COTTON INCORPORATED GUIDE TO DENIM

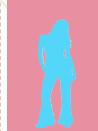












AVERAGE BODY TYPE

RISE

• Low

Medium

GOAL

- Elongate leg
- Enhance rear

STYLE

- Bootcut
- Flare
 - Straight Leg
 - Trouser



PEAR-SHAPED BODY TYPE

RISE

Average to short in height; thighs wider apart than shoulders.

- Low Elongate leg
- Minimize or flat- Medium ter fullness of

hips and rear.

STYLE

- **Bootcut**
- Flare



TALL BODY TYPE

Above average height, long legs.

GOAL

RISE

- Flatter leg length. Low
- Create look of
- Medium High

STYLE

- Bootcut
- Straight Leg
- Trouser



HOURGLASS BODY TYPE

wider than waist.

GOAL

- Elongate leg
- Flatter small
- Enhance rear

RISE

- Low
- Medium
- High

STYLE

- Bootcut
- Flare
- Trouser



"BOY" SHAPED BODY TYPE

Narrow hips; no curves from waist to hips.

GOAL

- Enhance rear
- Highlight slim

RISE

- Low
- Medium High

STYLE

- Bootcut
- Straight Leg
- Trouser

SHORT BODY TYPE

Below average height.

GOAL

- Elongate leg.
- Flatter or mini-

RISE

- Low
- Medium
- STYLE Bootcut
- Straight Leg



FINISHES

Acid wash Patented in 1986, this wash uses pumice stones

soaked in bleach to create deep contrast within the

coloring of the jeans.

Antique A denim finish achieved through sanding and

washing, which gives an aged look to the garment.

Antique is also a type of ring denim in which the yarn

is strongly uneven.

Clean Denim that retains its indigo color even after

repeated washings.

Creased A finish that produces a white line down the front of

the jean, creating the illusion that the jeans have

been repeatedly ironed.

Crushed A textured effect achieved through a special fabric

construction and wet processing. The denim is woven with an overtwisted weft yarn; when the garment is washed, the yarn "shrinks," acquiring a goffer look that is further enhanced by bleaching and stonewashing.

Dirty wash A finish that creates the look of stained jeans.

Enzyme washed Proteins used to speed up the chemical processes

and used in finishing of denim.

Frayed A finish in which the waistband and hems of jeans

have been sanded to create a "worn" effect.

Overdyed A second dying process executed after jeans have been

sewn, to make the thread color the same as the jean.

Pre-ripped Jeans that have purposely been ripped or teared —

and not repaired - prior to sale.

Raw Denim that has been not been treated or finished.

Sandblasted A laundry process in which jeans are shot with guns

of sand in order to make the jeans look as if they've

been worn.

Sand washed A finish achieved through a combination of pumice

stones, enzymes and sand; used to create the illusion

of aged denim.

Stonewashed A type of wash in which jeans are abraded with stones.

Tear and Repair A finish that uses tools to create holes in jeans, that

are then sewn closed prior to sale.

Tinted Jeans that have been dyed a second time, usually

with a yellow khaki hue, to create the look of vintage

denim.

Whiskered A jeans finish that produces white lines that look like

wrinkles near the crotch and sometimes behind the

knees.

GLOSSARY

abrasion Wet processes to make garments look worn or faded by scraping or rubbing the surface, causing abrasion. Pumice stones are used most frequently.

azoic dyes Insoluble pigments performed within the fiber by padding, first with a soluble coupling compound and then with a diazotized base.

bleaching An industrial finishing process that takes off natural and artificial impurities from the yarn or fabric. Also, a process for laundries to make jeans fade.

broken twill The diagonal weave of the twill is intentionally interrupted to form a random design.

carding A process in which cotton is combed to remove extraneous fibers, trash and neps. Fibers are then oriented in a parallel manner and packaged to be processed further.

combing A yarn finishing process that follows carding, removing additional extraneous fibers for a stronger, smoother yarn. High-quality cottons are typically combed.

core-spun yarn Yarn in which the base is completely surrounded by another yarn.

cotton The soft, fluffy fibers gathered from the seed of the cotton plant, or the cloth made from these fibers. First used by the people of India 5,000 years ago, cotton is considered to be one of the world's oldest fabrics. There are several grades of cotton which can be used for fabrics ranging from denim to voile.

crock A term used to describe how dye rubs off of fabric onto skin or other fabric.

denim A sturdy cotton twill most commonly woven with an indigo blue yarn and gray or mottled white yarn.

double needle A method of finishing a seam in which a row of stitches appears on either side of it.

enzyme wash Proteins used to speed up the chemical processes and used in finishing of denim.

finish A process performed on a fabric after it is woven that can dramatically change its look and feel. Fabric, for example, can be boiled, mercerized, dyed, printed, calenderized, napped, glazed or waterproofed.

five pocket The classic denim jean styling featuring two back patch pockets, two from pockets and one front coin pocket.

flap pocket A pocket in which you have to lift a covering to access the opening.

greige goods Pronounced gray. Loomstate cloth that has not received dry and wet finishing.

hand The qualities of a fabric revealed through a sense of touch. Terms like softness, crispness, dryness and silkiness all describe the hand of the fabric.

indigo A deep blue-violet dye, commonly used in denim.

inseam The seam in a trouser or short that runs from the crotch to the hem. Leg length is measured based on the inseam.

jeans A term used interchangeably to describe a sturdy cotton twill fabric typically woven with an indigo blue yarn and gray or mottled white yarn, and a trouser made from this fabric.

left-weave Fabric woven to the left, a more intricate process that produces a suppler product than right-hand twill.

mercerized Cotton in which a wet finishing process swells the yarns of the fabric to give it a round smooth surface. This process results in a stronger and more lustrous yarn that is more easily dyed, producing brighter, deeper colors.

overalls A one piece garment style using denim or canvas. It is a pant with a bib top and suspenders shoulders.

overdye A fabric dying process most often used on dark indigo and black denim.

pigment dyes Dyes without affinity for fiber and therefore held to fabric with resins. They are available in almost any color and are use by fabric dyers who want to create a fabric that will fade.

pre-shrunk Jeans which are sanforized, or pre-shrunk, guaranteeing less than two percent further shrinkage.

right-weave Fabric woven to the right.

More common and easier to manufacture,
but often not as soft as left-hand twill.

rise A tailoring term that refers to the distance from the crotch seam to the top of the waistband in pants. Rise will often be spoken of when discussing how the pant fits.

rivets A metal accessory that is used for both reinforcement and nonfunctional ornamentation.

rope dyed The best possible method to dye indigo yarns.

sandblast A laundry process in which jeans are shot with guns of sand in order to make the jeans look as if they've been worn.

sanding A denim finishing process in which fabrics are sanded with sandpaper to make the surface soft. Can be performed before or after dying.

spinning The process in which cotton is twisted together to form threads or yarns suitable for weaving into cloth.

staple The measurement of length in a cotton fiber. The longer the staple, the higher the quality.

warp Threads that run lengthwise in a fabric.

weft Threads that run horizontally in a fabric.

yarn dyed A dyeing process in which the yarns are dyed and then woven or knitted to make fabric.

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cotton

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