

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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**TEXTILES—  
SEAM TYPES—  
CLASSIFICATION AND  
TERMINOLOGY**

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This Australian standard was prepared by Committee TX/-, Textile Standards Board. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 25 February 1986 and published on 5 May 1986.

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Australian Retailers Association  
Australian Wholesale Softgoods Federation  
Australian Wool Corporation  
Australian Wool Testing Authority Ltd  
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*This standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 82007.*

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**RECONFIRMATION**

**OF**

**AS 2859—1986**

**Textiles—Seam types—Classification and terminology**

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Technical Committee TX-020 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

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## NOTES

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## PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Textile Standards Board. It is identical with and has been reproduced from the International standard ISO 4916, drawn up by ISO/TC 38, Textiles.

The standard covers a classification and terminology of seam types. It embodies designation numbers to define different configurations of seams using single or multi-component fabric systems as indicated in the introduction.

This document should be of value in the defining of seam types in textile product manufacturing industries.

For the purpose of this Australian Standard, the text of the ISO standard used should be modified as follows:

- (a) *Terminology*: The words 'Australian Standard' should replace the words 'International Standard' wherever they appear.
- (b) *Decimal sign*: A dot on the line should replace the comma wherever it appears as a decimal sign.
- (c) *Cross-reference*: The references to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian Standards as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Appropriate Australian Standard</i>
ISO 4915, Textiles—Stitch types—Classification and terminology	AS 2860, Textiles—Stitch Types—Classification and Terminology

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# Textiles — Seam types — Classification and terminology

## 0 Introduction

This classification of stitched seams should provide valuable information for purchasing officers, garment manufacturers, machine manufacturers, students and others. The document primarily provides a descriptive guide for purposes of identification and ease of reference.

Stitched seams, for the purpose of this International Standard, consist of a sequence of stitch types as defined in ISO 4915, together with a number of components and their configuration, which appear in this International Standard.

In order for a seam specification to be meaningful, the designation of the stitch type has to be added after the designation of the stitched seam. If two or more stitch types are used, they should be stated from left to right.

The ISO designations, together with previous national designations, are listed in the annex.

NOTE — Further seam types which may be developed in the future should be notified to the secretariat of ISO/TC 38 in order to obtain, after consultation with ISO/TC 38, the correct classification.

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard classifies, illustrates and designates the various kinds of stitched seams. It is not intended to be fully comprehensive but to illustrate a number of the most used seam types. It is applicable to seams used most particularly in the clothing industry. All illustrations show the cross-section of the material configuration only.

This International Standard should be read in conjunction with ISO 4915.

## 2 Reference

ISO 4915, *Textiles — Stitch types — Classification and terminology*.

## 3 Definition

**seam** : The application of a series of stitches or stitch types to one or several thicknesses of material.

## 4 Classification

Stitched seams are divided into eight classes according to the types and minimum number of components within the seam. The components are termed as being of “limited” or “unlimited” width (see 6.3). The characteristics of each class are shown in the table, and indicated below.

### 4.1 Class 1

In this class, seams are produced with a minimum of two components, both limited on the same side. Any other component is either similar to one of these two or limited on two sides.

### 4.2 Class 2

In this class, seams are produced with a minimum of two components of which one is limited on one side and the second on the other side. These two components are opposite and at different levels and overlap each other. Any other component is either similar to one of these two or limited on two sides.

### 4.3 Class 3

In this class, seams are produced with a minimum of two components, one of which is limited on one side with the second, limited on both sides, straddling the edge of the former. Any other component is similar to one of these two.

### 4.4 Class 4

In this class, seams are produced with a minimum of two components of which one is limited on one side and the second on the other. These two components are opposite and on the same level. Any other component is either similar to one of these or limited on two sides.

### 4.5 Class 5

In this class, seams are produced with a minimum of one component unlimited on two sides. Any other component may be either limited on one side, or limited on two sides.