GLOSSARY

Best Practice Techniques

Best practice techniques are defined as the techniques at each date which employ the most recent technical advances, and are economically appropriate to current factor prices. They correspond to the idea of the most up-to-data techniques currently available.

Counts

It indicates the degree of fineness of finished yarn. If a length of 840 yards of yarn, roving or sliver weights 1 lb. we call the yarn one hank or No.1 count. If 1680 (i.e. 2x840 yards) weigh 1 lb. there are two hanks or it is called No.2 counts etc. The formula for calculating count is

\[
\text{Count} = \frac{\text{length in Hanks}}{\text{weight in lbs}}
\]

Composite Mill

Mills where spinning and weaving operations are taking place simultaneously.

Efficiency Frontier

The locus of points characterised by the highest level of output per unit of input achieved within a sample of firms, different points on the frontier correspond to the use of inputs in different proportions.

Fibre Index Quality (FQI)

In order to decide the quality characteristics of the cotton required for spinning different counts with desired CSP (count lea strength product for different end uses) values, a single measure for the overall quality of cotton has been established by SITRA

\[
\text{FQI} = \frac{\text{lusm}}{f}
\]

where \( \text{lusm} \) = product of 2.5% span length (l) in mm and uniformity ratio (u%) measured on digital fibrograph divided by 100.

\( s \) = Bundle strength in g/tex at 3 mm guage length (stelometer).

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\[ m = \text{Maturity coefficient} \]
\[ f = \text{Fibre fineness as determined on micronnaire and expressed as micronnaire value (micrograms/in.)} \]

A higher FQI is indicative of better quality in cotton.

**SITRA**

South India Textile Research Association is a research institute located at Coimbatore, equipped with modern testing laboratory to help its member mills in South India.

**Spindles ≤ 26,000**

Mills whose spindleage is less than 26,000 installed spindles denoted as 'small mills'.

**26,000 ≤ 50,000**

Mills whose spindleage is between 26,000 to 50,000 spindles denoted as 'medium mills'.

**Technical Efficiency**

Measures the extent to which a firm fails to obtain the maximum output from its inputs i.e. how far its output-input ratio falls short of the most efficient firms that use factor in the same proportion as it does.

**Twist Multiplier (TM)**

Twist multiplier is a factor used in the textile industry to arrive at the optimum 'tpi' (twist per inch) or 'tpm' (turns per metre) to be inserted in the yarn, depending upon the linear density (count, tex) of the yarn, the quality of the mixing and the nature of the product.

\[ tpi = \frac{TM}{\sqrt{\text{count}}} \]
\[ tpm = \frac{100 \times TF}{\text{tex}(t)} \]

Twist factor (TF) is a term, similar (but not numerically equal) to TM. This is used when expressing the yarn number in 'tex' (direct system).