

## Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 17.)

**SAGGATHY**:—A name of Roman origin, still applied in particular localities in England to woollens woven with the 4-harness twill.

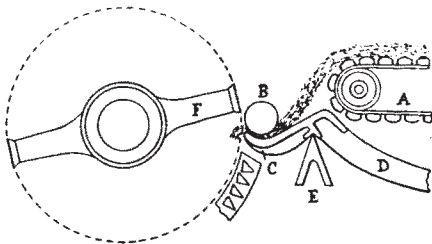
**SAPLIER**:—A kind of packing cloth.

**SAPPY WOOL**:—A wool containing a superabundance of grease and for this reason loses considerably in scouring.

**SARONGS**:—Cotton goods for the Indian as well as the Eastern Market in general. Usually constructed from 32's warp and 40's filling. The color design is of a bold character produced from colored warp and colored filling, in brilliant shades of red, dark blue, green, and yellow, along with black and white. For export to the southern portions of India, it is almost always specified that the colors shall be fast, particularly to light and to washing, whereas the requirements made for the northern portions are not so exacting, satisfaction being accorded with less fast colors. As to the red, for the one class of material it is produced with alizarine, and for the other primuline red suffices. Weighting of the goods to any great extent is not usually required on colored sarongs, particularly those of the better qualities, and with these just a light weighting answers the purpose.

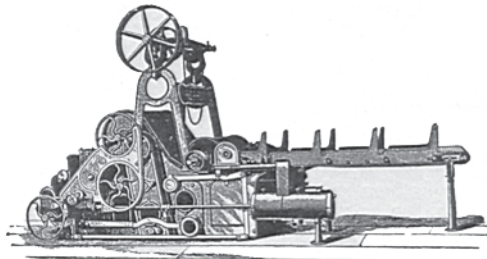
**SAXONY**:—In the Scottish woolen trade signifies Botany or merino quality. Used in contradistinction to *Cheviot*, which latter name is applied generally to goods of Cheviot and crossbred, or other than merino wool.

**SCUTCHER**:—Any machine which breaks up and makes



PRINCIPLE OF SCUTCHING COTTON.

A Feed Lattice; B Pedal Roller, working on noses C of a series of Pedal Levers D furcured upon Knife Rail E; F Beater Blades.

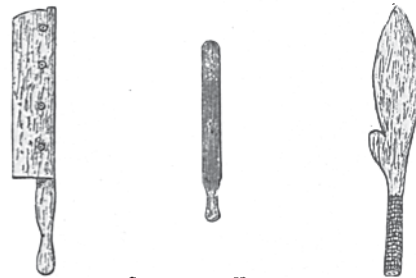


SCUTCHER (Cotton).  
Finisher with Lap attachment.

smooth the fibres in preparation for carding; an opening machine.

**SEAL-SKIN**:—The skin of the seal, especially when prepared for use as a fur by dyeing dark brown and removing all the long hairs. This cloth must not be mixed up with seal-skin plush, which is also made in imitation of seal fur and used for ladies' cloaks and caps; the pile of the latter being composed of Tussah silk.

**SCUTCHING KNIFE**:—An instrument used for striking and breaking the stems of flax as they hang upon



SCUTCHING KNIVES.

the scutching board, in order to break the outside membrane into fibres, and remove the outside woody part.

**SEA ISLAND COTTON**:—A variety of *Gossypium Barbadosense*, called also long stapled cotton. This is the most valuable kind of cotton in the world, and has a fine, soft, silky staple from 1½ to 2½ inches long, of a creamy color, which can be separated easily from the seed by means of the roller gin. It was introduced into the United States from Barbadoes, in 1785, and is grown most successfully on the low islands and seacoast of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina; it deteriorates when grown away from the seacoast. In geographical distribution, the area of this cotton is limited on a line drawn from Georgetown, S. C. to a point in West Florida following down the Atlantic coast in a half moon circular line about fifty miles from the coast. Sea Island cotton requires a great deal of moisture, far more than the upland varieties, and is costly to raise, the actual cost of growing being from 23 to 26 cents per pound of lint. It is a shy bearer, the average yield being about 100 pounds of lint per acre. It takes from 3½ to 4¼ pounds of seed to yield one pound of lint, and costs from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hundred pounds to pick it from the bolls. It is used for making fine muslins, laces, spool cotton and other fabrics, and is also mixed with silk.

**SEAMING**:—Joining the parts of knitted goods together.

**SEAMING LACE**:—Narrow, openwork insertion.

**SEAMLESS HOSE**:—Seamless hose are made on a circular machine that forms the entire stocking, but leaves the toe piece to be joined together by a looping attachment, or girls do it by hand with needle and thread. The defect in this class of hose is that the ankle of the stocking is made just the same size as the upper part of the leg, which is remedied by steaming, and then drying the stockings on boards, shaped to produce leg, ankle and foot of proper dimensions. Neither by machine or handwork can the opening at the toe be closed with exactly the same stitch as that made by the needles of the circular machine, however, the seam is of small proportions and when the goods are scoured, pressed and finished, the presence of the seam is a minor item, as it neither incommodes the wearer nor mars the appearance of the stocking.

**SEAM-STAY**:—A sewing machine attachment for pressing down the folds of a fabric in forming a seam.

**SEAMS:**—Clippings, containing threads or having attached portions of cloth made of cotton or other vegetable fibre; made by sorters in preparing woolen rags for the picker, *i. e.*, the manufacture of shoddy.

**SEA SILK:**—The marine products of the ocean have been investigated with some success, in order to obtain a silk, independent of the silkworm culture, that may be used as a commercial article. This material has been termed *Sea Silk*. Certain marine mollusks, common on the coasts of Calabria and Sicily, attach themselves to rocks by means of stout threads. This material is combed and then treated with the juice of the lemon. Three parts of the material gives about one part of a lucid fibre of golden lustre, and from 1½ to 3¼ inches long. It is of great strength, and bears a resemblance to real silk. It is made in a very limited extent into articles such as gloves and purses.

**SEAWEED MUCILAGE:**—The same is sometimes employed in cloth finishing, but rarely as a sizing ingredient, because the presence of salt tends to impart a harsh feel to the fabric. This tendency, however, may be reduced by steeping the weed or moss in cold water previous to macerating it in either hot water or an alkaline solution. After boiling, the substance is strained to separate the *pectin* mucilage from the cellulose tissue, and the jelly thus obtained may then be combined with other sizing ingredients, as required.

**SECONDARY COLORS:**—Orange, green and violet; so called because it has been thought they were made from combinations of the primary colors.

**SECOND BREAKER:**—The same is one of the carding engines composing what is known as a set of woolen cards, viz: First Breaker, Second Breaker, and Finisher. It is a duplicate of the first breaker, the only difference being that there are generally one or two more workers and strippers used, and that the card clothing used is finer, since the stock is delivered to it in better shape than is done for the first breaker.

**SECOND COMBING:**—Longer and coarser wool—a quality lower than the first combing.

**SECOND PIECES:**—In wool sorting the smallest, dirtiest, and lowest portions from the skirting.

**SECONDS:**—One of the grades made in sorting a fleece for woolen spinning; taken from the edges of the front part of the fleece. Also the coarse skirtings from merino fleeces.

**SECTION BEAM:**—A beam divided into parts for winding on warps built up in sections.

**SEED:**—In silkworm raising, the eggs in bulk.

**SEED COTTON:**—Cotton taken (picked by hand) from the plant before the seeds have been removed by ginning and when the same is transformed into lint, *i. e.*, the cotton of commerce. Cotton which has been grown in order to obtain good seeds from replanting.

**SEED EFFECTS:**—Tiny dots, looking as if small seeds had been strewn over the surface of the tissue.

**SEEDY WOOL:**—That obtained from sheep which have been fed on timothy and the like. The result is that the seed has become embedded in the fleece, difficult to remove.

**SEEHAND:**—A fine muslin of a grade between nain-

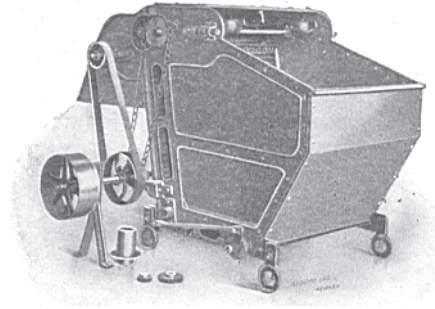
sook and mull.

**SEERSUCKER:**—A thin linen, cotton or silk fabric, the surface of which in portions of the cloth (generally in stripe effects) is irregularly crinkled, producing an effect somewhat like crape. This refers to two or three beam work, the threads producing the seer-sucker effect being let-off loosely as compared to regularly interlacing portions of the warp, hence the crinkled effect produced by the first, in those portions of the fabric wherever they interlace.

**SELF-ACTOR MULE:**—The mule spinning frame which automatically performs drawing, twisting, winding-on and copping motions.

**SELF-COLORED:**—Having the natural color.

**SELF-FEED:**—A machine whose purpose is to enter stock to any machine (cotton picker, wool scouring machine, wool pickers, first breaker card, etc.)



SELF-FEED.  
Built by Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

more evenly and regularly than can be done by the old method of feeding by hand; in connection with Cotton Manufacturing known as Hopper-feed.

**SELVEDGE OR SELVAGE:**—The sides or edges of a fabric, the warp-threads being so interlaced with the filling that the former cannot ravel out. From *selvage*, because it strengthens and preserves the fabric; but obviously *selvedge*, that which makes an edge of itself, without hemming; also called *list* or *list-ing*. Different yarns and different interlacings are often applied to give both strength and appearance to the selvages of fabrics.

The edge of a lap in Cotton Carding.

**SENNIT:**—Braided cording, made by plaiting three or any odd number of ropes together; a coarse hempen yarn; plaited straw or palm-leaf slips for hats, etc.

**SENSHAW:**—A Chinese textile fabric.

**SERGE:**—From the Italian word *sergea*, meaning cloth of wool mixed with silk. It is a general term under which is classed a large number of fabrics of *twill* construction, woven either of worsted, woolen, mohair, silk or cotton yarn, or their mixtures, and variously dyed and finished, as, silk serge, serge suiting, storm serge, mohair serge, etc.

**SERGE DE SOIE:**—Silk serge, or a serge composed of silk.

**SERICARIA:**—A generic name proposed by Latreille, and to which the silkworm is referred by modern writers.

**SERICIN:**—The portion of the fibre spun by the silkworm which is soluble in water; see Gum.

**SERICULTURE:**—The breeding and management of silkworms for producing silk.

**SERIGRAPH:**—An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.

**SERIMETER:**—An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk thread.

**SERRATIONS OR SERRATURES:**—The outer scales of the

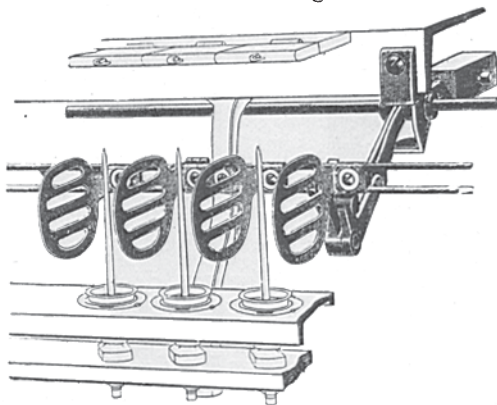


SERRATIONS, as seen on Wool Fibre.

Wool fibre which project from the body of the fibre and which during the fulling operation, no doubt, assist the felting of the wool by interlocking.

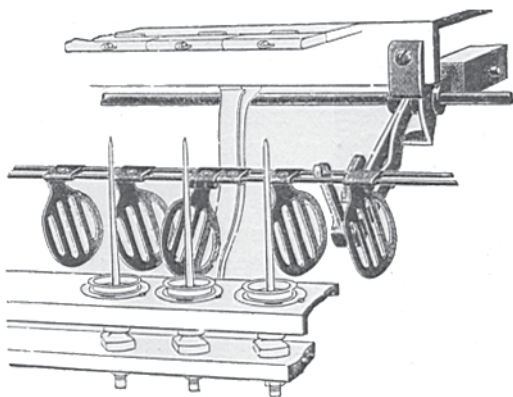
**SERVIETTE:**—A napkin, made of linen or cotton.

**SEPARATOR:**—A device for a ring frame, whose object



SEPARATOR. Built by Draper Co.  
Showing Blades in Normal Position.

is to keep separated the balloon of each thread, as these would otherwise meet, entangle, and cause breakage of the threads.



SEPARATOR. Built by Draper Co.  
Showing Blades turned down for Doffing.

**SET:**—The number of threads of which a cloth is composed within a given width, *i. e.*, so many threads per inch. In England the word implies the number of times a convenient number of threads repeat in a given distance: thus the *Bradford set* implies the number of times that 40 threads (that is a beer) repeat in 36 inches, etc.

**SET CHECK:**—A check pattern in which certain squares, for instance black, form the main features of the design, and are set a corresponding distance apart, with respective shades alternately intervening. It is designated a *set* check, on account of the manner in which the large spaces of the leading shade of the pattern are arranged.

**SET-OVER:**—The distance over which pins are set in any pinned part of textile machinery, such as the fallers, comb circles, etc.

**SETT:**—The pitch or the fineness, or the distance apart of the warp-threads as they are distributed over the fabric by the reed.

**SETTING:**—Arranging the printed warps to form the pattern in the manufacture of tapestry carpet.

**SETTING OF YARN:**—Storing yarn in a damp place till the curl is taken out of it, or subjecting it to steam pressure for the same purpose.

**SEVILLE LACE:**—Variety of torchon lace.

**SEWING SILK:**—Made by winding and doubling the raw product, then twisting into tram, giving it a slack twist, doubling and twisting it in the reverse direction under tension; made for tailors and dress-makers, and also for knitting, embroidery and other work.

**SHADING:**—Window shade cloth, or cloth used for making window shades.

**SHADOW SILK:**—Another name for changeable or iridescent silk.

## COTTON SPINNING.

### The Covering of Top Rollers.

Covered top rollers form a most important as well as most expensive factor in converting cotton fibres into yarn.

In treating this interesting subject it becomes necessary to take into consideration the work required of these rollers.

Covered top rollers are used in connection with cotton spinning on the sliver and the ribbon lap machines (the comber) the drawing frame, the various fly frames, the ring frame, and the mule. In connection with average counts of yarns, metallic rollers are sometimes substituted for the covered top rollers in connection with the drawing frame and the slubber, but for the other machines quoted, and for the better and higher counts of yarns, covered top rollers must be used, on account of the superior yielding surface they present to the delicate sliver or roving, as compared to the harsh, rigid surface of what is known as (all) metallic drawing rollers.

Each covered top roller works in conjunction (on top) with a fluted metallic bottom roller, *i. e.*, a roller in which grooves are cut lengthwise in each section of the roller over which the sliver or the roving passes through the set of drawing rollers in the machine, and by this means prevents the cotton from slipping. The flutes also serve the purpose of driving the covered top roller more positively than would be the case provided the bottom roller was smooth, because of the increased friction between them. As a matter of fact it is impracticable to run a covered