made in all styles and heights; popular for women in the late 40's.

Winkle pickers- British slang for exaggerated pointed shoes worn by the "Teddy Boys" (rockers in the early 50's). Word taken to mean that pointed toes can dig out snails or periwinkles from the sand. The same shoe was called "Cockroach Stompers" in American ghettos at the same time. It was taken to mean you could chase the roach into the corner and kill it with the point of the shoe.

Wing-top- Oxfords, laced shoe decorated at the toe with wing shaped overlay perforations; may be worn with overlay at heels as well (or wings may extend around sides to meet at back seam,) Popular in black and white for golf in the 20's.

HEELS

Ball heel- Spherical heel of wood or Lucite; worn in the 60's.

Bell-bottom heel- heel curving inward and then flaring at the bottom, similar in shape to bell bottom pants. 1970's.

Block Heel- Straight heel similar to Cuban heel but set further back and approximately same width at the top and base.

Continental heel- High, narrow heel, straight in front with square corners and slightly curved in the back, a slight edge extending forward when it joins the sole; exaggeratedly high and narrow version is called a spike heel.

Cuban Heel- Medium to high, broad heel with a slight curve in back, popular in 30's and 40's.

Cube heel- A square heel of leather or Lucite. Popular in the 60's.

Floating pedestal wedge- Wedge heel deeply carved out at the back, so that the heel of the foot "floats" above.

French heel- High heel that curves inward then flares slightly outward at the base; popular in the 30's and 40's.

Louis heel- Heel curved sharply inward around the sides and back, then flared slightly at the base similar to heels worn in the Louis XV period.

Pinafore heel- Flat leather heel made in one piece with the sole of the shoe in the same way that rubber heels and soles are joined on saddle oxfords.

Pyramid heel- Medium heel with squared base flaring toward the sole like an inverted pyramid.

Set back heel- Heel almost straight from top to bottom, set well back on the sole giving a faint pitch forward to the shoe.

Spool heel- High rounded heel set back further than the continental heel.

Stacked heel- Heel built up of horizontal layers of leather.

Stiletto heel- Spike heel ending in a tiny round base, centered with a rod of metal for strength; popular in the 50's.

Wedge heel- Heel made in one piece with sole of shoe in various heights. Introduced in the 30's and revived in the mid 70's.

TEXTILE TERMS

COTTON

Broadcloth- Originally, fabric made on a wide loom, more than 27 inches. In the US it is a soft, closely woven, lustrous cotton, or cotton/polyester in a plain weave with fine rib in the direction of the filling; used for shirts, dresses, undergarments, etc.

Cotton flannel- Soft cotton sheeting or twill, brushed to raise a nap on one or both sides, used for baby clothes, shirts, linings, and nightgowns, also called flannelette.

Cotton batiste- Fine soft lightweight cotton in plain weave, bleached or printed and used for dresses and men's shirts; also made in sheer wool similar to a nun's veiling, in sheer silk and in spun rayon.

Calico- Low count cotton fabric with small distinctive printed designs usually flowers.

Canvas- Heavy durable utility fabric made from coarse, hard, twisted cotton yarns, sometimes sized; used for coats, shoes, and handbags.

Challis- Sheer worsted cotton, rayon, or other fiber made in plain weave, frequently dyed and printed with small floral or geometrical designs.

Chambray- Name given to a variety of lightweight, high count yarn dyed cottons with a silky touch, some iridescent, some woven with stripes, used for dresses, sportswear and men's shirts, heavier weights are used for work shirts.

Chamois cloth- Soft cotton fabric, either knit or woven, made with fine soft nap in imitation of chamois finished sheepskin. Should not be shortened to chamois, as this refers to leather.

Chintz- Cotton fabric printed with floral or bird designs, with or without a shiny glazed finish; used for beachwear and women's apparel as well as draperies.

Corduroy- Medium to heavy weight cotton fabric with vertical cut pile stripes, differentiated by the size of cords such as pin-wale, regular, or wide-wale corduroy. Used for coats, dresses, sportswear and now woven with polyester for better washing.

Cotton crepe- Crinkles surface cotton fabric made with crepe twisted yarns. Less permanent crinkles cotton produced by printing with caustic soda. Also called plisse' or plisse' crepe.

Cotton suiting- General term for a wide variety of heavy weight cotton fabrics woven in patterns of other fabrics: tweeds, herringbone, stripes, checks, plaids for summer suits and trousers.

Cotton velvet- Sort cotton pile fabric, woven like velvet.

Denim- Sturdy cotton yarn dyed fabric with warp face twill in many variations of colours and in stripes and checks. Classic denim has indigo blue or unbleached fill and is used for work clothes and jeans, sportswear pants and jackets.

Dotted Swiss- Crisp, sheer cotton ornamented with evenly spaced dots of the same colours ground or in contrasting colour, achieved originally by weaving and clipping. Popular for evening gowns, junior fashions and children's dresses.

Drill- Durable cotton fabric in warp faced or herringbone twill, in medium or heavy weights, used in the grey or piece dyed. Similar to denim, middy twill or jean fabrics and used for work and sports clothes and shoe linings.

Duck- Term for a wide range of heavy cotton fabrics, closely woven in a plain weave, made in different weights. Lightweight duck is used for sportswear.

Dungaree- Rugged cotton twill fabric usually blue, similar to denim, woven with coloured filling and white warp, the reverse of Denim.

Embossed cotton- Medium weight cotton fabric with surface design impressed by steam heated metal rollers, giving similar to Birdseye pique or other patterned weaves.

Embossed crepe- Lightweight cotton fabric with crinkled surface made by running fabric through engraved rollers to give pebbly effect which is not permanent. Also, fabrics of man-made fibers given a permanent effect by engraved rollers.

Gauze- Net-like fabric made in plain weave of silk, cotton, rayon and other man-made fibers.

Georgette- Fine sheer silk to cotton fabric made in plain weave with twisted yarns giving a crepe surface; used for dresses, evening gowns, blouses and nightgowns, also called crepe georgette.

Gingham- Yarn-dyed cotton fabric, checked in white with one colour or plaid in several colours sometimes in thin tissue weight called zephyr gingham: used for blouses, dresses, children's wear.

Jean- Warp faced cotton twill fabric similar to but lighter than drill, may be printed or dyed in solid colours; used for sports and work for clothes, uniforms, shoe linings, sometimes word is applied to denim.

Khaki- Dull yellowish-brown cotton or wool uniform fabric, whether plain, serge, drill or whipcord, used for its camouflage effect by armed forces of France.

Madras- Fine cotton, hand loomed in a variety of stripes, checks or plaids in the Madras sections of India. Indian vegetable dyes bleed when washed, giving a soft blending to the colour. Similar domestic fabrics are colour fast. Used for dresses and sportswear.

Muslin- Plain weave cotton fabric, sheer to coarse, lustrous, washable, long wearing, the finer qualities are dyed, printed and used for dresses and blouses. Unbleached muslin is a coarse, heavily sized cotton utility fabric with plainly woven natural yarn. It is used by designers for draping a pattern on a mannequin.

Oilskin- Sturdy, bright yellow opaque waterproof fabric made by coating cotton with linseed oil; used for raincoats worn by fishermen, sailors, children.

Oxford- Man's shirting fabric made in basket weave, plain or with yarn dyed stripes or small fancy designs.

Percale- Plain, smooth lightweight fabric of cotton, sometimes blended with polyester; used for dresses, shirts children's clothing, sheets.

Percaline- Lustrous, soft finished cotton lining fabric, usually in dark colours, used for clothing and furs, lustrous cotton fabric with a linen like surface, also called taffeta.

Pique- Cotton double woven fabric with cross-wise corded ribs or fancy weaves. Pinwale pique has small ribs. Waffle piques has small ribs. Waffle piques has a honeycomb weave. Birdseye pique has diamond patterns. Used for women's and girl's dresses, sportswear, neckwear.

Sateen- Smooth, glossy, cotton fabric made in satin weave and used for dresses, linings.

Seersucker- Cotton fabric with permanent woven crinkle stripes obtained by releasing tension at intervals to produce alternating plain and puckered stripes; popular for summer suiting's, children's wear underwear, shirts, etc. either dyed or printed.

Terry cloth- Absorbent cotton fabric, woven or knitted in pile weave with uncut loops, solid colours or woven in Jacquard patterns; used for beachwear, bath robes, sports shirts.

Velveteen- Cotton or rayon pile fabric on plain or twill backing woven singly loops, cut making soft, velvety surface.

Ticking- Sturdy cotton fabric woven in close satin or twill weave, organelle used for covering pillows and mattresses, now it's also used for sportswear.

LINEN

Art Linen- A white or unbleached linen fabric in plain cloth used for embroidery, dresses, uniforms and table linens.

Butcher linen- Heavyweight fabric in a plain weave used for summer suits and sportswear. Originally made for butchers' aprons.

Irish linen- A generally fine, lightweight, plain weave linen fabric woven in Ireland of Irish flax. Best grades are hand woven. It is used for handkerchiefs and neckwear.

Jute- A bast fiber, chiefly from India, used mostly for gunny sacks, bags, cordage and binding threads of rugs and carpets. Burlap, a loosely constructed plain woven fabric of jute is used for bags, sacks as well as sportswear and accessories.

Linen canvas- Firm linen fabric used as interfacing or for embroidery purposes.

Linen crash- Fabric with an uneven textured effect woven in plain weave, usually with yarn dyed yarns.

Ramie- A bast fiber from a nettle-like East Indian shrub. It is used for shirts, suits, table covers.

Sisal- A variety of hemp grown chiefly in Kenya. It is used primarily for cordages but may also be used for millinery.

Spun linen- Fineness hand-woven linen fabric, used for handkerchiefs, collars, etc.

Tow linen- Fabric made of uneven, irregular yarns composed of the very short fibers.

SILK

China silk- Soft textured silk in plain weave which may have slight imperfections, is used for dress and suit linings.

Crepe de chine- A very lightweight silk with a crepe texture made of highly twisted yarns. Used for dresses and blouses.

Duchess satin- Lightweight, glossy satin weave silk (or rayon) fabric dyed in solid colours.

Foulard- A fine soft, twill weave silk fabric, often printed and used for ties and dresses.

Georgette- A fine sheer, dull textured silk made in plain weave with twisted yarns giving a crepe surface, used for dresses, evening gowns, blouses and nightgowns.

Gossamer- Veiling fabric made of fine, sheer silk.

Mousseline de sole- A very sheer, crisp silk fabric.

Peau de soie- A reversible, heavy-weight satin with a fine ribbed effect Pongee. A rough textured, medium –weight Chinese silk fabric with nubs and irregular cross ribs made from wild silk.

Raw silk- Reeled silk wound directly from several cocoons with only a slight twist.

Silk broadcloth- A spun silk fabric in plain weave, used for shirts, blouses and sports dresses.

Silk charmeuse- Lightweight, smooth, semi-lustrous fabric with crepe back used for dresses.

Silk chiffon- An extremely sheer, airy, soft silk fabric with a soft plain or rippled effect finish that is used for evening dresses and scarves. It is also made of rayon and other synthetics.

Silk satin- A shiny, smooth fabric in warp satin weave with a high luster used for blouses and dresses.

Silk shantung- A silk fabric with a nubby surface similar to but heavier than pongee. It was originally woven of wild silk in Shantung, China.

Silk taffeta- A fine yarn dyed fabric with a plain weave or with small crosswise rib that has a crisp feel. There are a variety of types: antique, faille, moiré, paper, shot cloth and tissue taffeta.

Silk tulle- A very soft, fine transparent silk net used for evening dresses and veiling. (Also made of nylon or rayon).

Tussah or wild silk- Fibers from the wild silkworm. Tussah is strong but coarse and uneven. Used in shantung and pongee.

WOOL

Alpaca- A fine, luxurious fabric made from the fleece of the alpaca, a sheep like animal of the camel family that's related to the llama.

Angora- A soft, fuzzy yarn made from the Angora rabbit.

Camel hair- A high-quality cloth made from the two humped, pack carrying species of the Arabian-Asia camel producing a soft, luxurious yarn.

Cashmere- A super soft fabric made from soft, downy fleece of the cashmere goat and in fleece or flannel weaves.

Donegal tweed- Originally a thick woolen homespun tweed woven by hand by Irish peasants. Now it refers to a tweed plain weave characterised by colorful slobs woven into the fabric.

Duffel- A heavy woolen fabric with a thick nap made England in the 18th century and used for overcoats.

Granite cloth- Wool firmly constructed with a pebbly surface produced by the weave usually an irregular satin or twill.

Loden- Thick, filled, water-repellent coatings and suiting woven by people of the Tyrol section of Austria of local wool, sometimes with the addition of camel hair. Popular for winter sportswear, ski-wear and coats.

Melton- Heavy, compact wool with a short lustrous nape used for coats.

Merino wool- A high-quality yarn made from the fleece of merino sheep which is short and fine, strong, resilient and takes dyes well.

Mohair- Fabric made from the angora goat.

Mousselain de Laine- A lightweight, plain weave worsted dress fabric also known as wool muslin.

Sharkskin- A wool fabric in twill weave, originally made of yarns of two colours. It is so called because of its resemblance to sharkskin leather. Used for men's and women's suiting and slacks, it comes in a clear or semi-finished worsted.

Serge- Worsted fabric in an even twill with the wale showing on both sides.

Vicuna- Fabric made from the wild member of the llama family which is extremely soft with colours ranging from golden chestnut to deep fawn.

Whipcord- A twill weave, worsted fabric with a pronounced diagonal wale on the right side, more pronounced than in Gabardine. It is used for riding habits and outdoor wear.

Wool jersey- A wool fabric, usually in stockinette stitch.

Zibeline- A soft, lustrous wool fabric, often with hair fibers in the filling, similar to fleece with long, silky waved nap pressed flat to give a non-fuzzy surface. Used for coats.

SYNTHETICS

Acetate- Fabrics made from cellulose acetate. Acetates drape well, have a silk like appearance and resist wrinkling and fading.

Acrylic- Fabric made form acrylic resin. Acrylics are easy to wash and quick drying. They are wrinkle resistant to months and mildew.

Lurex- A non-tarnishing metallic ribbon yarn used primarily in knits.

Latex- Natural rubber (raw material for fibers).

Lycra- Elastic filament yarns. It is mixed with all sorts of fabrics to create today's "stretch" fabrics.

Metallic- A generic name of manufactured fibers composed of metal, metal coated plastic, or a core completely covered by metal.

Nylon- A generic name for manufactured fibers derived from polyamide resin.

Polyamide- Fabrics made from a resin made by condensation.

Polyester- A generic name for fabrics made from manufactured fibers made from a chemical composition of ethylene glycol and terephthalic acid.

Rayon- A silky fabric made from manmade fibers derived from trees, cotton and woody plants.

Viscose- A type of rayon fiber made from regenerated cellulose used for apparel.

Vinyl- A non-porous plastic that's flexible, shiny, elastic that can be opaque and transparent. Very popular in the 1960's and revived in the '90s.

WEAVES/ FINISHES

Armure- Fabrics with a pebbly surface sometimes using small motifs in repeat design, woven in variation rib weave called armure weave.

Birdseye- Absorbent fabric woven in a small diamond design with dot in the center. A type of piqué woven with horizontal corded effect and small diamond design.

Bonded- A process where two fabrics are joined into one by means of using adhesive or foam.

Burette- A novelty yarn made of various fibers where nubs of a different colour are formed when the yarn is carded.

Brocade- Fabric with a raised design woven on jacquard loom usually a satin weave pattern with a background in rib or plain weave.

Burnt-out- Fabric or lace made on the jacquard loom with two different yarns. A lacy or novelty design is created when one of the sets of yarn is chemically dissolved.

Calendaring- A finishing process producing shiny, smooth surface by passing the cloth through hollow, heated cylinder rolls.

Chenille- Yarn with a fuzzy pile protruding on all sides.

Crepe- Fabric with a pebbly texture achieved by the weave or by embossing or application of chemicals.

Damask- Jacquard woven fabric with floral or geometric designs of high luster on a dull background.

End-on-end- Men's shirting weave with a fine coloured yarn alternating with white in the warp and white or all colour weft, producing a pin stripe or the alternation used in both directions producing a pin check.

Faille- Crisp flat ribbed fabric with ribs made by using heavier yearns in the filling.

Gabardine- Durable, closely woven fabric with definite diagonal ridges used for suits, coats, sportswear, etc.

Herringbone- A chevron pattern consisting of adjoining vertical rows of slanting lines, any two contiguous lines suggesting either a V or an inverted V.

Honeycomb- A weave which forms a series of recessed squares resembling a waffle-effect.

Jacquard- Elaborate pattern woven on a loom whereby each warp yarn is controlled separately.

Napping- The process of raising short fibers of a cloth to the surface.

Nubs- Yarn made with lumps, knots or flecks of fibers at intervals sometimes of different colours.

Ottoman- A heavy, lustrous fabric woven with broad horizontal ribs.

Pile- Weave with loops in either the warp or the weft which either can be left whole as in terry cloth or cut as in velvet, producing a thick soft surface.

Ply- A term referring to the number of individual yarns twisted together to form a heavier yarn. (e.g. 2 ply or 3 ply).

Slob- Slightly irregular yarns made with a thick and thin texture.

Space dyed- Fabric made from yarns that have colour applied by dipping or spotting various places along the yarn. This is done to warp and filling yarns.

Yarn dyed- Woven or knitted fabric from yarns that are already dyed rather than greige goods dyed after weaving. (e.g. chambray, gingham).

PLAIDS

Argyle- A diamond-shaped pattern using two or more colours.

Blanket plaid- Very large plaid with dark background colours and lighter over-stripes.

Glen plaid- Woven design with small checks are combined with larger checks in a subdued colour & white.

Tattersall plaid- Plaid consisting of narrow lines in two alternating colours, crossed to form checked design on a plain light coloured ground.

Windowpane plaid- Fine cross stripes widely spaced making design like multi-paned window.

STRIPES

Awning- Wide even bands of one or more bright colours and white woven or printed on coarse canvas.

Bayadere stripes- Horizontal stripes of varying widths in brilliant colours.

Blazer stripe- Inch-wide bands of one or several colours alternating with white.

Candy stripe- Narrow bands of red on white background like peppermint sticks.

Chalk stripe- Narrow lines of white, widely spaces, frequently used on gray, navy, or black flannel.

Pencil stripe- Vertical stripes as wide as a pencil line with wider stripes of background colour in between.

Pinstripe- Very narrow woven or printed stripes, used in fabric for suiting and tailored garment.

Ticking stripe- narrow woven or printed stripes, sometimes spaced in pairs on a white ground on a heavy twill fabric once used exclusively for mattresses.

PRINTS

All-over print- Pattern covering entire fabric.

Batik print- Designs copied from Indonesian technique of painting with wax before dyeing.

Block print- Print made by cutting design on wood or linoleum blocks, one for each colour in the print, inking the blocks, then printing colours individually.

Calico print- Small repeat designs of sprigs of flowers on a coloured background.

Medallion- Repeat round or oval design.

Paisley- All-over design of stylised flowers, pears, leaves inspired by Paisley shawls in rich colours.

Satin stripe- Satin weave stripe alternating with bands of plain fabric.

Shadow stripe- Indistinct, narrow.

Silk screen print- A print-making technique in which a mesh cloth is stretched over a wooden frame and the design painted on the screen or affixed by stencil, is printed by having a squeegee force colour through the pores of the material in areas not blocked out by a glue sizing.



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Deltex Art Shop 66 Pembroke St, Port-of- Spain 623-6468

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Perspective Art & Craft- Trincity Mall (By Mario's Pizza) 640-2168/724-7685

Tulip Production- 76 Ariapita Ave, Woodbrook 622-0020

FABRIC STORES



Bachu's Co LTD- 6 Main Road, Chaguanas, 671-2449

Classy Fabric- 31 Frederick St, POS, 627-8862

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Fabric Land
54 Queen St, POS 6232635
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Gulf City Mall, La Romain 653-2440

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Vanity fair- The Woman's Store Valpark Shopping PLAZA, Valsayn 663-3177 Great selection of quality silks

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210 Eastern Main Rd, Sangre Grande 668-1517
Western Main Road & George Cabral Street, St. James 622-9119
50-51 Tumpuna Road, Arima 643-2562
37 Saddle Road, San Juan 674-6702
9 Queen Street, Arima 667-0011
50 High Street, San Fernando 652-7074
36 Cipero Street, San Fernando 657-5549
32-34 Lower High Street, San Fernando 652-8330
Retail Outlet & Warehouse-El Socorro 675-5146

KNITTING SUPPLIES

Chris Cross Craft Supplies -9B Warren St, Woodbrook**,** 622-1576

Naipaul's Book and Crafts Shop- Cor. Queen and Sanchez Streets, Arima 667-2569 or 667-5742

SEWING SUPPLIES



ABC Sewing Supplies- 57 Queen Street, POS 623-4566

Gulf Buttons- Ltd 11 Main Road, Chaguanas 671-5008

Labels Plus -17 Fredrick Street, Port of Spain 623-4158

Michelle's Sewing Shop- 44-46 Charlotte St, Port of Spain 627-8493

Imagination- 22 Henry Street, Port of Spain 624-2756

Puja Centre- 83 Eastern Main Road, Tunapuna 645-7852

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Allied Sewing Supply Co- 49 Saddle Rd**,** San Juan 675-1742

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Bradford Trading Limited -22-24 Henry St, Port of Spain 623-8474

Mohess Ram S Tailoring Establishment Ltd- 20 Coffee St, San Fernando 652-4472

ZIPPERS

Y K K Zippers- 7 Gaston Street, Chaguanas

FASHION WEBSITES

www.vogue.com- Vogue online, look books, trends, shows, newsletter

www.men.style.com- The online edition of GQ magazine with all the latest menswear trend info

www.fashion.about.com- Designers database

www.trendstop.com- Trend forecast

www.fashion-era.com- Fashion & Costume History

www.fashionencyclopedia.com- Everything you've always wanted to know about fashion history, designers and trend

www.wwd.com- Women's Wear Daily online magazine

www.helmutlang.com- The website of fashion's cutting-edge Belgian designer

www.hugo.com- Hugo Boss website

www.gucci.com- Gucci

www.levi.com- A very creative site featuring a history of jeans & hot trends in major cities

www.oscardelarenta.com- The website of the legendary world class designer from the Dominican Republic

www.paulsmith.com- British Designer, Paul Smith website

www.prada.com- The Devil Wear's Prada, especially on the website

www.reebok.co.uk- Reebok website

www.seanjohn.com- Rapper, P. Diddy's Fashion empire starts here

www.versace.com- Gianni Versace corporate space

www.vuitton.com- LV on the web

www.ysl.com- official website of Yves Saint Laurent corporate site

KNITTING YARNS WEBSITES

www.fabulousyarn.com- Hand dyed yarns**.** Knit wear software, books

www.knitty.com- Free knit patterns

www.knittypatterncentral.com- Free pattern directory, Knitting instructions directory

www.learntoknit.com- Online Knit instructions

www.learn-to-knit.com- Online Knit instructions

www.stoll.de- Stitch Reference

www.tricotin.com/tricot- Stitch Reference

www.knitting.about.com/hobbies- Stitch reference

PATTERN, SEWING, SUPPLIES WEBSITES

www.sewtrue.com- Sewing machines, workroom supplies, pattern making paper, shoulder pads, rulers, pins, irons, buttons, elastics

www.bearpaperandtrim.com- Work room supplies

www.materialconcepts.com- Work room supplies

www.threadsmagazine.com- sewing, trend, patterns and more

FABRIC WEBSITES

www.silkconnection.com- Silk, linen, cotton, nylon, rayon for printing, and dying

www.denverfabrics.com- All types of fabrics

www.moodfabrics.com- Fabrics, notions



Tips for Managing Your Time During the Years to Come

Make a List
If you tend to put things off until later, you're losing time. When you're disorganised, you rush, and as a result, you make more mistakes, you forget things, stress out, Make a list of all your tasks and goals for this semester. This includes your classes, activities, and job
Responsibilities

Chart your tasks
Next, buy whatever calendar or organiser that suits you. Anything will work, from a daily planner, a wall calendar, a calendar, program on your computer. Make a note of your project deadlines, exams, exceptional events and schedules on your calendar. Holidays and social evens should be mapped out all the way to the end of the semester. Next prioritise your laundry lists of tasks. For example, your number one task would be "A" in Design Studio or Marketing class

Ploy your time
After you've prioritised these tasks, take each one separately and estimate how long it will take you to accomplish. If you want that A, you'll need to get an A on almost every project. Look at project deadlines and estimate how many hours you'll need to execute it perfectly. Once you estimate the time it will take, double it because usually take twice as long as you anticipate, AND accidents do happen. So, give yourself plenty of time to complete each task

Looking at the deadlines on your calendar, work backwards, blocking out the time you've estimated for each task. Do this day by day, week by week. Break stretches of time into smaller chunks you can handle

Take a Break
From time to time, schedule breaks from studying to give your mind and body a rest. Get up, go for a walk, listen to music, watch a little TV. Have a snack. You'll feel refreshed and ready to continue on with your home work

Be Good to Yourself
If you have a problem getting or staying motivated for school work, set up a system of rewards that works for you, if you hate sewing, do that homework first, then treat yourself with your favorite subject last and have a piece of fruit or a dish of ice cream as an extra treat.

As you get more in tune with your schedule, you'll discover your weaknesses and will figure out how to overcome them. Then you'll begin to use your strengths to own your advantage. You'll learn to juggle priorities so that everything gets done on time and to the best of your ability



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