OAK APPLES: See Gallnuts.

OAKUM: The coarse fibres of flax and hemp, separated by scraping; it is mixed with tar and is used for caulking

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

OATMEAL EFFECT: A style of mixed incorporations with the oatmeal or rice appearance to the fabric, or an appearance something like oatmeal.

OBI: Japanese girdle or sash made of silk, the most beautiful and decorative female of the 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; presents a red and blue stripe, 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 a dark tone to the yarn a dull tone.

OILS: 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 material for the wove cloth, 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 conjunction with any other emollient, for sizing purposes; since, like the mineral wax paraffin, it resists the action of bleaching agents, and does not soften under their influence, and is difficult to remove. It is therefore liable to cause stains and other blemishes of a sort character in the finished cloth.

PALM OIL, OLIVE OIL, CASTOR OIL, COCONUT OIL, and Cotton-seed Oil constitute the principal varieties of oil employed in the manufacture of soaps. 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 burlap base which is laid over several layers of linsend oil mixed with ocher 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 greasy agents from clinging to the wool.

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 fish cords.

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

OLIVE OIL: Used extensively in the manufacture of soap, and also for numerous domestic purposes; but its dark tone of color makes it 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 from twelve to thirty tones to obtain the desired effect.

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

OMBRE MOIRÉ RENAISSANCE: A watered fabric, showing three tones of color in broad stripes, shaded, combining one and more effects, with renaissance design suggestions.

OMBREL RAYE: An effect formed by alternating ombre stripes with stripes of the foundation.

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

ONDULÉ: 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) displaced, by means of the peculiar construction of the reed, in wavy lines, without any gauze weave. Warp ondulé 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.

ONION WASTE COTTON: An East India cotton, always rather dirty, especially so in the lower grades. It is of a creamy color, strongly red in the fibre. Average length of fibre, 7 inches. Suitable for spinning up to 20's warp and filling.

ORNAMENT: A fine cloth made of Camè dry wool, imported from Bokhara into Cabul. A cloth made from the wool of wild camels of Khotac in Chinese Tartary. A fine cloth made at Astrakhan, from the hair of the camel foal of the first year.

O-ASSE: 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 primaries: 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 right to left, looking up the thread. Cross BAND or warp twist is from left to right, 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 one way or the other as required by the weaver, 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.)

Open Seam: A narrow and very smoothly finished light-weight wool flannel, usually piece-dyed in light colors and not pressed (more highly finishing is used for dress goods), but made up loosely in ordinary articles used for women's and children's garments.

Opera Hose: See Hose.

Ora: A silk veil having a white ground, ornamented with colored stripes, woven by the Pope at certain ceremonial occasions.

Orcine: (C₆H₅NO₃). The coloring matter of orcinol. It is produced from orcin by the simultaneous action of ammonia and oxygen according to the following equation: C₆H₅O₂ + NH₃ + O₂ → C₆H₅NO₃. It is a yellowish body and with metallic bases, it forms color-lakes of the same color as the dye itself.

Orcill: Any purple or violet coloring substance that may be used in dyeing purple, violet or crimson. It is obtained from various species of lichen. The coloring matter being produced by the action of ammonia and oxygen upon the crushed, torn or ground weeds, these being heated with the reagent in an autoclave or autoclave at first fermentation; the mass being frequently stirred and then allowed to stand for a few days, after which the orcinol 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 solutions or by the vat process. It easily dyes level shades even when added to the boiling dyebath, hence it is of great value for leveling off in the wash. 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 scorching, and is not used in a few cases in the dyeing of silks and of woolen cloth where a beautiful lustrous color is desired; 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. Thefacebook is another coloring matter and cubicbap applied to impart a brilliant luster. Orchil is used either in paste or powder form, the latter known as cubicbap.

Orchilla: A lichen from which the coloring substances called archill and bittus 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 Maurilius Weed.

Orchil: A 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, lecanorin, 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 Arnott, which dyed arums, golden yellow; used in the trade for or gandise: the 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, the warp must be completely filled with the size, giving it a glossy appearance. It loses its peculiar finish upon washing. The fabric is tinted in different qualities, colors and widths, ranging from 18 to 60 inches. It is made in plain white, light tints and figured. The latter are bleached, and the former are finished with small floral designs, in from two to four delicate shades, conforming with the texture. It is sometimes woven in checks and plaids.

Organella: A wide bale, dyed in bright colors, formerly largely exported to Spain.

Organized: Cold 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, 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 regularity 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 Spooli machine, the pattern being then either cut out, or the foundation eaten out by acid.

Orleans: Dress goods and linings. (Sometimes divided into Orleans and Orleans de Soissons, the latter a female weave as the ground,) or cotton warp and bright wool or worsted filling, first made in Orleans, France, in 1837. These fabrics are slightly cross-dyed; the name of the so-called alpacas and moihans are Orleans.

Orleans Cotton: Finest of American white cotton from Gazozymphia Hirtum; generally clean, and economical to work; considered the most useful and most regular of American cottons. Fibres soft and moist, and for strongest length of fibre 103 inches. Suitable for spinning from 30's to 50's warp and filling.

Orne: Ornamental.

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. They are particularly in Germany and in more northern countries, they manufactured the cloth called ortica (German Nessel, or nett), from which probably the name of ortica is a corruption of the Latin name of the nettle, vicia, 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 covering, mattress covering, 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 lustrious, plain silk fabric, with wider, coarser rib than faille, but belonging to the faille family. May be all silk, all wool, or a mixture of both, or a mixture of silk and wool.

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

Oudender: A kind of decorative tapestry, representing foliage and landscapes, formerly manufactured at Oudender, 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 Nalu's Thread.

Outing Flannel: A soft, loose-woven flannel adapted for either men's wear or ladies' garments. The fabric is light and cool, drapable, and is suitable to a great variety of uses. It should be made of finely fine stock, span 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. Special 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 weave.

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 coachings and in some few dress fabrics.

Overcoating: Material for making overcoats.

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

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

Overlooker: English word for over-seer.

Overpick: A term applied to that method of picking a shuttle in which the picking stick is carried 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 floating 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 acids and oxalates are never perfectly 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 tannin when mordanting with chrome.

**Oxides**

Colored shirtings, woven plain and figured, used for making shirts and children's underwear.

**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 whiter than that of the Cotswold, being from 5 to 7 inches in length. (See Down Wool.)

**Oxford Shirting**

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-y-wool**

The trade name for a product made from flax, intended to be used as a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of textile fabrics.

**Oxyol**

See Tetrapol.

**Oyah Lace**

Coarse Turkish crochet lace made of colored silk yarn.

**Ozie**

A mixture of commercial variety of upland cotton, the staple measuring from 25 to 28 mm., forming medium bolls; the yield is from 30 to 52 per cent.

**Silk-Weighting**

The specification of a late German Patent shows how persistent the attempt to cord silk with salts of the rarer earths as a substitute for tin-salts. The expensiveness of the salts of those earths is largely aimed for by the fact that they are most 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 zincic salts, which are not 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**

Popular for trimming. Satin, cording, and stripe or woven ribbons 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**

Nearly all descriptions and constructions are said to be being made for the Spring in New York, where, as a 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, which have been backward in furnishing them. Prices have not advanced the past few 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 orders, which unsettled all branches of the silk piece goods and ribbon industry, according to comment lately heard in the New York market, indicate that 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 1913, 1914, or 1915. The result of these discussions is very scarce. Under the circumstances news is anxious to await developments for the next week of the Japanese Reelers in regard to curtailing their production during the winter months.

**Silk Advances in Japan**

The **Yokohama Market** is strong and prices have advanced fairly yen on fairly active buying for export.

The prices of yellow silks have moved up into the neighborhood of white silks of equal quality and on the 4000 yam producers have even surpassed the latter, which is the first time in twelve months.

Low grade white silks are being bought for native consumption and notions stock in particular in **Shibata No. 7** is very scarce.

Under the circumstances news is anxious to await the developments for the next week of the Japanese Reelers in regard to curtailing their production during the winter months.

**The Canton and Shanghai Markets continue quiet and unchanged.**

**Raw Silks are Firm.**

Raw silks remain unchanged in both the Far East and United States according to cables received by newspaper correspondents from Yokohama. The messages noted decided firmness in Japan at the previous upturn and the termination of the war loans in favor of higher 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 raws 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 in the Market for France for 1919.**

**Chabrières, Morel & Cie., of Lyons,** report that following the favorable military events and the armistice with Bulgaria, a decided better feeling has prevailed on the Silk Goods Market 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 Asian goods, several classes of which, such as China Filatures and yellow Japans, being used as substitutes. The Italian Exchange, recently at Lire 100, fell at 115, thus causing material losses to silk reeiers: 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 Lire 135 for 10/12 classical raws or to the parity thereof for other descriptions; this state of things is rather a dream amongst 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 many manufacturers 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.

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