

Shade Definition terms

Terms used when Items Fail Shade.

Too Thin – The sample is lighter than the standard.

Too Full - The sample is darker than the standard.

Too Red – The sample is redder than the standard.

Too Blue - The sample is bluer than the standard.

Too Green - The sample is greener than the standard.

Too Yellow - The sample is yellower than the standard.

Too Orange – The sample is more orange than the standard.

Too Yellow /Green – The sample is more yellow and green than the standard.

Too Blue Green - The sample is more blue and green than the standard.

Too Violet – The sample is both too blue and too red to the standard.

Too Grey - The sample is duller and less color saturated than the standard.

Too Bright – The sample is brighter and more color saturated than the standard.

Sample is Mottled – A blotchy or spotted appearance of the cloth.

Sample is slubbed – An Abruptly thickened place in the yarn.

Sample is shaded – Color is different from side to side or up and down or from the center of the cloth.

Sample is varied – sample has multiple hue variations and or light to dark, or saturation effects in a single lot.

Sample has barre' - Sample has one or more picks in the cloth characterized by an apparent difference in the shade from the adjoining picks.

Sample is dirty – Sample has dirt on it.

Sample has warp streaks – Sample has a narrow warpwise band or overall warpwise striation characterized by apparent differences in color from adjoining ends.

Sample has uneven shade – Color is not uniform through the cloth.

Off –register printing – Pattern displacement caused by improperly placed printing rolls.

Mis-Print – Sample has the wrong pattern.

Stained- The sample has an area of discoloration in the cloth.

Sample is Haloed – Print registration darker around the print edge.

Sample has grin through – white or bright spots in a laminated fabric.

Too sparkle(d) – bright spots in the finish.

Sample is Fuzzy – overall print is mottled and uneven.

Sample is metameric- sample matches standard when viewed under one light source but not another.

Terms used when items pass but are approaching a tolerance limit

X limit – example: Blue limit, sample is bluer than standard, but not as blue as service established tolerance. Finisher should evaluate sample to see if sample needs to be tweaked back to standard.

Extreme X limit- example: Extreme thin limit, sample is lighter than standard, and equivalent to, or slightly outside service established tolerance. Finisher should take immediate corrective action to tweak sample back to standard. If this is not done, on consecutive reports, it may ultimately be failed if no corrective action is taken.