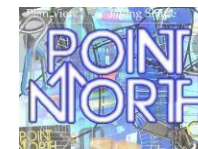


## GLOSSARY of terms and commonly used technical details



TERM	DEFINITION or DETAIL						
<b>AIR PERMEABILITY</b>	This describes the properties of a fabric that allow air through - in outdoor clothing this is as low as possible to increase wind protection.						
<b>BASE LAYER</b>	The name for the layer of clothing that lies closest to the skin, usually polyester or polypropylene of various weights. An ideal base layer fabric repels water and wicks it away from the body.						
<b>Clothing Protector Factor (CPF).</b>	<p>The intensity of Ultra Violet Radiation is increased at altitudes and low longitudes. The National Radiological Board has divided CPF into 3 categories:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">Maximum protection. UVR transmission is less than 3.3%.</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: top;">30+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Protection. UVR transmission is 3.4% to 5%.</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: top;">20+ Very</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protection. UVR transmission is 5.1% to 10%.</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: top;">10+ High</td> </tr> </table>	Maximum protection. UVR transmission is less than 3.3%.	30+	High Protection. UVR transmission is 3.4% to 5%.	20+ Very	Protection. UVR transmission is 5.1% to 10%.	10+ High
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<b>DWR</b>	Durable water repellancy. A coating that gives extra protection against rain/snow.						
<b>HYDROPHILIC COATING</b>	This is a breathable coating where any body moisture is moved through the polymer chains of the coating molecule by molecule to the outer surface of the fabric.						
<b>HYDROSTATIC HEAD</b>	A quantifying measurement, this determines the hydrostatic pressure required to force water through a fabric. The British Standard for a fabric to be deemed waterproof is 50cm of hydrostatic head, HSH.						
<b>MICRO CLIMATE</b>	A term sometimes applied to the movement of any moisture, generally perspiration, between clothing layers dependent on the amount of activity and temperature differentials.						
<b>MICROFIBRE</b>							

<b>MICROPOROUS COATINGS</b>	A breathable coating made up of millions of micropores which allow moisture out but are too small to let water in
<b>MID LAYER</b>	This layer of clothing is worn between the base layer and the outer and is generally fleece, fibre pile or down. It is worn to keep the body warm and is breathable.
<b>MOISTURE VAPOUR</b>	Moisture vapour transmission (MVT) is measured in gms/m <sup>2</sup> /24hours. The higher the figure, the more effective and comfortable the fabric.
<b>OUTER LAYER</b>	The layer of clothing worn to protect the body from wind and rain.
<b>PEACHED FINISH</b>	The face of the fabric has been slightly brushed, creating a fabric that is soft and resistant to wrinkling
<b>RIPSTOP</b>	This fabric has a high tear and abrasion resistance and has a squared appearance, Commonly a lightweight nylon it can also be of canvas weight
<b>SPRAY RATE</b>	This is used for determining the resistance of any fabric to surface wetting by water. It is not intended to predict the rain penetration resistance of fabrics, since it does not measure penetration of water through the fabric.
<b>TEAR STRENGTH</b>	Tearing strength is measured by fastening the same side of a piece of fabric in two jaws of a measuring machine, and making a measured cut between them. As the jaws move apart, the fabric tears and the force required to do this is measured, with an average calculated (usually according to specific rules) to determine the fabric's tear strength.
<b>TEFLON COATED</b>	A fabric protector which causes water to roll off and allows marks to be wiped away. Lowers the surface energy of fabric, causing water to bead up and roll off the fabric. Teflon surrounds each fibre, maintaining the fabric's breathability while protecting against stains.
<b>TENSILE STRENGTH</b>	For woven materials, strength is usually measured by pulling the fabric apart (tensile testing) or by tearing it, or both. The equipment consists of two jaws in which the fabric is held. One of these jaws is then pulled away from the other at a set speed and the other one of the jaws is fastened to a load cell, which can measure the force being exerted on the fabric. The strength of the fabric is the point of maximum load (force) it experiences before it breaks.
<b>TOG VALUE</b>	The TOG rating describes the warmth or 'Thermal Resistance' of a fabric, and is widely used in the UK to describe warmth levels. The higher the level the greater the warmth. The tog value is measured on a togmeter and the name was taken from the common slang for clothes. This measurement is carefully controlled and described in a <b>British Standard</b> (BS5335:1991).

<b>WATER RESISTANCE</b>	Light coating o helps resist the penetration of water in gentle to light rain conditions.
This is the ability of a fabric <b>Permeability</b> to "breathe".	to transport water vapour and is commonly referred to as the ability of a fabric <b>Water Vapour</b> This property is important to clothing comfort. <b>(WVP)</b> The loss in water mass is used to determine the water vapour permeability of the sample.
<b>WICKING</b>	The pulling of body moisture from the inner surface of a fabric through to the outer surface where it disperses
<b>WINDPROOF</b>	Breathable fabric usually tightly woven microfibre or nylon.