CARBONACEOUS ACID: See Carbonic Acid.
Carbonate of Soda: See Soda.
Carbonate of Ammoniaca: See Soda.
Carbonic Acid: A compound of carbon and oxygen formed during the combustion of charcoal. It is gaseous, colorless and cannot support respiration or combustion. Called also Fixed Air, Carcinac Acid, Carboammoniac Acid, and Carbonic Oxide or Carbonic Oxide.
Carbonizing: To change burrs and other vegetable impurities in wool or woolen cloth and which cannot be removed successfully or economically in a mechanical way, into carbon, and thus remove them. It is also used for rags, in order to remove cotton threads, etc., from them, so as to make them all wool. The process of carbonizing is based on the different behavior of animal and vegetable fibers in the presence of certain chemicals, such as dilute sulphuric acid, gaseous hydrochloric acid, and certain metallic salts, such as the chlorides of aluminium and nickel.
Carboxylating: The carbonizing process was first introduced in the United States in 1875, though it made but slight headway against the old burning method until after 1880.
The Sulphuric Acid Process consists in steeping the burr wool in a bath of the acid with the strength of 2 to 4 deg. T. until saturated, then squeezing and drying. During the drying, the acid on the fibers becomes more concentrated, and the vegetable matter present is disintegrated or practically burned up, and is afterwards removed in the form of dust by shaking or heating. This process is known as liquid or wet carbonizing.
Dry or Gas Carbonizing consists in treating the burr wool with hydrochloric acid gas in a heated chamber, the fibers of the acid being the same on the vegetable matter as with sulphuric acid.
Another method of Carbonizing is by the use of certain metallic salts, such as chlorides of aluminium, chlorides of aluminium, etc., instead of acid. When using chloride of aluminium, the wool to be carbonized is placed in a chloride of aluminium bath from 6 to 7 deg. B., and carefully handled, and the carbonizing fluid permitted to operate for a few hours. The wool is then taken out, hydro-extracted, and treated at a temperature, and entered into the carbonizing chamber, which is heated to 90 deg. C., and in which the wool is left for one hour, the duration of the process is disintegrated. The wool is then washed in soft water with fuller's earth, and the soluble chloride of aluminum is readily removed. This process is not as reliable as the former, the carbonizing fluid being the same as the acid process.
For the Carbonizing of Waste or Rags, the Sulphuric Acid Process is used almost exclusively, and it is more convenient, although not as easy to work as the other processes.
CARMINATE: A beautiful red precipitate of the coloring matter of the cochineal. A rich red crimson color with a shade of purple.
Carnauba Wax: The same belongs to the vegetable waxes, which are produced as exudations from the leaves of trees. It is obtained from the leaves of the carnauba palm tree which flourishes in South America. It is a very hard, brittle substance with a slightly yellowish color, though it may be bleached quite white. It has a remarkably high melting point, ranging from 80 deg. to 82 deg. C. It does not melt readily but in the presence of an alkaline carbonate an emulsion may be obtained which has very marked stiffening properties. It may be softened by the action of boiling with alkali, and the fatty acid obtained by precipitation in a fabric. The fatty acid (carnauba) has a melting point of 72.5 deg. C. The zinc soap made in the presence of the sodium soap with zinc sulphate is a white substance, which, unlike other soaps, does not decompose on keeping, and is a very good filling or stiffening material; used in the finishing of cotton goods. Also called Brazilian Wax.
Carpet: A heavy, figured fabric of wool or other fibre, used for the covering of floors. Several varieties of carpet are named from their material, as Paper carpet, Rag carpet, etc.; others are Ingrain or Fiddleston carpet, Brussels carpet, Tapestry carpet, Wilton or Velvet carpet, Axminster carpet, Felted carpet, etc.
Carpet Wool: Coarse wools from southern Europe, Persia, Russia, Scotland, Turkey, etc.
Carrageen Moss: The same is sometimes erroneously called Iceland moss, and is the propagating form of the brown alga, Chondrus crispus, L., being the partnership of uniotherm, commonly called Irish moss, and dissolves almost completely in boiling water. Strong decoctions gelatinize the substance has been on the market since about 1830, and is obtained on the North Atlantic coasts.
chiefly on the west and north of Ireland, the south-west coast of Scotland and on the coast of Massachusetts. It is used in sizing yarns and dressing fabrics. Also called Irish Moss.

Carreau: Square. The French word for checker.

Carriage: The front part of the mule frame, which moves in and out, carrying the spindles, fuller wires, and roving apparatus.

Carrickmacross Lace: Tiny Irish cambric drawn-work, appliquéd on net.

Carrier Rollers: Rollers in a drawing or spinning frame which act and carry the silver between the back and front rollers.

Carrying Comb: The device of the nip comb, in the process of wool combing by this system, which carries the wool from the nip to the circle.

Carrathamine: The coloring principles of the safflower. Its two principles are yellow, very soluble in water, and of little value; the other red, soluble only in alkalies from which it is precipitated by acids and exceeding in other respects as it does in the fastness any color which can be obtained, even from the costly cochineal. It is not very fast and can be used for green silk.

Carthame Lace: Guipure or passementerie made with thin silk or gilt-covered strips of parchment.

Caruto: A bluish-black dye obtained from the gum of the shrub, a shrub of the West Indies and Guiana.

Casein: When milk is allowed to ferment under the influence of the lactic fermentation, it ultimately curdles owing to the precipitation of casein. The same result may be obtained by treating the milk with rennet or a dibasic acid. If the curd is filtered off and washed, fairly pure casein is obtained. The milk does not itself contain casein, but an albuminoid heat, caseinogen, is readily transformed by acids, and ferments into soluble casein. This caseinogen may be obtained from milk by removing the fat by means of a separator and saturating the liquid with magnesia sulphate which causes its precipitation. The precipitate when dissolved in distilled water and acidified, yields casein. Casein is readily obtained from skim milk by treating it with 0.1 per cent. of acetic acid. The resulting precipitate is filtered and washed. It is then dissolved in dilute caustic soda and filtered till nearly clear, after which it is again acidified. The resulting precipitate of casein is filtered, washed, and dried. If a fat-free powder is required it should be washed with ether, before drying. Casein may often be used with good results for stiffening cotton goods when finishing the latter. It may be first soaked with water until swollen and then added to the remainder of the dressing mixture before dissolving it in a little mild alkaline solution, such as borax or sodium carbonate. Goods may be treated with this solution and subsequent treatments through an acid bath to coagulate the casein, after which they are washed and dried. If a waterproof dressing is required, formaldehyde casein may be used. The solution of the proteid is mixed with about 2 per cent. of formalin and the goods afterwards slowly dried. When insoluble formaldehyde casein is obtained, or the casein may be first applied and the goods subsequently treated with a formaldehyde solution and dried. Insoluble commercial solutions of formaldehyde, any free acid must always first be neutralized. It is also used in calico printing for fixing colors, as a substitute for alum. It is not obviated by steaming, and can only be used for colors requiring a moderate degree of fastness.

Cassusel Shell: Fabric used for casemating, commonly white or cream. Sometimes plain, sometimes stencilled with a design. Mohair, alpaca, lustre, and all-cotton fabrics, all go by this name on occasion.

Caso-gum: This is a solution of casein in lime water, and is used as an adhesive, though more particularly for impregnating cotton and linen goods which then, on exposure to the air, absorb carbon dioxide, so that the fibre is amalnized by the deposition of casein and can be easily dyed.

Cashmere: The pure under wool from the Cashmere goat, a native of the vale of Cashmere in the Himalaya Mountains. The fur of the cashmere goat is of a beautiful soft, woolly undercoat of grayish hair, and a covering of long silken hairs that defends the interior coat from the effects of winter. The undercoat is the substance from which the cashmere shaws are woven.

When applied to horsehair or under- wool, it is sparsely mixed of hasty worsted yarn, spun from soft or soft wool.

Cashmere Cloth: A fine, light texture; warp of cotton or wool, filling always of the long, white yarn; weave the 3-harness filling effect twill. The warp is set fairly close, although a great number of picks per inch are inserted, producing what is known as the cashmere or plain or slack.

Cashmere Shawl: A fine costly shawl, figured or embroidered; made in Cashmere from yarn hand-spun from the soot wool fibre of the cashmere goat.

Cashmere Silk: A broad silk fabric, with a fine twill, finished to resemble cashmere.

Cashmerette: A soft, lustre dress goods, resembling cashmere, but sometimes made entirely of cotton.

Cashmere Twill: The 3-harness filling effect twill.

Casing: Wool is "cased" when fleeces of similar quality are classed together and put into a case or bin. Cased fleeces are virtually selected fleeces, from which the inferior ones, originally found in the same bale, have been excluded. When.

Cassimere: A name applied to seatings or tracings made from woolen yarn and woven with the 4-harness even-sided twill; the fabric being more or less fastened in its finishing process. Name given to almost any woolen cloth that, for one reason or another, may be conveniently classed as cassimere. Called Fancy Cassimere if the fabric in question has a claim to fancy either by coloring, design or mix.

Cassimere Twill: The most frequently used weave in the construction of textiles; considered all around, is the most serviceable weave. This twill weave is technically known as the 4-harness, even-sided twill.

Cassock: A plain close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, worn by the clergy.

Castile Soap: The same is made from olive oil and soda; also called Olive Oil Soap.

Castilian Sheep: Sheep bred in the province of Castile, Spain, and the product of the same domesticated in various countries. They are the original merino breed.

Cater: A heavy, full-faced, face finished, all wool fabric, used for overcoats, etc. A heavy weight Kersey, not quite as heavy as a Beaver.

Celor Oil: The same is obtained from the seeds of Ricinus communis. It is a colorless or pale yellow oil, sharply distinguished from most other oils by its high specific gravity, viscosity, and solubility in alcohol. It is insoluble in petroleum. Its specific gravity varies from 0.960 to 0.964, and its viscosity is higher than that of still oil except rosin oil and blended oil. It is very readily saponified by alkalis and forms good emulsions. It is largely used in the manufacture of so-called soled oil, a household cleaning agent in the finishing of cotton goods.

Catalytic: The chemical action which one substance produces upon another without undergoing change itself.

Catch Bar: A bar in the knitting machine which depresses the jacks. The horizontal bar in the Levers lace loom used to hold the loom in the course of the cloth bar.

Catchus: The Terra-Japonica, an extract of an astrignent nature, obtained from two plants, i.e.: acacia catchus, a tree of great abundance in many of the forests of India, and the nauclea gambier, a scanty shrub, extensively cultivated in the countries lying on both sides of the Indian Ocean. The latter is cultivated in the islands of Malacca. From the first named plant the catchus is obtained by boiling the chips of the interior of the trunk; from the latter it is obtained by killing the leaves. Catchus is chiefly used in dyeing bungs, bawns, drabs and olives. Also known as Catch or Gambier.

Catze: A linen canvas with wide interstices.

Cat's Tail or Reed Mace: This is a monocoeledonious plant which grows in bogs, ditches and by the sides of brooks. The leaves are long, nearly flat, and have a bluish tint, by which the plant is readily distinguished. These are the first to sprout when the ice is removed. After that, the leaves are not noticed. It is used in the manufacture of soft soap.