

纺织服装高等教育“十二五”部委级规划教材

# 服装英语

# Clothing and its Production

卓乃坚  
Zhuo Naijian

（英）西蒙C.哈罗克 著  
Simon C.Harlock



东华大学出版社

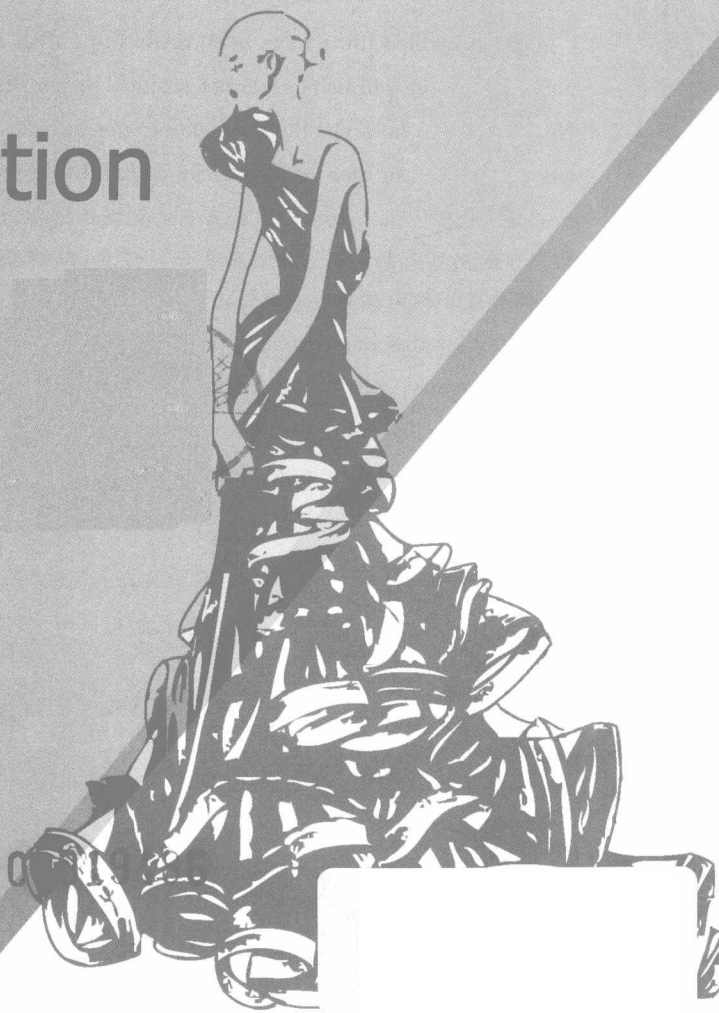
纺织服装高等教育“十二五”部委级规划教材

# 服装英语

# Clothing and its Production

卓乃坚  
Zhuo Naijian

（英）西蒙C.哈洛克 著  
Simon C. Harlock



东华大学出版社·上海

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

服装英语/卓乃坚,(英)哈罗克著. —上海: 东华大学出版社, 2015. 5

ISBN 978-7-5669-0770-7

I. ①服… II. ①卓…②哈… III. ①服装-英语-高等学校-教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 081424 号

责任编辑 谭 英

封面设计 陈良燕

## 服装英语

卓乃坚 (英)西蒙 C. 哈罗克 著

出 版: 东华大学出版社(上海市延安西路 1882 号, 200051)

本 社 网 址: <http://www.dhupress.net>

天猫旗舰店: <http://dhdx.tmall.com>

营 销 中 心: 021-62193056 62373056 62379558

印 刷: 江苏南通印刷总厂有限公司

开 本: 787 mm × 1 092 mm 1/16 印张 14.5

字 数: 390 千字

版 次: 2015 年 5 月第 1 版

印 次: 2015 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5669-0770-7/TS · 601

定 价: 37.00 元

## 内容提要

本书用英语介绍了服装的分类、衣片和样板、服装的面物和辅料、服装生产工艺流程和设备以及服装的质量问题等。本书在强化专业术语应用的同时,注重了与服装出口贸易的关联,并配有练习、词汇检索以及中文参考译文等。本书可作为普通高等院校服装专业的专业英语教材或国际经济与贸易专业的服装外贸之类选修课程的双语教材,也可作为服装外贸从业者一本不可多得的参考读物。

---

Reasonable efforts have been made to publish reliable data and information, but the authors and the publishers cannot assume responsibility for the validity of all materials. Neither the authors nor the publishers, nor anyone else associated with this publication, shall be liable for any loss, damage or liability directly or indirectly caused or alleged to be caused by this book. 为出版可靠的数据及信息,作者和出版商已作了合理的努力,但他们不可能对所有材料的有效性负责。作者、出版商或任何与本出版物相关联的人不对直接、间接或声称由本书造成的任何损失、损害或债务承担法律责任。

Neither this book nor any part of it may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, microfilming and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without written permission from the authors or the publishers. 未经作者或出版商书面许可,本书或其任何部分不得以任何形式或任何电子的或机械的手段,包括复印、缩微拍摄、录制,或通过任何信息储存或检索系统,进行复制或传递。

# Preface

The clothing industry is traditionally one of the most labour-intensive industries in the world. For developing countries with large populations and relatively low labour costs, the clothing industry contributes significantly to their economic development, providing substantial employment and earning foreign exchange through garment exports.

Conversely, with the labour costs increasing, many developed countries have to import garments to meet the demands of the domestic market. Many garment manufacturers in such countries have changed their strategy. They have strengthened their design team to design garments mostly suitable for the local market, and transferred the clothing production to the countries having the advantages of lower labour cost, which has greatly promoted international trade in clothing and sewn products.

It is well known that English is a very important language in international trade. Those who engage in it are required to know how to describe accessories, fabrics and garments in English, how to understand and prepare the necessary documentation such as working specification sheets and measurement charts etc. , and how to communicate with foreign counterparts from the business negotiation to the fulfilment of orders, all of which is conducted in English. Thus, knowledge of the processes, terminology and specialized English terms regarding clothing and its production are essential.

The purpose of this book is to provide readers with such primary knowledge and an understanding of the specialized terms. The book is written in both English and Chinese so that the terminology may be compared and more readily understood.

This book is another cooperation between Dr. Zhuo Naijian and Dr. S. Harlock , a pioneer in e-learning for textile and clothing. Both have many years of experience in textile and clothing education at university level; therefore it is believed that this book can be of great benefit to those persons involved in international clothing trade as well as clothing manufacture.

Special thanks are extended to Mr. Zhuo Shufan of Shanghai Institute of Technology for his contributions in the preparation of the diagrams and vocabulary lists in this book.

The authors

## 前 言

服装工业传统上是世界上劳动力最密集的产业之一。对于人口众多、劳动力成本相对较低的发展中国家来说,服装工业对国家的经济发展作出了巨大的贡献,提供了大量的就业机会并且通过服装出口赚取外汇。

与此相反,发达国家由于劳动力成本与日俱增,不得不进口服装以满足国内市场的需求。这些国家的许多服装制造商已经改变了他们的战略。他们强化了设计团队,以便设计出最适合当地市场的服装,并且把服装生产“转移”到具备劳动力成本较低优势的国家。无疑,所有这些已经大大促进了服装和缝制品的国际贸易。

众所周知,英语在国际贸易中非常重要。国际贸易中的有关人士需要了解如何用英语描述辅料、织物和服装;如何理解和准备诸如工艺单和尺寸表之类的必要单据;如何从贸易磋商到履行订单阶段和外国同行交流——所有这些都需要用英语操作。因此,了解关于服装及其生产的加工知识、术语和英语专业词汇非常必要。

本书的目的就是为读者提供这些基本知识,以及帮助读者提高对专业术语的认识。本书用英文和中文撰写、专业术语中英文对照,理解更便捷。

本书是卓乃坚博士与纺织及服装电子教育的先驱者 S. 哈罗克博士的又一合作成果。两人都具有多年的大学纺织和服装教育的经验,因此,相信本书除了适合那些涉足服装生产的人士外,还能大大有助于涉足服装国际贸易的人士。

另外,特别感谢上海应用技术学院的卓书帆在准备及制作本书插图和词汇表中所作的贡献。

作者

# Contents

## 目 录

<b>CHAPTER 1 CLOTHING CLASSIFICATIONS 服装分类</b>	
<b>1 Classifications with a View to Everyday Life 日常分类</b>	1
1.1 Upper Clothing 上装	1
1.2 Lower Clothing 下装	3
1.3 Suits and Ensembles 西服套装和便服套装	4
<b>2 Classifications with a View to International Trade 国际贸易中的分类</b>	5
2.1 Classification Based on H. S. Code 基于协调制编码的分类	5
2.2 Classification Based on Special Regulations 基于特殊规则的分类	6
2.3 Classification Based on the Method of Manufacture 基于生产方法的分类	6
<b>3 Importance of the Classifications 分类的重要性</b>	7
3.1 For Statistical Purposes 为了统计	7
3.2 To Describe the Name of the Goods in a Contract 为了描述合同中的商 品名称	7
<b>Words and Phrases 词汇</b>	12
<b>Exercises 练习</b>	18

## **CHAPTER 2 GARMENT SECTIONS, PATTERNS AND MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS 服装组成部分、样板和测量部位**

<b>1 Garment Sections 服装组成部分</b>	20
1.1 Sections in Upper Garments 上装的组成部分	20
1.1.1 Body 大身	20
1.1.2 Sleeves 袖	22
1.1.3 Collars 领子	23
1.1.4 Pockets 衣袋	24
1.2 Sections in Lower Garments 下装的组成部分	25
1.2.1 Trousers 裤	25
1.2.2 Skirt 裙	26
1.3 Other Garment Components and Styling Details 其他衣片和款式细节	27

<b>2 Patterns</b> 样板	29
<b>3 Measurement Locations</b> 测量部位	30
<b>Words and Phrases</b> 词汇	33
<b>Exercises</b> 练习	40

## CHAPTER 3 GARMENT FABRICS, ACCESSORIES, LABELS AND HANGTAGS 服装的织物、辅料、标签和吊牌

<b>1 Garment Fabrics</b> 服装的织物	42
1.1 Shell Fabrics 面料	42
1.2 Linings 里料	43
<b>2 Accessories</b> 辅料	44
2.1 Sewing Threads 缝纫线	44
2.2 Fasteners 扣合件	46
2.2.1 Buttons 钮扣	46
2.2.2 Zippers 拉链	47
2.2.3 Snaps 揷钮	48
2.2.4 Velcro 尼龙搭扣	49
2.3 Interlinings 衬头	49
2.4 Wadding 填料	49
2.5 Other Accessories 其他辅料	50
<b>3 Labels and Hangtags</b> 标签和吊牌	51
3.1 Labels 标签	51
3.1.1 Brand Label 品牌标签	51
3.1.2 Origin Label 产地标签	52
3.1.3 Size Label 尺码标签	52
3.1.4 Washing Label 洗涤标签	52
3.1.5 Other Labels 其他标签	53
3.2 Hangtags 吊牌	53
<b>Words and Phrases</b> 词汇	54
<b>Exercises</b> 练习	60

## CHAPTER 4 WORKING SHEETS 工艺单

<b>1 The Function of Working Sheets</b> 工艺单的作用	62
<b>2 Contents of a Working Sheet</b> 工艺单的内容	62
2.1 Material Specifications and Consumption 材料的规格和耗用量	63
2.2 Working Sketch 效果图	64
2.3 Technical Details 技术细节	64
2.3.1 Stitch Sypes 线迹类型	64



2.3.2	Stitch Density 线迹密度	68
2.3.3	Seam Types 缝子类型	69
2.3.4	Edge Binding and Seam Neatening 滚边和缝子毛边处理	70
2.3.5	Seam Allowance 缝头	71
2.4	Size Chart 尺寸表	71
<b>3</b>	<b>Abbreviations and Simplified Words in the Working Sheets 工艺单中的缩略词和简化词</b>	<b>72</b>
	<b>Words and Phrases 词汇</b>	<b>76</b>
	<b>Exercises 练习</b>	<b>78</b>

## CHAPTER 5 GARMENT MANUFACTURE 服装生产

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction to Manufacturing Sequences 生产工艺流程介绍</b>	<b>80</b>
1.1	Manufacturing Sequences for Cut-fashioned Garments 裁剪成形服装的生产流程	80
1.1.1	Pattern Cutting 样板制作	80
1.1.2	Sample Making 样衣制作	82
1.1.3	Grading 推档	82
1.1.4	Fabric and Accessory Inspection 织物和辅料检验	83
1.1.5	Lay-planning and Marker-making 铺料设计和画排料图	84
1.1.6	Fabric-spreading 铺料	87
1.1.7	Cutting 裁剪	88
1.1.8	Sorting, Bundling and Numbering 分类、打捆和打号	88
1.1.9	Fusing 上黏合衬	88
1.1.10	Sewing, Under Pressing and Trimming 缝纫、小烫和修整	89
1.1.11	Finishing and Final Pressing 整理和成衣熨烫	89
1.1.12	Garment Inspection 服装检验	90
1.1.13	Packaging 包装	90
1.2	For Knit-fashioned Garments 对于编织成形的服装	91
<b>2</b>	<b>Equipment in Clothing Factories 服装厂设备</b>	<b>92</b>
2.1	Equipment in Sewing Rooms 裁剪车间设备	93
2.1.1	Cutting Table 裁剪桌	93
2.1.2	Spreading Machine 铺料机	93
2.1.3	Cutting Tools 裁剪工具	93
2.1.4	Fusing Equipment 上黏合衬设备	95
2.1.5	Other Equipment in Cutting Rooms 裁剪车间的其他设备	96
2.2	Equipment in Sewing Rooms 缝工车间设备	96
2.2.1	Overview of Primary Sewing Machines 基本缝纫机的概况	96
2.2.2	Primary Systems in a Sewing Machine 缝纫机的主要系统	96

2.2.3	Other Equipment 其他设备	100
2.2.4	Production Lines 生产线	100
2.3	Equipment used in the Finishing Room 整理车间所用设备	102
	<b>Words and Phrases 词汇</b>	103
	<b>Exercises 练习</b>	111
<b>CHAPTER 6 GARMENT QUALITY ISSUES 服装的质量问题</b>		
1	<b>The Importance of Garment Quality 服装质量的重要性</b>	113
2	<b>The Criteria for Garment Quality 服装的质量准则</b>	113
3	<b>Common Garment Quality Problems 常见的服装质量问题</b>	114
3.1	Inherent Quality 内在质量	114
3.2	Apparent Quality 外在质量	116
3.2.1	Apparent Quality Problems due to Fabric Faults 源于织物疵点的外在质量问题	116
3.2.2	Apparent Quality Problems due to Poor Workmanship or Manufacturing Skills 源于不良的做工或生产技术的外在质量问题	117
	<b>Words and Phrases 词汇</b>	119
	<b>Exercises 练习</b>	121
	<b>Keys to Exercises 练习题答案</b>	123
	<b>Index to Words and Phrases 词汇索引</b>	124
	<b>Chinese Version 中文译文</b>	157
	<b>Suggested Further Reading and Links to Websites 建议进一步阅读的读物和浏览的网站</b>	220

# CHAPTER 1 CLOTHING CLASSIFICATIONS

## 1 Classifications with a View to Everyday Life

Clothing may be classified in several ways. For example, everyday clothing may be classified as underwear and outerwear according to the layer in which the clothes is worn. Underwear, or underclothing, is the clothing worn close to the body, i. e. under other clothes, and outerwear, as the name implies, referring to clothes worn over underwear. However, nowadays it may be difficult to define whether a piece of clothing is to be considered as underwear or outerwear. For example, a singlet top could be worn by a girl as either underwear or “outerwear” during the summer season. And the T-shirt, which was historically considered to be underwear, is now widely accepted as an outwear worn in public.

Another way commonly used to classify clothing is to classify an item of clothing as either a “top” garment (upper garment) or a “bottom” garment (lower garment) according to the “half” of the body on which it is worn, i. e. the “top” half from the neck downwards notionally to the waist or the “bottom” half downwards from the waist to the feet. Attention should be paid to the fact that, within a single garment that covers most of the body, the upper part of the garment can be referred to as the “garment top” instead of a “top garment” and the lower garment can be referred to as the “garment bottom” instead of “bottom garment”. The terms “top garment” and “bottom garment” can lead to further confusion because “top garment” can also mean an outer garment and “bottom garment” an under garment. Furthermore, the term “top” or “bottom” can simply be used on its own to refer to the upper garment or lower garment.

### 1.1 Upper Clothing

If one observes a clothing ensemble from the outside to inside or from top to bottom, it could be seen that a commonly worn outerwear top is a coat. The word “coat” is actually a very general term used to name a garment usually with long sleeves and with a length anywhere from just above the knee to the ankle. According to their styles, the fabrics involved and their usage, etc., there are over coats, top coats, duster coats, trench coats, casual coats, rain coats and all-weather coats, etc. Sometimes, the word “coat” is not necessarily used to describe such kind of garments. For example, the “parka” is a kind of casual coat.

The jacket is also a kind of outerwear top that may be worn under a coat. Broadly speaking, the “jacket” is the general name for almost all short upper outer garments. A jacket can be an item of either formal or casual wear. In formal wear, a jacket is a tailored garment, single or double breasted, with or without vents at the back, which, if included, may be either single or double vented and with lapels. These may be worn as part of a suit, usually with matching trousers, or as a separate item of clothing worn with either more formal or casual trousers. A

formal dinner jacket is one worn on formal occasions, whereas a lounge or “everyday” suit is one that would be worn on less formal occasions or for office work. The blazer is a jacket with a lapel, usually double breasted, which, although traditionally associated with a uniform worn, for example, by airline flight crew, school children and members of yacht clubs, is increasingly worn by the general public as an outerwear jacket. A casual “jacket” in its narrowest sense is a long sleeved casual short outerwear top usually with waistband or with a drawstring waist. The blouson is a kind of loose fitting jacket usually with large armholes and elasticated waist. A garment in a “jacket” style with a relatively longer garment length would be classified as a casual coat in the trade. Garments, such as wind-cheaters, anoraks and snorkel parkas etc., usually fall under the coat and jacket category. Therefore, the garment length, one of the main factors, determines which category the garment should fall into.

Sweaters are knitted garments, which can be usually worn alone or under a jacket or coat. Disregarding the designs or loop/stitch structures, a sweater may be classified as a pullover (because it is worn by pulling it on over the head) and a cardigan (the same word is used for a type of knitted structure with tuck stitched courses), which is buttoned down the front. The pullover is also called a “jumper” in British English. In contrast, in American English, a “jumper” (or “jumper dress”, which in turn in British English is called as “pinafore dress”) could mean a sleeveless dress usually worn over a blouse.

A shirt, worn by both men and women, may be an item of formal office clothing, usually worn together with a tie. In America, such a shirt would be called as “dress shirt”. Traditionally, formal shirts are made of woven fabrics with collar, yoke and cuffs. Typically, a shirt collar is composed of collar and collar stand with interlining applied to offer a stiff collar shape, but nowadays the shirt with a band collar can be found everywhere, especially in some commercial offices. Compared to the shirt, the blouse is usually worn only by women (but in America, the word “blouse” refers also to a style of men’s military uniforms). Blouses may be either long or short sleeved with a flat collar or tie collar, or even without collar and, sometimes, sleeves. Lace may feature on the collars or cuffs to impart more femininity to the garment. Blouses may have many sleeve or collar styling variations, but for shirts, the style of the shirt, especially the sleeves, is more or less stereotyped into short or long with a sleeve vent and buttoned cuff. It should be pointed out that a garment name containing the word “shirt” does not always refer to the style of shirt mentioned above, and the T-shirt and the sweatshirt might be the good examples. These are usually knitted with a round neck and without collar and pockets. The sweatshirt is usually produced from knitted fleece fabric with long sleeves, but the T-shirt usually has short sleeves. A polo shirt is of a casual, usually cotton, knitted short sleeve shirt with a buttoned front opening, large enough to allow it to be pulled on over the head. A sleeveless T-shirt could be called a tank top.

The word “dress” can be a countable noun or an uncountable noun. As a countable noun, the word “dress” applies only to women’s garments. “Dress” is a generalized word, and any skirt with an attached top as a single piece could be called a “dress”. There are many varieties of

dresses, such as the pinafore dress (which, as mentioned earlier, is called as “jumper dress” in American English) and the sundress, etc. As an uncountable noun, the word “dress” sometimes forms a compound expression with other words to mean one special kind of clothing, such as national dress, evening dress and working dress, etc. and under such circumstances, such expressions could be used for men’s or women’s garments. To “dress” oneself is to put clothes on.

The most common underwear top is the vest or singlet. By definition, a vest is usually an upper garment without sleeves. However it does not necessarily refer to underwear; for example, a waistcoat is referred to as a vest (in America). According to its general meaning, a vest is a kind of underwear top; therefore, beside the sleeveless vest, there could be long-sleeved vests or short-sleeved vests.

For women, a “slip” is a type of underwear top (and, of course, there could be half slips). In addition, there are foundation garments, such as brassieres (bras), corsets and camisoles, etc; all are classified under the general category of lingerie.

## 1.2 Lower Clothing

One of the most common lower outer garments is trousers, and in American English, the term pants or slacks instead of trousers is used. However, the term pants in British English refers to lower underwear (presumably abbreviated from underpants, i. e. worn under pants), which, in turn, would be called underpants in American English.

The term trousers is an all-embracing term, and the distinction is that formal trousers are part of a suit or worn to the office. And workwear trousers are worn in more manual working environments or casual trousers for leisure wear. Some terms nowadays have emerged such as “chinos” for a style of casual trousers and, of course, jeans. The term slacks is a term used usually to describe ladies and (in the USA) men’s casual trousers which, often but not always, have elasticated waists for comfort.

Trousers usually extend from the waist to the feet. “Trousers” that end above or below the knee are called shorts. Shorts worn for swimming are called trunks, i. e. swimming trunks. Breeches, jeans and “bib and brace” overalls, etc. are common styles of trousers. The silhouette may be changed to produce different styles of trousers, of which trousers with tapered, flared or straight legs are typical examples. Usually Bermuda shorts and some trousers have “turn-ups” on the leg hems. Other changes in pockets or waist etc. can also create new styles of trousers. Slacks and trousers that have ankle vents with zipped closures are very fashionable casual outerwear bottoms nowadays if used as sportswear, they may be referred to as “jogging” bottoms. Stone washed jeans with whisker hand brushing are also very popular with young people.

Skirts are lower garments for women. However the Scottish kilt worn by men is a kind of “skirt”, traditionally worn by Scottish male soldiers, which nowadays seems to be worn only on some traditional ceremonial occasions or at sports venues to emphasize patriotism for Scotland. Furthermore, the saree and the sarong are also kinds of wrapped-and-tied or tucked-in skirts worn

commonly by indigenous women and some tourists in tropical countries. Likewise, men also wear a similar style of garment in such countries although they tend to be referred to by a national name rather than sarong. There are also various styles of skirts such as A-line skirt, straight skirt, peg top skirt, pleated skirt, gored skirt, mini-skirt and wrap-round skirt, etc. Clearly, by changing its length or silhouette, or by adding some styling details, considerable varieties of skirts can be designed. Other examples of skirt styling are skirts with a yoke, skirts with a high waist or a dropped waist, and the skirts without a waistband etc. Wider legged shorts are referred to as culottes or divided skirts.

As mentioned previously, pants or underpants are widely used words for underwear “bottoms”. The word “briefs” is a very common term used to refer to underwear bottoms for both male and female. However, in addition to briefs, more commonly-used terms for girls and ladies are pants, panties or knickers. Though, technically speaking, only longer briefs would be called knickers (British English, or panties in American English), the term “knickers” is used interchangeably with “pants” in the U. K. It should be noted that the word “knickers” can also be used as an abbreviation in the USA for knickerbockers, somewhat old-fashioned baggy knee trousers usually for men or boys. Thongs and bikini bottoms refer to revealing female underwear, the latter derived from the two-piece bikini swimsuit. Underwear for men is defined by styling features such as Y-fronts and boxer shorts. Tights or panty-hose are worn only by women.

### 1.3 Suits and Ensembles

Upper and lower garments are invariably sold separately. Women usually like to buy separates, and with carefully chosen combinations of the upper and lower garments, they can create various fashionable styles that often reflect their personalities.

A set of garments composed of two or three pieces and made up from, usually, identical fabric with the same styling features would be called a “suit”. A suit usually consists of a jacket and a pair of trousers, or for women, a jacket and a skirt. A three-piece suit includes a waistcoat (which, as mentioned before, is also called a vest in America). Generally, the two-piece or three-piece men’s suit or women’s suit is usually worn either on formal occasions or as office-wear, and, as the traditional western standard business wear for men, the suit is usually worn with a long-sleeved shirt and a tie. Even more formal wear is the dinner suit or dinner jacket, worn on very formal occasions, or the morning/wedding suit sometimes worn at ceremonial receptions or by bridegrooms at weddings. However, there are other “suits” such as a track suit, knitted suit, etc., which are more casual wear. If a garment (not a dress) is designed with the top and bottom in one piece, the word “suit” would also be used to form a compound word to describe the garment such as “jumpsuit” and “body suit”, etc. “Ensemble” or “set”, similar words other than “suit”, would be used to describe a set of garments with top and bottom components coordinated in some ways.

In addition to the above classifications, there are some other ways to classify or name a garment. Some garment names are derived from their original usages, for example, sportswear,

tennis shirt, duster, beachwear and evening gown, etc. Some garment names come from the ones of their original designers or follow the name of the place where they are popular, such as the rain coat referred to as a Mackintosh (The inventor's name was Charles Mackintosh), Arabic robe, and Hawaiian shirt, etc. In international trade, it is usually necessary to specify whether the garments are for men, women or children, for example, men's coats (or gents' coats), women's coats (or ladies' coats) or children's coats. How a name is given to a garment is more or less due to the tradition and people's preference.

## 2 Classifications with a View to International Trade

Garment trade is one of the important fields in international trade, especially between the developed and developing countries. In order to monitor the garment trade, people have established formally recognized classification systems for garments, which enables statistics regarding the import and export of garments to be compiled by the Customs and Excise Offices in the respective countries.

### 2.1 Classification Based on H. S. Code

One of the best ways to classify garments is by using the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, abbreviated as the H. S. Code.

In the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, textiles and textile articles fall into Section XI. Knitted or crocheted garments are generally classified within Chapter 61 and garments that are not knitted or crocheted, or not made of knitted fabrics, are in Chapter 62. Some other chapters also relate to garments, and for example, second-hand or worn clothing falls into Chapter 63, and fur clothing and the garments with fur linings fall into Chapter 43.

Attention must firstly be paid to the notes in every chapter, which gives specific explanations to the application of the chapter. For example, the word "suit" is strictly defined in the notes for Chapters 61 and 62. According to these notes, the term "suit" means a set of garments composed of two or three pieces made up, in respect of their outer surface, in identical fabric and comprising:

- "one suit coat or jacket, the outer shell of which, exclusive of sleeves, consists of four or more panels, designed to cover the upper part of the body, possibly with an exclusive tailored waistcoat, whose front is made from the same fabric as the outer surface of the other components of the set and, whose back is made from the same fabric as the lining of the suit coat or jacket;
- one garment designed to cover the lower part of the body and consisting of trousers, breeches or shorts (other than swimwear), a skirt or a divided skirt, having neither braces nor bibs."

Furthermore, the notes stress that all of the components of a "suit" must be of the same fabric construction, colour and composition; they must also be of the same style and of corresponding or compatible size. However, these components may have piping in a different fabric.

According to these notes, the term “suit” also includes the following sets of garments whether or not they satisfy all the above conditions:

- morning dress, comprising a plain jacket (cutaway) with rounded tails hanging well down at the back and striped trousers;
- evening dress (tailcoat), generally made of black fabric, the jacket of which is relatively short at the front, does not close and has narrow “tails” cut in at the hips and hanging down behind;
- dinner jacket suits, in which the jacket is similar in style to an ordinary jacket (though perhaps revealing more of the shirt front), but has shiny silk or imitation silk lapels.

Some other terms, such as “ensemble” and “set” etc. have also been strictly defined in the notes of Chapters 61 and 62.

## 2.2 Classification Based on Special Regulations

In order to monitor the garment importation some countries or regions set up their own systems to classify garments. There can be big differences between these systems. In the E. U. system and in the Canadian system, garments are classified according to both the type of garments and the type of constituent fabric, for example, trousers of woven fabric are cited under Category 6 in the E. U. and under Category 5 in Canada.

In the United States, the category system is quite different and a three-figure category number is used. The first figure denotes the textile material used in the garment (for example, 2 for garments made of cotton and/or man-made fibres; 3 for garments made of cotton; 4 for wool garments; 6 for garments made of man-made fibres and 8 for garments made of silk blends or non-cotton vegetable fibres), and the other two figures denote the type of garment. For example, cotton men’s trousers come under Category 347 and women’s cotton trousers come under Category 348. If the same trousers are made of wool, they will fall into Category Nos. 447 and 448.

## 2.3 Classification Based on the Method of Manufacture

In international trade, it is very important to identify the country of origin, because the Customs and Excise Office of the importing country decides what kind of duties should be levied according to the country of origin and the government trade policies. It is simple to determine the country of origin if all the manufacturing processes of a garment occur in one country and all materials used are local, but if imported materials are involved or the garments are made up in different countries, the regulations on how to identify the country of origin become important.

Countries implement different regulations to determine the country of origin for garments, but most countries set up their regulations to determine the origin according to where the “main process” in their production happens. However, what the “main process” is seems to be a controversial issue. Many countries would classify garments as cut-fashioned or knit-fashioned. For the cut-fashioned garments, the country where the cut garment sections are assembled is defined as the country of origin, and for the knit-fashioned garments, the country where the garments or their



fashioned pieces (through widening or narrowing) are knitted is defined as the country of origin. It must be noted that it is quite possible for a country to adjust its criterion for origin according to the current situation of garment importation. To standardise the regulations on the country of origin issue is a great expectation for the World Trade Organization.

### 3 Importance of the Classifications

The method of classification of garments is less important in everyday life; however in business transactions, especially in the international trade, it is essential to correctly classify and name the garments for the following reasons.

#### 3.1 For Statistical Purposes

The relevant authorities in every country have to compile statistics for the imports and exports, so that, based on the statistical data, the government may adjust its import and export policies. However, without scientific ways to classify the garments, statistics for garment trade could not be generated efficiently. No matter whether it is the Harmonized Coding System, the E. U. category system, or the U. S. category system, their intention in providing a recognized classification system is the same.

The governmental or regional regulations regarding the country of origin will affect the statistics. For example, according to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, garments manufactured (cut and assembled) from fabric formed in the United States may be eligible for entry under the Outward Processing Program for textiles and apparel. However, the eligibility must be in compliance with procedures established by the Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA). The importer is required to identify such garments on the entry summary forms by placing the symbol "S" as a prefix to the appropriate 10-digit harmonized tariff number.

#### 3.2 To Describe the Name of the Goods in a Contract

The name of a garment is part of the description of goods in a garment import or export contract. Therefore, if people know how the garments are classified, they would know how to name the garments for such contracts. However, attention should be paid to the garment name before it is settled or agreed in a contract.

Firstly, either the same or a similar garment name might have a different meaning in different regions or countries. As mentioned previously, the word "pants" refers to a lower outer garment in American English, but usually refers to a lower under garment in British English. The so-called "T-shirt" in China usually refers to a kind of knitted shirt with a collar instead of the more common sense definition, that is, a short-sleeved collarless round neck knitwear which, when opened flat, resembles the letter "T". A knitted shirt or knitwear with a collar should fall within the classification corresponding to H. S. 6105 or H. S. 6106 whereas the T-shirt, which is knitwear without a collar, should fall into H. S. 6109 in the harmonized coding system.