Standard Terminology Relating to
Sewn Products Automation[1]

1. Scope

1.1 This standard is a compilation of all terminology, which is related and specific to Sewn Products Automation.

1.2 Diagrams and illustration included in this compilation are intended to provide a better understanding of the concepts defined.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D6673 Practice for Sewn Products Pattern Data Interchange—Data Format

D6674 Guide for Proficiency Test Program for Fabrics

3. Terminology

alternate grade reference line, *n*— an optional internal line whose orientation is used for the "*x*" axis of a grade rule.

DISCUSSION—The application of a grade rule will be oriented to the grade reference line unless an alternate grade reference line is specified. (See **grade reference line**.)

annotation text, *n*—optional user text that can be specifically defined and displayed when the pattern piece is plotted.

DISCUSSION—Annotation text is usually placed in specific locations within the piece boundary to identify important information such as the drill hole diameter.

base size, *n*—the digitized or created size of a style. (See **sample size**.)

block, *n*—*for cutting standard def*., a sequence of commands within a cut file and which activate a response by the automated fabric cutter.

DISCUSSION—A block keyword should be used to identify the start of information for a pattern piece and an end block keyword is used to stop the data exchange.

command, *n*—a two letter sequence, always written in capital letters, that governs interpretation of formatted data. Also known as a *syntax command*.

curve interpolation point, *n*—those intermediate points generated between curve points by means of a CAD vendor's system curve interpolation algorithm; those points used to create a curve in order to represent a contour.

curve point, *n*—a user defined point on a contour.

DISCUSSION—When a curve interpolation algorithm is used to generate a curve, the resulting curve must pass through all user defined curve points. (See **curve interpolation points**, **validation curve**.)

curve tolerance, *n*—the maximum perpendicular distance that the resulting curve can deviate from the original curve after transferring the data for the first time.

DISCUSSION—Sufficient points should be added by the originating system to keep the shape of the curve within the user defined curve tolerance.

cut file, *n*—numerically controlled fabric cutter instructions entered in blocks of ASCII characters.

cut lines, *n*—the outside edges of a pattern piece used as a guide for cutting out the pattern piece. (See **piece boundary**.)

data block, *n*—an organized group of commands and parameters preceded by a header and followed by a terminator.

drill hole, *n*—a point that is part of a pattern piece that is not part of any line.

DISCUSSION—Drill holes may be used to denote pocket or buttonhole placement.

format classification interrogation, *n*—interactive direct online communication between systems which generates cut file interchange and fabric cutting equipment.

function codes, *n*—codes used to control fabric cutter instructions and govern interpretation of subsequent commands and data in a block.

grading, *n*—a method of creating multiple sizes from a base or sample size using a grade rule.

graded nest, *n*—a collection of graded piece boundaries that represent every size in the size line for a particular pattern piece.