





Home Textiles

Kohl's





Defect Library

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Mission:

The Defects Library for Home Textiles contains examples of COMMON defects that are frequently found in home textile products.

The Defects Categories range from:

- -> Fabrication
- -> Color
- -> Construction/Sewing
- -> Labeling
- -> Soil/Dirt marks

The Library contains the following information for each Category:

- -> Definition
- -> Common Quality Issues
- -> Picture of the Defect
- -> Accept or Reject Guidelines

The Defects are considered "Accepted or Rejected" depending on the:

- -> Contrast
- -> Size

-> Location

What is a Defect:

Any irregularity which can affect the appearance, performance or durability to such a degree that:

- 1. A customer would not purchase the product if they saw the defect.
- 2. The defect will result in dissatisfaction when first used or after first wash.
- 3. A rejection based on these defeccts will normally require 100% inspection by vendor and re-audit before shipment.

Accepted or Rejected Guidelines and Defects



Accepted or Rejected Guidelines

Home textile products include a wide variety of different products. These products have different functions and are different sizes and materials. Questionable defects found on home textile products are "Accepted or Rejected" depending on the contrast, size and location of the defect.

Contrast:

High Contrast: The defect is obvious, meaning that it doesn't blend in with the fabric and might be a different color making it highly visible: Is the contrast high?

> Low Contrast: The defect is not obvious, meaning the defect blends in with the fabric and is not highly visible: Is the contrast low?

Size:

The size guidelines depend on whether the size of the defect could affect the following: The salability - would the defect cause the customer to not purchase the product or to return the product if seen by customer? Potentially cause quality issues - could the defect cause a hole to form, affect the wear and longevity of the fabric or fiber, etc.?

Location:

The Acceptability and Rejectability of the defect depends on the area in which the defect is located on a home textile product. The location guidelines identify two zones on each product, critical and non-critical: Is the defect located in the critical or non-critical zone?

Accepted or Rejected Defects

Accepted Defects:

Contrast is high, would not potentially cause quality issues and located in a non-critical zone on a product. Contrast is low, would not potentially cause quality issues and located in a non-critical zone on a product. Contrast is low, would not potentially cause quality issues and located in a critical zone on a product. Contrast is high, would not reduce salability and located in a non-critical zone on a product. Contrast is low, would not reduce salability and located in a non-critical zone on a product.

Rejected Defects:

Contrast is high, could potentially cause quality issues and located in a critical zone on a product. Contrast is low, could potentially cause quality issues and located in a critical zone on a product. Contrast is high, could potentially cause quality issues and located in a non-critical zone on a product. Contrast is high, could reduce salability and located in a critical zone on a product. Contrast is low, could reduce salability and located in a critical zone on a product.

Critical & Non-Critical Zones



Critical & Non-Critical Zones Guidelines

Critical Zone:

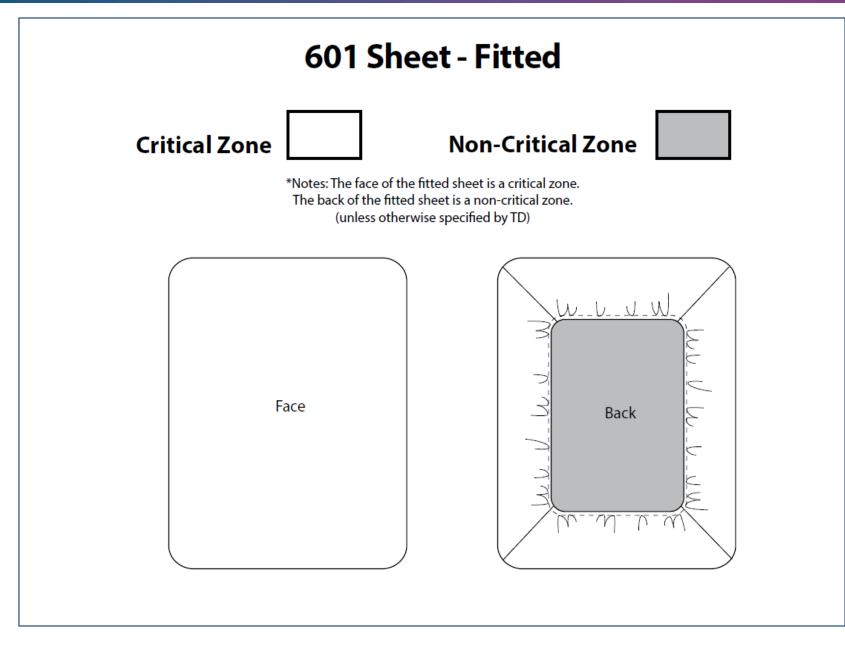


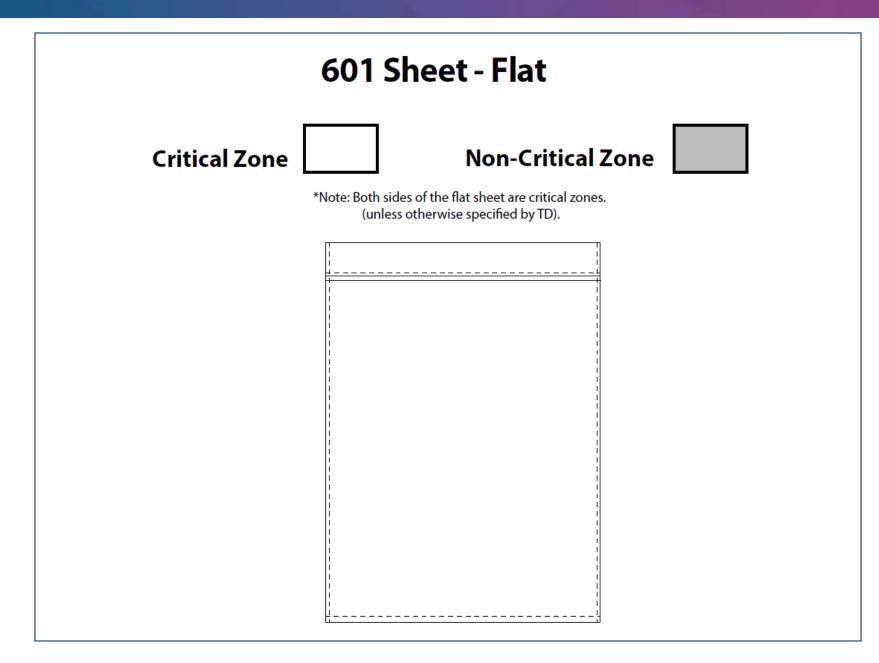
The critical zone is a highly visible area that should not contain any defects or the defects must meet the size and contrast guidelines.

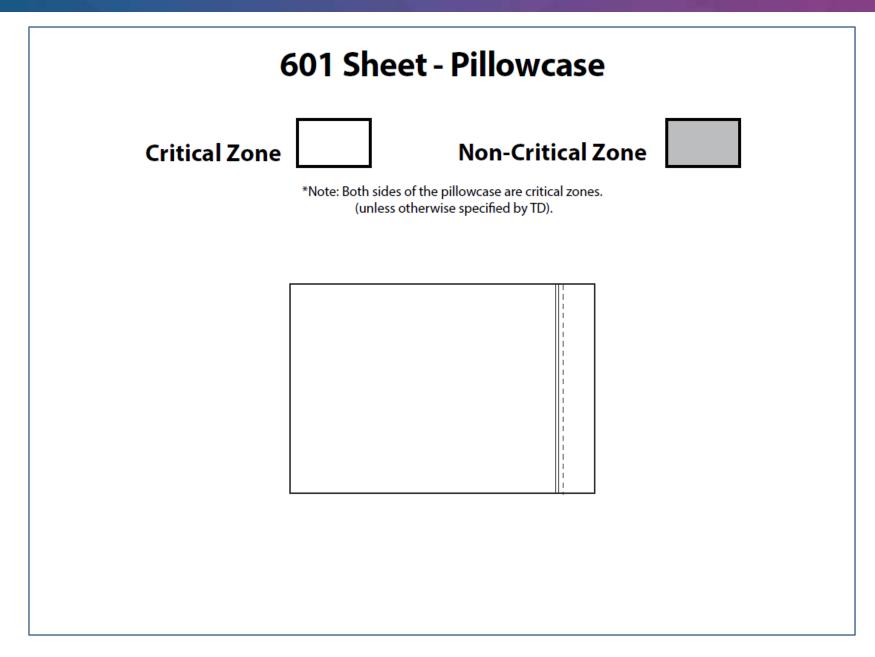
Non-Critical Zone:

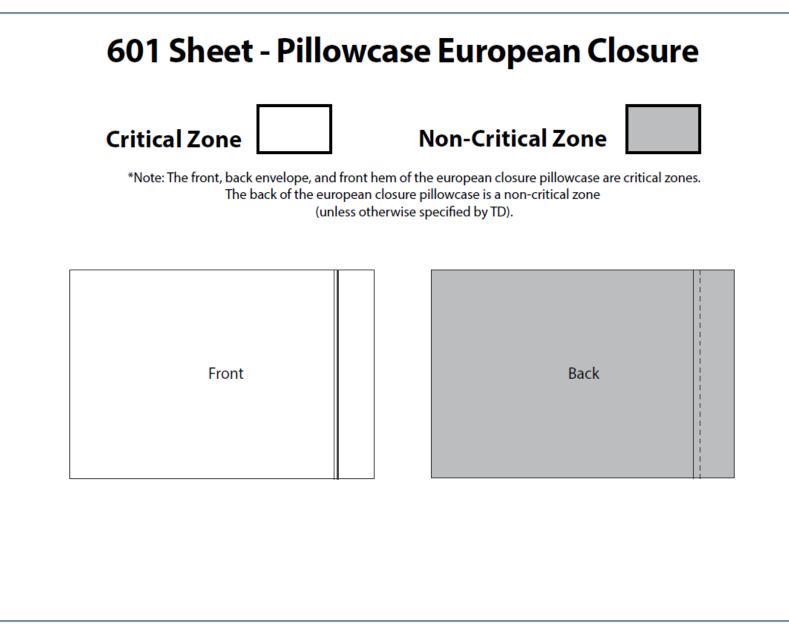


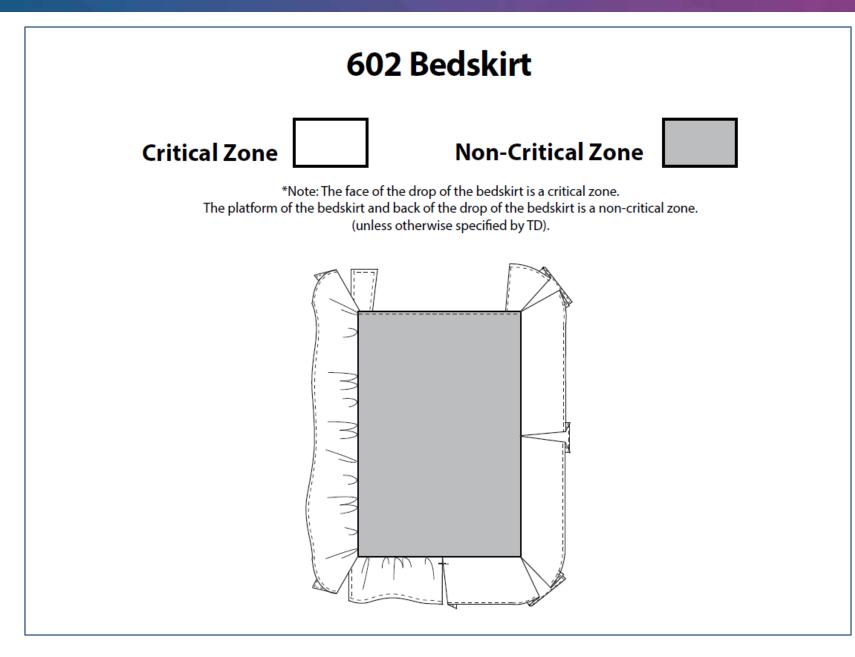
The non-critical zone is an area on the product that is NOT highly visible or readily seen. If this area of the product contains defects, the defects must meet the size and contrast guidelines.

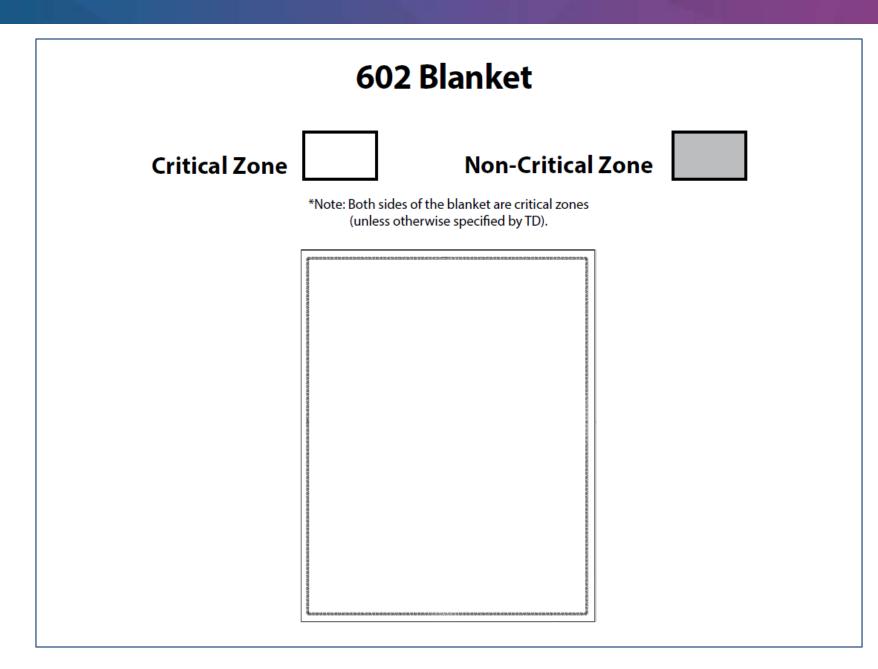


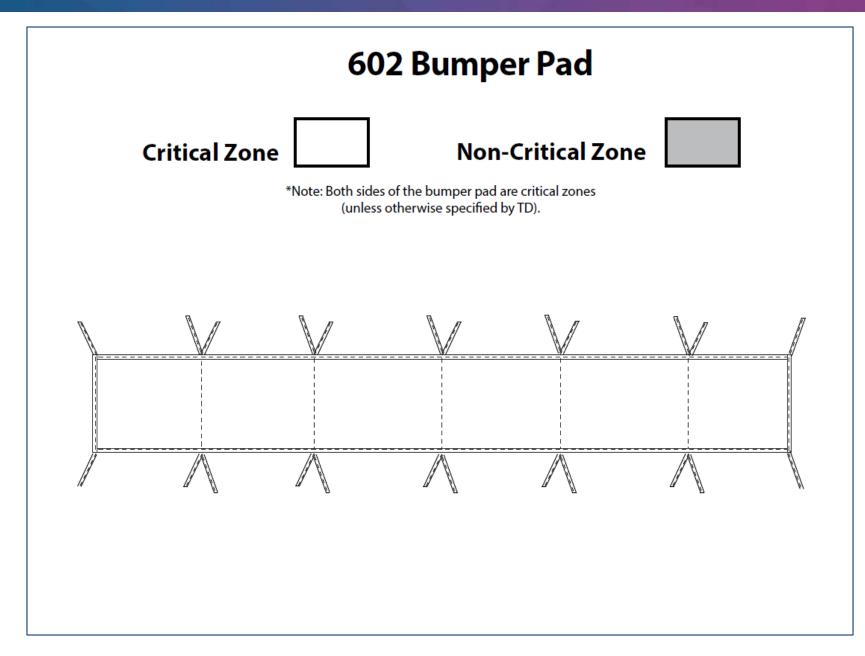


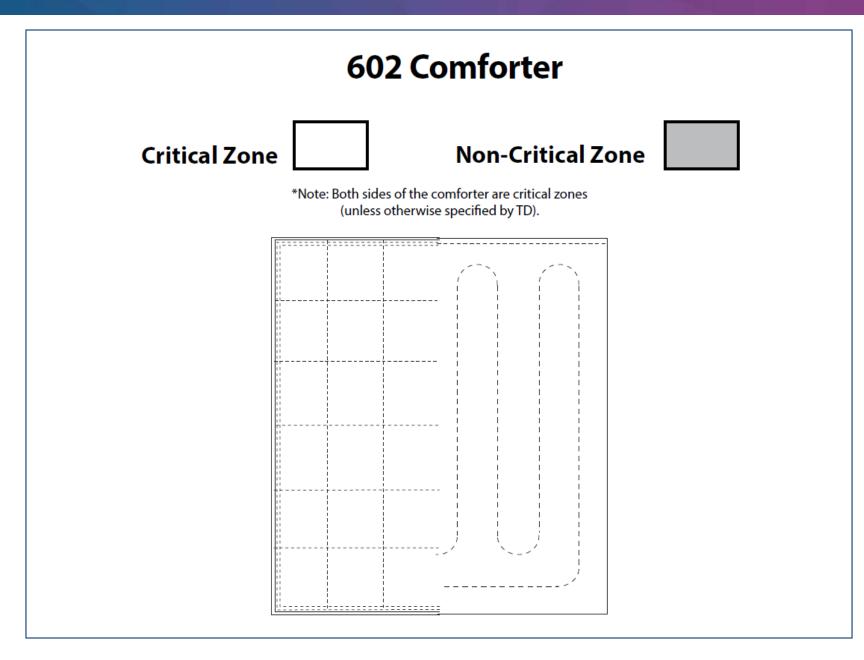


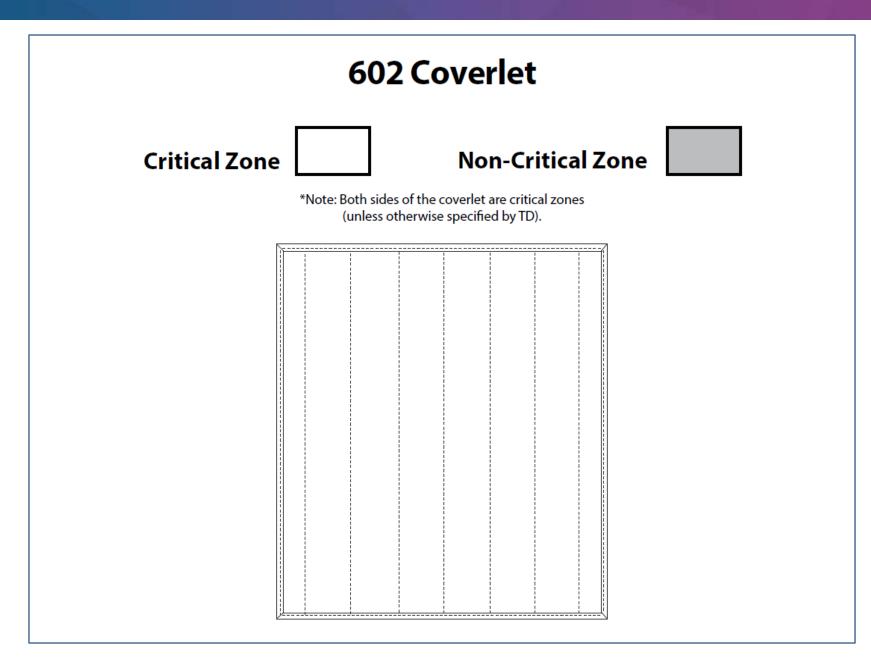


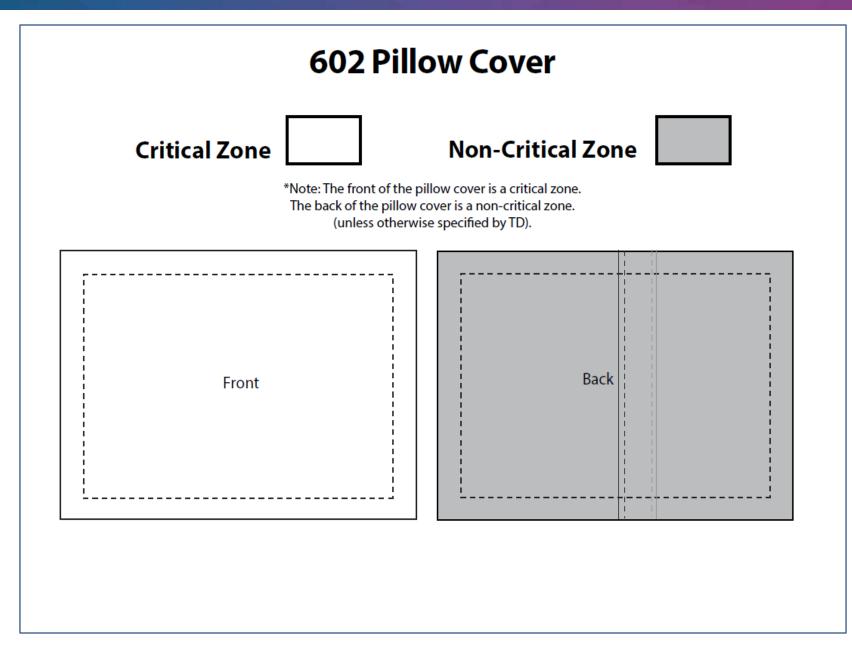


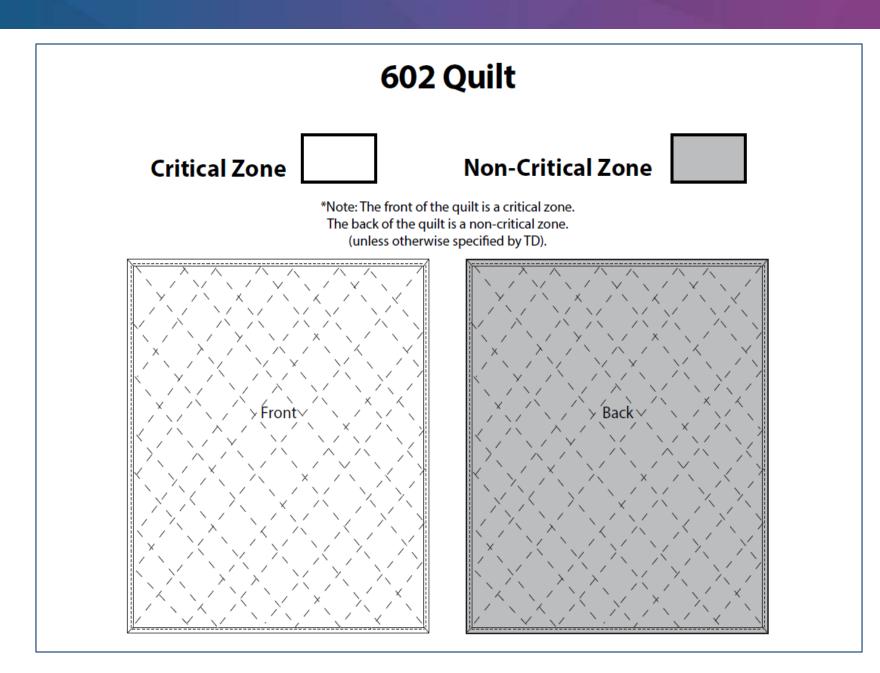


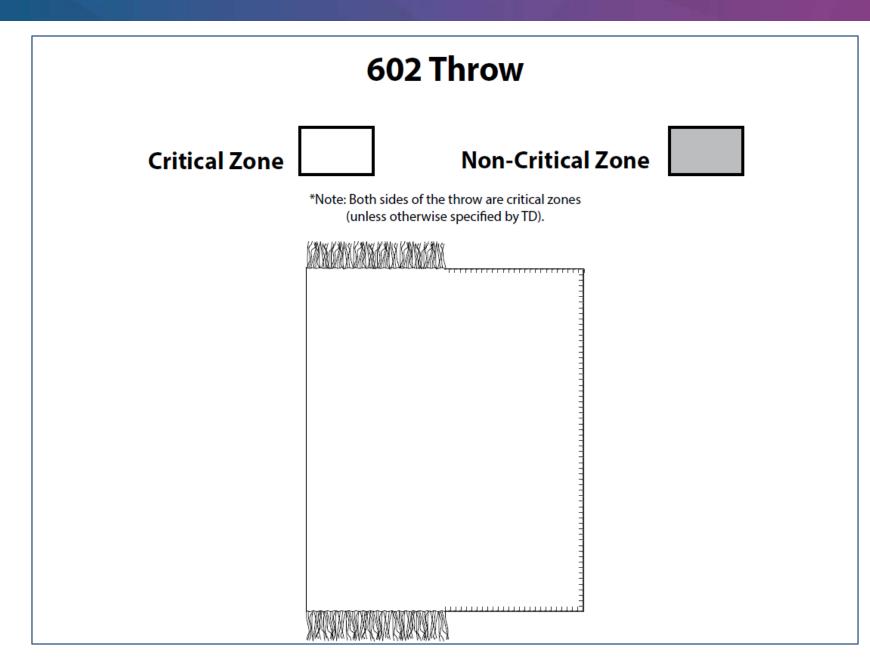


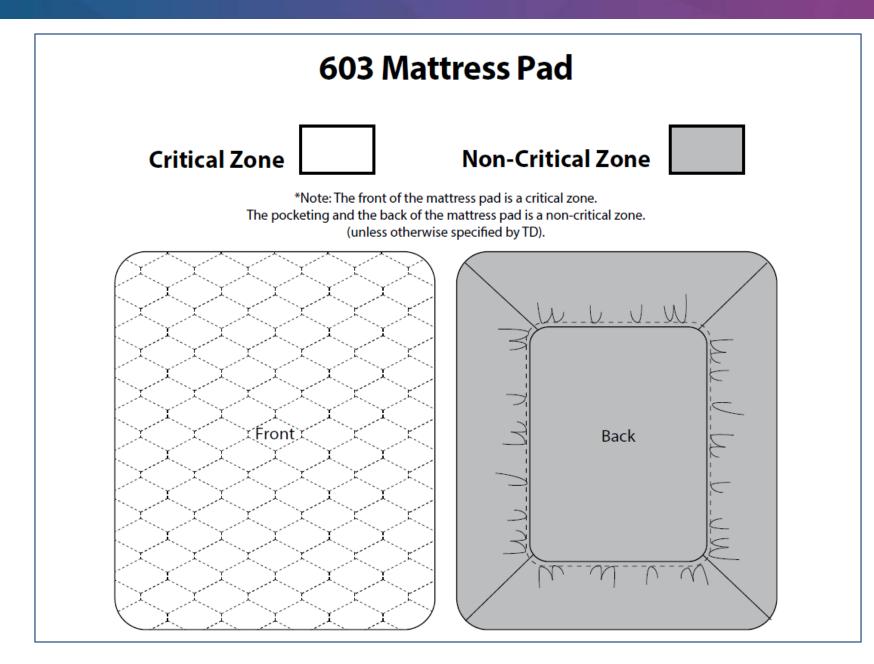


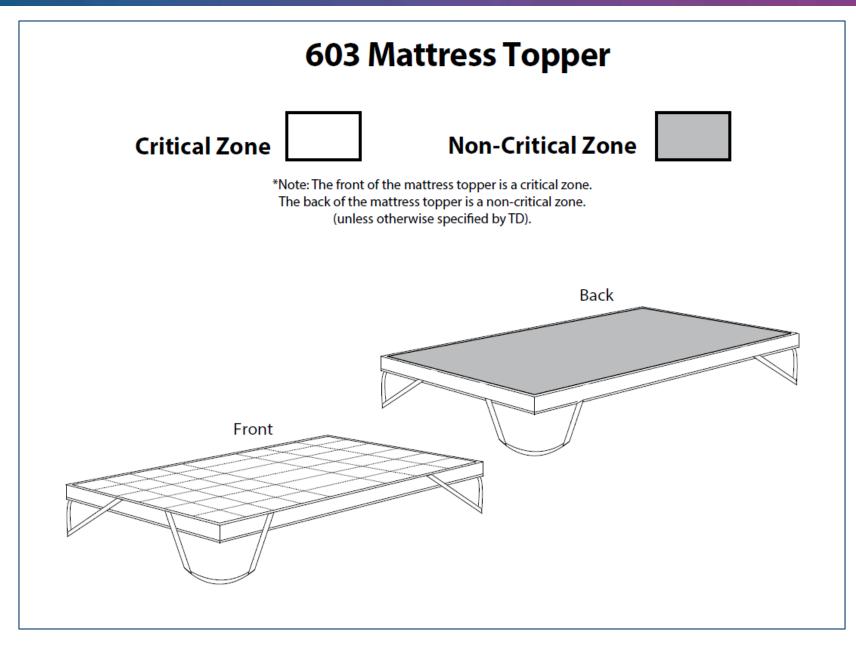


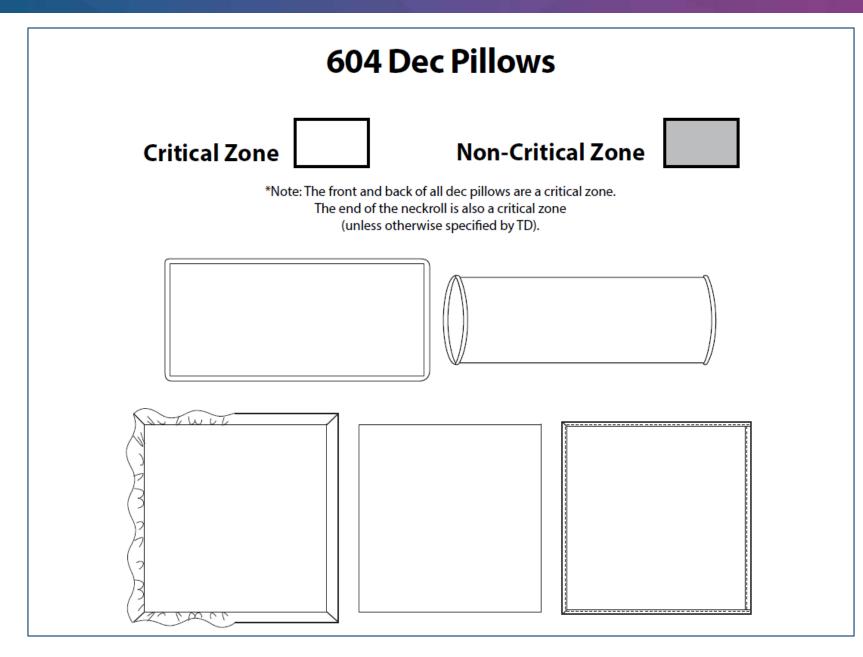


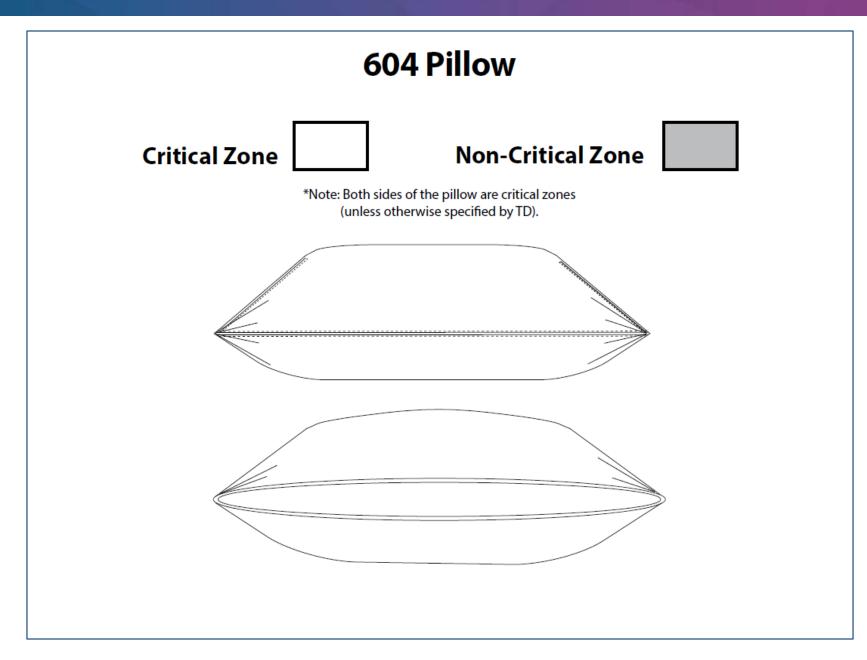


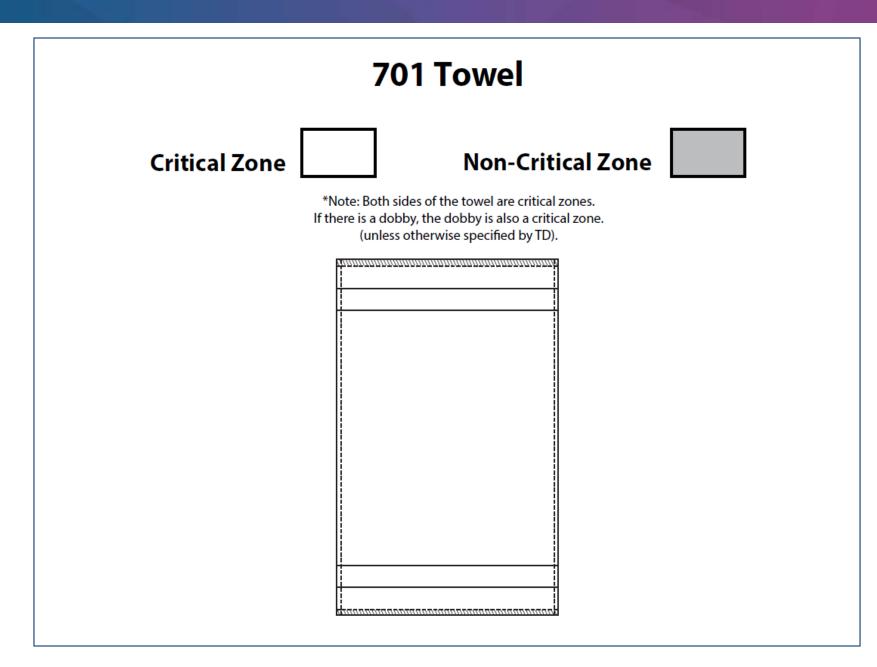


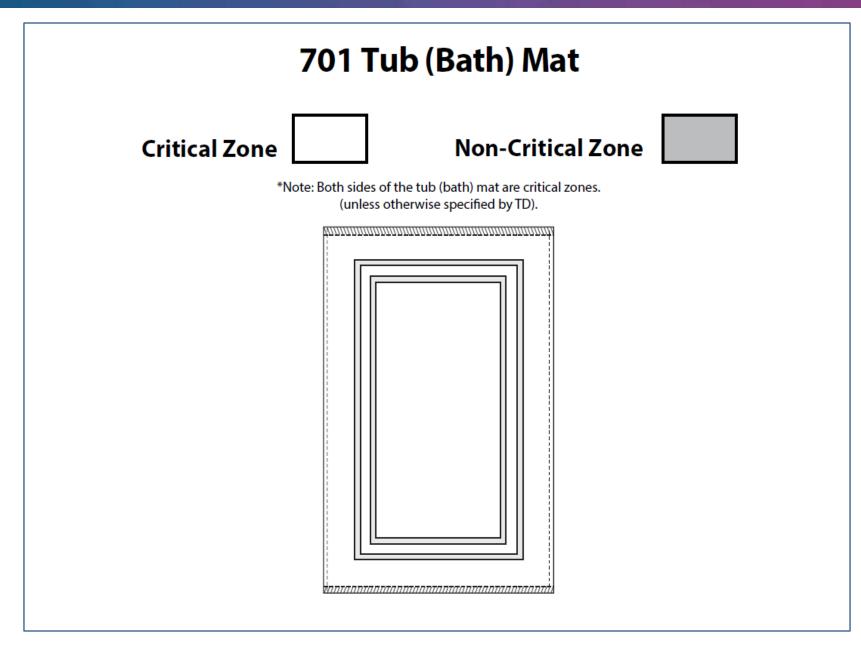


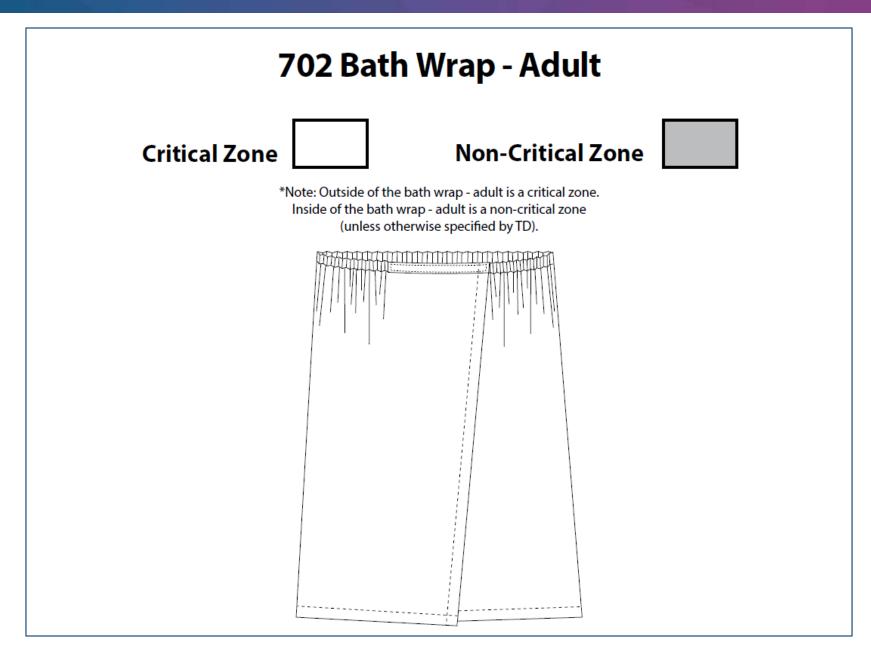


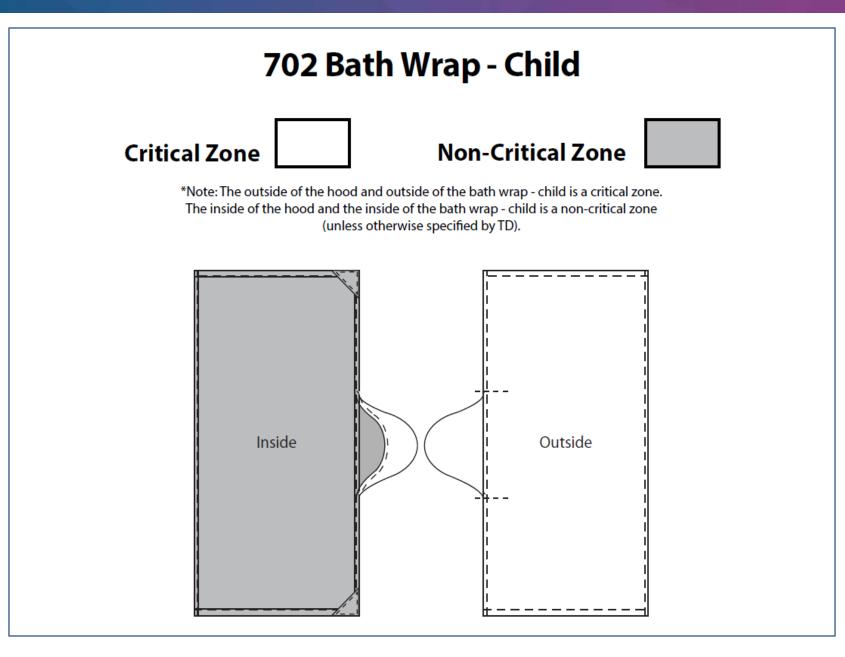


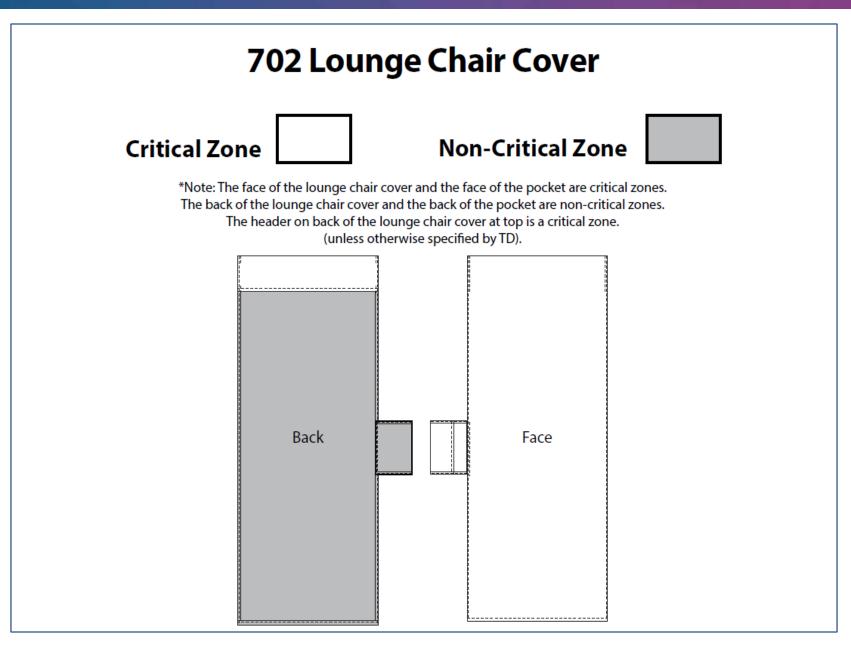


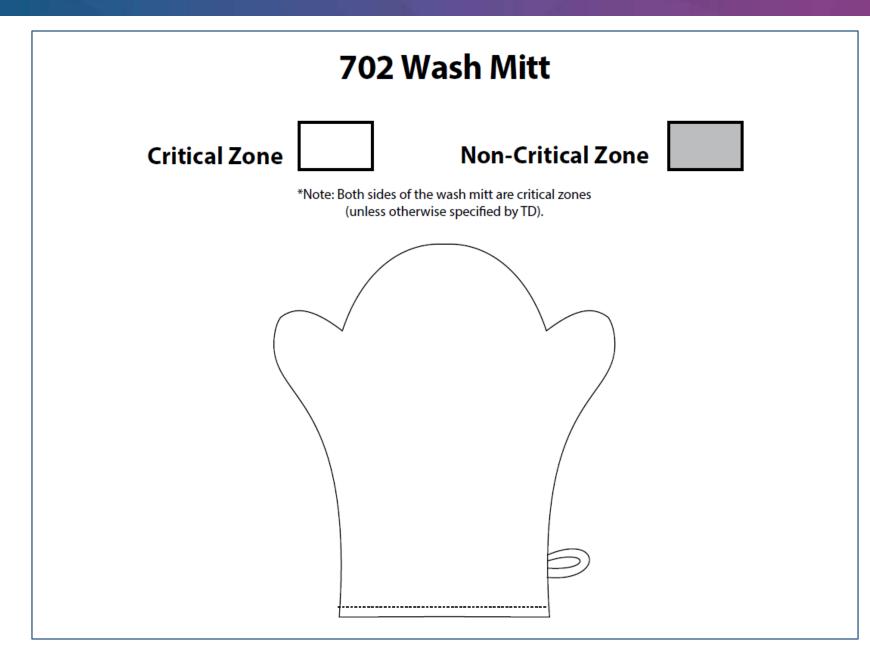


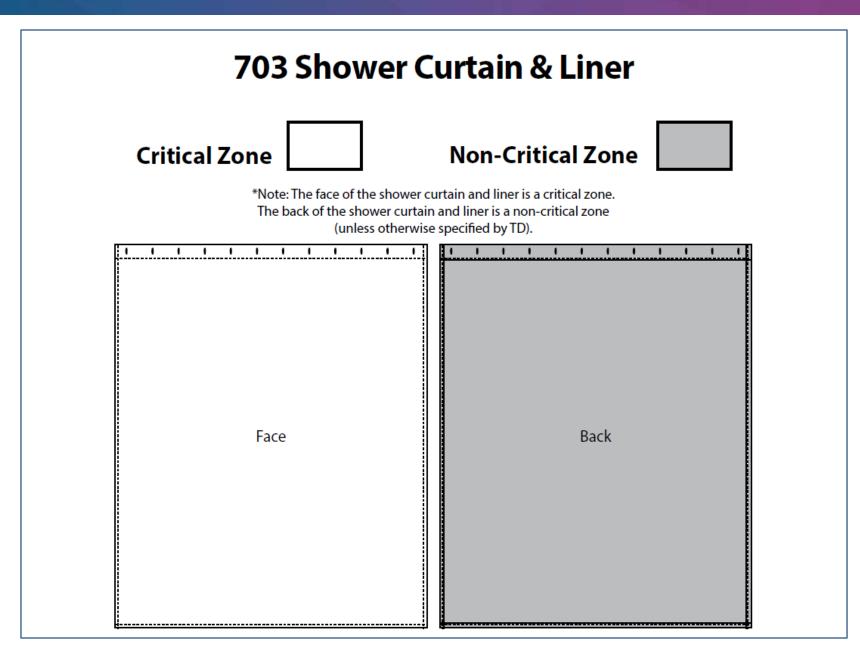


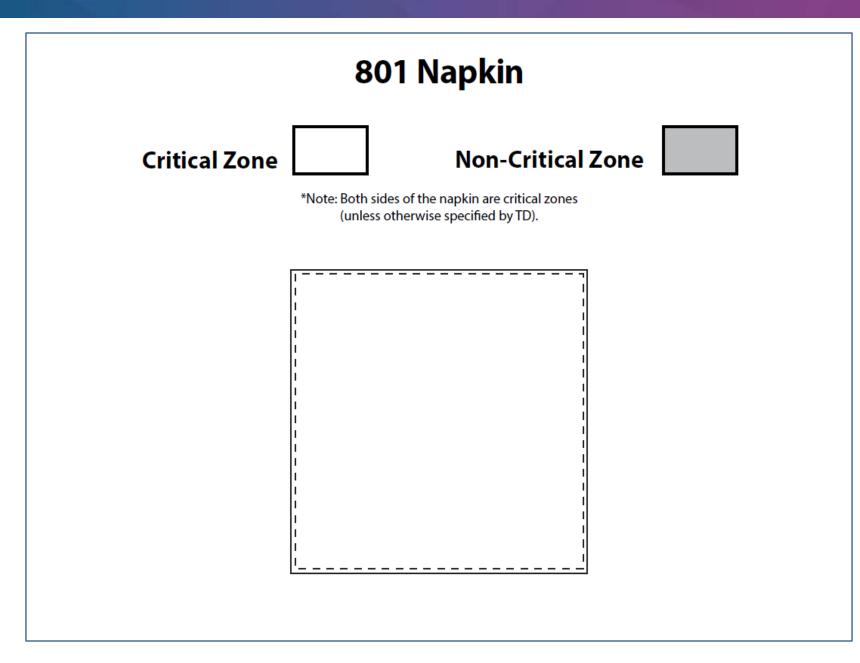


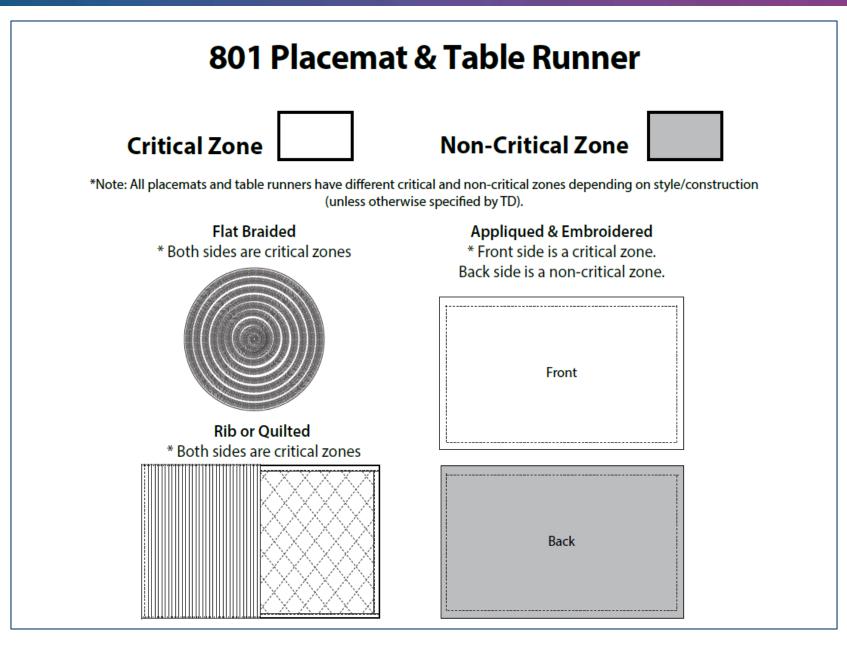


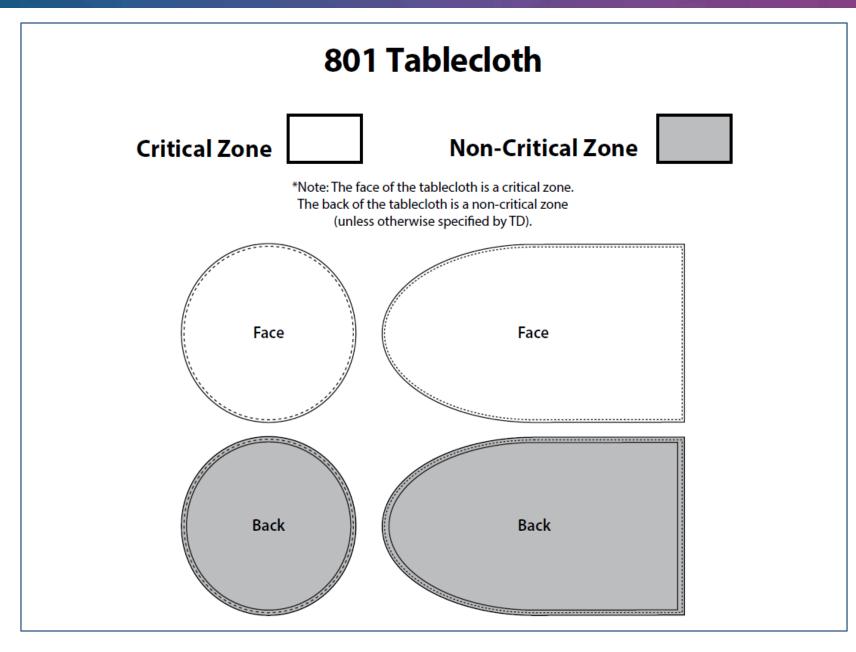


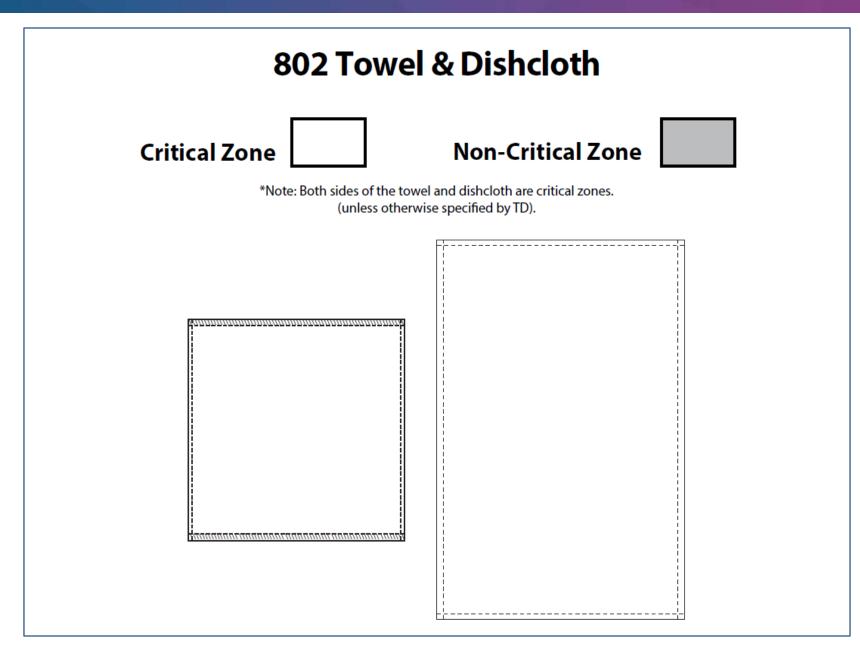


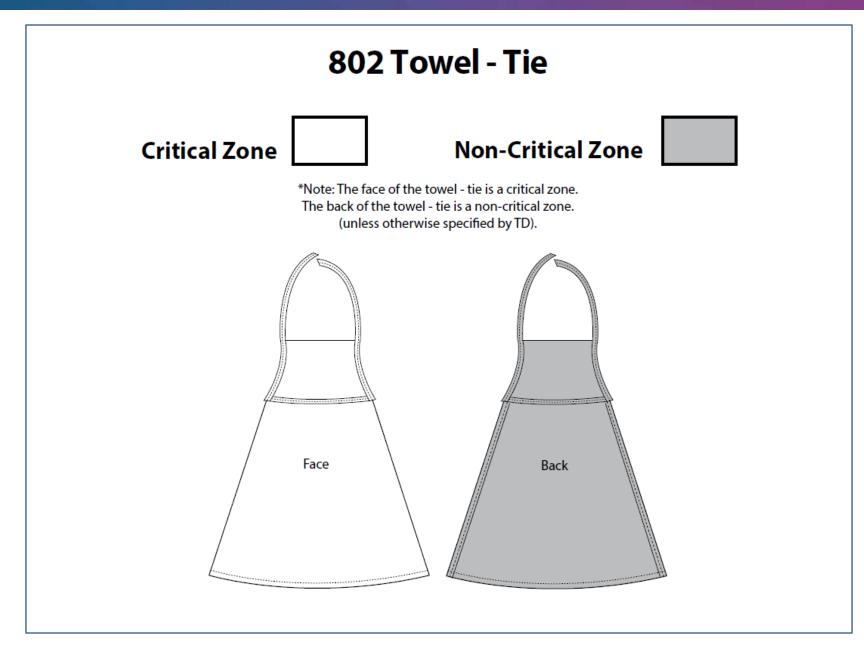


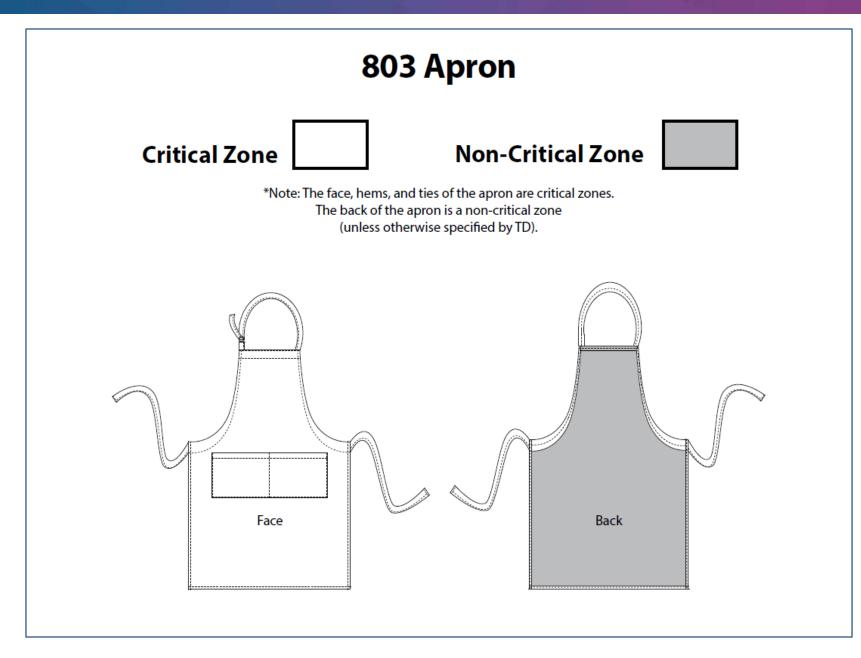


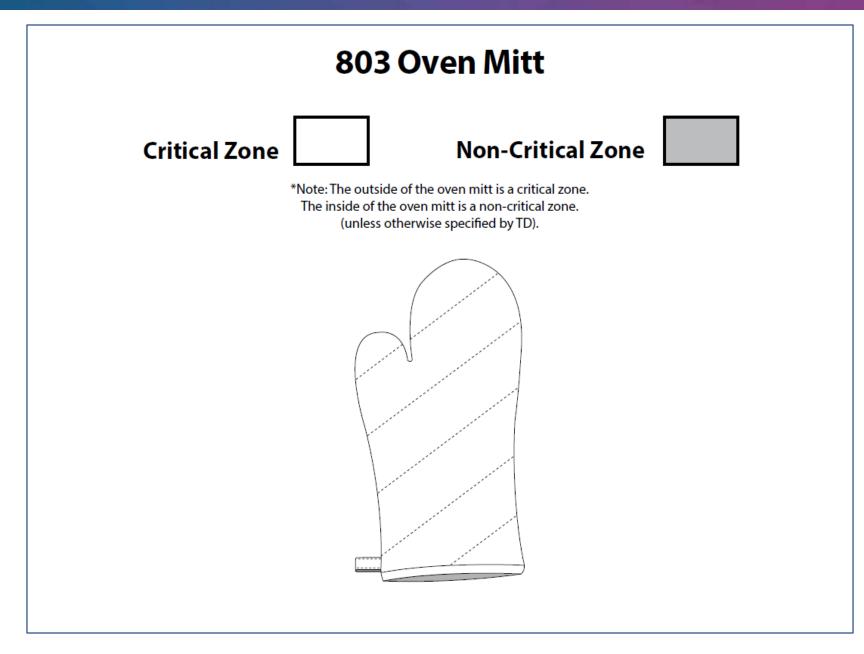


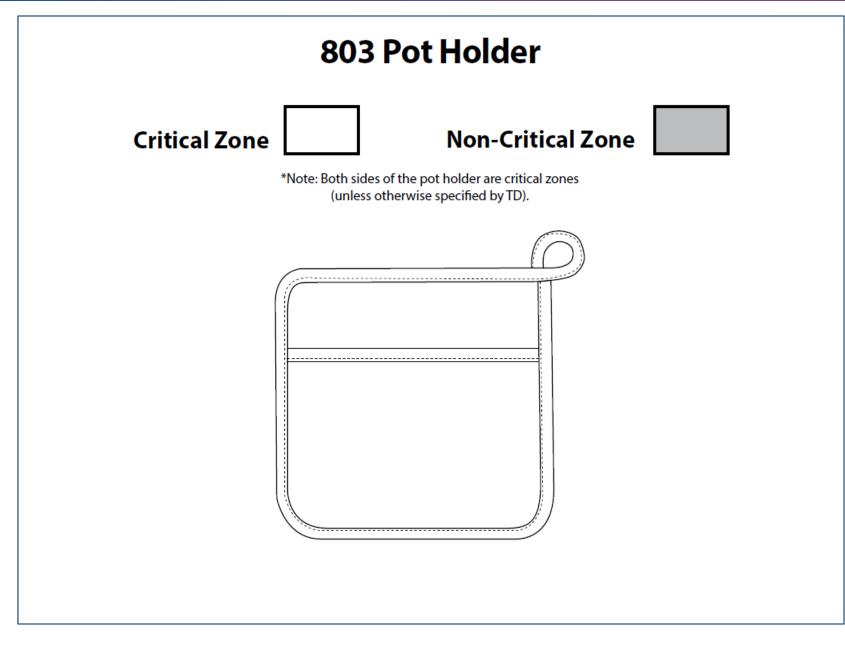


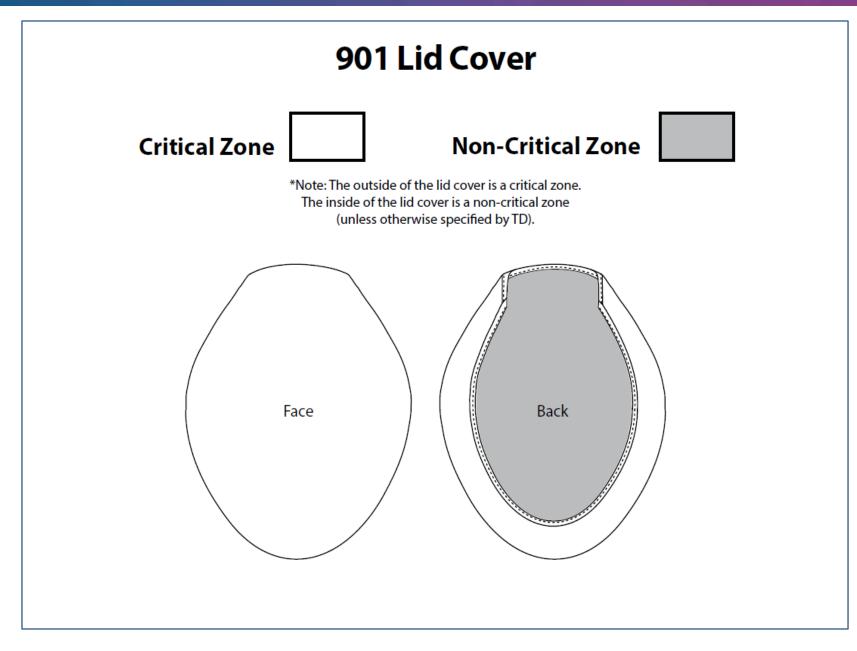


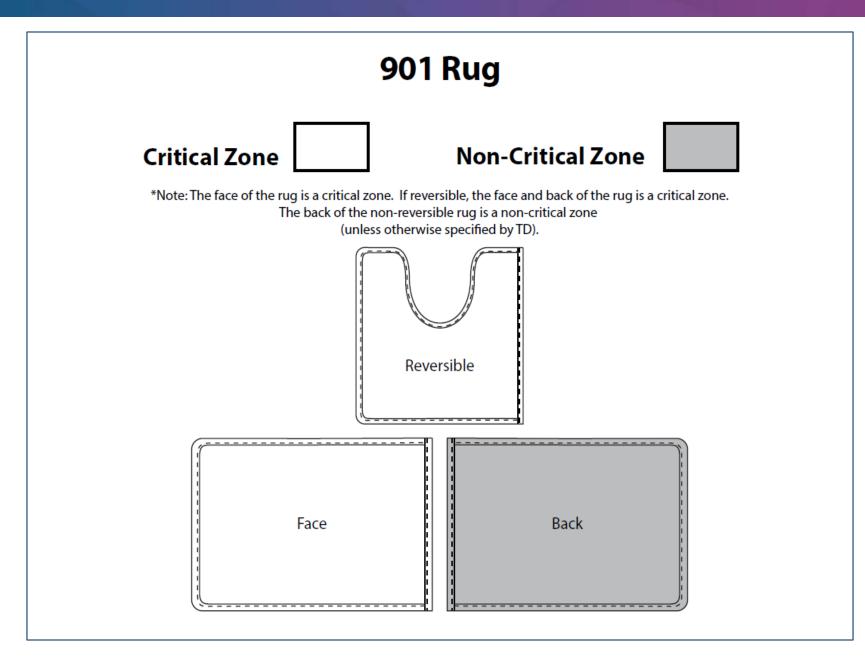


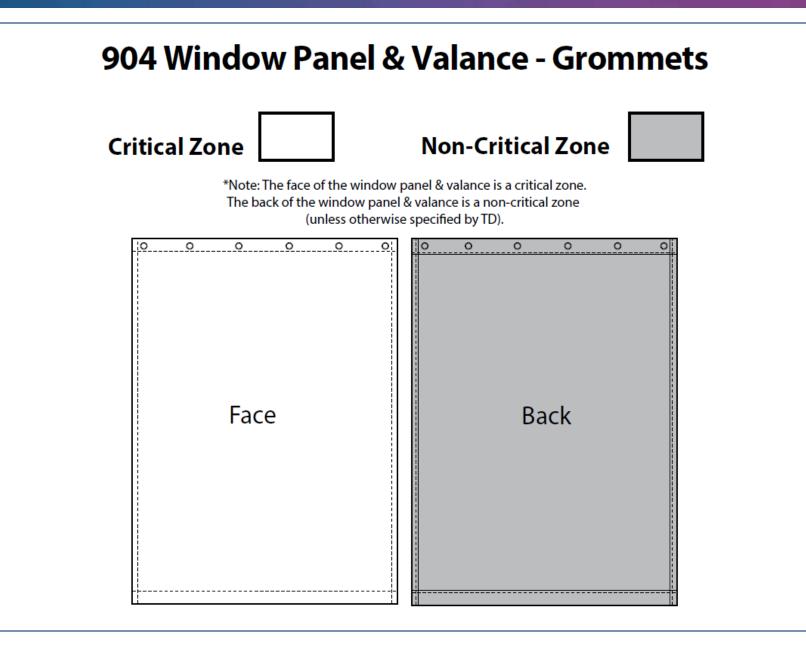


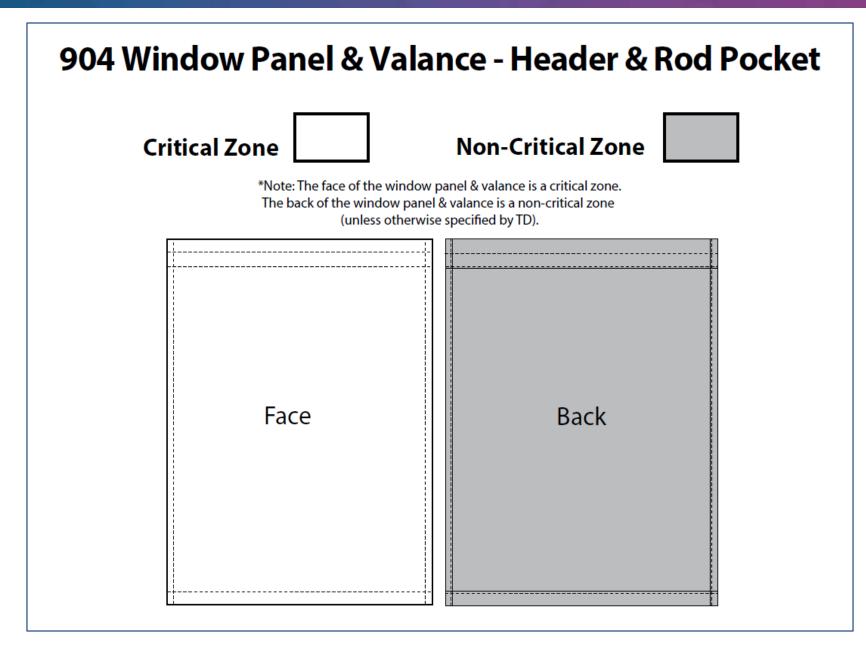


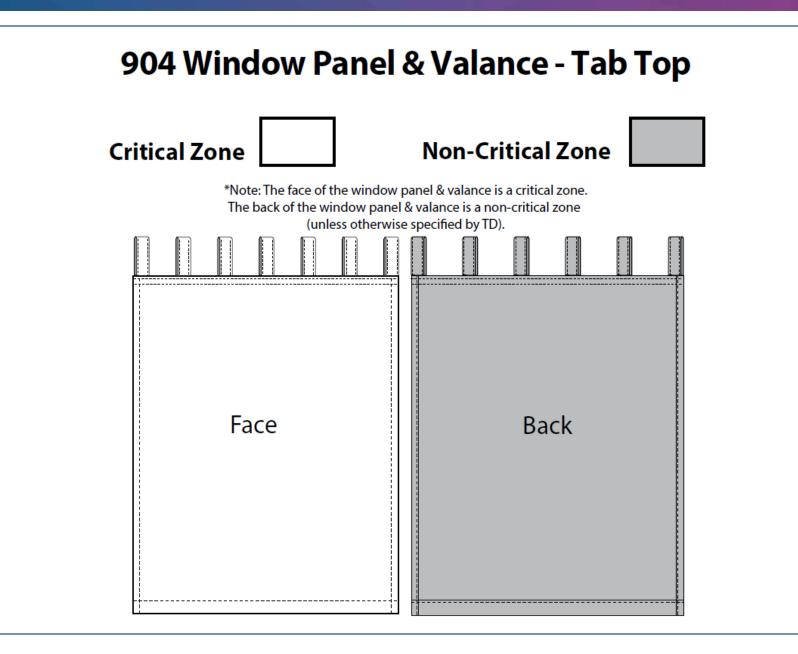


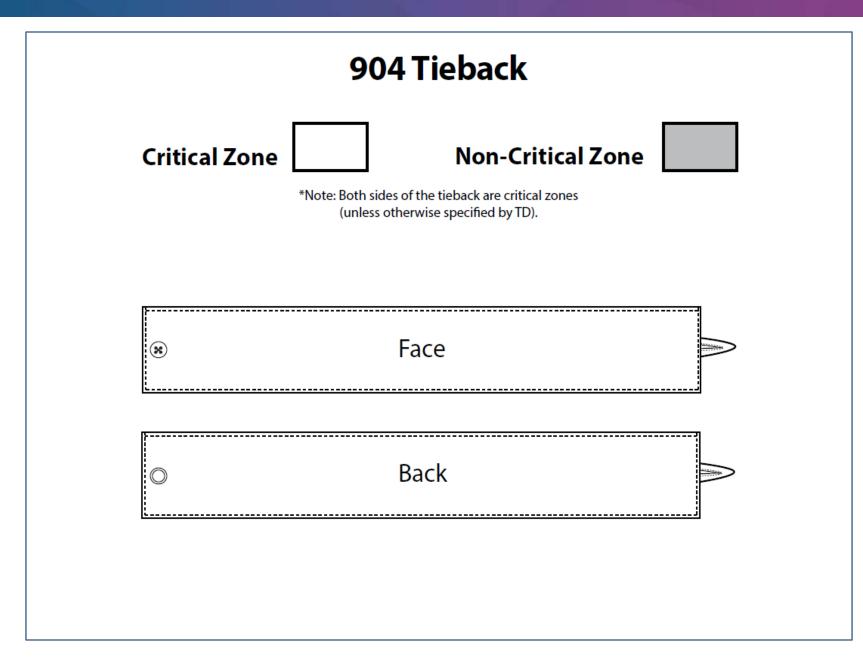












Fabric Defects



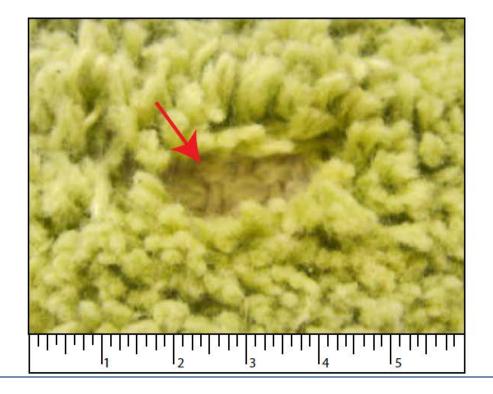
Bare or Bald Spots

Definition:

Lacking the natural or customary surface covering.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to missing surface cover. Causes the fabric to have a weak spot where a hole could develop. Could negatively affect the wear or longevity of the fabric due to the weakened structure.



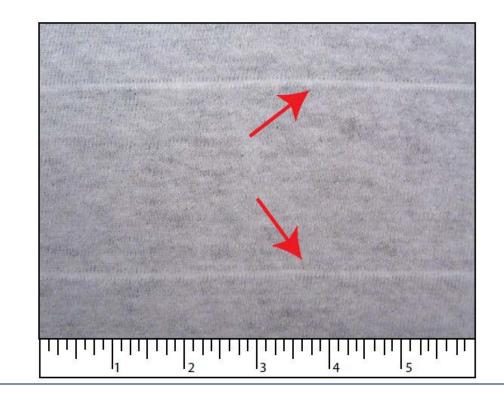
Barré

Definition:

Horizontal streaks across the fabric due to uneven tension in knitting, defective yarn, and improper needle action.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to pattern interruption and streaks across the fabric. Could negatively affect the longevity of the fabric due to the weakened structure.



Bowing

Definition:

Filling yarns lie in an arc across the width of woven fabric. Courses lie in an arc across the width of knit fabrics.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to pattern interruptions and the fabric to appear distorted.



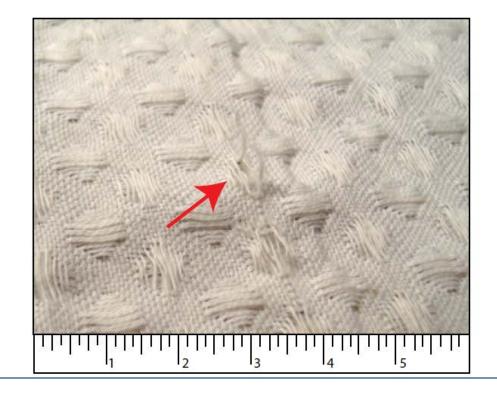
Broken Ends

Definition:

A warp end that broke and was not repaired.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to protruding yarn tails. A hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



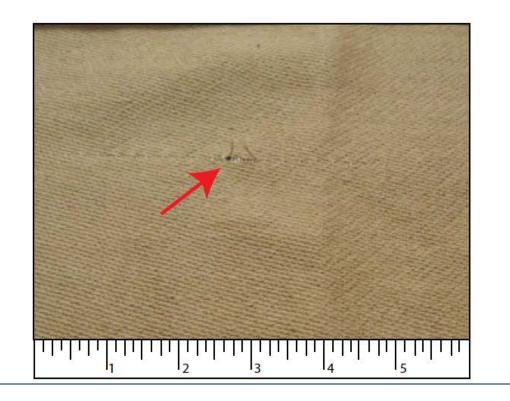
Broken Picks

Definition:

A filling yarn that broke and was not repaired.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to protruding yarn tails. A hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



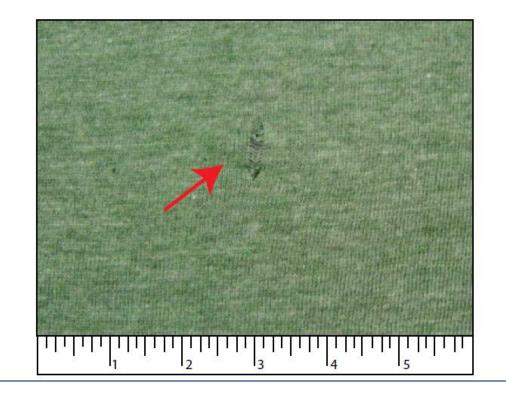
Dropped Stitches

Definition:

Horizontal or vertical stitches that form in knit fabrics due to a malfunctioning needle or jack.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric by creating horizontal or vertical lines that appear as holes or missing stitches. A hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



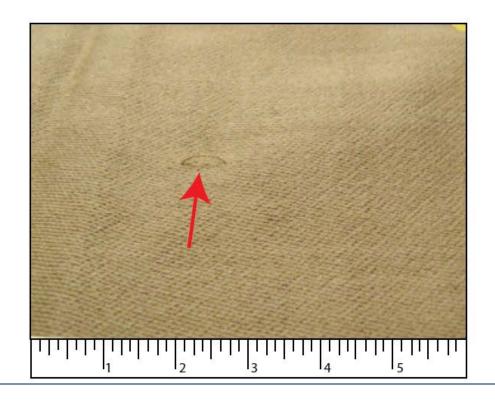
Float

Definition:

A warp or filling yarn that extends without intersection over two or more units of the opposing set of yarns.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to loose loops on the fabric that causes pattern interruptions. A hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



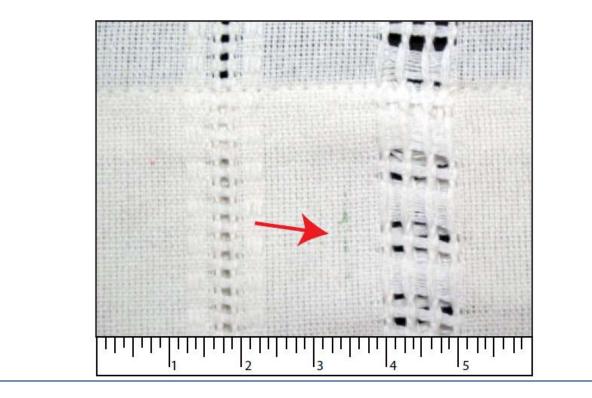
Fly

Definition:

A stray fiber/debris of different color woven or knitted into the fabric.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to fiber/debris being a different color. If dislodged a hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken.



Hole

Definition:

A break in the yarn involving minimum of two ends or picks.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to unintentional opening in the fabric Causes the fabric to have a weak spot where the hole is located.



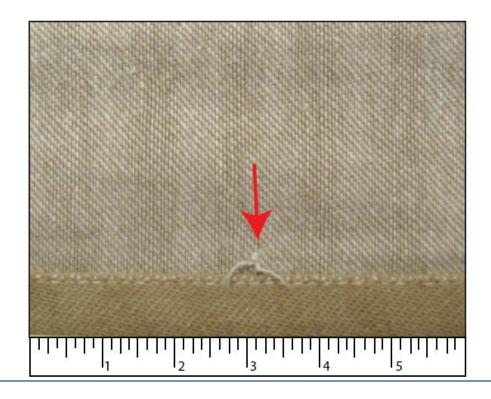
Knot

Definition:

Yarn ends tied together after a break or to splice yarns together.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to raised lumps. A hole could develop if the ends are trimmed too shortly. Causes the fabric to be weakened in that location due to restriced yarn movement in the fabric.



Latex Backing Defects

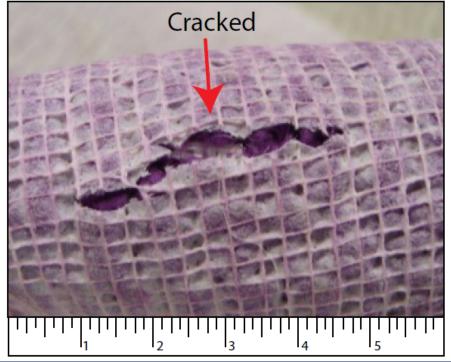
Definition:

Multiple latex defects found on the back side of rugs with a non-skid backing.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric or performance.

- * Over backing the latex causing the backing to become brittle and to crack/crumble.
- * White flecks of latex stuck to the face of the rug due to overspraying from the back.
- * Air bubbles causing holes or openings in the latex that could peel during normal use and care.
- * Uncured latex could develop yellow spots on the backing and has a strong ammonia smell.



Loop

Definition:

Loose tension on a filling yarn, which was fed through the warp. The loose tension caused the yarn to form a loop.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to raised loop. If caught, a hole could form causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



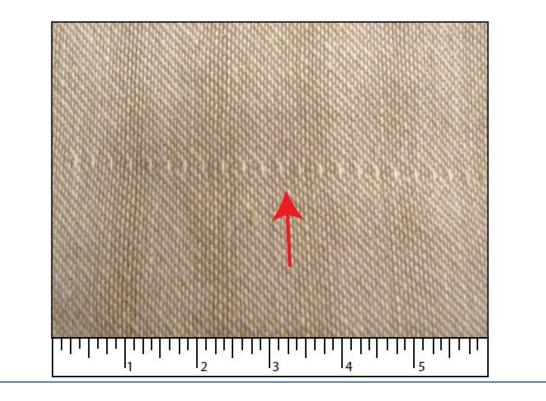
Misweave

Definition:

A filling yarn missing or improperly interlaced in a woven fabric.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to pattern interruptions from openings or gaps in the fabric. A hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



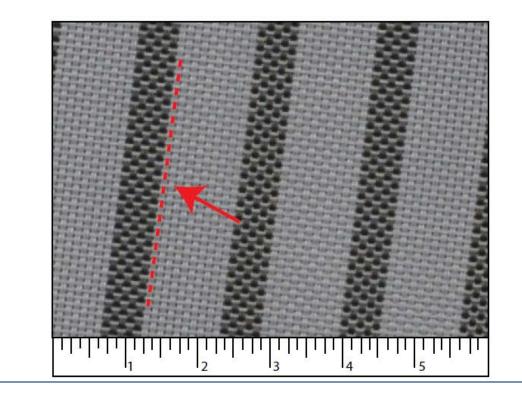
Skew (Woven Fabrics)

Definition:

A distortion in the woven fabric where warp and filling yarns do not form a 90 degree angle.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to fabric having a twisted or rippled effect. Affects the proper fit of the item. Causes the fabric to wear unevenly.



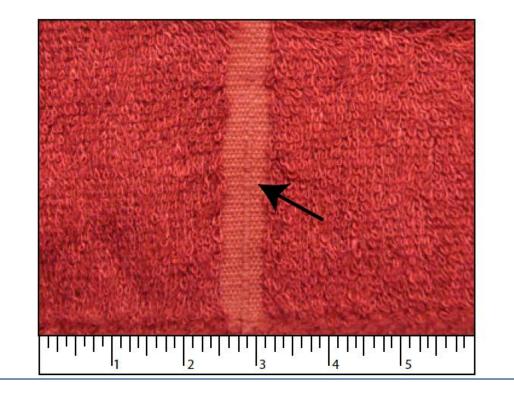
Slub

Definition:

A thick or heavy place in yarns.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to the yarn appearing thicker than neighboring yarns. If dislodged, a hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



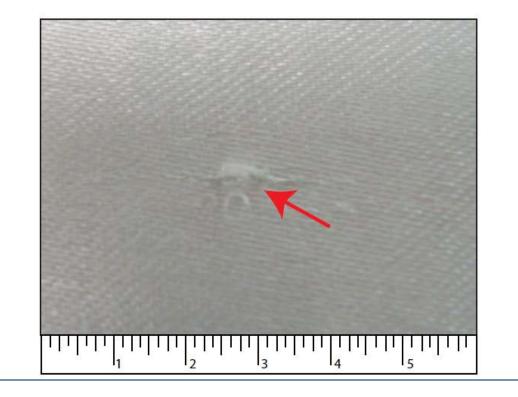
Snag

Definition:

A pulled yarn on fabric surface.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to a raised loop. If caught, a hole can develop causing the fabric to weaken at that location.



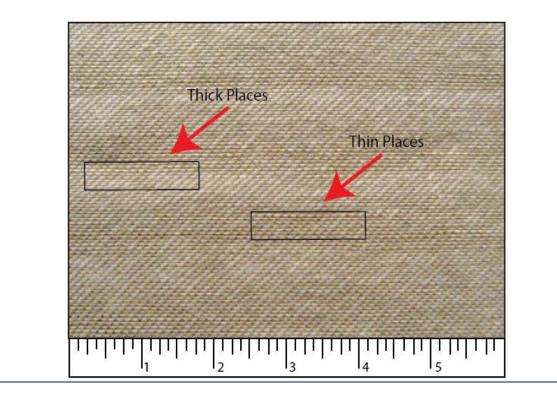
Thick Places

Definition:

Inconsistent distribution of filling yarns placed across the width of the fabric. Usually contains yarns packed too closely together than normal.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to the pattern interruption. Affects the hand feel of the fabric causing the thich area to feel stiffer and firmer than the rest of the fabric.



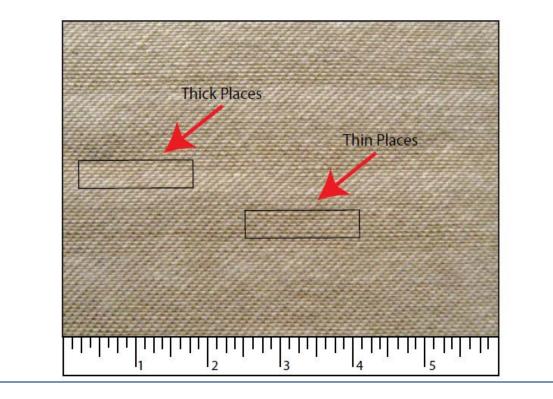
Thin Places

Definition:

Inconsistent distribution of filling yarns placed across the width of the fabric. Usually contains less picks or a thinner filling yarn than normal.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to the pattern interruption. Affects the hand feel of the fabric causing the thich area to feel stiffer and firmer than the rest of the fabric.



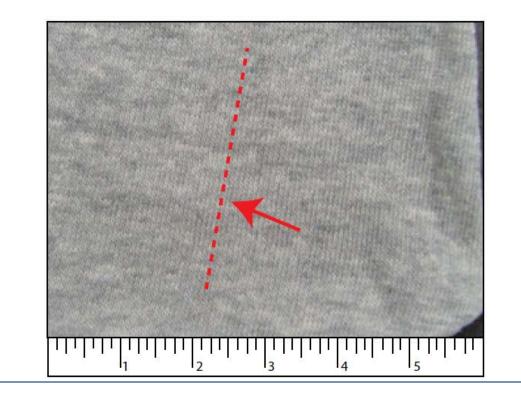
Torque (Knit Fabrics)

Definition:

A distortion in a knit fabric where course and wale lines do not form a 90 degree angle.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to fabric having a twisted or ripped effect. Affects the proper fit of the item. Causes the fabric to wear unevenly.



Weight Inconsistency

Definition:

Inconsistent weight between components of a set or within a collection.

Common Quality Issues

Affects the visual appearance of the fabric due to different pile height, shading, and/or high contrast of texture. Causes inconsistent wearing or longevity of the fabrics with normal use care.

