

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from January issue.)

Gabardine: Originally the term was applied to outer garments, such as cloaks suitable for protection from the rain and had no reference to the material from which they were made, but at the present time the name gabardine is used to denote the fabric, which is used for a variety of purposes, raincoats, dresses etc. For the former article they are used in heavier weights, being treated in the finishing process either by chemical means or by mechanical applications so as to render the fabric both repellent and practically waterproof. Some of the goods for this reason are treated in the washer with various mineral salts after scouring, while by another method the waterproofing material is applied in the form of a waxy mixture by means of friction of the cloth over a suitable receptacle filled with the substance used, just before the goods enter a rotary press. The action of the latter, together with the heat present, distributes the proofing composition, causing it to thoroughly permeate the fibres and become to all intents and purposes an integral part of the cloth itself. The composition used is odorless, colorless and elastic, causing no perceptible difference in the appearance or handle of the goods, but will not permit of water passing through. In connection with fabric structures for dresses, they refer to a soft, silk or wool fabric.

Gaberum: An East Indian cotton fabric, made with check patterns.

Gaging Thread: A thread introduced in pearl edge weaving, temporarily near the edge of the web, for the purpose of stopping the filling outside of the web at a desired point; the filling forming in this way loops at the edge. This thread is drawn out after the web comes from the loom.

Gaiter: A cloth or leather covering for the leg or ankle, fastened at the side, and usually held in place by a strap running under the arch of the foot.

Gaiting: The English for putting the warp into the heddle eyes (mails) of the harness, also called *Gating*; Drawing-in the warp in its harness.

Gait or Gate: The English expression for a full repeat of the draft in healds (harnesses) or, in the case of a jacquard, one complete row deep (usually of either four, eight, twelve or sixteen) in the harness.

Gait-over: The English expression for the number of harnesses required for repeat of pattern; for example: the pattern has 12 ends to its gait-over and 20 picks to the round.

Gala: The method of counting yarns employed in the Galashiels district of Scotland. The fixed weight is 24 oz., and the hank 300 yards. As usual, the number of hanks for the fixed weight gives the count number.

Galatea: Colored Striped cloths interlaced with the 3-harness twill weave (warp effect), sometimes figured by dobby stripes. Used for boys' suitings, skirts, children's dresses, etc.

English shirting calico of good quality, made with equal blue and white stripes.

Galette: Pierced, fuzzy or very thin cocoons; used for waste silk; also the silk made of such cocoons.

Gallein: A coal-tar color ($C_{20}H_{10}O_7$) prepared by heating phthalic with pyrogallol. The dye imparts to fabrics, previously mordanted with iron or alumina, a somewhat bluer shade than that obtained from logwood.

Gallini Cotton: This variety of cotton is the product of the *Gossypium Barbadosense* species, having been originally raised from Sea Island seed imported into Egypt. Gallini cottons are of a golden color or approaching thereto, a characteristic which precludes them from being used in conjunction with the product of any other country. There are of course several grades of quality, and these can be blended together to suit different yarns. The fibres of the general crop of this plant are very fine and remarkably tough and strong, which are two of the highest recommendations any cotton can possess. Under microscopic examination the fibres of the Gallini cottons appear to be fairly regularly twisted, although, there are of course a considerable number of exceptions in the shape of flat, ribbon-like fibres. The fibre walls, although harder and denser than those of the Sea Island variety, are nevertheless very fine; the deposit of matter, when the fibre has been in active growth, does not appear to have been so regularly distributed or so perfect. Average length of staple 1.43 inches; used in spinning yarns from 70's to 160's.

Gall-nuts: This most valuable dyeing material is an excrescence from a certain tree; caused by a little insect puncturing the leaves or small branches of the tree, for the purpose of depositing its eggs in the cavity thus formed. The juice of the tree then collects round the egg, hardens and forms the gall-nut which should be collected before they have been pierced by the young insect. Of the oak gall-nuts, the green or black Aleppo and Levante gall-nuts are the best, which contain about 55 to 60 per cent gallo-tannic acid. The Hungarian, Italian, French and German gall-nuts are very much poorer in tannic acid. The Chinese and Japanese galls contain up to about 80 per cent gallo-tannic acid and are used principally for the manufacture of pure tannic acid, and for weighting silk. Also called *Galls*. If the larvæ have eaten out, a loss of astringent principle occurs in the nuts, the same being then termed green galls. Also called *Nutgalls* or *Oak Apples*.

Gallocyanin: A coal-tar color ($C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_5$) dyeing cotton, wool or silk a bluish violet color of fair brilliancy, but absolutely fast. It is obtained by the action of nitroso-dimethyl-aniline on tannic acid.

Galloon: A narrow silk, worsted or cotton tape interwoven with threads of gold, silver or both, used on uniforms, etc. An embroidered dress trimming made of cotton or silk, with or without a scalloped edge. A narrow lace like worsted ribbon or tape, used for binding purposes. The

English widths are: Twopenny, four-penny, sixpenny, eightpenny, and ten-penny, the old penny pieces having been taken as gauge.

Gallo-tannic Acid: See Tannic Acid.

Galls: See Gall-nuts.

Galway: A coarse, thick, scarlet coating, made in Ireland of Irish wools; also a thick, coarse red flannel.

Gambade: A legging to protect wearer from the spatter of mud. Also called *Gambado*.

Gambier: See Catechu.

Garanceux: A preparation obtained from the spent or exhausted madder, consequently weaker than garancine.

Garancine: Formerly an important red-dyeing preparation of madder, obtained by treating madder-root with sulphuric acid.

Gare: An English wool term, indicating a straight and glossy fibre, usually found in badly bred or poorly fed sheep. They somewhat resemble kemps and will neither dye nor work satisfactorily in a blend.

Garibaldi: A loose blouse waist; the name being derived from Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, whose soldiers wore them.

Garment: The larger articles of clothing or customary dress, as coats, gowns, etc.

Garnett Machine: A machine used for the purpose of breaking up into its constituent fibres all hard waste, whether from mules, spinning frames, or from whatever source twisted or tangled fibres are produced in the various processes of the manufacture of yarn; as well as of the pieces, clippings, or remains of the manufactured product (after being picked on the shoddy picker) and to restore it to loose fibres. These machines, in principle, are carding engines constructed in a more compact form.

Garnetted Waste: Woolen waste which has been passed through a garnetting machine and thus re-worked in a condition in which it can be used again in the manufacture of woolen yarns.

Garter-webbing: A narrow elastic webbing, the rubber warp threads being covered either by cotton or silk warp and filling.

Gassing: A process which certain classes of silk, cotton and worsted yarns and fabrics are put through, to take away all superfluous fibres, and thus make a very clean and smooth thread or fabric. A gas flame is usually employed, but occasionally a surface heated to white heat takes the place of the flame. Also called *Singeing*.

Gatti: East Indian cotton fabric with diamond patterns.

Gattine: A disease of the silkworm.

Gaudi: Coarse East Indian calico.

Gaufré: From "gauffrer," to figure cloth or velvet; to honeycomb or waffle. An effect produced by pressure or gaufrage in calendering, by which the surface of almost any light weight fabric can be pressed into forms of relief; these figures are retained by the fabric for some time, provided the process is carefully done. The operation is applied chiefly to lightweight fabrics, such as pongees, muslins, etc.

Satins can be made in imitation of moiré in this way. Fluted and accordion-pleated effects are also produced by it.

Gauge: The needle spacing of a spring-needle knitting machine, usually the number of needles per inch and half of the needle line. An 18-gauge machine has 18 needles per inch and a half of the needle line, whether curved or straight, and whether with one or two sets of needles. Gauge is important, because it decides to a more or less degree the count of yarn that can be worked successfully upon a certain machine.

Gauge Point: Also called *Constant*, which see.

Gauze: A light, open texture of great strength, in which certain warp-threads (called crossing or whip threads) twist wholly or partly round its mate set of threads (called stationary or standard threads). Specially constructed harnesses, termed "doups", are employed in weaving so as to permit crossing of whip-threads, the same being raised first on one, and then on the other side of the standard-threads. The "crossing" and "stationary" threads may be arranged with each other in various orders. Such being the case, it will be evident that gauze structures will be open in texture and provide opportunities for effect not possessed by ordinary woven fabrics. The principle is applied to harness and Jacquard work. Also called *Leno*.

Gauze Weaving: See Doup Weaving.

Gaws: A Scotch term for thin places in cloth.

Gazzi: A material made for furniture coverings, with large stripes of dazzling colors, made of silk warp and cotton filling, also of all cotton; made at Diarbekir, in Asia Minor.

Gears: The Scotch term for the English word "Healds" or the American word "Harness."

Gebanga Palm: The same grows wild in Java, and where it is customary to employ boys and girls to weave the leaves into baskets and bags. Fishing nets and a kind of linen-like material are woven from the fibres. Ropes have been made from the twisted leaf stalks.

Gelatin: Both gelatin and glue are made from the same materials, *viz.*, horn, bone, or skin, the difference between them being only in the condition of the raw material and the care exercised during manufacture. As a general rule, the lower grades of glue are made from bones, while the best glue and gelatin are derived from skins of the clippings thrown aside by tanners. Used in the finishing (stiffening) of cotton and silk goods.

Gelatine Silk: See Artificial Silk.

Gelose: The same is made from a Japanese seaweed, being frequently sold under the name of *agar*. If this weed be finely powdered and boiled for some hours with water it disintegrates and dissolves. Upon cooling, the solution sets to a hard jelly. The setting power is very remarkable, one part in 500 of water being sufficient to form a jelly. Used as a dressing in the finishing of cotton goods.

Genapping: A process through which certain classes of yarns (more par-

ticularly worsteds) are put, with the idea of leaving them perfectly clean and smooth. Practically the same as gassing; first made in Genappe, Belgium.

Generos: Bleached cotton sheetings in Latin-America.

Geneva Embroidery: Made by sewing velvet bands to form checks on coarse canvas foundation and filling out the square with colored silk or wool.

Genoa-backs: See Fustian.

Genoese Corduroy: A pile fabric, so termed after Genoa, and where the same was first made. The arrangement used in connection with the weave for this fabric is: one ground pick to alternate with four pile picks. The weave employed for interlacing the ground structure is the 3-harness twill, warp effect. Two sizes of pile floats are formed, one over six warp threads, the other over eight warp threads, this combination (when cut) imparting to the cord a round effect.

Genoese Embroidery: Fine Art Needlework, done on sheer linen or cotton, outlined with a kind of thin cord and button-hole stitch.

Genoese Velvet: A richly patterned silk velvet, of which the pattern is produced in pile and the background flat and smooth; sometimes interwoven with gold threads.

German Wool: See Berlin Wool.

Germantown Yarn: A coarse woollen yarn of rather heavy count, extensively used for knitting fancy articles like hoods, scarfs, mittens, etc.; so called from Germantown, Pa., where first made.

Get Up: A term applied to the manner in which wool is gotten up for examination prior to selling, transport, or manipulation.

Ghagi: An East Indian silk satin, highly finished, used for dresses by the native women.

Gharbasti: An East Indian fabric, made of cotton warp and wild silk filling.

Ghent Lace: Narrow bobbin lace, similar to Valenciennes, the threads of the square mesh ground being twisted two and one-half times.

Ghilam: Silk cloth made in Nanking.

Gig: A wet finishing machine for raising a nap on woollen cloth by means of teasels set in slats, which are arranged then on one or two large revolving cylinders, over which the cloth is caused to pass, bearing continuously upon the points of these teasels during the giging process.

Gig-flocks: The waste taken from the cloth by teasels in the process of giging.

Gigging: The process of producing a nap or raised surface on cloths by combing or teasing out on a gig the several fibres which in fulling have become felted together on the face and back of the goods.

Gilan: A grade of Persian raw silk.

Gilet: A waistcoat, as the vest-like front of the bodice in a gown.

Gilham: A Chinese silk dress goods.

Gill Box: Machines used in the manufacture of worsted yarn for leveling and laying parallel all the fibres with each other previous to the process of combing, in order that the latter operation may be conducted

with greater facility and less damage to the staple. They consist of a pair of rollers which catch the wool fibre and of a second pair of rollers which draw it forward over heavy steel bars, known as fallers, which are covered with projecting pins. These machines are used in sets, each successive machine having the pins of their fallers finer and more closely set than the preceding ones.

Gilling: A term applied to the operation of passing the wool through one or more gill boxes.

Gill Pins: The pins of the faller, a device of the gill box.

Gimmer: Scotch term applied to female sheep. Used also in Yorkshire.

Gimp: A narrow, flat, ornamental trimming, made of silk, worsted or cotton cord, usually formed of, or interlaced with cord or wire, and more or less open in design, used for borders for curtains, furniture and dress trimmings.

Gimping Machine: The loom on which gimps and similar trimmings are woven.

Gimp Yarns: A term usually applied to twist yarns of a more or less ask nature. They are usually of a fancy character, two or more colored threads as a rule being twisted round a centre core thread, completely hiding the latter.

Gin: A machine whose object is to separate the cotton fibres (lint) from the husk, berry or seeds to which the filaments most tenaciously adhere. Cotton gins are of two types, the roller and the saw gin, the former being used for Sea Island, *i. e.*, long staple cottons, the latter (the saw gin) being used in connection with the main land cottons, *i. e.*, the bulk of our cotton crop, and which is of a shorter staple, than the Sea Island.

Gin-cut Cotton: Cotton that shows damage caused in ginning (through cutting of the saws) to an extent that reduces its value more than two grades, said grades being of the official cotton standards of the United States. Gin-cutting of a less extent than that mentioned before, but which reduces the cotton below the value of Good Ordinary will render the cotton untenderable, for the fact that cotton, the value of which is reduced below that of Good Ordinary shall not be delivered on, under, or in settlement of a contract.

Gingham: A name derived from Guingamp, a town in Brittany, France, where goods of this class were at one time extensively manufactured. A cotton fabric woven of white, bleached and dyed yarns, in single color or more often in color combinations, stripes, checks or plaids, interlaced with the plain weave, and finished with starch sizing; used for dresses, etc.; usually made in strong contrasting colors. *Madras gingham* is made of finer count of yarn and a larger number of colors than the staple ginghams and is woven in various weaves; used for shirts, shirt-waists, etc. *Zephyr gingham* is a softer and lighter dress fabric than madras gingham and is executed in a great variety of fancy colored effects in stripes, cords, checks, and plaids, in plain or twill weaves.