DICTIO~ARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from April issue.)

Basic Acetate of Lead: The same is prepared by boiling the solution of 3 lbs. sugar of lead in 1 gallon water with 1 lb. litharge and bringing with water to the desired strength (about 50 deg. Tw.).

Basic Colors: The basic colors are such in color bases; they are direct colors for wool and silk, but dye cotton only with the aid of a mordant. They are the oldest colorants known, discovered in 1856. Basic colors are generally sold in the form of their hydrochloric acid salts, but some are brought into commerce as acetates, oxalates, sulphates, nitrates, or as double salts of hydrochloric acid and zinc chloride; in rare cases in the form of the free color base. They are sold in pastes, powders, or crystals, the latter being the most concentrated form. In some cases the crystals are very nearly pure, while as a rule the powders or crystals are purified to a less extent. Most of the basic colors are soluble in water, while all dissolve in alkali.

Basic Ferric Sulphate: See Nitrate of Iron.

Basket Cloth: Any fabric woven on a patent or imitation basket weave; used extensively for children’s cloaks and dress goods.

Basket Stitch: A fancy work stitch used in embroidering, imitating basket weaving.

Basket Weave: A small square effect, imitating basket weaving. A subdivision of the plain weave in which the same crossing of warp and filling is repeated as often as the size of the pattern requires.

Basse-lisse: The arrangement in a haute-lesser loom by which the warp rests in a horizontal position during weaving, in opposition to the Haute-lisse arrangement, by which the warp is vertical in the loom.

Bastard Aloe: These fibres occur in the fibrous bundles that have been detached from the ground tissue of the plant of India. Its specific name is derived from the peculiarity its seeds have of germinating before they leave the parent plant. In order to obtain the fibres, the leaves are retted for fifteen or twenty days and the fibres are purified by washing and preparing them. The fibres are strong and sometimes knotted as Magnes, and have been used for making violin strings, cordage rope and mats. Also known as Manila Fibre.

Bast Fibres: Fibres derived from the inner bark of plants or shrubs, like flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.

Basting Machine: The name given to mill sewing machines as used for basting together any number of pieces of cloth into a continuous piece of cloth—also convenient handling in the process of forming, dying, etc.

Bast-Soap: The solution of silk-ghee in a solution of Marseilles soap obtained at the boiling-off of silk. Some raw silks give white, others yellow bast, hence white and yellow bast-soaps are known.

Bat: The continuous wad of cotton from the batting machine, ready for carding into Batt.

Batata Starch: The starch of the batata or sweet potato has been strongly recommended for the finishing of cotton fabrics, but it requires much attention to get it white and consequently is too costly for practical use.

Batavia Weave: The name given sometimes to the 4-harness even-sided twill.

Bates Big Boll: A variety of cotton originated by R. Bates, Jackson Station, S. C., who developed it by repeated selections of choice plants belonging to the Rio Grande type. The plant is vigorous, very symmetrical and well-branched; the bolls are rather large and do not mature early; lint amounts to 33 to 35 per cent; staple 24 to 27 mm. Also known as Bates Variegata.

Batiste: A thin transparent cloth of French origin, made from a fine quality of combed cotton yarn. There is a gradual variation in qualities, a good one being comparatively coarse to a very fine fabric. A light fabric, with a Swiss finish in distinction from a mainslook, and usually wider and heavier than the latter fabric. In 32-inch widths and up, a line of batistes runs 14 to 16 square yards to the lb. There are bleached batistes and cotton batistes, also linen and colored batistes. The cottons are largely ecru, and the linen are most commonly in the grey. The variety of qualities will suggest some idea of the utility of the fabric. Its uses are even more varied than the qualities. The finer grades are used for dress goods, all kinds of lingerie for summer wear, etc., while the cheaper grades are used for linings in washable and unwashable shirt waist.

Batten: The swinging beam in a loom which carries the raceway, the shuttle boxes and the reed; by it and the reed the needle is beaten up into the fell of the cloth. Also called Lathe or Lay.

Batting: Cotton or wool prepared in sheets (in a batting machine) for use in manuf. Bin.

Baudkikh: A rich silk cloth now called brocade.

Bave: The natural pair of brins composing the raw fibre as spun by the silkworm, surrounded and cemented together by a gelatinous substance called gum, it being the reelable portion of the silk.

Bayadère: A fabric showing stripes, in alternated and brilliant colors or in cords, in the direction of the filling. Any trimming in the direction of the filling in the fabric is a bayadère effect.

Bayetas: See Baize.

Bayeux: Wire or monofilament tapes used after the place where first made.

Bayeux Lace: Bobbin lace, usually in imitation of Spanish point. Also a black, rich lace made in large pieces for shawls, head scarves, etc.

Baggenges: A substance used by Eastern natives in their scarlet dyeing; they mix it for this purpose with cochineal and tartar.

Baguine: A coloring matter separated from Brazil wood, used for dyeing, etc. Also written Baguine.

Bead Edge: A fancy edge to ribbons or other narrow article used for trimming, forming loops at the edges of the fabric. Also known as Pearl Edge or Pictor Edge.

Beaded Lace: Lace, made of silk, and glass beads, used for trimming purposes, etc.

Beading: The name given to narrow fabrics joining the parts of garments, ornamental fabrics, etc.

Bead Loom: A specially constructed hand loom for weaving beaded ornaments, as used for the trimming of dresses, etc.

Bead-Work: Ornamental work formed of beads by embroidering, crocheting, etc.

Bead Yarn: A yarn upon which is fastened either an actual bead or a lump of hardened gelatine of a bead-like form.

Beamer: The person who arranges the yarn from cops, spools or warp chains onto loom beams.

Beaming: The operation of winding a warp, prior to weaving, onto a warp or loom beam, in such a way that even distribution and tension of the threads are secured.

Beams: Parts of the loom. The Waist is the large wooden cylinder with iron flanges on which the warp is wound during beaming, warping or dressing; the Back Beam or whip roller guides the warp to the set of harness; the Breast Beam is the bar or beam over which the woven cloth passes in its travel from the fell of the cloth onto the Cloth Beam which is a thinner wooden cylinder situated below the breast beam in the loom and on which the cloth is wound automatically as it is woven.

Beard: The hook of a spring bead needle, as used in knitting, for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle, in a horizontal position.

Bearded Motes: The dark fragments of immature or imperfect seeds observed in cotton yarns.

Bearskin: A shaggy woolen fabric in imitation of the real article.

Beater: A set of arms fixed on a revolving spindle or roller, breaking open and softening the masses of fibers forced into the circle of its revolution. More particularly a device used in the preparatory department of cotton spinning for clearing and opening the cotton previously to carding. The beater is used in this instance in connection with the picker and the different scourers (breaker, carding, and finisher scourer) of the preparing department, and is either a 2-wire, 3-wire, or a porcupine beater, or picking cylinder in form. In all of these, the cotton is treated by rapid blows from revolving beater arms which flight against specially prepared surfaces, known as grists. The blow given should be quick and clean, so as to detach the fibers from each other without rupturing...
them, and the grids against which they are hung must be constructed so as to give the best results by permitting the easy fall of dirt, etc., during the period of arrest of the vices.

Beater Guard: A device on the first breaker, of a set of wooden cards, which knocks out any burrs or other heavy impurities adhering to the fibers to be carded.

Beating: Spare Hobkins of yarn usually left with each warp for use by the weaver and from which any broken or missing threads in the warp can be replaced during weaving.

Beating-up: The action of the reed upon each pick of filling, driving it into the shed of the warp.

Beatrice: A Bradford term for alpaca lay-in, in Philadelphia different textures, using from 44's to 50's black cotton warp, 84 to 90 threads per inch, with 78 to 88 picks per inch, of hemp and a true mohair, varying in counts from 28's to 40's in the grey cloth; interfaced with the regular 5-harness filling face two times, the result is what is known as a beetle finish.

Beetle Machine: A machine used in the finishing of cotton goods. The beetling is produced bysubjecting the fabric to an even hammering by means of the beaters of rollers or stamps which are raised in succession and permitted to drop continuously upon the fabric by their own weight, while the latter passes through the machine; the result is a cloth finished with a beetle finish.

Beige: A color used for clothing in the 17th century.

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Bengal Cotton: An Indian cotton, very dirty. Fibers harsh but strong; color of a golden tint. Mean length of fiber 1 inches. Suitable for spinning up to 13's warp.

Bengaline: Fabrics made with a silk warp and wool filling. For cheaper grades, cotton instead of wool is used for the filling and then such fabrics are sometimes called Bengaline, although the cotton is used only for the filling. When silk is the only constituent of the fabric, such are then known as silk Bengalines or Bengaleine de Soie. Weaves producing a corded effect are used for the interlacing of these fabrics. The wool, cotton or silk filling which forms the cord is entirely covered and concealed by the fine, silk warp-threads, so that wool or cotton is not exposed from either surface. The name is derived from Bengal, India, for its production of various rich and peculiar stuffs of silk, wool and cotton.

Benzidam: See Aniline.

Benzin or Benzene: A colorless, inflammable and explosive liquid obtained by fractional distillation and refining from petroleum. It is an excellent solvent of fats, etc., and is used extensively for cleansing garments, etc.

Bergamot: A coarse tapestry of wool, hair, silk, cotton or hemp.

Berlin Wool: Worsted yarn used for crocheting and knitting work. It is of a lighter twist than zephyr wool. Also known as German Wool.

Berries: There are about seven or eight different species of berries derived from the same family of shrub. A dyestuff is extracted from these berries. Also called Persian and French Berries.

Bertha: A shoulder cape worn by women. Worn either separate or attached to the house of the dress.

Berber: A light-weight satin-faced fabric, in favor about the time of the defeat of the Berbers in the war against the Mahdi in North Africa.

Beyrouth: A most flourishing commercial town of Syria, famous in the 16th century for its silks.

Bias: A line, cut, or seam, diagonally across the fabric for trimming purposes. Fabrics are frequently cut on the bias.

Biax: A cotton cloth resembling linen, made in central Asia.

Bichrome of Soda: See Potassium Bichromate.

Bichrome of Potash: See Sodium Bichromate.

Bichrome of Soda: See Sodium Bichromate.

Bier: See Beer.

Big Boll: A species of a cotton plant raised in California; history unknown, but supposed to be of Texan origin. Plant is of medium size, with limbs rather long; bolls are large, oblong, maturing late; lint 34 to 35 per cent, staple 25 to 26 mm.