

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from July issue.)

Draper: The English term for a manufacturer or dealer in clothing.

Drapery: The artist's term for the clothing or dress of a model; in the upholstery trade it is applied to curtains, tapestries and hangings of all kinds.

The English term for dry goods.

Drap Geraldine: Heavy woolen dress goods, made in dark mixtures.

Drap Imperial: A fine French dress goods of wool and cotton and interlaced with the plain weave.

Drap Natte: Fulled woolen cloth, of English origin, made in solid or two or more colors; produced with a raised nap on its back.

Drap Piqué: A silk fabric presenting a figured embossed effect; used for men's vests.

Drap Royal: A light-weight twilled woolen dress goods, made of organzine warp and a very fine worsted filling, presenting small cross ribs.

Drap Sanglier: A rough faced, all wool, French mourning dress goods, interlaced with a rather loosely stitching weave.

Drap Satin: A woolen dress goods with a satin-like finish.

Drap Soleil: A corded silk fabric showing flat, wide ribs.

Drap Zephir: A fine woolen dress goods, resembling cachemire.

Draw: The motion of a mule or jack, which, after the feed rollers are stopped, then draws out *i. e.*, elongates the roving.

Drawer-in: The person who threads or draws in the warp in its set of harnesses.

Drawing: The process (in spinning) which arranges the fibres in parallel order, and at the same time elongates the sliver, slubbing or roving as fed, by passing them through rollers running at different surface speeds.

With reference to cotton spinning, the term considered more directly, refers to combining six (or more or less) slivers into one strand to about the size of one fed.

With reference to worsted spinning it refers to the reducing of a top or number of tops to a roving, so small that it can be spun into a fine even thread at one spinning operation without using an excessive draft. There are three different systems of drawing in use in connection with worsted spinning, *viz:* *open* drawing, *cone* drawing and *French* drawing.

Drawing-box: One of the preparatory machines in worsted spinning. It is similar, in many respects, to the gill-box, but lacks the gills or fallers, their place being taken by carrier rollers which support the wool between back and front rollers. Its purpose is to straighten the wool fibre in its manufacturer into worsted yarn, also to diminish the size (thickness) of the sliver.

Drawing Frame: A class of machinery used for elongating (drawing out) slivers composed of various fibres.

Drawing-in: The process of drawing the ends of the warp-threads (dressed upon the warp beam) through the heddle eyes of the harnesses in the order indicated by the drawing-in-draft supplied by the designer, or in

connection with figured work into the mail of the Jacquard harness.

Drawing-in-draft: See Draft.

Drawing-in-hook: A strip of steel with a slot near its end for the insertion of warp-threads; used in the drawing-in of the warp.

Drawing Rollers: The pair of rollers running at a varying speed which by means of it elongate the sliver they handle. One, two or more sets of these drawing rollers may be used in one series in one machine, two or more sets producing the elongation of the sliver more gradually than if using one set only.

Draw Loom: The old form of loom and where the weaver had control of every warp-thread. Cords were looped round each warp end, and then grouped according to pattern; the groups of cords were drawn together either by means of a mechanical appliance, or more often by a drawboy.

Drawn Work: Ornamental work in which some of the threads of a woven material are drawn out, and others fastened together, so as to form different patterns.

Dresden: Chiné effects in silk fabrics, produced by means of printing the warp previously to weaving. Effects are somewhat in imitation of figures and colorings of the famous decorated Dresden porcelain.

Dress: To prepare or finish cloth by some special treatment.

To prepare the warp by means of sizing for better weaving.

Dressed Flax: See Hackled Flax.

Dresser: This machine takes the place of the comb when the material is (a) too rough, as in the case of flax, to be satisfactorily combed; or (b) too slippery, as in the case of spun silk and china-grass, to be satisfactorily combed. Briefly, it consists of a series of boards, books or holders, between which one end of the material to be dressed is firmly clamped and held; a framework upon which these boards may be fixed so as to be carried continuously into the machine or placed in the machine and withdrawn when necessary; and, a series of cleansing combs with cleaning or noil arrangements so that they may work to the greatest advantage. The material may be presented upwards to the combs as in the case of spun silk, or downwards as in the case of flax. In the case of spun silk-dressing, the operation is undertaken more with the idea of averaging the fibres into the several different drafts; in the case of flax the operation partakes more of a cleansing character.

A warping machine used in the weaving department of a woolen or worsted mill, which applies size (thus smoothens) to the warp yarn, and places the threads on a reel, from which they are afterwards rewound on the warp beam. Also, the machine for dressing cotton warps (delivered in ball form) on to the loom beams.

The operator who does the work of dressing.

Dress Flannel: An all-wool fabric used chiefly for women's winter dresses. They are made in a great diversity of qualities, colors and styles of finish. Made in widths of from 26 to 50 inches. Also called *Flannel Suitings*.

Dress Goods: A large variety of woolen, worsted, silk or cotton fabrics, used for women's and children's dresses.

Dressing: The process of preparing the warp previous to its being placed in the loom and really consisting in the even distribution of the threads over a given space, and the placing of a uniform tension on each thread.

Sizing yarns, cloths, threads, twines, and ropes to give them greater smoothness and firmness, sometimes to give them artificial weight.

Sizing materials, such as starch, china clay, gum, glue, Irish moss, etc.

Drill: A heavy, three thread twilled cotton cloth, usually sold for export in an unbleached condition. Used extensively in China and is a large item to the exports of cotton goods from the United States. The name is derived from the Latin *trilex*, three threads. Also called *Drilling*.

Drilled Embroidery: Made on a hand or shuttle machine by cutting holes in cambric and embroidering the cut edges. The machines are of German origin and where the fabric is known as *Bohrware*.

Drillettes: A lighter make of drills, also interlaced with a three-harness twill.

Drop: A pattern composed of figures set diametrically opposite.

Drop Box: A shuttle box containing more than one compartment for holding shuttles, any one of which can be brought automatically in line with the raceway of the lay; invented in 1760 by Robert Kaye, a son of John Kaye, the inventor of the fly shuttle. Also called *Rising Box*.

Drop Box Loom: A loom having a drop box on either one or both sides.

Droppings: The primary impurities removed from cotton during the processes of picking and scutching. Proper droppings are termed *Pea* droppings, faulty ones being known as *Fatty* droppings. See Cotton Droppings.

Drosin: Suitings made in Holland of silk waste and worsted yarn.

Drugget: A coarse woolen fabric, felted, and giggered on one side, either of one color or printed on one side; used as a rug. Finer grades of the same are used for table and piano covers.

Druid: A name given to cotton duck in England and Australia.

Drummond: The name given in England to a twilled worsted, made in Oxford gray and having a double and twist yarn for its texture.

A Highland tartan with red as its predominating, *i. e.*, ground color, the checking being done thus: A wide field of red is split with two pairs of narrow dark blue lines, the centre stripe between the two pairs being about one third the width of the wide side stripes. The next group of stripes is as wide as both pairs of blue stripes, the centre red stripes and one side red stripe and consists of the following arrangement: a narrow pale blue line, a narrow red line, a dark blue stripe, a narrow red line, a narrow green line, a narrow red line, a wide green bar of the same width as the wide red bars mentioned before in the red group, a narrow red line and a narrow dark blue line. This is followed by a wide red stripe,

- after which the entire group described between the two is duplicated in a reversed arrangement.
- Dry Finish:** One of the finishing processes applied to certain types of yarn-dyed cloths, with the idea of obviating bleeding of colors, at the same time obtaining the required handle to the goods thus treated.
- Dry Goods:** Textile fabrics, as cloth, shawls, blankets, ribbons, thread, yarn, hosiery etc.
- Dubahr:** A calico used in Persia for clothing.
- Ducapè:** A medium grade of a corded silk fabric.
- Duchesse Lace:** Pillow lace made with a fine net ground, showing the patterns in raised work, volants and the like.
- Duchesse Satin:** A superior quality of satin, of good body and high lustre; usually made in black or plain colors.
- Duchester:** A kind of English velvet.
- Duck:** A heavy, coarse fabric, but lighter and finer than canvas, woven from coarse cotton yarn, with a plain weave. To finish the fabric the same as taken from the loom is washed and sized, dried and pressed. If a solid color is wanted the goods are dyed in the piece after the first washing. Commonly used where a strong, heavy fabric is necessary, as for sails, tents, awnings, etc., *i. e.*, fabrics for any purpose where a good water-tight structure is required, a fabric that will withstand rough usage.
- Used for men's and women's garments for summer wear, in which case, however, only lighter weight fabrics are used, the same being in this instance sometimes interlaced with the 4-harness basket weave. Usually finished white or unbleached, but sometimes dyed, for specialties. Duck has a stiff hard feel, which gives it splendid wearing qualities.
- Duffel:** One of the historic names of the textile industry, derived apparently from the town of the same name in Brabant (Flanders). Originally, a heavy-weight woolen fabric with a heavy nap, used for overcoatings; a fabric structure somewhat between a kersey and a beaver in its texture.
- Dulcine:** A mixture of glycerine, gum and China wax; used as a softener in cotton finishing.
- Dumb Singles:** The silk thread as it comes from the reel of the sericulturist, or the filature; reeled without twist.
- The raw silk thread of commerce. Also (in some instances) called *Singles*; the twisted single, in order to impart strength to it for handling on the loom, is then known as *Thrown Singles*.
- Dumped Bales:** The heavily compressed bales bound with iron bands to which Australian, South American, and other foreign wools are subjected in order to facilitate their shipping, *i. e.*, that they take up the least possible space on board of the ship. The average size of these bales is 4 feet 6 inches, or 5 feet 3 inches long by 2 feet 2 inches in width and depth.
- Dunbar:** A Highland tartan presenting green stripes and black lines on a red ground.
- Duncan:** A commercial variety of long staple cotton from Georgia, maturing late and producing large bolls.
- Dunchi Hemp:** A native plant of the East Indies, the bast fibres of its stem being used for making cord and twine.
- Dundas:** A Highland tartan, presenting the following checking: A black stripe is followed by a navy blue stripe twice as wide as the black and split in the centre by a narrow black line, followed in turn by a black stripe, as wide as the first one, a wide field of dark green (made a little narrower than the before mentioned black, blue and black stripes combined) which is split in its middle by a group of red, green, dark blue, green, and red lines.
- Dundee:** A soft, smooth, twilled woolen cloth, presenting very little nap.
- A coarse burlap, crash, bagging, etc., made of jute, flax or hemp, in Dundee, the chief city of that industry in Scotland.
- Dung:** The process in calico printing to remove superfluous mordant by immersing the fabric in a dung bath, consisting of a mixture of cow's dung and chalk in warm water. Solutions of phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda, or gelatine are sometimes substituted for the dung. Also called *Dunging*.
- Dungaree:** A coarse textured cotton fabric worn by sailors when working.
- Dunrobin:** A fine textured Scotch plaid.
- Durance:** A stout, thick woolen cloth, heavily felted so as to imitate buff leather; also called *Durant*.
- Duree Quilt:** A quilt made with large patterns formed by coarse threads on a plain woven ground; made either bleached or in colors.
- Duria:** A striped musin made in India, using a two-ply cotton warp in its construction.
- Durois:** A stout French worsted coating, made with a smooth finish.
- Duroy:** An all-worsted, smooth fabric, made in England during the 18th century, and which was then used for men's wear.
- Durris:** Cotton carpets, woven by the natives in Patna, India.
- Dust Cages:** Cylindrical wire sieves in scutchers, for catching the cotton and letting through the dust the latter contains.
- Duster:** A thin cotton or linen fabric, made dust-proof; used for coats.
- A machine for cleaning wool, cotton and waste of its dirt and dust.
- Dust-trunk:** A passageway in which cotton, freshly removed from the bale, is agitated to free it of dirt, shives and other impurities, before delivering said cotton to the picker.
- Dutch Camlet:** Dress goods made in Holland with a warp and filling made of combed wool and rabbits' hair; the warp is two-ply and finer than the filling, the latter forming cross-ribs.
- Dutch Carpet:** A cotton and wool floor covering.
- Dutcher Temple:** A superior appliance to the loom for stretching the fell of the cloth, as it is woven, so as to maintain the width and proper tension for the warp-threads, in turn preventing the latter from chafing at the weaving. So named after its inventor.
- Dutch Tape:** An English trade term for linen tapes; their width is graded from 11 to 151, corresponding to the number of threads supposed to be in it.
- Duvel:** One of the imperfections caused by bad reeling of cocoons, giving the thread the appearance of short fibres thrown off from the base of the thread. This was attributed formerly to the silkworm spinning an imperfect bave on the cocoon; but while there may be variation in thickness between the first and last end of the spun thread, there is no mechanical imperfection caused naturally. The microscope reveals to us the real cause, either frequent and imperfect joinings as the cocoons become attached to the main thread, or still more by an uneven temperature in the reeling basin (which should be kept at 60 to 70 deg. C.) thus causing the silk to unwind itself unevenly and cause small loops.
- Duvelyn:** Duvelyns are fabrics having a fine silky nap, in appearance somewhat resembling a velvet, but differing materially in the method of manufacture. The pile of the velvet is made in the loom and formed by cutting the loops of silk formed in the weaving process, while the surface of the duvelyn gets its soft velvety nap during the process of finishing. The filling in duvelyns being a double hard-twist yarn, the crinkles produced by this hard twist after weaving are teased or cut so as to produce a face not unlike that of a laid or flattened pile. It is one of a great variety of the fabrics technically known as "face finished cloths." Derived from *Duvel*, the French word for "down." Imitations of the proper fabric are made of schappe, wool or cotton.
- Dwell:** The period in which the harnesses remain at weaving in one position.
- That part of a cam which is designed to keep the harnesses in one position.
- Dye-bath:** The liquor in which the material is immersed for imparting color to it.
- Dye-beck:** The tub or vessel in which goods are dyed.
- Dyed in the Grease:** A large number of low grade worsteds are dyed as they come from the loom, *i. e.*, without first being scoured. Used only for black and blue colors.
- Dyed in the Wool:** Fabrics, the wool in which was dyed previously to being spun.
- Dyed in the Yarn:** Fabrics in which the yarn was dyed before woven.
- Dyed Slubbing:** A term applied to worsted tops which have been dyed in the top form. These dyed slubbings (or more properly speaking, dyed tops) are then re-combed prior to drawing and spinning.
- Dyeing:** The process of fixing colors on fibres, yarns or cloth. There are five methods of producing color in the fabric, *viz:* Dyeing Raw Materials, Yarn Dyeing, Cross Dyeing, Mixed Dyeing and Piece Dyeing.
- Dyer:** The one engaged in the business of dyeing.
- Dyer's Moss:** See Orchil.
- Dyer's Spirit:** Nitro-muriate of tin, used as a mordant.
- Dynamiting:** See weighting.