



服装实用技术教材



Fashion English Fashion English

实用服装 专业英语

PRACTICAL FASHION ENGLISH

张小良 / 主 编
刘利 刘娟 江汝南 / 副主编



- ◎ 结合目前服装企业的设计、生产、销售与贸易等活动
- ◎ 全面介绍面料选择、设计、制板与工艺等知识
- ◎ 附有品质检验、市场营销、英语交流和商业书信内容
- ◎ 实用图表可供服装企业直接借鉴使用




中国纺织出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书资料来源于企业各种实用文件、海外服装院校的讲义、书籍、杂志等。其内容结合目前服装企业的设计、生产、销售与贸易等活动,包括服装面料的选择、设计与纸样、服装工艺、品质检验、服装市场营销、沟通英语和常用商业书信等,在附录中还选编了常见服装款式、服装细节、服装部件、贸易术语、缩略语等相关英语词汇。此书内容丰富而新颖,专业词汇覆盖面广,实用且方便读者学习服装专业英语词汇,有利于提高学生专业文章的阅读理解能力和对企业文件资料的翻译能力。实用图表可供服装企业借鉴和使用。

本书适合高职院校的服装专业教学,也可供服装企业及广大服装爱好者参考学习。

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序

Preface

纺织服装工业是我国历史悠久的传统产业,在解决我国“三农”问题、城镇职工就业、增加资金积累、带动第三产业发展以及促进民营企业发展等方面都发挥了重大作用。经过“十五”时期的快速发展,我国纺织服装工业现已形成拥有纤维、纺织、织造、染整、服装等上、中、下游衔接配套的完整产业体系,产能不断扩大,产品结构日趋多样。可以看出,在纺织服装出口贸易中,服装出口处于主导地位。在纺织服装出口总额中,尽管加工贸易出口仍占较高比重,但一般贸易出口呈现出快速增长势头,纺织服装产业的创汇能力与附加值正在提升,这些都推动了我国纺织服装产业的结构升级。

“十一五”期间,我国纺织服装工业将进入后配额时代,尽管目前欧盟、美国对我国纺织服装产品出口增长过快采取了设限措施,导致我国纺织服装产品出口存在一些不确定因素,但国际纺织服装产品市场进一步开放与国内纺织服装产品市场进一步增长是必然的趋势,我国纺织服装工业将面临新的机遇和挑战。目前,我国服装企业多数为中小型企业,而且以乡镇集体企业、民营企业或三资企业为主,因此,在未来的市场竞争中,我国纺织服装企业要提升核心竞争力与可持续发展能力,一方面需要加快经营规模的扩张与经营创新,开展二次创业;另一方面,需要培养或储备大量既懂服装生产工艺,又懂服装生产技术与管理的实用型、经营型、技术型、管理型人才。

“服装实用技术教材”系列丛书正是针对服装行业发展的形势及服装企业对人才需求的特点编写而成的,具有实用性和可操作性。该套丛书 2000 年出版以来,深受服装企业及服装职业技术教育院校的欢迎。目前该套丛书结合服装行业发展实际需求,进行了较大的修订,增加了新的形式与内容,可以作为服装专业的配套教材或在职服装企业经营管理人员及有志于服装企业经营管理人员的参考丛书,该套丛书也被正式指定为广东省服装设计与工程专业自考教材。

本套丛书由中国纺织出版社组织惠州学院服装系(又称西纺广东服装学院)一批多年从事服装教学工作的教师编写。西纺广东服装学院与香港旭日集团合作办学二十多年,培养了大量服装企业第一线实用型经营管理人才,深受服装企业的欢迎与好评,其新颖的办学模式在珠江三角洲地区产生了广泛的影响,享有

较高的声誉,并得到了中国纺织工业协会全国纺织服装教育学会的肯定。我们编写这套丛书,旨在总结西纺广东服装学院合作办学的成果,并通过这套丛书与从事服装教育的广大工作者及从事服装企业经营管理的同仁进行广泛交流,共同促进我国服装行业的发展。

本套丛书包括《成衣基础工艺》、《成衣生产工艺》、《服装纸样设计》、《服装立体裁剪实用教程》、《成衣纸样电脑放码》、《服装设计学》、《服装品质管理》、《实用服装专业英语》、《服装企业督导管理》等十余册,由惠州学院服装系吴铭、刘小红担任编委会主任,参加编写的人员包括刘小红、刘东、杨雪梅、范强、李秀英、陶钧、张小良、万志琴、严燕连、冯麟、陈霞、王秀梅、陈学军、宋惠景、罗琴、徐丽丽、李郁纯等。希望本套教材能受到广大读者的欢迎,不足之处恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2007年12月

前言

Foreword

目前,服装专业英语对服装企业特别是外贸服装企业非常重要。为了方便服装院校师生及广大服装工作者更好地学习与掌握真正适用于企业的服装专业英语,我们参考并汇编了企业中的各种文件资料以及国外服装院校的讲义、书籍、杂志等,根据服装企业的设计、生产、销售与贸易等活动过程,编写了《实用服装专业英语》一书。本书可供服装院校师生,服装设计、生产、营销等各个环节的企业员工以及广大服装爱好者参考学习。

全书共分七章,最后为附录内容,每章后附有中英文专业词汇对照表(其中有“*”号为该章编外相关专业词汇)以及专业词汇练习,方便学生与服装爱好者自学。作为服装院校专业英语教材,教学时间约为64学时。第一章服装面料的选择,首先介绍了有关纤维、纱线、布料等服装材料的基础知识,包含了大量服装材料的专业词汇,以便学生学习与查阅;然后以原材料的采购作为切入点,介绍了服装企业的采购职能与工作要求。第二章设计与纸样,以款式描述形式,简单介绍了服装设计效果图的分类,纸样构造、放码与排料等基本知识,并进一步介绍了时装信息与名词术语,以便提高读者对杂志、专业文件的阅读理解能力。第三章服装生产,为本书的重点,简单概述了各种服装类型的制作流程、工序要求与生产方式等内容,并阐述了服装生产工艺中的各种文件系统,从而进一步加强了学生对服装与技术操作词汇的学习。此章重点培养学生对英语文件、制单的翻译与编写能力。第四章品质检验,主要从QC(Quality Control)岗位的角度进行编写,内容包括QC尺寸检验技能、各种质检文件的应用与编写以及各种服装次品的表达方式。该内容对从事QC岗位工作的专业人员非常重要。第五章服装市场与采购,简单介绍了市场有关部门的职能,以案例形式介绍了休闲装的市场策略,内容涉及大量的专业营销词汇。第六章交际英语,汇编了英语的各种情景对话,内容涉及营销、办公室电话沟通以及业务洽谈等常用英语。第七章规范的商业信函,主要以案例形式分析多种常用服装贸易信件、电子邮件的编写方法与应用技巧。附录则选编了常见服装款式、服装细节、服装部件、贸易术语、组织结构、职位与头衔、求职应聘申请表、缩略语等,可方便学生学习与参考。各章节学时数可按具体需求进行调节。

本书内容丰富、新颖、深入浅出,专业词汇覆盖面广泛而实用,能够方便学生学习服装词汇,提高学生专业文章的阅读理解和对企业文件资料的译解能力。本书主要由惠州学院服装系张小良老师编写与统稿,其他参加编写的人员还有北京服装学院刘利、郑州中原工学院的刘娟、广东五邑大学的江汝南老师,并由惠州学院服装系林松涛老师绘制插图。参加审稿的人员有莱佛士国际学院 Sebastien Bousquet 老师(加拿大籍)、惠州市经济学院 / Canada Delta College 商务英语系主任朱亿老师(加拿大籍)等。

因水平有限,书中内容难免有不妥之处,敬请读者指正。

张小良

2007年5月

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CHAPTER 1

GARMENT MATERIAL OPTIONS

服装面料的选择

1.1 Knowledge of Material 材料知识

It is very important to select appropriate fabric according to customers' requirements. So we need to know the necessary knowledge about garment material first, such as raw materials and accessories.

1.1.1 New Textile Fiber 新型纺织纤维

Textile is applied to woven and knit fabric, such as threads, cords, ropes, braids, laces, embroideries, nets, and clothes made by weaving, knitting, felting, bonding, tufting, etc.^① And the new kinds of textiles possess characteristics that make them useful in numerous formerly unexpected applications. Although textiles are still the major component of the clothes we wear and of many furnishings in our homes and offices.

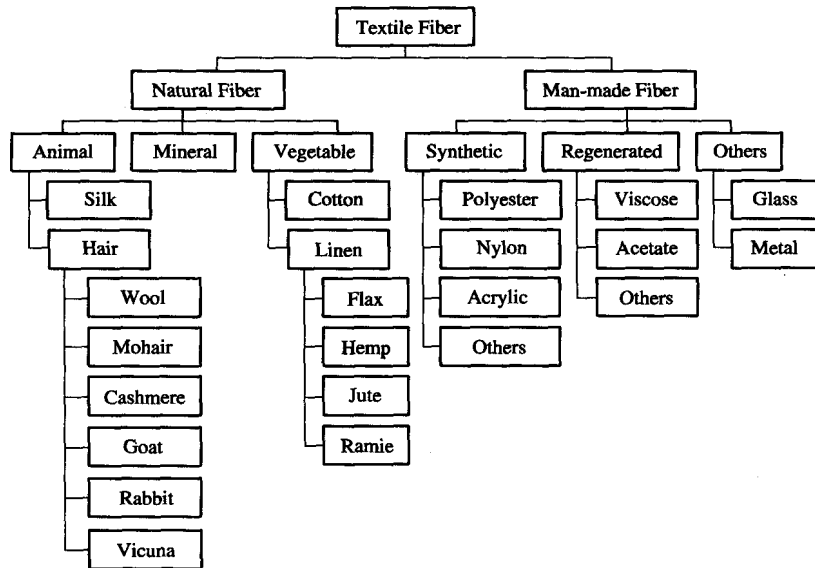
Originally all textiles were made from natural fiber such as cotton, wool, mohair, linen, ramie, and vicuna, etc. All of these were available only as staple fibers that had to be spun into yarns before they were to cloth.^② And natural fibers are derived from plants, animals, or minerals, and include cotton, flax, wool, or silk. Manufactured fibers are chemically produced. Each fiber has characteristics that make them suitable for various uses. Fiber blends are combinations of two or more different fibers. Usually the fiber present in highest percentage dominates the fabric, but a successful blend will exhibit the desirable qualities of all.

Detailed fibers may be classified according to their original characteristics and generic types. The following chart is a common classification of textile fibers.

Silk was the first monofilament material, and for years scientists were obsessed with trying to make an "artificial" silk. Some new textiles possess qualities that make them stain-resistant, flameproof, and even stiff. Some are "non-woven" matrices of overlapping fibers. Innovation in textile technology continues and more unusual

①纺织是用来描述机织与针织面料的,例如通过机织、针织、制毡、毡合和起毛等方式制成的缝线、绳线、绳索、织带、花边、刺绣品、网布和面料等。

②最初,所有纺织品都由天然纤维制作而成,如棉、羊毛、马海毛、亚麻、苧麻和小羊驼等。在织成布料前,只有将这些短纤维纺成纱线后才能有效应用。



The Classification of Textile Fibers

products will almost surely emerge. These developments laid the foundation for the scientific principles that led the Du Pont Company to invent nylon and polyester fibers and yarns. Artificial fibers are produced from natural products, such as cellulose and proteins. Not very resistant, can be dyed very easily but tend to lose color. Crease easily and if they haven't undergone special treatments can shrink or lose shape. These fabrics have a silk appearance, shape very well and are therefore ideal in the production of drapery. Can be used for lingerie, suits, blouses and lining.

Synthetic fibers are made entirely from chemicals. Synthetic fibers are usually stronger than either natural or regenerated fibers. Synthetic fibers and the regenerated acetate fiber are thermoplastic; they are softened by heat. Therefore manufacturers can shape these fibers at high temperatures, adding such features as pleats and creases. Synthetic fibers will melt if touched with too hot an iron. The most widely used kinds of synthetic fibers are nylon (polyamide), polyester, acrylic and olefin.

The most important animal fibers are wool, mohair, cashmere, etc. It is used in suitings, coatings, dress-goods, knitwear, rugs, etc. Highest quality mohair is expensive, and it is a difficult fiber to spin. Cashmere is the under-coat hair of the Cashmere goat. Cashmere goats grow two coats, a fine soft under-coat and a coarse outer coat of long hair.^③ Cashmere is beautifully soft and lustrous, it has a slightly slippery handle and is used in high quality knitwear, dress-goods, coatings, and suitings. Fabrics made from 100% cashmere are expensive, therefore mixtures with wool

③开士米山羊长了两层皮毛,包括幼细而柔软的内层与粗糙的长毛外层。(此处“coat”指皮毛层)

are quite common.

1.1.2 Yarn 纱线

In general, yarn may be defined as a linear assembled stage of fibers or filaments, which is formed into a continuous strand having textile-like characteristics. The textile-like characteristics refer to good tensile strength and high flexibility. Many non-textile materials can be designed to have similar strength in continuous-strand form.

There are four basic staple yarn manufacturing systems that have become well standardized. These staple yarn systems are the carded cotton, the combed cotton, the woolen and the worsted. The carded and combed cotton systems were developed to convert short and long cotton and cotton-like fibers into yarn. The woolen and worsted systems are developed to convert short and long wool and wool-like fibers into yarn.

Before the advent of man-made fibers, silk was the only continuous-filament yarn available. The desired frequencies and directions of twist were then added to form the single and subsequently, multiple yarns.

If the filament is to be processed in a staple yarn system, thousands of fibers are brought together into a twist-less linear assemblage known as tow for subsequent crimping and cutting operation.^④ One of the advantages of man-made fibers is the possibility to exercise over each step of the production process.

A high-bulk yarn is a staple or continuous-filament yarn that has a normal extensibility without having a high degree of loftiness or fullness. These yarns retain their bulkiness under both relaxed and stressed conditions. Great covering power with little weight is possible in fabrics composed of high-bulk yarns.

1.1.3 Fabric 织物

According to the garments purposes and demands you will use, fabric can be chosen. There are many exciting fabrics in shops, with different weights, styles and price ranges. The quality (durability, warmth, structure, surface, bulkiness etc.) of fabrics depends upon which raw materials are used to make threads, how they are spun, woven and finished (shiny, furry, waterproof, etc.).^⑤

The methods of converting yarn into fabric include weaving and knitting, the latter includes the two basic knitting forms of warp-knitting & weft-knitting.

Most garments are made of wool or wool blend fabrics, which are divided into

④如果长纤维是通过短纱线方法制作的,那么,要用上千根纤维一起加少量捻度合并成粗纤维束,以配合随后的皱缩与剪切工序。

⑤面料的质量(耐用性、保暖性、构造、外观、厚度)依赖于原材料所用的纱线种类、纺纱及织造和后处理的方法(光面、起毛、防水等后处理)。

⑥很多人可以通过羊毛面料较重的质感、手感和精纺面料较轻的质感、滑糯的手感将两者进行区别。但他们不知道的是，这两个词其实指的是织制面料所用的纱线。

⑦表面的毛丛或线圈是由织入面料的纱线形成的。这些纱线经修剪而成毛丛，未修剪而成圈状。

⑧对机织斜纹布的描述(如牛仔布、华达呢和哗叽)。斜纹布因其斜纹外观很容易被辨认。

two categories—woolen or worsted. Many people can distinguish woolen fabrics by their heavier weight & handling from worsteds by their lightness & smoothness, but what they may not realize is that the two terms refer to the yarns from which the cloth has been woven. ⑥ Some fabrics, such as blazers, are woven with a worsted warp and woolen weft. The difference between them reflects their suitability for different uses—woolen for jackets and overcoats, worsteds for suits and trousers.

Woven fabric types include cotton, linen and man-made as well as woolen and worsted. The best-known terms for woven fabrics are as follows:

(1) Cotton; a vegetable fiber from the cotton plant.

(2) Calico; the name is applied to any plain cotton. Used for “trying out” patterns prior to cutting out in the desired fabric.

(3) Pile/Nap; the surface of fabric, tufts or loops formed by extra threads are woven into the fabric and these are either cut or left as loops. ⑦

(4) Bedford cord; strong cotton or wool cloth with a definite rib in the warp. Unlike cord, the rib is not formed by a pile but is made by extra warp “stuffing” threads.

(5) Corduroy; a cotton or cotton blend fabric with a pile of ribs in the warp, known as wale.

(6) Duck; strong, closely woven cotton with a smooth surface.

(7) Flannel; a woolen or worsted twill fabric with a soft handle and surface achieved by milling. Best known as gray, it originated from wale.

(8) Gabardine; a fine twill fabric, usually worsted, cotton or linen, with a diagonal appearance.

(9) Herringbone; a weave giving a zig-zag effect resembling the backbone of a fish, achieved by alternating the direction of the twill.

(10) Hopsack; a construction based on the plain weave in which two or more warp and weft threads weave as one, forming a basket-effect.

(11) Panama; a lightweight plain weave suiting fabric.

(12) Serge; robust twill weave fabric, usually wool and plain dyed.

(13) Tweed; sturdy woolen cloth, originally woven in southern Scotland but now applied to wide range of fabrics, characteristics by natural colors in mixtures.

(14) Twill; description of any fabric woven in twill weave (such as denim, gabardine and serge). Twills can easily be recognized by the diagonal appearance of the surface of the fabric. ⑧ The cloth is traditionally cut so that in the finished garment the

diagonal effect runs from bottom left up to top right.

(15) Venetian: a satin weave fabric (smooth surface) with a lustrous look woven with a worsted warp and a woolen weft.

Knitted fabric is made by intermeshing loops, and would consist of any kind of fibers, yarns, stitches or patterns for apparel, home-furniture and industrial end-uses. ^⑨ Knitted fabric stretches more than a woven fabric. And knitted fabric can be divided into weft knitted and warp knitted. Warp knitting represents the fastest means of converting yarn into fabric. The weft knitting has remained popular for garment sections making, and the fabric is used as a cut and sew basic.

⑨ 针织面料由线圈的相互交织而形成, 成衣、家居、产业用的针织布一般由各种纤维、纱线、针法与式样组成。

Weft knitted fabric is the fabric where a yarn forms loops across the width of the fabric, they can be either hand-made or machine processed. The common knitted fabrics are as follows:

(1) Warp Knitting: knitting fabric in loops running vertically.

(2) Plain/Jersey: semi-circular needle loops shown in the front, and V-shaped loops shown in the back. And smooth side is the front, while the back is rough. It curls easily at both ends, and unravels readily from both ends. End uses are underwear, shirts, dresses, sweaters, stockings and T-shirts.

(3) Rib/Double jersey: the 1 × 1 rib is the simplest rib fabric in which the structure includes alternate wale of plain and reversed plain stitches. Examples of the other typical constructions of ribs are 2 × 2 rib and 3 × 3 rib. A broken stitch will cause laddering, and will not curl at both ends and good stretch ability in widthwise direction. End uses are cuffs, collars, waistbands, sweaters and other garments.

(4) Purl: this weft knitted fabric has better extensibility in lengthwise direction, both sides of the fabric have similar appearance to the reverse side of plain knitting, and the fabric does not curl at both ends. End uses are children's wear and sweaters.

(5) Interlock: can only be unraveled from the last end, without tendency to ladder and curl, and smooth on both sides. End uses are ladies dresses, blouses, T-shirts, sweaters, outerwear, sport-wear and underwear.

(6) Terry knit: a broken stitch will be running, more flexible and more absorbent than woven terry cloth. End uses are robes, beachwear and other fashion apparel.

(7) Velour knit: better draped ability, soft handle and suede-like surface. And end uses are men's shirts and women's dresses.

(8) Pile knit: better draped ability, can be laundered and cold tumble-dried, and fur-like surface. End uses are fur fabrics and rugs.

(9) Warp knitted fabrics: knitted fabrics, in which a series of yarn run in the lengthwise direction, for example, tricot knits and raschel knits.

The main competitor to weave and knit in fabric production is the rise of the “non-woven”. These fabrics are directly converted from fiber to fabric, without the usual stages of yarn production. There are clear differences in general terms between woven, knitted and non-woven.

1.1.4 Supporting Accessory 辅料

⑩事实上, 这些部件在服装结构上扮演了非常重要的角色, 它们美化服装外观, 方便车工的操作。

There are many important supporting accessories (named as trimmings) applied in garment manufacturing, such as lining, interlining, adhesive tape, stay, shoulder pads, etc. In fact, these components take a very important role in the construction of garments, they tend to enhance the appearance and improve the handling of sewing operators. ⑩

(1) Lining: cloth shaped to cover the inside of the garment. It can improve the garment quality, give a better shape retention and provide more comfort for the wearer, etc.

(2) Interlining: an inner lining between garment and proper lining to give body shape or extra warmth. There are several types of interlining, such as fusible interlining, non-fusible interlining or sew-in interlining, and may be classified into woven interlining, knit interlining, non-woven interlining or paper interlining.

(3) Tape: a narrow strip of material applied to a garment part for either a functional or a decorative purpose. Tapes can be applied to many parts of a garment, depending on its usage and its design. For example, if the tape is for hanging, it will be placed at the top edge of a skirt or underarm seam or shoulder seam of dress, but if it is a decorative tape, it will be placed on the garment according to the required design.

(4) Stay: a material applied to garments for strengthening purpose. There are various kinds of stays made from different materials for different applications, such as collar stay, supporting stay and other special stays.

(5) Shoulder Pads: the most popular padding to give firmness to the armhole. In fact, the application of shoulder pads always gives a garment good quality and a luxurious feeling.

Besides above supporting accessories, there are many other accessories, such as buttons, threads, zippers, elastics, belts, rivets, magic tape or velcro, eye-lets,

care labels, size labels, brand labels, and other packing accessories, as well as jewelry, hats, handbags, or shoes, etc.

Words and Expressions

- flexibility [ˌfleksəˈbɪlɪti] 适应性, 灵活性
 textile [ˈtekstaɪl] 纺织的; 纺织品
 woven fabric [ˈwəʊvən ˈfæbrɪk] 机织布
 fiber(美), fibre(英) [ˈfaɪbə] 纤维
 filament [ˈfɪləmənt] 长纤维
 staple yarn [ˈsteɪpl jɑ:n] 短纤维
 interlacing [ˌɪntə(:)ˈleɪsɪŋ] 交织
 felting [ˈfeltɪŋ] 制毡法
 rope [rəʊp] 绳索
 braid [breɪd] 饰带
 tufting [ˈtʌftɪŋ] 栽绒
 natural fiber [ˈnætʃərəl ˈfaɪbə] 天然纤维
 mohair [ˈməʊhɛə] 马海毛
 cashmere [kæʃˈmɪə] 山羊绒, 开士米
 linen [ˈlɪnɪn] 亚麻布
 flax [flæks] 亚麻; 麻布
 textured yarn [ˈtekstʃəd jɑ:n] 蓬松纱; 变形纱
 glass fiber [glɑ:s ˈfaɪbə] 玻璃纤维
 metal fiber [ˈmetl ˈfaɪbə] 金属纤维
 nylon [ˈnaɪlən] 尼龙, 锦纶
 cotton [ˈkɒtn] 棉
 viscose [ˈvɪskəʊs] 粘胶纤维
 polyester [ˈpɒliɛstə] 聚酯纤维, 涤纶
 synthetic [sɪnˈθetɪk] 合成纤维
 acetate [ˈæsiˌteɪt] 醋酸纤维
 man-made fiber [mænmeɪd ˈfaɪbə] 化学纤维
 regenerated fiber [rɪˈdʒenərɪtɪd ˈfaɪbə] 再生纤维
 mineral [ˈmɪnərəl] 矿物质
 silk [sɪlk] 丝
 wool [wʊl] 羊毛
 towel [ˈtauəl] 毛巾
 suiting [ˈsju:ɪŋ] 西装料
 coating [ˈkəʊtɪŋ] 外衣料
 dress-goods [dres ɡʊdz] 服装产品
 knitwear [ˈnɪt.wɛə] 针织服装
 rug [rʌɡ] 厚毯, 小地毯
 yarn [jɑ:n] 纱线
 acrylic [əˈkrɪlɪk] 腈纶
 print fabric [prɪnt ˈfæbrɪk] 印花面料
 artificial [ɑ:tɪˈfɪʃəl] 人造的
 blend fiber [blend ˈfaɪbə] 混纺纤维
 property [ˈprɒpəti] 特性, 性质
 woolen [ˈwʊlən] 粗纺毛
 strand [strænd] 绳; 股纱
 worsted [ˈwʊstɪd] 精纺毛
 carded [kɑ:dɪd] 粗梳
 combed [kəʊmd] 精梳
 density [ˈdensɪti] 密度
 advent [ˈædvənt] 到来, 出现
 multiple yarn [ˈmʌltɪpl jɑ:n] 多股纱
 end-use [endju:s] 最后用途
 bulk yarn [bʌlk jɑ:n] 膨体纱
 shrinkage [ˈʃrɪŋkɪdʒ] 缩水
 loop formation [lu:p fɔ:ˈmeɪʃən] 线圈形成
 spun [spʌn] 捻成丝状的, 纺
 entrapping [ɪnˈtræpɪŋ] 使陷入
 counts [kaunts] 棉纱支数
 spinning [ˈspɪnɪŋ] 纺纱
 spun yarn [spʌn jɑ:n] 细纱; 短纤维
 camel hair [ˈkæməl hɛə] 骆驼毛
 rabbit hair [ˈræbɪt hɛə] 兔毛
 shiny [ˈʃaɪni] 发亮的(广东话:起镜面)
 furry [ˈfɜ:ri] 毛皮制品
 waterproof [ˈwɔ:təpru:f] 防水的
 warp-knitting [wɔ:pˈnɪtɪŋ] 经编

- weft-knitting [weft 'nitɪŋ] 纬编
 durability [ˌdʒʊərə'bɪləti] 耐用性
 non-woven [nɒ'nwəʊvən] 非织造布
 blanket ['blæŋkɪt] 毛毯
 suits [sju:t] 套装
 coating ['kəʊtɪŋ] 大衣
 diagonal [daɪ'æɡənəl] 斜纹的
 herringbone ['herɪŋbəʊn] 人字形
 zig-zag ['zɪgzæɡ] 人字纹
 hopsack ['hɒp,sæk] 方平织物
 plain weave [pleɪn wi:v] 平纹织物
 panama [,pæne'mɑ:] 巴拿马薄呢
 serge [sɜ:dʒ] 哗叽
 robust [rə'brʌst] 粗壮的
 tweed [twi:d] 粗花呢
 sturdy ['stɜ:di] 强健的
 Scotland ['skɒtlənd] 苏格兰
 denim ['denɪm] 牛仔布,粗斜纹棉布
 traditionally [trə'dɪʃən(ə)li] 传统的
 venetian [vɪ'ni:ʃən] 直贡呢,威尼斯缩绒呢
 stocking ['stɒkɪŋ] 长袜
 lustrous ['lʌstrəs] 有光泽的
 luxurious [lʌg'zjuəriəs] 华丽的
 outerwear ['aʊtəweə(r)] 外套
 distinguish [dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ] 区别,分类
 blazer ['bleɪzə] 鲜艳的运动上衣
 robe [rəʊb] 长袍
 jacket ['dʒækɪt] 夹克
 overcoat ['əʊvəkəʊt] 外套
 trousers ['traʊzəz] 西裤
 bedford cord [bedfɔ:d kɔ:d] 经条灯芯绒
 stuffing ['stʌfɪŋ] 填充料
 wale [weɪl] 纵行线圈
 duck [dʌk] 帆布
 flannel ['flænl] 法兰绒
 twill [twɪl] 斜纹布
 gabardine ['gæbədi:n] 斜纹呢
 velour knit [və'lʊə nit] 丝绒针织布
 interlock [ˌɪntə'lɒk] 双面针织
 jersey ['dʒɜ:zi] 平纹针织
 looped fabric [lu:pt 'fæbrɪk] 起圈布
 pile fabric [paɪl 'fæbrɪk] 起毛织布
 purl [pɜ:l] 双反面针织布
 raschel [rɑ:'ʃel] 拉舍尔经编织物
 tricot ['trɪkəʊ] 特里科经编织物
 rug [rʌɡ] 地毯
 stripe [straɪp] 条纹布
 corduroy ['kɔ:dəroɪ] 灯芯绒
 sweater ['swetə] 毛线衫,羊毛衫
 loop [lu:p] 线圈,毛圈
 terry knit ['teri nit] 厚绒针织布
 rib [rɪb] 罗纹织物
 double jersey ['dʌbl 'dʒɜ:zi] 双面平纹
 lining ['laɪnɪŋ] 里料
 interlining ['ɪntə'lɑɪnɪŋ] 里衬
 adhesive tape [əd'hi:sɪv teɪp] 黏性带条
 stay [steɪ] 拉条(广东话:扁带条)
 shoulder pad ['ʃəʊldə pæd] 垫肩
 component [kəm'pəʊnənt] 部件
 shape retention [ʃeɪp rɪ'tenʃən] 定形
 fusible interlining ['fju:zəbl 'ɪntə'lɑɪnɪŋ] 黏合衬,热熔衬
 non-fusible interlining [nɒn'fju:zəbl 'ɪntə'lɑɪnɪŋ] 非黏合衬
 sew-in interlining [sju:ɪn 'ɪntə'lɑɪnɪŋ] 车缝里衬
 paper interlining ['peɪpeɪ 'ɪntə'lɑɪnɪŋ] 纸衬
 tape [teɪp] 牵条,带条
 decorative tape [ˌdeɪkə'reɪtɪv teɪp] 装饰带
 underarm seam [ˌʌndəɑ:m si:m] 腋下缝
 arm-hole [ɑ:m həʊl] 袖窿
 button ['bʌtn] 纽扣
 thread [θred] 缝纫线
 zipper ['zɪpə] 拉链
 elastic [ɪ'læstɪk] 松紧带
 belt [belt] 皮带