

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

O

Oak Apples: See Gallnuts.

Oakum: The coarse fibres of flax and hemp, separated by scutching; it is mixed with tar and is used for caulking ships.

In nautics, old ropes untwisted and pulled apart; used for caulking.

Oatmeal Effect: A style of mixed interlacing which gives a mixed "crêpe" appearance to the fabric, or an appearance something like oatmeal.

Obi: Japanese girdle or sash made of silk, the most beautiful and decorative part of a Japanese woman's costume.

Ochre: A natural pigment; an earthy base colored yellow by the combination of hydrated ferric oxide with it; used in cotton finishing for tinting purposes.

Ogilvie: A Highland tartan of complicated composition; presenting wide red and blue stripes, narrower black and red stripes, and lines of blue, black, red and yellow.

Oil: The same is sometimes used, either alone or in conjunction with other softening material, for size-mixing, but its use for that purpose is not recommended, as it tends to impart to the yarn a dull tone. Although oil possesses more powerful emollient properties than those of tallow and wax, and may therefore be employed in a smaller quantity, it has not the same binding or fixing power, and does not give body or fullness to the yarn. If oil is employed as a sizing ingredient alone, or as an adulterant of tallow or wax, it should be of vegetable origin. Mineral oil of any description should never be employed, neither alone nor in combination with any other emollient, for sizing purposes; since, like the mineral wax paraffin, it resists the action of bleaching agents, does not saponify under their influence, and is difficult to remove. It is therefore liable to cause stains and other blemishes of a serious character in the finished cloth. *Palm Oil, Olive Oil, Castor Oil, Coconut Oil, and Cotton-seed Oil* constitute the principal varieties of oil employed for sizing purposes. They are sometimes employed in conjunction with tallow and wax, but more frequently they are used as adulterants of those materials.

Oilcloth: Used for table or floor cover. Table oilcloth is thin, pliable, and made on *cotton base*; whereas floor oilcloth is thicker, made on *bur-lap base* which is laid over with several layers of linseed oil mixed with ochre and other pigments; the goods are then printed and varnished.

Oiled Silk: Silk waterproofed with boiled oil.

Oiling: The sprinkling of oil on wool under various conditions in order to prevent waste by fly or breakage of fibres as the wool passes through the various machines.

Oil Palm Fibre: These fibres are obtained from the fibro-vascular bundles of the young leaves and leaflets. They are very fine, and are consequently used for making fishing lines and for fine cords.

Oilskin: Cotton cloth, made waterproof with boiled oil; used for sailors' coats.

Oil Soaps: These are generally brown in color and made from olein or recovered grease. In the latter case they often contain considerable quantities of unsaponifiable matter. A pure olein soap is the best that can be obtained for practically all textile purposes, owing to its ready solubility and high detergent power. It should always be examined for unsaponified or unsaponifiable matter.

Okra: A white, very light but brittle and not very strong fibre yielded by a species of hibiscus in India, the West Indies, etc.; used for rones, cordage, etc.

Commercial variety of early maturing American cotton, the staple measuring from 24 to 26 mm., forming small bolls; the yield is from 30 to 32 per cent.

Olanes: Printed cotton cloth with small, usually dark red designs, over a white foundation; made in Cuba.

Old Point Lace: A lace, composed of any small close stitches on a ground work of open ones.

Oleaginous: Of the nature of oil.

Olein: The true olein of the chemist is the neutral fat, glycerine oleate, contained in olive oil. Commercial oleins are mostly *oleic acid*. If distilled, they invariably contain unsaponifiable oils resembling mineral oils, but actually arising from chemical changes in the oleic acid. Olein is very largely used for the lubrication of wool, and in the manufacture of soaps. A large proportion of the olein on the market is a by-product, resulting from the manufacture of candles. The fats chiefly used are tallow and palm oil. Often they are mixed, but there is nothing to prevent their being used separately. The commercial products are obtained by various processes. When the fats are saponifiable by means of lime and decomposed by sulphuric acid, the resulting olein or red oil is technically known as *Saponified Olein*. If acid saponification is adopted, the fatty acids are collected and purified by distillation, and the resulting oil is referred to as distilled olein. The fats in use in the candle trade are also saponified by water under a pressure of 220 to 270 lbs. and distillation in a current of superheated steam. Where sulphuric acid is employed in the process, the resulting olein is liable to contain free acid when it comes to the market, and as free acid will attack the wire of carding engines, the pins of combs and porcupines, the user should be sure of his ground before employing the cheap oleins for use on wool in his machinery. If the card clothing is roughened or pitted by the acid, this costly portion of the manufacturer's outfit will require renewing much sooner than ought to be the case, and will produce less perfect work for a great part of its existence. The acid or crude olein, as it comes from the press, will also act injuriously upon the fibre of the wool itself. Sometimes written *Oleine*; also called *Oleic Acid*.

Olive Oil: Used extensively in the manufacture of soap, and also for numerous domestic purposes; but its

dark tone of color makes its use objectionable for the purpose of sizing yarn.

Olive Oil Soap: See Castile Soap.

Ombre: A shaded color effect, produced by the warp being dressed in tones shading from light to dark, using for this purpose anywhere from twelve to thirty tones to obtain the desired effect.

A cheap grade of silk prints in imitation of the above. Also called *Rainbow Shadings*.

Ombre Moiré Renaissance: A watered fabric, showing three tones of color in broad stripes, shaded, combining ombre and moiré effects, with renaissance design suggestion.

Ombre Rayé: An effect formed by alternating ombre stripes with stripes of the foundation color.

Ondé: A wave, the line or streak of lustre on a cloth which is watered or calendered.

Ondiné: A thick cord bengaline, with every third cord crinkled.

Ondulé: Various plain woven, light silk or cotton fabrics, having the warp or filling (but mostly the latter) placed, by means of the peculiar construction of the reed, in wavy lines, without any gauze weave. Warp ondulés are made with several sets of warps; used for dress goods.

A French corded and twilled dress fabric, made with eight warp ends and eight picks in a repeat.

A stout, completely fulled cloth, with a long (raised) nap.

One Hundred Per Cent. Throwing Method: A method of dealing with the wastage made in throwing by which the thrower pays for all waste made, being compensated by a proper addition to his price for throwing.

Oomrawuttee Cotton: An East India cotton, always rather dirty, especially so in the lower grades. It is of a creamy color, strong and regular in the fibre. Average length of fibre, $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Suitable for spinning up to 20's warp and filling.

Oormuck: A fine cloth made of Camel's wool, imported from Bokhara into Cabul. A cloth made from the wool of wild camels of Khotax, in Chinese Tartary. A fine cloth made at Astrakhan, from the hair of the camel foal of the first year.

Oo-sze: See Canton Silk.

Ooze: The projecting fibres from the surface of yarn. Also called *Fuzz*.

Opaque Colors: Pigment colors which are so thick that paper or canvas cannot be seen through them.

Open Band Twine: The direction of the twist in yarns produced by *open spindle bands*, as distinct from that produced by *crossed spindle bands*. OPEN BAND or filling twist is *from left to right*, looking up the thread. CROSS BAND or warp twist is *from right to left* looking up the yarn.

Open Drawing: One of the three different systems of worsted spinning, *viz:* OPEN, CONE and FRENCH DRAWING.

Opened Steam Waste: Silk steam waste which has been pulled into a loose state by the natives of China, Japan, India, etc., who use for this purpose their fingers and teeth.

Opener: See Cotton Picker.

Open Shed Loom: The loom, which by means of its harness motion changes the position of each harness only when so required by the weave, such change being always the full motion of the harness to either the top or the bottom of the shed. Its name indicates the distinctive feature of the loom, *i. e.*, that the shed is open when the filling is beaten up by the lay. (See Closed Shed Loom.)

Opera Flannel: A narrow and very smoothly finished light-weight wool flannel, usually piece-dyed in light colors and not pressed (more highly finished than the ordinary article); used for women's and children's garments.

Opera Hose: See Hose.

Orale: A silk veil having a white ground, ornamented with colored stripes, worn by the Pope at certain ceremonials.

Orcein: ($C_7H_7NO_3$). The coloring matter of orchil. It is produced from orcin by the simultaneous action of ammonia and oxygen according to the following equation: $C_7H_8O_2 + NH_3 + 3 O = C_7H_7NO_3 + 2 H_2O$. It is a purple body and with metallic bases, it forms color-lakes of the same color as the dye itself.

Orchil: A purple or violet coloring substance that may be used in dyeing purple, violet or crimson. It is obtained from various species of lichens. The coloring matter being produced by the action of ammonia and oxygen upon the crushed, torn or ground weeds, these being heated with the ammonia and water in order to start fermentation; the mass being frequently stirred and then allowed to stand for a few days, after which oxygen is introduced. Over-fermentation must be guarded against, since that destroys the coloring matter. It may be dyed with or without a mordant, in neutral, acid, or alkaline solution, or by a vat process. It easily dyes level shades even when added to the boiling dye-bath, hence it is of great service in matching-off. It possesses great body (giving even tone to fabrics, portions of which were faded) and brilliancy properties. It is fast to rubbing, fairly fast to scouring and fulling. It is now used only in a few cases in the dyeing of silks and of woolen cloth where a beautiful lustrous color is desired; but though a rich hue is imparted to the fabric, the color is not permanent, being easily acted upon by the rays of the sun, hence, it is seldom used by itself. The fabric is first dyed by another coloring matter and cudbear applied to impart a brilliant lustre. Orchil is used either in paste or powder form, the latter being known as cudbear.

Orchilla: A lichen from which the coloring substances archil and litmus are obtained. Found on the rocks near the sea in various parts of the world. Also called *Canary Moss*, *Cape Weed*, *Dyer's Moss*, *Flat Orchilla* and *Mauritius Weed*.

Orcin: ($C_7H_8O_2$). Crystalline, readily soluble in water, alcohol and ether. The coloring principle of orchil derived by decomposition from its color yielding substance which may be erythrin, lecanoric acid, usnic acid, evernic or cladonic acid, depending upon

the species of lichen from which it was produced. It can be prepared from the coal-tar hydrocarbon, toluene, as well as by fusing extract of aloes with caustic alkali.

Orellin: A yellow coloring matter obtained from Arnotto, which dyes alumed goods yellow.

Organdie: A thin, light, transparent muslin. May be of silk or cotton, being used for dress goods. It must be very stiff and close when dressed, or, in other words, all the interstices must be completely filled with the size, giving it a glossy appearance. It loses its peculiar finish upon washing. The fabric is made in different qualities and widths, ranging from 18 to 60 inches. It is made in plain white, light tints and figured. The latter are bleached, and then printed with small floral designs, in from two to four delicate shades, conforming with the texture. It is sometimes woven in checks or striped patterns.

Organelist: A wide baize, dyed in bright colors, formerly largely exported to Spain.

Organzine: Net or thrown silk prepared from the choicest cocoons. It is the union of two or more single threads separately thrown or twisted in one direction, and then doubled and re-twisted in the reverse direction. It is used for the warp. The two processes of twisting are imparted for the purpose of obtaining the degree of firmness and compactness necessary to withstand the action of weaving, as well as producing a clean thread. Every twist beyond what is necessary is detrimental to the peculiar and exceptional beauty of the resulting yarn or fabric.

Oriental Carpet: A class of carpets imported from Eastern countries, woven with a knotted pile. Also called *Knotted-pile Carpet*.

Oriental Lace: An embroidery, produced on the Schiffli machine, the pattern being then either cut out, or the foundation eaten out by acid.

Orleans: Dress goods and linings, plain and figured (with plain weave as the ground) or cotton warp and bright wool or worsted filling, made first in Orleans, France, in 1837. These fabrics are mostly cross-dyed; many of the so-called alpacas and mohairs are Orleans.

Orleans Cotton: Finest of American white cottons from *Gossypium Hirsutum*; generally clean, and economical to work; considered the most useful and most regular of American cottons. Fibres soft and moist, and of fair strength. Average length of fibre 1.03 inches. Suitable for spinning from 30's to 50's warp and filling.

Orné: Ornamented.

Orphrey: Gold embroidery or other rich material, put on certain ecclesiastical vestments.

Orris: Gimp, galloons and lace used in upholstery.

Ortica: The fibres of this species, before the introduction of cotton, had an application more extensive than at present in Europe, where, particularly in Germany and in more northern countries, they manufactured the cloth called *ortica* (German *Nessel-tuch*, or *Nettle-cloth*). Probably the name *Ortica* is a corruption of the Latin name of the nettle, *viz.*, *Urtica*.

Osman: A trade name for a kind of Turkish towel, made in England, of soft texture, possessing great absorbent properties and being so constructed as to induce friction without rough usage of the skin.

Osnaburg: Coarse cotton cloth made in checks or plaids, used for furniture covering, mattress making, etc. Name derived from Osnaburg, Germany, where the fabric was first made; they, however, using flax and tow in its manufacture.

Ossan: The stockings of the Scottish highlanders, made of fine white wool.

Ottoman: A lustrous, plain woven silk fabric, with wider, coarser rib than faille, but belonging to the *faillé* family. May be all silk, all wool, or a mixture of both, or a mixture of silk and cotton.

Ottoman Cord: A fabric in which the thick Ottoman-like ribs or cords run lengthwise in the fabric in contra-distinction to the crosswise from selvage-to-selvage ribs of Ottoman.

Oudenarde: A kind of decorative tapestry, representing foliage and landscapes, formerly manufactured at Oudenarde, Belgium.

Ounce: The weight of one square yard of cloth, as standard, is expressed in ounces.

Ounce Count: See Count.

Ounce Thread: Linen thread made at Paisley, Scotland, first about 1730. Also called *Nun's Thread*.

Outing Flannel: A soft, loose-woven flannelette adapted for either men's wear or ladies' garments. The fabric is light and cool, drapes well and is susceptible to a great variety of uses. It should be made of fairly fine stock, spun to 5 runs (=27 cut) or finer, in order to secure the firmness desired without becoming bulky or clumsy in appearance. The wools should be carefully sorted and all defective locks thrown out. Especial care must be given in the scouring operation to avoid injuring the working qualities of the wool. The weave used is the 2 up 2 down 4-harness even sided twill.

Overcast Stitch: Used in embroidery around the edges of open parts, as for instance in eyelet embroidery.

Overcheck: A check introduced over and above a ground or more subdued check. This type of design is mostly employed in worsted coatings and in some few dress fabrics.

Overcoating: Material for making overcoats.

Overdye: To dye to excess: dyeing a second time with a new color.

Overgrown Wool: Dead fibres in fleece, forced out by the roots previous to shearing. They are harsh, weak and difficult to dye.

Overlooker: English word for overseer.

Overpick: A term applied to that method of picking a shuttle in which the picking stick is caused to move through the arc of a circle over the top of the shuttle box, as distinguished from one having an *under* or *side picking motion*.

Overshot: The English term for floats of the filling.

Overspun: Yarn which is very uneven owing to its having been drafted to too high a count for the material of which it is composed, the result being

that it is twitty and in the thin places there is a preponderance of twist while in the thick places there is an absence of twist.

Ovipositing: Laying of the eggs by the silkworm.

Oxalate of Ammonia: See Ammonium Oxalate.

Oxalic Acid: Oxalic acid forms colorless crystals which, at ordinary temperature, dissolve in about eight times their weight of water, and at a higher temperature dissolve exceedingly readily in water. Oxalic acid and its salts are poisonous. Commercial oxalic acid is chemically almost entirely pure; it is a strong acid, and behaves in dyeing, on the whole, similarly to sulphuric acid, on which account it is used largely for fixing acid colors, particularly in wool printing. It further possesses good reducing properties, and is therefore frequently employed as a substitute for tartar when mordanting with chrome.

Oxfords: Colored shirtings, woven plain and figured, used for making shirts, or ladies' and children's waists.

Oxford Down Sheep: An English breed, originated in 1830 by a Mr. Twynham, of Hampshire, Eng. The wool produced by the Oxford Down is finer and firmer than that of the Cotswold, being from 5 to 7 inches in length. (See Down Wool.)

Oxford Gray: A fabric composed of gray mixed yarns varying from 85 per cent. black and 15 per cent. white to 95 per cent. black and 5 per cent. white.

Oxford Mixture: A woolen cloth of dark grey color, produced by mixing black and white yarns.

Oxford Shirtings: Colored cotton shirtings in which the ground weave is usually plain. There has been a tendency of late, however, to figure these goods as desired by means of dobby weaves.

Ox-o-wool: The trade name for a product made from flax, intended to be used as a substitute for cotton in cheap lines of textile fabrics.

Oxyvol: See Tetrapol.

Oyah Lace: Coarse Turkish crochet lace made of colored silk yarn.

Ozier: Early maturing commercial variety of upland cotton, the staple measuring from 25 to 28 mm., forming medium bolls; the yield is from 30 to 32 per cent.

Silk-Weighting.

The specification of a late German Patent shows how persistent the attempts are to load silk with salts of the rarer earths as a substitute for tin-salts. The expensiveness of the salts of those earths is largely atoned for by the fact that they are almost free from injurious action on the strength and elasticity of the silk. Hence they are widely different from tin-salts. The patent is chiefly concerned with zirconium salts, which are not so very dear, as they are obtained as by-products in the manufacture of thorium salts for incandescent mantles. The present excessive price of tin is all in favor of this new departure.

NARROW NOVELTY RIBBONS are popular for millinery trimming. SATIN or GOSGRAIN RIBBON with an edge in a contrasting shade or two-faced ribbon in different shades are used around the crown, sometimes tied in a bow at the front or back.

Condition of the Silk Market

Here and Abroad.

"FIBRES — YARNS AND FABRICS."

SILK PIECE GOODS of nearly all descriptions and constructions are said to be meeting with fair sale for Spring in New York. The great majority of spring orders for plain lines have been received and the house and traveling salesmen are now concentrated on the fancy weaves. Some wholesalers and jobbers, about fourteen days ago, sent out their last batch of fancy silk piece goods samples, mills having been backward in furnishing them. Prices have not advanced the past four weeks, but it is believed that the signing of an armistice by the Germans and the subsequent declaration of peace will result in considerably higher prices of both raw stock and fabrics.

Contradictory reports relative to the curtailment order have somewhat unsettled all branches of the silk piece goods and ribbon industry, according to comment lately heard in the New York market. Some sellers declare the 50 per cent curtailment order has definitely been decided on and sent to the manufacturers while others say the percentage of reduction has not been settled and that the government is still undecided whether to base the reduction on the mill outputs of 1914, 1915, and 1916 or 1915, 1916 and 1917.

Should the last three years be taken as a production basis for 1919 output, the Government will also have to decide whether or not to include the Government orders completed in 1917. Should the Government business of 1917 be added to the civilian make output the 50, 60 or whatever percentage is finally decided on will, according to reliable information received, amount to materially greater yardage permitted to be made next year. The armistice talk has probably delayed these decisions and some manufacturers and wholesalers are of the opinion that the Government will not commit itself definitely until the developments materialize abroad.

It is the contention of the trade that just as soon as the fighting ceases abroad both France and England will proceed to manufacture silks and purchase liberally from the United States as well.

This will enlarge the demand for raw silk and higher values in the Far East will result. It is believed that the filature owners in Japan are preparing for just such a situation and by closing their plants for 105 days beginning Dec. 1 cannot possibly have much surplus stocks of raw silk on hand for spot shipment. Delays caused by reelers not being able to deliver stocks when ordered will cause a spirited contest for the limited bales of raw stock in importers hands for which premiums will be demanded.

Active purchasing is welcomed by the silk trades, as the grip epidemic was a means of causing little business to be done at retail, wholesale and by manufacturers during October. Some buyers have a feeling that peace talk should tend to weaken prices of silk fabrics, but it is said by factors in the trade that manufacturers in all parts of the country are holding prices very firm. Producers of silk fabrics show no disposition to lower prices with costs of dyeing, labor and throwing at such high levels as today.

Raw Silks are Firm.

Raw silks remain unchanged in both the Far East and United States according to cables received by New York importers from Yokohama. The messengers noted decided firmness in Japan at the previous upturn and the termination of the war loans in favor of higher rather than lower values. The trade senses an immediate enormous demand for both white and yellow stocks from silk piece and ribbon manufacturers in France and England as the raw supply produced abroad will not begin to suffice, according to reports.

The future needs for raw silk in this country cannot be authoritatively determined at this time by the piece goods manufacturers as the Government has not decided on the production for the factories for 1919.

Silk Advances in Japan.

THE YOKOHAMA MARKET is strong and prices have advanced twenty yen on fairly active buying for export.

The prices of yellow silks have moved up into the neighborhood of white silks of similar grades and in some instances have even surpassed the latter, which is the first time in twelve months.

Low grade white silks are being bought up for native consumption and *tram stock* particularly in *Shinshui No. 1* is very scarce.

Under the circumstances news is anxiously awaited as to the decision this week of the Japanese Reelers in regard to curtailing their production during the winter months.

THE CANTON and SHANGHAI MARKETS continue quiet and unchanged.

Condition of the Silk Market in France.

CHABRIÈRES, MOREL & CIE., of Lyons, report that following the favorable military events and the armistice with Bulgaria, a decidedly better feeling has prevailed on the SILKGOODS MARKETS in France and Italy and that a very good demand of RAWs should have ensued but for the everlasting difficulties of production and transport.

EUROPEAN SILKS do not partake of the business in course owing to their quotations being far above the prices of ASIATICS, several classes of which, such as CHINA FILATURES and YELLOW JAPANS, being used as substitutes. THE ITALIAN EXCHANGE, recently at *Lire* 160, fell at 115, thus causing material losses to silk reelers; as a consequence the "Italian Government" (subscribers to *Posselt's Textile Journal*) decided to establish a buying office which will enter the market whenever prices recede to *£* 155 for 10/12 classical raws or to the parity thereof for other descriptions; this seems a rather dangerous move.

THE CHINA RATE OF EXCHANGE dropped to *fcc* 6.85 for the *Tael* but partially recovered of late.

The prices of all ASIATIC SORTS are very firm with an upward tendency. The outturn of the sixth crop of CANTON is estimated at 6,500 bales, nearly half of the corresponding crop of last year.

THE YOKOHAMA MARKET is very strong; prices in Japan are fully at the parity of those ruling in Lyons.

The Premier Woven Label Co., Paterson, has incorporated to manufacture and deal in cotton labels, silk labels, etc. The capital stock is \$30,000.