

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from March issue.)

B.

- Baby Flannel:** A very light textured grade of a fine, soft wool flannel, bleached a pure white and carefully finished.
- Baby Ribbon:** The narrowest of ribbons; favored for infants' wear.
- Back:** The under side of a faced or double cloth.
- Back Beam:** See Beams.
- Back Cloth:** A reinforcing cloth used in calico printing, to support a fabric while it is being printed.
- Backed Cloth:** This name applies to fabrics which in addition to the face fabric, bear bound underneath a layer, either of extra filling, extra warp, or another cloth, adding weight to the structure without interfering with the face texture.
- Backfilled:** A finish, characteristic of the cotton industry.
- Back Filling Mangle:** A machine used for cotton finishing when the goods are to be stiffened or filled on one side only.
- Backing:** The filling, which produces by interlacing with warp-threads the lower or back structure in a heavy weight woolen or worsted fabric.
- Backing-off:** Uncoiling the slack yarn from the spindle on the mule.
- Backing-off Chain:** The same is provided to a mule for the purpose of pulling the winding-faller wire down to its proper place during the backing-off of the carriage.
- Backing-off Friction:** A device of a mule provided for the purpose of revolving the rim shaft, and thereby the tin rollers and spindles the reverse way, during the backing-off of the carriage.
- Back Roller:** That roller in a set of drawing rollers which first takes in the sliver or roving, on drawing and spinning frames.
- Backstitch:** A name given to a stitch which is made by carrying the thread half way back the length of the preceding stitch.
- Back Stop-motion:** Any one of the several appliances designed to stop the motion of a drawing, combing, spinning, etc., frame when a fault occurs.
- Back Washer:** A scouring and drying machine, consisting of two or three small washing or scouring tanks, a series of steam-heated drying cylinders, and a straightening gill-box. It is built in various styles, certain constructional advantages or advantages for the material treated, being claimed for each type of machine. It is employed either before or after combing, to thoroughly clean worsted slivers or tops, for not only does the wool become sullied in passing through the several preparing machines, but impurities which cannot be extracted in the scouring bowls have revealed themselves and may here be conveniently got rid of. The process of blueing, to give a white appearance to the slivers or tops, is frequently resorted to, and is usually effected on the backwasher. The latest innovation in this machine is the adoption of hot air drying in place of cylinder drying.
- Back Washing:** The second scouring process given to tops.
- Backwind:** To unravel a knitted fabric and wind up the resulting yarn into convenient form, for re-using.
- Bactrian Camel:** The long hair of this animal, mixed with wool, or wool and cotton, is spun into the yarn used for the long, hairy backs in cloakings, overcoatings, etc. Also called *Asiatic Camel*.
- Baffetas:** Plain woven cotton cloth, bleached or dyed blue.
- Baffity:** Unbleached calico.
- Baft:** A coarse cheap cotton fabric, originally made in the East, but now made in England for the African trade, being made up in short lengths, say 6 yards and upwards. When made up in 12 yard lengths it is termed *Baftas*.
- Bagging:** A coarse fabric of hemp or jute, out of which bags are made; also used for covering bales and for similar purposes.
- Bahia Cotton:** A Brazilian cotton very much like Maranham from the same country, and which sometimes is preferred to the latter on account of being cleaner and more even in the length of the staple.
- Bailey:** An excellent long-staple variety for uplands, originated by T. J. King, Louisburg, N. C. It is a plant of medium size, early and prolific for a long-staple variety; lint 28 to 30 per cent; staple 28 to 32 mm.
- Baize:** A coarse, colored, napped woolen lining, most frequently met with in scarlet or green colors, also used for table covers, draperies, etc.; formerly made in finer texture for clothing. Now made in the Rosendale and Sowerby Bridge areas of England, and where they are known as *Bayetas*.
- Balbriggan:** A term now used as applying to all classes of light-weight, flat underwear made of Egyptian cotton, or yarn dyed to resemble its color. Originally, the term was first applied to a style of full-fashioned hose made in Balbriggan, Ireland; later, it was also used in connection with knit underwear, both being made from unbleached cotton yarn.
- Bale:** A package of raw cotton, wool or silk. The size of the bale has not been standardized.
American cotton bales average about 500 lbs. in weight and 26 cubic feet in bulk.
Brazilian and Peruvian bales vary greatly, both in weight and size.
Australasian bales of wool weigh about 3 cwts.; Argentine bales about 930 lbs.
European silk bales weigh 100kg. or 220½ lbs.
Japanese and Shanghai bales are 133½ lbs. and Canton bales are 106½ lbs.
- Bale-breaker:** The first machine used in a cotton mill, breaking up the masses of pressed cotton taken from the bales.
- Baline:** A coarse canvas made for packing purposes.
- Baling Press:** A power press, screw or hydraulic, employed for com-
- pressing raw cotton, as well as yarns and fabrics in all their varieties, into bales handy for transportation.
- Ball:** A bundle of fibre, sliver, yarn, or twine, made up in the form of a ball.
- Balling:** The slivers produced by combing are put up at the back of a can finisher to further straighten out its fibres. The slivers when leaving the machine collect together again in sliver cans, which are then put up at the back of a *balling finisher*, a common gill-box, in which the sliver, after its passage through the machine, is wound on a ball by a suitable attachment in front. In some mills the combed sliver is wound directly upon large bobbins in place of these balls, which process results in keeping them smoother; also known as *Top Making*.
- Coiling warp sections into balls; winding slivers of wool into balls for the French drawing frame; forming the finished twine into balls for commerce.
- Balling Finisher:** A gilling frame in worsted manufacture fitted with an appliance for balling the slivers.
- Balling Head:** A modification of the common side drawing spool system, used in carding wool on the breaker card, consisting in appliances for winding the sliver in balls under considerable pressure.
- Balling Machine:** A machine used in the manufacture of worsted yarn, on which the slivers are wound, producing quite hard balls without imparting any twist, so that when transferred to the creels or racks of the comber, they permit an easy unwinding.
- Ballooning:** The flight of the yarn between the front roller and the ring on the ring-spinning frame.
- Ball Warps:** Warps delivered in ball-form by the spinner.
- Ballymenas:** Trade name for Irish linen made at Ballymena, Ireland.
- Balmoral:** A heavy and durable striped woolen fabric, used for making petticoats.
- Ban:** A fine fabric woven in the East Indies, from the fibre of the banana leaf stalk.
- Banbury Plush:** The name given sometimes to woolen or worsted upholstery-plush.
- Bandala:** Strong, coarse, Manila hemp, made from the older plants, also fabrics made from such fibres.
- Bandanna:** From the Indian *bandanna*, to bind or tie. A handkerchief or calico stuff with spots or figures freed from dye by local pressure in the dyeing process, or by bleaching; generally the figures are left in white or some bright color upon a ground of red or blue. It seems to have been made from time immemorial in India, by binding up firmly with thread those points of the cloth which were to remain white or of some bright color, while the rest of the fabric was subjected to the dyeing process. The fabric is now produced here and abroad in designs which far surpass the oriental patterns.

Banding: Twisted strands of cotton yarn used to drive spindles of ring frames, mules, twisters, winding machinery, etc., by passing around the tin cylinder of the machine and the whirl of the spindle.

Bundle Linen: A coarse home-made Irish linen of narrow width.

Bandolier: A pocketed scarf or waist band, usually employed for carrying cartridges in a convenient manner, woven on the double or treble cloth principle.

Bangra: A coarse Indian cloth made from the fibre of a gigantic stinging nettle.

Bank: The stand from which a yarn or strand is fed to a machine.

Bank-creel: A creel for the second breaker of a set of woolen cards. The balls are set up in this creel and from there unwind onto the feed table of the finisher card.

Bannockburns: A fabric originated in Scotland, some claiming its introduction to a Galashiels weaver, while others maintain that the first Bannockburn was the product of an Alva loom. While in construction it is closely related to the Scotch tweed, having a similar texture and being manufactured from the same stock, it differs in appearance, for the fact that in making the two-ply yarn used in its construction, the minor threads are of contrasting colors, clearly revealing the twist, while in the ordinary tweed the minor threads are of one color, consequently showing the twist effect less prominently. Now applied to a number of cloths not even remotely related to the true type of fabric of this name.

Ban Ochra or Toja Fibres: The plant belongs to the mallow family. In India the fibres have been used for sack-making as well as a substitute for flax.

Bar: A term given to a single strip of colored filling, used as heading or cross border in fabrics.

Barathea: A fine texture dress fabric of a broken crape filling rib character made in the best qualities from silk warp and fine Botany filling. The weave used is the $\frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{2}$ 11-harness 63 deg. steep twill turned 45 deg. for use on the loom, producing the crape filling rib effect, which will hide the warp.

Two standard textures for these Baratheas are (1) Warp: 84 threads of 90/2's spun silk per inch, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide in reed = 4263 threads. Filling: 186 picks of 66's Botany per inch in loom. Finished width of fabric: 44 inches. (2) Warp: 78 threads of 70/2's spun silk per inch, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide in reed = 3960 threads. Filling: 180 picks of 80's Botany per inch in loom. Finished width 44 inches. On account of silk being the most elastic of all textile fibres, and the count of the filling used indicating a fine, high quality of material, the fabric consequently must possess superior draping properties, in conjunction with a fine appearance.

In a lower grade, cotton is substituted for the silk, reducing also the number of picks per inch, using Warp: 66 threads of 45's cotton per inch, with 134 picks of 72's Botany per inch for the filling, on the loom. Also spelled *Barrathea*.

Barbados Cotton: The original name of American cottons, introduced into this country from the island of Anguilla, in the Barbados group.

Barcelona: A twilled silk handkerchief, named after Barcelona, where first made.

Barège: A thin fabric used for women's dresses, veils, etc., either made of silk and worsted or cotton and worsted. Made largely near Barèges, France.

Barium Carbonate: This substance is met with in nature as the mineral witherite, in the form of nodules, pale grey, yellowish, or greenish in color (rarely pure white), and with an earthy, or transparent, greasy fracture. The pure carbonate is prepared by precipitating a solution of a barium salt (usually the chloride) with sodium carbonate, and forms a white powder, insoluble in less than 15,000 parts of water, though it dissolves more readily, to form barium bicarbonate, in water containing carbonate acid, especially under pressure. It fuses at white heat, with liberation of carbon dioxide, and more readily in presence of carbon; when strongly heated in water, it yields barium hydrate. It is poisonous if inhaled in dust, as it is soluble in the gastric juice, and also in the lungs. For cotton finishing purposes it is a fairly good weighter, on a par with barium sulphate.

Barium Chloride: This salt is composed of barium and chlorine, together with water of crystallization, and is prepared by decomposing witherite or barium sulphide with hydrochloric acid. It forms colorless crystals resistant to air, dissolving in about three times their weight of cold water and somewhat more copiously in hot water. It forms with sulphuric acid and the salts thereof a white insoluble precipitate of barium sulphate or sulphate of baryta (*blanc fixe*). It is employed largely as a precipitating agent for color lakes. Used as a weighting material in cotton finishing, but possesses poisonous qualities which exclude it for general use.

Barium Sulphate: Barium sulphate is met with in its native state as heavy spar, and is also manufactured in the form of blanc fixe or permanent white, by artificial precipitation. Native heavy spar occurs in many places of Germany, and all over Europe in large quantities, as snow-white or colored crystals (according to the degree of purity), and crystalline masses. The spar is sorted in accordance with its purity of color, and is then crushed, ground, levigated, and dried, the fineness and whiteness of the powder being a criterion of quality. Heavy spar is distinguished by its neutral re-action, and insolubility in acids and alkalis. Permanent white or blanc fixe is prepared by precipitating barium chloride with sulphuric acid, and is sold in the condition of paste, not as dry color. This precipitated sulphate is of dazzling whiteness and excellent covering power. The use of barium sulphate in dressings in connection with cotton finishing is based on its pure-white color, great weight, and

absolute neutrality, so that the fabric is not affected in any way.

Bark: The term bark is generally used to designate quercitron bark, although the barks from other trees have been used in dyes.

Barley-corn Weaves: Small figured basket weaves in which warp or filling, or both kind of basket effects are distributed in a suitable manner to form the base of the weave. A ground weave is introduced of a character to provide suitable binding of warp and filling, and in such a manner as to fit each basket effect in the repeat of the weave, in no way interfering with its square appearance.

Barlicorns: A checked cotton fabric worn in colonial times.

Bar Loom: The first practical style of a power loom.

Barnett: A variety of cotton grown in Alabama; origin unknown. Plant is tall and slender; limbs short; bolls medium size, rounded, not maturing early; lint 30 to 32 per cent, staple 23 to 25 mm.

Barracan: A thick water-proof fabric used in the Levant, originally made of camels hair, but now made of wool, silk or cotton, separately or mixed.

Barraclade: A smooth, home-made blanketing, used by the early Dutch settlers of this country.

Barras: A coarse linen fabric woven plain, made in Holland.

Barrège: A structure more open in texture than gauze, originally made with a silk warp and worsted filling. Later imitations were made in all wool, and subsequently cotton warps were used; taking its name from the valley of Barrège where originally made.

Barrel: The name of several cylindrical carriers of yarns, pattern chains, and bands, in textile machinery.

Barry: A fault in fabrics, deriving its name from the way in which it shows itself, *i. e.*, producing bars either lengthwise or across the fabric. The defect may be caused either by imperfections in the manufacture of the yarn, the construction of the fabric, or in the finishing of the latter.

Bartyes or Heavy Spar: Natural barium sulphate. A white powder, insoluble in water and acids. It is used as a cheap weighter in cotton finishing, but gives the cloth a harsh feel.

Barutine: A silken fabric made in Persia.

Barwood: A red dye-wood which grows in Sierra Leone and Angola, Africa. In commerce it is met with as a rough, red powder produced by rasping its logs. Used for dyeing cotton yarns a brilliant orange-red, known as *Mock Turkey Red*.

Base: An oxide or hydroxide of a metal, which when it is soluble in water is known as an alkali.

Bashlyk: A sort of hood or head covering, with long ends, usually made in one piece, worn in Russia. The best qualities are of a fine, light-brown camel's hair cloth ornamented with silver or silver-gilt galloons. A similar article to which this name has been given is worn by women as a light covering for the head.