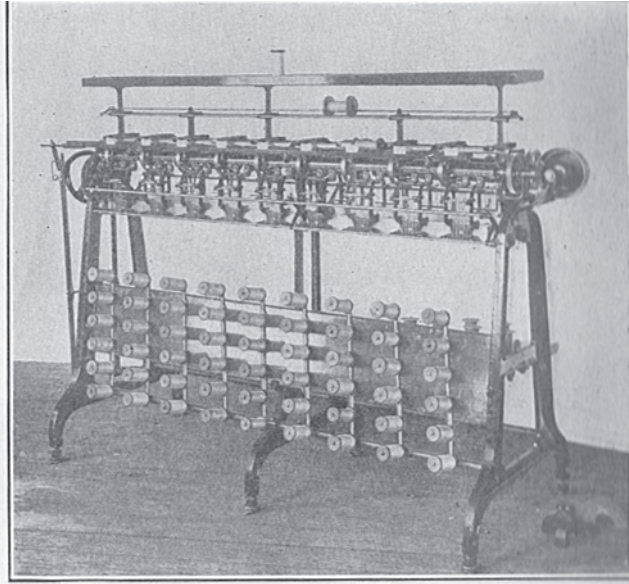


## Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 103)

**SILK DOUBLING:**—One of the processes in silk throwing. It is done by means of the doubling machine.



SILK DOUBLING FRAME.

and consists in bringing together two or more single threads from two or more bobbins, side by side onto one bobbin, but without any twist.

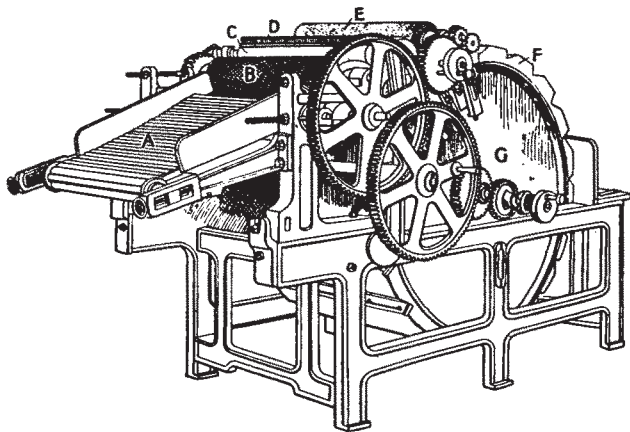
**SILK FIBRE:**—The cocoon-silk-threads are twin tubes laid parallel in the act of spinning, and glued



SILK FIBRE (Magnified).  
Showing Twin Tubes.

together, with more or less uniformity, by the saliva the worm emits during the process, and which covers their whole surface.

**SILK FILLING ENGINE:**—A machine used in drawing,



SILK FILLING ENGINE.

*A* lattice feed; *B* porcupine drawing-in rollers; *C* carrier roller; *D* comb; *E* wire brush drawing roller; *G* cylinder covered with rows of spikes *F*.

scutching and ranging the threads of waste or wild silks.

**SILK GRASS:**—The fibres of silk grass have been used for rope-making, and at one time it competed with those of Sisal hemp. It is a native of South America.

**SILK-GROWER:**—One engaged in the business of producing silk cocoons.

**SILK GUT:**—Used by fishermen, because of its strength, lightness, and insolubility in water. It is made from the fibroin apparatus of the silk-



SILK GUT, OR FIBROIN APPARATUS.  
1 Preparation Tubes, 2 Reservoir, 3 Discharge Tubes.

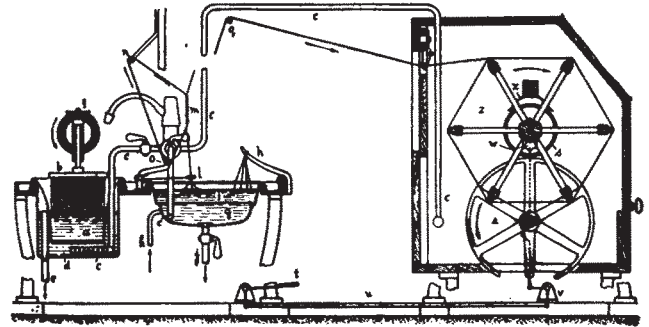
worm. When full-grown, the caterpillar is killed, and the reservoir and tubes extracted. Being elastic, and the fibroin in a jelly form, they allow of being stretched out to a considerable length, and are moulded to an even size by the fingers of the operator. The stretched line is then left to dry in the sun, and after this, is ready for use.

**SILK MUSLIN:**—A thin and gauzy silk textile, either plain or printed in small patterns in color, or ornamented with raised figures made in the weaving.

**SILKOLINE:**—A material with a silk-like texture made of cotton yarn threads which have been mercerized.

**SILK-PRINTING:**—The process of printing patterns on silk; a process similar to cotton printing.

**SILK REEL:**—A machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, formed into a thread, and

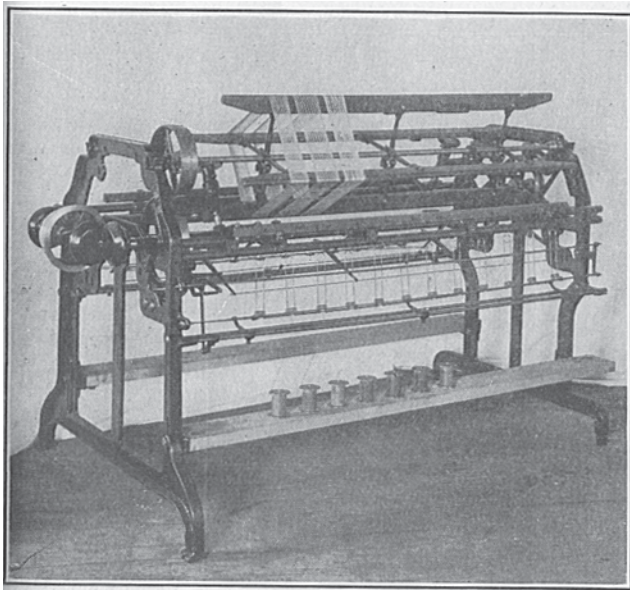


SILK REEL.

*a*, Reservoir containing boiling water in which the cocoons are deposited; *b*, broom for liberating the ends of the cocoons; *c*, steam pipe; *d*, outer reservoir; *e*, safety outlet; *f*, drive for rotating broom; *g*, basin for holding cocoons while being unwound; *h*, arm; *i*, perforated partitions; *j*, outlet pipe; *k*, supply pipe; *l*, agate; *m*, croisure; *n*, *o*, *q*, guide pulleys; *p*, movable guide; *r*, driving wheel imparting motion to reel *z* through pulley *s*; *t*, foot lever; *u*, rod; *v*, lever; *w*, fork; *x*, brake shoe.

wound in a skein. It consists essentially of a vessel of water which is heated, and in which the cocoons are floated while being unwound, a series of guides for the filaments of silk, and a reel on which the skein is wound. The cocoons, stripped of the floss silk, are thrown into the boiling water, and, when they have become soft, the filaments of several cocoons are united, guided to the reel, and wound off together.

**SILK REELING FRAME:**—A machine used in connection with silk throwing for re-winding the thrown silk, now on spools, into skeins, to permit handling



SILK REELING FRAME (Single-fly).

of the silk in the succeeding processes such as boiling-off, dyeing, bleaching, weighting, lustering, etc.

**SILK REELING:**—The silk as formed by the worm is so very fine that if each cocoon were reeled separately, it would be totally unfit for the purpose of the manufacturer; in reeling, therefore, the ends of several cocoons are joined and reeled together out of hot water, which, softening their natural gum, makes them stick together so as to form one strong thread.

**SILK-REP:**—A corded silk stuff, the cords of which run across the width of the fabric; used for women's dresses, ecclesiastical vestments, etc.

**SILK SCOURING OR BOILING-OFF:**—Silk of commerce contains a large amount of gum or saliva with which the silkworm covers the thread; also other impurities which have been necessarily added in throwing it, all of which have to be more or less removed. According to the quantity of saliva removed, the different products of scouring are called boiled-off, *souple*, and *ecru*.

**SILK-SEALSKIN:**—A fine silk textile with long, soft pile, resembling the fur of seals.

**SILK-SERGE:**—A prominently twilled silk cloth, of one color, used especially for the linings of fine coats.

**SILK TARTAN:**—A silk material for women's dresses and men's waist-coats woven in tartan like plaid patterns.

**SILK-TERMS:**—*Façonne* means figured; *Imprime* means printed; *Moiré* means watered; *Pekin* and *Raye* means striped; *Glacier* means wrinkled.

**SILK THROWING:**—The technical, but vague term used to include the various processes of winding, twisting, doubling, and re-twisting raw silk. For most uses, and weaving purposes in particular, several raw silk threads are united to form a new thread by doubling or twisting (throwing) together, each

of the component threads (singles) having been previously twisted in order to increase its strength and give it greater roundness. The twist is in the opposite direction to that given in the doubling process. Also referred to as silk spinning.

**SILK WARP FLANNEL:**—It is a high grade, pure variety of flannel, woven with a silk warp and a fine woolen filling. Used principally for infants' wear and shawls. It is a very soft, light-weight, loosely woven flannel and runs only in narrow widths, 27 inches. If fulling is carried to the extreme, the texture is rendered hard and firm, the cloth thus losing its softness and elasticity. In the gigning or napping process, it is necessary for the nap to be raised only slightly and which is commonly done in the direction of the twist of the warp. The perfection of a flannel finish lies not only in the smooth appearance of the cloth, but also in its full, rich softness. Sometimes this nap raised is sheared, but more often pressed down flat upon the face of the cloth. After a thorough drying, and careful examination for defects, the goods are rolled on boards, and are ready for market. Used especially for under-garments, bed covering, and also to some extent for outer-garments in weights and styles adapted for that purpose.

**SILK WASTE:**—This is the floss (or outer tangled mass of silk supporting the cocoons which cannot be reeled) and the reel tailings (that which is left when the reeling of each cocoon is completed); it also comprises pierced cocoons and the waste made in throwing and weaving. It is used in the manufacture of spun silk.

**SILK WOOL:**—Wool treated with an acid solution of bleaching powder, giving to it a silky appearance.

**SILKWORM:**—Silkworms are divided into two classes, the bombyx mori or mulberry feeding worm, from the cocoons of which is reeled the ordinary raw silk, and the wild silkworms, which feed upon certain kinds of oak, alianthus, castor oil plant, etc. The product of the latter specimens (among which the Tussah worm, producing the Tussah silk, is the most prominent) was little heard of in Europe until years ago, and but for the outbreak of the silkworm disease in Europe, the Tussah worm (which now gets more and more introduced there) would probably have remained in India and China, where it has been utilized in both these countries for many centuries. The principal countries for carrying on the silkworm culture are Southern Europe, the Levant, China, Japan, and India. The silkworm exists in four stages: egg, larva, chrysalis, and adult or moth.

**SIMLA:**—The name of the first garment supposed to have been produced from wool. It was an upper garment which consisted of a piece of cloth about six yards long and two or three wide; in shape, not unlike our blankets. It served as a dress by day and for bed at night.

**SIMPLE:**—The set of cords in a draw loom upon which the pattern was arranged.

**SINA:**—A standard make of a Persian rug made partly of wool and partly of cotton.

**SINDH CARPETS:**—Carpets made in Sindh, India. These are the cheapest, coarsest and least durable of all carpets now made in India.