

## DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from June issue.)

- Dog Knot:** A poor, bulky knot made sometimes during any of the different processes the yarn is handled to and including its being woven into cloth. A knot which only may pass the reed in the manufacture of cheap grades of cloth.
- Dogskin:** A heavy filling plush mohair fabric.
- Dolichos Fibre:** The fibres of the *Dolichos trilobus*, Leguminosæ, which have been used for spinning and weaving grass cloth. Another grass cloth is made from nettle fibres. *Dolichos* belongs to the Pea family. Most of its twenty species grow in the East Indies, but Jamaica, China and Egypt have a few species each.
- Dollerah Cotton:** A class of East Indian cotton.
- Dolly:** A machine consisting of rollers and vats for scouring pieces which are stitched together to form an endless band.
- Dolly Varden:** Light textured cotton or silk dress goods, ornamented by being printed with pronounced floral designs.
- Dolman:** A long outer garment, open in front, and with close sleeves, worn by Turks.  
A mantle with cape-like appendages in the place of sleeves, worn by women.  
The jacket of a Hussar, ornamented with braid and worn like a cape, the sleeves hanging close. Also written *Doliman*.
- Dombeya:** A shrub, a native of Madagascar, the bark of which has been used to a slight extent for cordage making.
- Domestico Crudo:** Gray cotton sheeting in Venezuela.
- Domestico Liso:** Gray cotton sheeting in Colombia.
- Domestic Wools:** Domestic wools are the fleece wools, as they are sometimes termed, washed fleeces, bright wools, territories, Texas and Californias. Oftentimes the bright wools are included with the fleeces, though of a somewhat different character. The Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan fleeces approximate very closely the Australian wools in fineness and felting properties, while the bright wools are slightly coarser and more lustrous. The territory wools are about the same grade as the fleeces, the name being derived from the fact that they are produced in the states in the West and Northwest which were under territorial government for many years. The shrinkage of these wools is very heavy, in some instances being as high as 75 per cent. or more. This is not due entirely to the natural grease or yolk contained in the wool, but to the large amount of dirt and foreign matter which clings to the fibre. Texas wools are fine and felt readily, as do also those from California.
- Domett:** A flannel cloth having a cotton warp, napped on both sides, resembling canton flannel, but which is napped on one side only. It shrinks but little in washing, and is extensively used for shirtings, etc. The name is from domestic, home-made.
- Domino:** A loose flowing hooded cloak, forming an outer ecclesiastical vestment; also the hood separately. Also the garment of a similar pattern worn by masqueraders.
- Donegal:** An all-wool, thick, warm homespun tweed, woven by the Irish peasants on their hand looms.
- Donna Maria:** A very light textured silk fabric used for veils by some religious orders.
- Donskoi:** A specie of coarse quality wool from Russia, presenting a coarse, straight, loose staple, without kemps, used in the manufacture of carpets, etc. Also spelled *Donsky*.
- Donsu:** A silk damask made in Japan.
- Doorea:** A better quality of Dacca muslin.
- Dopata:** A fine grade of East Indian cotton muslin, used by the natives for veils and shawls.
- Doppione:** A rough, irregular, raw silk, reeled from double cocoons, *i. e.*, where two worms have spun their cocoons side by side and so joined them that it is necessary to reel them together, the end of neither cocoon being free without the other. Its unevenness makes it unsuitable for good work, hence its use is confined to the manufacturing of the cheaper silk fabrics and heavy sewing threads. It is generally of a light yellowish color.
- Dori:** Cotton rope made by the natives in India, and used for fastening their tents.
- Doriah Stripes:** Plain cloth with crammed stripes of same color. Uni-colored seersuckers.
- Dornick:** Damask linen, hangings and carpets, manufactured at Tournai (Flemish Dornik) Flanders. Also called *Darnex*.  
Damask linen made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.
- Dorsal Vessel:** The heart of the silkworm, extending from one end of the body to the other, just under the skin of the back.
- Dorset Sheep:** A specie of sheep found in the southwest of England, principally in the county of Dorset. A clean, soft wool, rather longer but not as fine as the "Downs." The weight of the fleece is about four pounds. Also called *Dorset Horn Sheep*.
- Dossal:** Draperies of silk, or other handsome material, hung at the back of an altar, or of a stall, and sometimes at the sides of the chancel in a church or cathedral. Different colored dossals are used for different festivals. Also called *Dosser*.
- Dostee:** A low grade cotton fabric woven of double threads, used for tents, floor cloths, etc.
- Dotted Swiss Muslin:** A thin textured soft cotton muslin, ornamented with dots, produced by using a heavier cotton yarn in connection with swivel weaving. Used for dresses, curtains, etc.
- Double & Twist:** Two threads of wool, worsted, silk or cotton yarn twisted together. In connection with cotton, woolen or worsted yarn, when the minor threads are of a uniform count, it is expressed by putting a 2 in front of the number of the single yarn, separated by an oblique dash; for example, 2/32's means that two single ends of 32's yarn are twisted together. If dealing with spun silk, the ply is put after the number, for instance: 120/2's spun silk. Technically written *d. & tw.*
- Double Beat:** A weaving term; the two strokes given to the filling by a loom which is fitted with a special attachment between the going part and the crank shaft; specially useful in the production of carpets and other heavy goods.
- Double Cloth:** The fabric produced by the union of two single cloth structures during weaving, either for special ornamental effects or to increase the bulk of the cloth.
- Double Cross Stitch:** An embroidery term, indicating two threads with knots over them stretched in herring-bone shape, another single thread interlacing, also in herring-bone effect, crossing the first effect.
- Double Dyeing:** A method of dyeing fabrics composed of distinct or mixed wool and cotton threads, in which the wool part is first dyed with a dye that has no affinity for the cotton, after which the cotton part is dyed with a dye that has no affinity for the wool; then finishing the fabric.
- Double Ends:** Two ends weaving as one in a cloth. This may be due either to a fault, or like basket weaves the nature of the weave; again it may refer to a fancy effect in the design.
- Double Faced:** A fabric presenting a pattern (or face) on each side; as double faced satins, reversible overcoatings, etc. The color on one side of the fabric is generally different from that of the other.
- Double Knitting:** Knitting producing a double instead of a single web, used for parts requiring extra strength, as for example, the heels of stockings, or with a view of securing greater warmth, for example, fleece lined underwear. Also called *Reinforcing*.
- Double Leviathan Stitch:** A stitch characteristic to embroidery, consisting of a large cross stitch with long cross stitches to fill in the holes on each side, and lastly an upright cross stitch over the whole.
- Double Pick:** Two picks run by mistake into the same shed of the warp during weaving.
- Double Plain Reversibles:** Double faced fabrics, figured by exchanging two plain interlacing structures of different color or color combinations after a given pattern, stripes, checks, or figures.
- Double Plush:** Two single cloth structures woven one above the other in the loom, the pile warp traveling from one fabric to the other, being afterwards severed automatically on the loom by a knife passing back and forth through the centre of the pile float, providing in turn each fabric with its own pile.
- Doublers:** A machine employed for doubling yarns, of flyer, cap, or ring spindle type, often fitted with a special stop motion on the rollers and spindles.  
In calico printing, a blanket or felt placed between an impression cylinder and the cloth to be printed.

**Double Satins:** A sub-division of the regular satin weaves.

**Double Scale:** A special arrangement of the Jacquard harness where two ends work (figure) together, being in turn interlaced by a special set of front harnesses, producing in turn an enlarged pattern.

**Double Sole, Heel and Toe:** Indicates an extra thread added to hosiery at points mentioned. Strictly speaking, the word *double* refers otherwise than where mentioned only to single thread goods.

**Double-spun:** Double-spun yarn is that freed from knots and imperfections, *i. e.*, a perfectly smooth yarn.

**Double Stitch:** A variety of the tent stitch in connection with embroidery, comprising a tent stitch with two smaller parallel ten stitches on each side. Also known as *Star Stitch*.

**Double Swan Neck:** The casting employed in the construction of an English built damask Jacquard, having two necks which open or close at will, by means of a switch.

**Double Width:** A name for broad goods, 54 inches or wider.

**Doubling:** The winding together (without twisting) of two or more threads, to produce a heavier compound thread; sometimes a very slight twist is imparted to the compound thread so as to keep the minor threads together.

**Doublings:** The combining of laps, sheets, slivers, or slubbings, in order to overcome unevenness by equalizing the thin places in one by the thick places in another.

**Douglas:** A Highland tartan producing a check, arranged thus: A wide navy blue bar, split in the centre by a narrow white line is followed by a dark green bar, half of the width of the navy and this in turn by a black stripe, half the width of the green, with pale blue lines next to it on both sides, after which comes another dark green bar, arranged the same as before.

**Doup:** An ordinary heddle (known as the standard heddle) with the addition of a loose half-heddle made of silk or Sea Island cotton so as to stand wear, and which half-heddle is passed through the eye of the ordinary heddle, and then in its turn receives one or more of the warp-threads required to twist with the standard warp-threads, in gauze or leno weaving.

**Doup Edge:** Two or more narrow fabrics woven side by side as one in the loom, being separated by a doup edge for each fabric, to prevent unraveling when fabrics are afterwards split in single width lengths.

**Doup Harness:** A term applied to either an ordinary harness with a doup mounted in front or to a specially built gauze harness.

**Douping:** The twisting of one or more whip threads against one or more standard threads in gauze or leno weaving.

**Douping Warp:** The thread or threads which twist around their mate (standard) threads in gauze weaving. Also called *Whip Threads*.

**Doup Weaving:** In this system of weaving, some of the warp-threads (the whip threads) are looped around

others (the standard threads) and held in this position by the filling; the fabrics produced containing the characteristic open meshes. Used in dress goods, curtains, etc.; also called *Leno* or *Gauze Weaving*.

**Dowlas:** Originally a coarse linen; a strong coarse calico finished to imitate linen.

**Down-rights:** A term applied by the wool-sorter to the material coming from the lower parts of the sides of a fleece of wool. An inferior quality of a fleece of wool.

**Down Wool:** The wool of the sheep reared on the Downs of England, and which have become more or less naturalized in this country. It refers to a wool generally of a rather short, crimp, and fuzzy nature, and of medium fineness. There are several varieties met with, *i. e.*, such as South Down, Shropshire Down, Oxford Down, etc.

**Drab:** The name applied to a nankeen cloth, to denote the shade required.

**Drabbet:** Unbleached linen twill.

**Draft:** That ratio of movement between two points, which if not named, are understood to be the two extreme parts, *viz:* the feed and the delivery.

In spinning, the drawing out or extension of slivers, tops, slubbings, etc., thus reducing their thickness, increasing their length, and parallelizing the fibres, by means of rollers or spindles. It is an ever varying factor and has to be adjusted to counts of yarn spun.

In weaving, the plan showing the order in which the warp-threads are drawn in the harness; also called *Drawing-in-draft*.

**Drafting:** In weaving, the planning of the drawing for the warp-threads through the eyes of heddles so as to reduce the number of harnesses required for the pattern to its lowest possible number wherever this is necessary to be done on account of the number of harnesses at our disposal for use.

**Drag:** The tension on the material as it is wound on to the bobbin during the drawing and spinning operations. This tension is due to a difference in speed between the bobbin and winding apparatus when both are positively driven, or by the resistance of the bobbin (regulated by the washer) when the latter is not positively driven, but pulled round by the slubbing, roving, or thread.

**Dragles:** Cocoons in which the worms, after having completed their cells are attacked by a peculiar disease which sometimes hardens them, and at other times reduces them to a white powder; a fungoid disease known by the name of *muscardine*. When hardened, they are called *comfit cocoons*, from the resemblance borne by the withered worm to a sugar plum. The quality of the silk, so far from being injured, is generally excellent, and it is even in greater quantity than in the cocoons of healthy worms. Comfit cocoons may be distinguished also by the peculiar light, rattling sound of the dead worm within. They are much esteemed and fetch a high price, but are not of frequent occurrence. Three pounds of fresh or green cocoons will make one pound of dried cocoons, and about

four pound of dried cocoons will produce one pound of reeled silk. Also called *Calcined Cocoons*.

**Dram:** The one sixteenth part of an ounce. The dram system is used for indicating the sizes of thrown silk. Dividing 256,000 by any dramage gives its yardage per pound.

**Drap:** Cloth.

**Drap Bresilienne:** A French serge dress goods, made of all silk, or using a fine single worsted filling with a silk warp in its construction.

**Drap Chats:** A French woolen dress goods, dyed black in the piece.

**Drap Croisé:** The French term for twilled cloths.

**Drap d'Alep:** A French fabric structure used for dress goods and men's suitings, made of silk warp and wool filling, slightly full.

**Drap d'Alma:** A closely woven, twilled, wool or silk mixed, ribbed fabric, finished on the face only.

**Drap d'Arest:** A rich, silken cloth of the Middle Ages; used for church vestments.

**Drap de Bayè:** A stout French mourning dress goods, made with a long napped, shaggy surface.

**Drap de Beaucamp:** A stout and coarse French twilled suiting, made in solid colors, of a linen warp and wool filling.

**Drap de Chasse:** A plain woven women's suiting, made with a fine silk warp and heavy count of cotton filling, the latter forming prominent cross ribs on the face of the fabric.

**Drap de Dame:** A very light, soft, all-wool French dress goods, similar to flannel, slightly full.

**Drap de Gobelin:** A fine French woolen dress goods, dyed scarlet red.

**Drap de Gros Bureau:** A coarse French woolen suiting, dyed either black, gray, or white; used by the peasants.

**Drap de Lyon:** A plain, rich silk fabric of French origin.

**Drap de Milord:** French serge dress goods, interlaced with 12 harness weaves, having a repeat of from 6 to 12 picks.

**Drap de Paris:** A fabric showing a granite twill effect.

**Drap de Pauvre:** A coarse serge, produced from a natural colored, reddish brown wool. Formerly extensively used in France for clothes by the poorer classes.

**Drap de Prince:** A silk or wool serge suiting, made with an 8 by 3 weave.

**Drap de Silesie:** A light-weight, full, all-wool French dress goods.

**Drap de Soie:** A silk fabric showing rather pronounced cords; the French for silk cloth.

**Drap d'Ete:** An all wool fabric showing a twilled face and a smooth back. Produced with a broadcloth finish, with the lustre left on the back of the fabric; suitable for Summer wear.

**Drap d'Or:** A trade name for a silk fabric woven in the gum, the warp used being classic Italian and the filling Tussah; the woven fabric then being boiled-off to a pale gold color.

**Drap Edredon:** A light, soft and warm winter coating, made of the finest wool and heavily full.