DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from February issue.)


Cotton Batting: The fibres still adhering after ginning. The seed cotton are then separated by means of linting, and are known as linters, which then by means of a rough carding are transformed into a film, which is put up in rolls, and sold as cotton batting; used for lining quilts, etc.

Cotton-boll Rot: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. This disease affects the bolls, seed and lint. Very often, in the Southern States, Mexico, Central and South America bolls are found feeding upon this diseased cotton. This rot is said to originate within the boll, and it is not apparent in the contents of the boll are decayed.

Cotton Bollworm: See Bollworm.

Cotton Caterpillar: See Cotton Worm.

Cotton Count: See Count.

Cotton Card: Cotton card:

Cotton Cloth: Cotton cloth used for table covers, curtains and upholstery purposes.

Cotton Drippings: The primary impurities from each of the two processes of opening and scutching are known as droppings. These ought to be as dense as possible if the opening and scutching machines are cleaning the cotton to the best advantage, economically and financially, as then very little good cotton will pass out with the impurities, and only a small amount of material will be produced. But if the scutching is faulty, the droppings become richer in cotton wigs, and then fatty droppings are produced.

Cotton Flannel: See Canton Flannel.

Cotton Futures: This is a system of buying cotton by contract to be available for delivery at a certain date for a set price in the Cotton Broker's lists that has been previously agreed upon. It serves as a kind of insurance to the spinner, and enables him to accept certain orders for yarn that he will be able to execute without running short of the raw material, or altering or reducing the quality and strength of the yarn he has agreed to deliver to the manufacturer. When the dealing in futures is resorted to only for actual covering of yarn contracts, it may be regarded as a system of cotton speculation; but when it is only intended for speculation, it often results disastrously.

Cotton Gin: The machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibre. There are two types: the gin and the roller gin. The saw gin is the invention of Eli Whitney. In this gin the seed cotton rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a rapidly revolving shaft. The teeth of the saws catch the three threads (yarn) that hang from the seeds. The latter being too large to pass through the openings of the grid, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibres are removed from the saws by a revolving brush, and blown into the lint room. In the roller gin the fibres are drawn between revolving metal rolls which prevent the passage of the seeds, which are pushed from the fibres, fibre and seed being delivered in different directions.

Cotton-leaf Blight: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. It is a very common disease of the cotton plant, but it very rarely becomes serious. It usually attacks only the older leaves or those which have become weakened by physiological disturbances affecting the nutrition or assimilation of the leaves. The spots first appear as minute reddish dots, which increase in size centrifugally, and finally the centre becomes leathery or having the red border which is characteristic of the spots, which frequently become broken out, leaving the leaves with a spotty and ragged appearance. This fungus attacks the leaves of cotton affected with the mosaic disease. The disease occurs in all the cotton-producing States.

Cotton Melting: Cotton melting.

Cotton of Immature Staple: Such of the cotton crop that has been picked and baled before the fibre has reached a normal state of maturity, resulting in a weakened staple of inferior quality.

Cotton of Perished Staple: Cotton which has its strength of fibre, as ordinarily found in cotton, destroyed or much reduced through exposure, either to the weather before picking or after baling, or to heating by fire, or on account of water packing, or through other causes.

Cotton Openers: A machine for opening, shaking and thus loosening the baled cotton, and in turn blowing it to the knitter's, or scutching machine.

Cotton Picker: A machine designed to automatically pick the cotton lint from the pods in the cotton fields, and thus replace hand picking.

Cotton Plush: A material having a longer pile than cotton velvet, but otherwise exactly like it.

Cotton Press: A press used for compressing lint cotton into bales either at the ginners in the box bale, or at the points of exportation by powerful hydraulic presses into the compressed bale for market shipment.

Cotton Prints: Cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns.

Cotton Scutching: Two or three of these machines are used in the preparation of cotton for the card, viz. the breaker, intermediate and the finisher picker. The intermediate is, in connection with low and medium counts of cotton, generally omitted. The breaker scuthcer continues the opening and cleansing of the cotton as it comes from the opener. The intermediate and the finisher picker; the latter sometimes called finisher lap machine, takes the laps as produced by the breaker picker, and successively breaks, rolls, and combs them, combine three, four or more of these laps into a new lap, in turn making the resultant lap more regular. The object of the finisher picker or lap machine is to produce a perfectly clean and even film or lap of cotton for the card.

Cotton Spanner: The machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibre. There are two types: the gin and the roller gin. The saw gin is the invention of Eli Whitney. In this gin the seed cotton rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a rapidly revolving shaft. The teeth of the saws catch the three threads (yarn) that hang from the seeds. The latter being too large to pass through the openings of the grid, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibres are removed from the saws by a revolving brush, and blown into the lint room. In the roller gin the fibres are drawn between revolving metal rolls which prevent the passage of the seeds, which are pushed from the fibres, fibre and seed being delivered in different directions.

Cotton Spinning: The operations included in the process of converting cotton into the yarn or thread, technically known as warp, filling, or thread, are: (1) mixing, (2) picking, (3) carding (combing), (4) drawing, (5) roving (short- and intermediate) roving, (6) spinning (ring frame or mule), (7) twisting (gassing, polishing, winding). All these operations are included in the one carding system.


Cotton Thread: Its origin, according to history, dates back to 1794 when, while Samuel Slater, the father of cotton spinning in the United States, was spinning a quantity of Sea Island Cotton at South Oxford, Mass., the beauty of the thread attracted the attention of his wife, who then suggested that if such yarn were doubled and twisted, why would it not make good sewing thread. From this period, Slater commenced the manufacture of thread, and it soon spread into Europe, where it is claimed to be of English origin.

Cotton Ticking: Plain or twilled cotton cloth, used for ticks. Also called Cotton Tick.

Cotton Velvet: An imitation of silk velvet used for dresses, trimmings, etc. Also called Velveteen.

Cotton Warp Worsted: A low grade of fancy cotton twouresse or stitchings made in imitation of fancy worsted twouresse or stitchings, the warp being all cotton, with, in some instances, a few fancy worsted threads added; the filling is either a wool spin cotton yarn, or sometimes worsted or single yarns. The product first appeared in the market in England, it is claimed, about 1834.

Cotton Waste: The name collectively given to the waste left in the carding and spinning rooms, the better qualities of which are sometimes re-used in the manufacture of low yarns, only the worst grades of inferior, and the youngest grades for engine cleaning.

Cotton Weave: The plainest of a weave, requiring 2 warp threads and 2 filling threads for its formation, and the filling interlace alternately on every thread. Also called Plain Weave; the silk weave calls it Tafta Weave.
Cotton Warm: This insect is perfectly familiar to all cotton growers. The slender, bluish-green caterpillar with small black spots, and often with black stripes down its back, which it walks and feeds voraciously on both upper and under surfaces of the cotton leaf, is to be found in cotton fields in the Gulf States all through the summer. It is generally not noticed in the early part of the season on account of its insignificant numbers. Later, through the ragging of the leaves, it becomes more noticeable, in seasons of abundance, the plant is entirely defoliated. Further north, the insect makes its appearance at a later date in the season, and in the cotton-yards, the off-shoots of hibernating moths, but of the moths of the first or second generation, which have developed in more southern states and have flown north with the prevailing southern winds. Also called Cotton Caterpillar.

Cotton-worsted: A term applied to the yarns with cotton warp, which are finished so that the fabric closely resembles the cloth made of worsted yarn.

Coty Wool: Matted, entangled or felted wool, usually due to sheep disease, i.e., wool from sheep that have been exposed to severe weather and lack of nourishment and for these reasons have failed to throw off the wool from the body, i.e., lubricate the wool. As a result it becomes matted or felted together, and is hard and heavy and comes almost worthless, since such wool is difficult to card and spin. Also called Coty.

Count: As applied to the textile industry, in connection with yarns, it means the relationship of weight to measure. It always indicates a given length of thread in a given weight. A system of indicating the relative fineness of yarn by quoting the number of hanks or yard that weigh one pound. The number of yards of yarn or thread that make up a hank varies, and is known as the standard of measurement with reference to calculations. In connection with cotton yarns this standard length of the hank is 840 yards, with worsted yarns 300 yards, and with 1,600 yards if graded by the run system or 300 yards if graded by the cut system, and with linen or jute yarns 300 yards. This count of the yarn in cotton, worsted, linen, and jute yarns is indicated by writing 's after the numerals signifying the number of hanks per pound—thus 32's. If dealing with two or more ply yarn, whether doubled or twisted, the number of the ply is then placed in front of the count, separated by a comma, as 2/32's, 4/24's, etc., and when the number of the ply, divided into the count will give you the number of hanks of same yard that weigh one pound. This relation with 2/32's (32 × 2 = 64) 16 hanks weigh one pound, with 30's (30 × 3 = 90) 10 hanks weigh one pound. Spin yarn has the same number of yards to one hank, 840 (≈ 840 yards); however, if dealing with two or more ply yarn, write the ply after the count thus: 60/3. In this yarn, however, the single yarn required for the bulk yarn, thus single yarn is 60/3 and 3 ply 60's (technically written 60/3s) require the same number of hanks to the pound; hence the minor yarn for the ply must be spun correspondingly finer (60 × 3 = 180) single in our example. With reference to the counts on numbering of Rapé Silks, the same is graded either by the Dozain System or the Ounce System. In the Dozain System the weight of the 1,000 yards hank is expressed in grams; hence 1 ounce of Rapé silk is as 0.20 ounces of Rapé silk, from which 1 ounce of Rapé silk, or yard hank, is known as a 5-dram silk. On account of the high cost of silk, 250 or 500 yards are generally only tested, and the proper count ascertained by multiplying the weight either with 4 or 2 respectively, whether 250 or 500 yards of silk have been weighed. With reference to the Dozain System the length of skein adopted for a basis is 450 meters and the unit of weight 1 decigram; thus the count is expressed in weight of 2 decigrams that 450 meters (492.12 yards) silk weigh, 1 lb. = 453.6 grams; 1 gram = 20 deniers; 1 lb. = 902 2/3 deniers; 1 denier = 0.0412 yards. Since silk refers to a substance it is impossible to spin yarn exactly to one count, for which reason a variation of 3 percent is permissible, thus 14/15's silk means that skeins of such silk, if tested, will vary: between a 14's and 16's denier count. The Dozain System of numbering silk is based on the time it takes a 1,000 yard hank expressed in ounces. It refers only to heavy counts of silk yarn used for knitting or embroidery, etc., purposes. Also called Number or Grist.

Fineness of the pitch of the white teeth in card-chipping.

Counter-faller: The horizontal wire of the machine which holds the yarn threads at tension when they have been depressed by the faller wire.

Counterpane: A bed-spread having a sanded surface finished by the lace-guard machine. According to their mode of construction they are known as Marseilles Bed-spreads, Honeycomb Bed-spreads, Mitchelline Quilts, etc. Also called Counter.

Course: A row of knitted stitches.

Courtrai Flax: Such as imported from Belgium and which is remarkable for its color, tenacity and fineness. When the stems have been partly retted, they are put into crates and immersed in the sluggish stream of the river Lys; it is of good staple before spinning.

Coutil: 30's or 32's linen, flax, or cotton canvas cloth, with her-ring-home strips, dyed drab and French gray and used in the manufacture of coat-covers.

Cover: A name frequently used to indicate a downy appearance of the face of cloth or yarn.

Coverlet: See Counterpane.

Covert: Covert, which received its name many years ago, because it was used at one time almost exclusively as a sportsman's cloth for shooting coats, hunting coats, etc., its neutral tones of color blended well with the sky ridges and stones, also with the autumn shades of heather, furze, and grasses, making it an ideal cloth for use in the covert, which is the English term for the hiding places of the game, or fields. Hence, the name covert cloth was applied to this particular cloth. Real covert cloth is always made from double and twist yarns, with single yarn filling, one of the main objects in view being to produce a tough, strong and leathery feeling fabric, a structure more or less impenetrable to water and capable of withstanding wear and tear. As will be readily understood, to produce such a fabric, then, they had to be made entirely of one thread, possessing of a good feeling property, in order to permit heavy fulling during their finishing process. They were usually woven in the 50th. Though covert cloth is still manufactured in grades similar to these, yet at the same time any amount of imitations of covert cloth are now met with in the market, the goods at present being used in their heavier weights for overcoatings, whereas lighter weights are used for ladies' dresses, i.e., costume cloth. The change on the fabric, as well as being understood, made a complete change in structure of covert cloth necessary. The original substantial covert cloth is undesirable, hence imitation sprang up in all its varieties, they all in turn taking the name of covert because they are woven with the covert weave, but are made of single yarns. The so-called single yarn covert is really Vene-
tiang, and are known as such by the trade, but in which the original fabric can hardly be detected in them any longer.

Covert Weave: A warp effect diagonal of a small repeat, from 5 to 11-harness.

Cowbeck: The name given to the mixture of hair and wool, as used in the manufacture of hats.

Cottail: A wool sorter's term, indicating the brittle or more fleecy, 20's to 24's quality. It is the lowest quality of wool in the fleece, according to the worsted sorting system.

Crabbing: The process of setting or fixing practised in the finishing of woven fabrics, previous to dyeing, to prevent creases and unevenness, which would show in the cloth; after it is dyed and finished; it also imparts a permanent and indestructible lustre and peculiar finish to the cloth. The work is done on the crabbing machine, and is a preliminary finishing operation, which consists in running the fabric under tension on a roller usually (but not always) running in a hot bath, after which it is wound. The operation of crabbing is usually repeated twice, sometimes oftener, to avoid finishing creases. Crabbing is sometimes termed setting or fixing the fabric.

Crack: A fault in cloth caused by a portion of the filling being missed in a piece.

Cracked Bolls: Unmattered cotton bolls.

Cracked Ends: Broken ends in a lustre piece of cloth, the breaking having taken place either in the weaving or in the finishing, in turn creating a defective bright spot at each position where an end has been cracked.