

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from March issue.)

W.

Wadding:—Carded cotton spread into the form of a lap, and coated on one side with gelatine or tissue paper; used to line or stuff articles of dress; similar to batting, only much thinner.

Wadding Pick:—A thick pick, usually of low quality, loosely twisted yarn, which is often inserted without interlacing between the two structures in double cloths, or between the two warps in warp-backed structures; it gives weight and warmth to the fabric, also a certain degree of solidity, without being seen on either side of the fabric, or without its being detrimental to the fabric in other respects. Used either for increasing the bulk of the fabric, as in chinchillas, etc., or to impart to the fabric an embossed effect, as in piqués, mate-lasses and similar fabrics and where the interlacing of the back warp into the face cloth produces the outline of the design.

Waistcoating:—A textile fabric made especially for men's waistcoats, thus differing from cloth intended to be used for coats and trousers. They usually contain silk threads and are of a fancy pattern.

Waldemar:—A variety of velveteen or cotton velvet, apparently a superior quality of fustian.

Wale:—A ridge or a ribbed effect on the face of a fabric, which may be wide or narrow; also, a wide or broad twill effect.

Walk Mill:—Fulling mill; wauk mill.

Wallachian Sheep:—A sheep, native of Western Asia and the adjacent portions of Europe, more espe-



Crete, Wallachia and Hungary. The fleece of this animal is composed of soft, wooly undergrowth covered and protected by long drooping hairs. The wool is exceedingly fine in quality and used in the manufacture of the warm cloaks worn by the peasantry, the skin being dressed without removing the wool; also called Cretan sheep.

Wammus:—A thick, loose jacket, usually knitted and worn commonly with a belt.

Warangul Carpet:—Carpet made at Warangul, India. The peculiarity of the rugs or carpets formerly made at this place was the exceedingly fine count of stitches in some of them being 12,000 to the square foot. They were also perfectly harmonious in coloring, and are the only examples in which silk was ever used in carpets with a perfectly satisfactory effect.

Warl, Wharve, Warve, Whirl, Whorl, or Wherve:—The small pulley fastened to the spindle, on which the band runs which drives the spindle in spinning and twisting machinery.

Warm Colors:—Those of the longer wave lengths, as yellow, orange and red.

Warp:—The series of threads placed longitudinally in the loom and spread over any desired width. The threads which run lengthwise in a piece of goods. Each thread in the warp passes from the back rest (whip-roll) sometimes through lease rods, and then through the mail or eye of one of the several harnesses and forward through the reed to the breast beam, over which the woven cloth passes. It is by means of the harnesses that warp-threads are lifted or depressed to enable the filling, thrown in by the shuttle, to be interlaced according to requirements with the warp-threads. Warp yarns, as a rule, are stronger than filling yarns, as they have to bear a more severe strain during the operation of weaving; also called *chain* or *twist*.

The full beam of warp yarn.

To stretch or arrange yarn.

Warp-beam:—In a loom, the roller or beam on which the warp-threads are wound, and from which they are drawn as the weaving proceeds. The same is placed at the back, opposite the cloth-beam, which receives the finished fabrics.

Warp-dresser or Warper:—In weaving woolen and worsteds, a machine for treating yarns with size before winding on the large reel and from there on the yarn-beam of the loom; in cotton manufacture the same is superseded by the larger machine called a slasher.

The person who attends to the machine.

Warp-easer or Slackner:—A bar used in connection with gauze or leno weaving, over which the whip-threads are passed. By automatically lowering the bar when the whip-threads have to twist around their mate standard threads in weaving, the tension thus exerted onto the whip-threads, is eased.

Warp Effects:—Patterns which depend mainly upon

Warp Frame:—A kind of knitting machine in which yarns are supplied from the frames.

A lace-makers' frame in which the threads are wound on a beam, as in a loom; warp-net frame.

Warping:—Winding the warp on the beam.

Warp-lace:—Lace having a ground of warp threads; also, drawn lace.

Warp Prints:—Fabrics in which designs have been printed on the stretched warp before weaving.

Warp Reel:—A frame for winding on warp-threads to permit its formation into hanks for convenient handling in dyeing; the regulation size is 54 inches circumference.

In woolen and worsted manufacturing the large reel of a warp dresser onto which the different sections of the warp are wound previously to re-winding the complete width of the warp on the warp beam.

Warp Rib:—A warp-surface weave, in which the filling either of a heavier count or grouped two or more picks together, lie straight, causing the warp-threads to bend around them and thus produce a ribbed appearance across the fabric, presenting a warp surface; hence the term *warp rib*.

Warp-stitch:—An embroidery stitch in which the warp-threads are exposed.

Warp-thread:—A thread forming part of a warp.

Warp Yarn:—Warp yarn is generally stronger than filling, the hardness being obtained by a heavier twisting of the thread. Owing to this peculiarity, warp yarn is also called *twist*.

Warve:—See Wharl.

Washed Wool:—Commercial name for wool, the washing of which was done at the ranch as a preliminary step to sheep shearing, *i. e.*, while the fleece was still on the back of the sheep, driving the sheep for this purpose into water courses and when a portion of the yolk and foreign impurities is washed away. The alkaline portion of the yolk may thus be entirely removed leaving only the free, colorless animal oil in the fleece. A fleece thus thoroughly washed should be free from the color of the yolk; otherwise it passes as unmerchandise.

Wool, unlike cotton, is not capable of being worked into yarn, without being thoroughly cleansed of its impurities. These impurities consist of greasy and sweaty secretions, of the nature of a lubricant to the fibre. Combined with dirt, sand, etc., which adhere to the wool, these secretions form an encrusting compound, known as yolk, which acts as a natural preservative to the wool, keeping it soft and supple, and prevents felting while on the sheeps back. This compound, with other extraneous matter, must be removed before the wool is in a workable condition. The amount of the yolk varies, the greatest amount being found in fine, short wools from the warm climates. In long-staple wool the amount of yolk is comparatively small.

Washer (Spinning Term):—A small round piece of cloth or leather with a hole in the centre, so that it may be placed on the spindle between the lifter rail and the bobbin which rests upon the lifter rail. It acts as a kind of brake to the bobbin, re-

tarding it just sufficiently to enable the latter to wind upon itself the yarn delivered to it by the front rollers.

Waste:—The by-product of the various machines used in textile manufacture, and varies as follows:—

Card Waste: Short fluffy waste thrown out of the carding machines. It is used for blending purposes in low woolens, and for flock wall-papers.

Lap Waste: Waste of a long and useful type, formed in drawing and spinning processes by the breaking of the ends between the front rollers and the bobbins. This may be re-manufactured according to type for the original class of stuff or for lower classes.

Thrum Waste: The threads of woven-out warps, cut from warp beams, etc. This waste is often tightly twisted, and must be *garnetted* before it can be re-used in lower goods.

Thread Waste: The waste often left on bobbins or collected during spinning and weaving.

Sweeping Waste: The sweepings from the floors of the various rooms in the mill. This is usually of a short and fluffy character.

Burr Waste: The waste from which burrs and seeds have been removed by carbonization. It naturally varies according to the wool from which the burrs were taken.

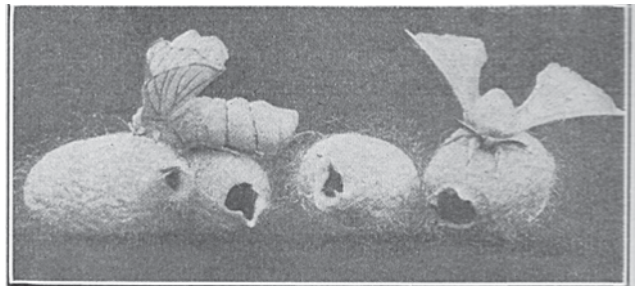
Flocks: The waste made at giggering or napping.

Shear Flocks: The clipping of the protruding fibres from the fabric in the process of shearing.

Shoddy, mungo and extract are also waste products of the woolen industry.

In silk manufacturing, all waste made in any department is re-used in the manufacture of spun silk yarn.

Waste Silk:—Raw silk that will not reel, and the waste made in the various operations of silk throwing. Really tangled masses of silk which have to be cut or dressed into lengths before they can be re-



WASTE SILK: Pierced Cocoons.

manufactured into yarn on the *spun silk* principle.

Spoilt (pierced) cocoons and wild cocoons, which are only suitable for being treated on the *spun-silk* principle.

(To be continued.)

Beaming Printed Warps.

To facilitate this work is the object of a late English patent, and when in beaming printed warps, a continuous length of paper, cloth, etc., is wound on the beam with the warps to keep the layers separate. During the unwinding of the warp in the loom, the paper, etc., is taken up on a roller carried by pivoted arms so as to be driven by contact with the warp on the beam.