

FIBC Glossary

1. **Approval Drawing** – A drawing provided by the manufacturing plant for the potential customer's evaluation and endorsement before the commencement of production. This ensures alignment with the customer's requirements and expectations.
2. **Baffle** – Fabric or other material segments sewn across each corner of a tubular or four-panel bag, enhancing the bag's squareness, visual appeal, load stability, and optimizing storage or shipping space.
3. **Bag Height** – The vertical dimension of an FIBC measured from the top seam to the bottom seam.
4. **Belt Patch** – A fabric piece sewn either between the main fabric of the bag body and the lift belt or on top of the lift belt within the belt-sewn section. This enhances sift resistance and/or the safe working load (SWL).
5. **Bias Strap or Tape** – Straps made of multifilament yarns (MFY), polyester, or polypropylene, utilized to secure inlet and outlet spouts. Also known as web ties or tie straps.
6. **Body Fabric** – The primary fabric employed on the body of a u-panel, four-panel, or circular bag.
7. **Bottom Fabric** – The material constituting the bottom of a tubular or four-panel bag.
8. **Bottom Spout** – Also referred to as a Discharge Spout, this serves as an outlet for emptying the contents of the FIBC.
9. **Breathable Fabric/Bags** – Fabric or bags without coating or lamination.
10. **Circular Woven Bag** – Often known as a tubular bag, it is crafted from fabric woven on a circular loom, later cut to the required length for a specified bag height. This eliminates vertical seams on each side of the bag.
11. **Cone Top** – An inlet variation where the top forms a pyramid shape to allow overfilling of the bag. Also known as a Conical Top.
12. **Coated Fabric/Bags** – Fabric or bags coated or laminated with polypropylene (PP) to reduce moisture intrusion or sifting of contents. Also termed Non-breathable or laminated fabric/bags.
13. **Cord Lock** – A closure device securing the rope or cord in place on the spout, typically used on bag discharges. Available in various sizes, they eliminate the need for hand-tied knots.
14. **Denier** – The weight of yarn in grams per 9,000 meters.
15. **Discharge Spout** – Also known as a Bottom Spout, this serves as an outlet to empty the contents of the FIBC.
16. **Document Pouch** – Typically made of polyethylene or polypropylene, it is where shipping or identifying documents are usually placed. Also called a Pocket or Envelope.
17. **Drawstring Closure** – A spout construction with a loop or string encircling the closure, serving a similar purpose as a petal closure.
18. **Duffel Top** – An FIBC top resembling a duffel bag, where the inlet extends from the top seam and follows the bag's base dimensions. Also referred to as a skirt top.

19. **Extended Belt** – A construction method for FIBCs where the webbing extends around the bottom of the container. Note that this construction is not applicable for U-panel FIBCs.
20. **Fabric Mesh** – The density of the fabric weave, measured as the number of yarns per inch in both the warp and weft directions. A common construction is a 12×12 mesh.
21. **Fabric Weight** – The weight of the fabric, measured in ounces per square yard or grams per 100 square centimeters. For example, a fabric weight of 6.5 oz/sq. yd.
22. **FIBC** – Flexible Intermediate Bulk Container.
23. **Fill Spout** – Also known as an inlet spout or top spout, it serves as the inlet for filling an FIBC and is designed to fit the customer's filling chute during loading.
24. **Filler Cord** – Typically made of polypropylene, it is used in the manufacturing of sift-resistant FIBCs. This rope or yarn-like cord is sewn into a seam to prevent the escape of fine dusts and powders.
25. **Form-Fitted Liner** – Tailored to take the exact shape of the FIBC, these liners improve filling and complete discharging of the product. Unlike a basic "tube liner," Form-Fitted Liners have a flat top and bottom and incorporate a spout diameter and length to complement the FIBC's fill and discharge spouts.
26. **Full Open Discharge** – A discharge type with an outlet extending from the bottom seam and following the bag's base dimensions, also known as a Full Open Dump.
27. **Hem/Hemming** – An operation involving folding and sewing or gluing to prevent fabric fraying, enhance lift strength, and add seam strength to each bag. This process provides a neat finish to the FIBC and can be applied either on the inside or outside of the bag. Hemming is employed to achieve desired FIBC dimensions.
28. **Lay Flat Width** – The width of tubular fabric when stretched or laid flat from edge to edge. For example, a 14" diameter fill spout would have a lay flat width of 22".
29. **Loop Height** – When laid flat, the measurement from the top of the bag to the apex of the loop.
30. **Main Fabric** – The U-panel of a U-panel style bag.
31. **MFY** – Multi-filament yarns used in weaving bias tape/straps and lift belts, constructed from polypropylene or polyester threads.
32. **Multi-Trip FIBCs** – Bags designed according to ISO 21898 for multiple trips.
33. **Perimeter Belt or Band** – Bias tape/strap sewn around the top seam for reinforcement or as an identifying mark. Also known as a Safety Belt.
34. **Petal Closure** – A four-petal-like spout construction used to secure the spout during transport.
35. **Petal-Type Patch** – A type of petal closure separate from the bottom fabric, used to secure and protect the spout during transport. Also referred to as a reinforcement square.
36. **Polyester** – A polymer often used in producing monofilament multifilament yarns and threads. It is typically not easily recyclable with a polypropylene FIBC, as the polymers are virtually incompatible.
37. **Polypropylene** – A polymer used in producing monofilament and multifilament yarns and threads.

38. **Port Hole** – An outlet construction without a spout, with the hole cut reinforced with bias tape/strap.
39. **Production Drawings** – Documents prepared by the manufacturer containing detailed descriptions of an FIBC's dimensions, features, components, and special instructions as approved by the customer.
40. **Reinforced Section** – A section of the FIBC where the lift belt is sewn onto the fabric. This part of the fabric has additional warp yarns, contributing to the bag's strength. Also known as a Tramline.
41. **Remote Open Discharge (R.O.D.)** – An outlet type equipped for material discharge without requiring an operator to reach under the bag to open the spouts.
42. **Safe Working Load** – SWL represents the maximum load capacity a bag is designed to carry, expressed in pounds or kilograms.
43. **Safety Factor** – A standard in the industry stipulating that an FIBC should handle five or six times its Safe Working Load (SWL), often denoted as a ratio, such as "5:1 or 6:1 SF."
44. **Sanitary Flap** – A protective bottom or bottom diaper that covers the entire bottom surface of the bag for cleanliness and wear protection.
45. **Seam** – A sewn line resulting from the attachment or assembly of two or more components.
46. **Side Panel** – A fabric component in a sewn bag construction style. This can involve two pieces attached to the U-Panel or four pieces forming the Four Panel bag.
47. **Shelf-Life of FIBCs** – As of the current date, FIBCA has not received any data, test reports, or studies determining the shelf life of an FIBC. Recommendations regarding the shelf life are the sole responsibility of each company making such declarations. FIBCA does not endorse a typical shelf life for an FIBC/Bulk Bag. Factors like UV inhibitor usage, construction, exposure to environmental hazards, storage methods, handling methods, and FIBC contents can significantly impact shelf life. The best approach to assess suitability is periodic performance testing on samples compared to newly manufactured samples from the same lot, meeting industry standards like those in ISO 21898.
48. **Sift-Resistant Construction** – An FIBC construction type that resists product sifting when filled with very fine materials. Also known as "Sift-proof" construction, it typically involves coated fabric and filler cord in the sew lines.
49. **Single Trip Bag** – An FIBC designed in adherence to ISO 21898 for one-time use.
50. **Spout Cover** – Also known as a petal cover, it is a fabric piece sewn between the spout and the petal closure to secure and protect the spout.
51. **Spout Diameter** – The measurement of the spout across its circular opening.
52. **Spout Height** – The length dimension of the spout, measured from its point of attachment on the top/bottom fabric to its free end.
53. **Stevedore Strap** – A belt that connects either two adjacent lift loops or all four loops, used for single-point lifting.
54. **Stitches per Inch** – A sewing specification requiring a specific number of stitches per inch.
55. **Top Fabric** – The upper fabric used on an FIBC.

56. **Tube Liner** – A liner without spouts or contours, forming a straight cylinder that may or may not have one end heat-sealed.
57. **UV Stabilized** – A feature of FIBC fabric providing protection from the sun's degrading UV rays. This involves an additive blended with the resin before extrusion of the yarns to offer this protection.
58. **Volume** – The size or amount of material an FIBC can hold, usually measured in cubic feet.
59. **Warp** – Yarn or tape in a fabric oriented perpendicular to the weft yarn during weaving, running from top to bottom in the body fabric. Also identified as the yarn in the "machine direction."
60. **Web Tie** – Made of multifilament yarns, polyester, or polypropylene, used to tie inlets and outlets. Also referred to as Bias Strap, Tape, or Spout Ties.
61. **Weft** – Yarn or tape in a fabric oriented perpendicular to the warp yarn during weaving, running from left to right in the body fabric. Identified as the yarns placed by the bobbins of the looms.
62. **Yarn/Tape** – Extruded PP sheet slit and stretched to form part of the woven fabric for the FIBC.