

Dictionary of Textile Terms.

Unripe Cotton: Such as removed from the pod before fully matured, a feature readily explained by the fact that the stages of maturity vary considerably even on different parts of the same seed, since the germination of cells does not begin simultaneously at every point of the surface of the seed and the absorption of the parts of the cell walls in contact throughout each linear deposit is not effected at the same moment and that the secretive and suctional powers of each individual tube are not all of the same force and energy. Such unripe or dead cotton is very difficult to dye, and frequently appears as white specks on dyed pieces, particularly in such as are dyed indigo blue or turkey red; again such fibres are also devoid of spinning qualities and consequently produce poor yarn according to amount present in a lot of cotton.

Unnai: Trade term in Japan for a 4-harness, even sided twill, heavy cotton fabrics, made in herring-bone twill effect; the warp is ply yarn, two filling threads being shot through each shed at every pick; used mostly for soles on socks worn by the natives.

Unwashed Wools: Those from which the major portion of the dried sweat and grease has not been removed while the wool was on the sheep's back. Also called *Pitchy Wools*, *Raw Wools* or *Wool in the Grease*.

Upholstery Plush: Plush in plain colors, long pile, etc.

Upland Cotton: This cotton, like the others of the American crop, is the product of the *Gossypium Hirsutum* species, and is largely cultivated on the inland plantations of America. It forms a very important division of our supplies of filling cotton, the strength being rather below the average, and the fibres soft, elastic, moist, and pliable. Each season's crops are generally very clean, and can, therefore, be worked with only a small percentage of waste being removed at the opener, scutcher, and other preparatory cleaning machines. Its color is white, or of a light creamy tint, and it can therefore be used in the same mixing with many other varieties of cotton. By itself it is seldom reduced further than to 42 hanks to the pound, as the staple is too short and weak to admit of a finer yarn being extracted from it. It is now much prized and used by English and American spinners for filling yarns, as it makes a good round thread with a nice even surface. Average length of staple $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Urbaine: French name for a lady's long coat made of light-colored heavy cloth, the fronts being faced with the same color velvet, with mother-of-pearl buttons.

Urquhart: A Highland tartan, composed as follows: Dark green stripe, split in the center by a very narrow black stripe; black stripe, less than one-third of the green; dark blue stripe, wider than the green, split by a red stripe in the center (one-sixth the width of the blue) and by a pair of very fine black lines near each edge.

Uruga: Strong bast fibre obtained from the Arnatto tree in Brazil; used for cordage.

Urucurana: A Brazilian vegetable dye yielding a red color. Also called *Croton Erythryna*.

Usona Silk: A trade name for a silk-and-cotton mixed fabric made of Japanese silks and proofed.

Usugin: A variety of thin habutai of Japanese make.

Usuji Sofu: Light-weight and plain woven cotton sheeting, made in Japan.

Utrecht Velvet: A furniture plush or velvet of mohair or sometimes of cotton and mohair. Doubtless the term Utrecht was a trading term for the heavy velvets that came from this district, as distinguished from the fine silk velvets from France and Italy.

V.

Vacona: Tough leaf fibre, yielded by the *pandanus utilis* in Mauritius; used for bags.

Valance: A damask fabric of silk, or silk and wool, used for furniture coverings.

A short hanging drapery about the tester of a bedstead.

A linen cloth resembling piqué, used for waistcoats, etc. Also written *Valencia*.

Valenciennes: Lace worked upon a hexagonal mesh with two threads plaited and twisted. The so-called *vraie Valenciennes* was made in the town of Valence, while the *fausse Valenciennes* elsewhere.

Valentia: A fabric composed of silk and woolen, worsted or cotton yarns and especially designed for waistcoats and shoe tops.

Vanadates: The same comprise *Ammonium Vanadate*, *Vanadium Chloride* and *Blue Vanadium Solution*. They are valued by means of the proportion of vanadic acid they contain, which can be determined by precipitating ammonium vanadate by saturated ammonium chloride solution and when impurities remain in solution. The precipitate is then filtered, ignited, and weighed as vanadic acid. The most usual impurity is chromic acid. Used as an oxidizing agent in printing aniline black, in place of copper sulphide, which readily dries and causes streaks. Active at extraordinary dilutions, i. e., 0.2 gramme per kilo. of printing color; excess may readily spoil the fabric. The blue vanadium solution is obtained by reducing vanadic acid with glycerine in the presence of hydrochloric acid at water-bath temperatures. For this purpose 700 grammes of ammonium vanadate, 400 grammes of hydrochloric acid and 400 grammes of water are mixed, after which a solution of about 50 grammes of glycerine in 100 c.c. of water is added; the mixture is then warmed until the blue coloration appears and finally diluted to 10 litres.

Vanadic Acid: The ammonium salt of this acid is used as a carrier of oxygen in the aniline black process. It is comparatively expensive but the quantity required is far less than when other agents are used. It is in many cases replaced by copper sulphide, copper acetate, or ferrous sulphate. A solution containing one gram of the ammonium vanadate will, as a rule,

suffice for the oxidation of 200 kilograms of aniline salt.

Vanadium Chloride: See Vanadates.

Vanuario Silk: Artificial silk obtained by using gelatine as a basis, the threads, after spinning, being treated with formaldehyde to render them insoluble in water. It is a beautifully lustrous fibre, and fairly strong and elastic in the dry condition, but if wetted it becomes extremely tender. It is now little, if at all, used.

Vandyke: Pointed effects seen in laces, jet, silk trimmings, knitting etc.

Vandyke Stitch: In embroidery, a raised couching in Vandyke points.

Vanillin: Vanillin can be made from coal-tar, although usually made (commercially) from oil of cloves.

Van Wool: Australian merino raised on the Island of Tasmania, the climate of which is well suited to the raising of wool, with the result of a fine fibre, of good length and strong staple, readily spun up to 80's worsted yarn. Its color is a pure white, making it well suited for the dyeing of light colors. It possesses excellent felting properties; the shorter sorts are suitable for woolen yarns.

Variogated Wool: Wool of a badly grown type, showing streaks of various colors in individual staples. Wool of this type may also be formed by mixing discolored lots of wool.

Variogated Yarn: A yarn composed of a number of colors usually obtained by printing.

Varinas: Variety of raw cotton from Colombia. It is a white or yellowish strong fibre, not very glossy.

Vasquine: Thick, spongy fabric, made of the fibres extracted from the pine needles.

Vegetable Hair: This curious, slender, parasitical plant is found among the trees in many parts of Jamaica, but does not grow so commonly there, nor so luxuriantly, as it does in the northern provinces of Central America, where it is said to over-run whole forests. It is frequently imported from Jamaica to the United States, for the use of the saddlers and coach-makers, who commonly stuff their panels and cushions with it. Also called *Spanish Moss*.

Vegetable Oil Soaps: This name is given to soaps made from a mixture of vegetable oils with a low titer like that of olein. They are therefore somewhat similar to olein soaps, but much cheaper. Olive oil soap is unsurpassable, but is often adulterated with arachis and other oils. It sometimes consists entirely of foreign oils colored to simulate olive.

Vegetable Silk: A climbing plant growing wild in the Himalayas and other parts of India. The seed hairs or plumose fibres are from half an inch to an inch long. The fibres are easily detached from the seeds, and have a white, silky lustre. It is used for stuffing pillows, cushions, mattresses, etc.

Veiled Wool: The wool, partly disorganized in staple, in which fibres from one staple have become attached and mixed to fibres from another staple.

Veiling: General commercial term under which is classed a great variety of specific articles, such as chiffon, grenadine, fancy netting (having fancy veiling meshes, or ornamented with a bar, or border, or figuring),

used chiefly or exclusively for the making of veils. A *veil* is a particular length of veiling, designed to be worn over the head or face as a protection, or as an ornament, wholly or partly to conceal the face from view. Owing to its inclusion of so many different materials, veiling is largely made in this country.

Veining: A gauze design obtained by crossing the warp every fourth, sixth or eighth pick, working the omitted warp-threads in one.

Velours: French for velvet. From the Latin *vellosus*—hairy.

A pile fabric, somewhat akin to plush, that is produced in numberless forms, both plain and in fancy effects.

A cotton fabric used for curtains. It is the same on both sides, dyed in solid colors, and is woven with a coarse, stiff pile.

A woolen cloth or cassimere with a velvet finish.

A hatter's lustring and smoothing pad of silk or plush.

An upholstery velvet or plush woven with mixed linen and cotton, or jute and cotton.

An attempt has been made some time ago in France to discriminate for customs purposes between velour (velvet) and plush. Manufacturers claimed that if the pile is shorter than three and one-half millimeters the goods should be called velvet, otherwise they should be known as plush. The government fixed the limit at four millimeters.

Velours a la Reine: Cross-ribbed silk fabric, made with one set of warp and two sets of fillings, the ribs alternating with two picks of the finer filling.

Velours Albigeois: A fancy striped velour fabric in two or more tones, the stripes running seven or eight to the inch.

Velours - antique - ecossais: Antique-plaited effect velours; practically a watered Scotch poplin, showing the distinctive antique figuring.

Velours Chine: Silk velvet, the pile warp of which is printed with pictures, etc., before weaving.

Velours Cisele: French for velvet-upon-velvet; originally made with two different rods, now the uniform deep pile velvet is subjected to heavy pressure, laying down the pile in certain parts of the fabric. The standing pile is shorn short and the pressed-down pile is steamed and brushed up.

Velours de Luxe: Brand name for pure-dye spun silk velours.

Velours du Nord: Something between a velvet and a plush, the pile threads in it being shorter than those of plush. Also called *Northern Velvet*.

Velours Ecossais: Plaid velours.

Velours Ecrasé: Similar to *Mirror Velvet*.

Velours Embossé: A velvet with the figured pattern embossed, in relief, produced either in weaving or by embossed rollers.

Velours Envers Satin: A fabric with a velvet face and satin back, as satin back velvet ribbon.

Velours Epinglé: Velvet showing epinglé or pin ribs.

Velours Figure: Figured velvet.

Velours Frappe: Velvet having raised patterns produced by pressing the pile with heated cylinders.

Velours Gros-grain: A gros-grain weave with a rich, soft, velvet-like finish.

Velours Mirror: See *Mirror Velvet*.

Velours Ottoman: Resembling *faillé Française*. Having a broader rib effect than *Gros de Tours*, and with heavier binder warp.

Velours Panne: Velvet, which by process of ironing or hot pressing flattens the pile, giving the face a high lustre.

Velours Paon: A heavy finish of pressed effect given to velvets.

Velours Persien: Trade name for velours in Persian effect.

Velours Ras: French for uncut velvet.

Velours Rayes: Striped velvet.

Velours Renaissance: Pure-dyed printed velours of spun yarn.

Velours Russe: A fabric of glacé foundation with silk cords and stripes of contrasting colors.

Velours Soleil: Velours with bright sheen imparted in the finish.

Velours Chiffon: A very light, soft and pliable chiffon velvet.

Velouté: French for velvety, soft.

Velu: Hairy, rough, shaggy.

Velure: Any fabric of or resembling velvet; velvet or velveteen; especially a heavy velvet-like fabric of linen, silk or jute for hangings, table-covers and the like.

Velutine: A short pile velveteen, the back sized in the finish.

Velutum: Medieval Latin name for velvets.

Velveret: Usually wide cotton velvets made to imitate silk, often having ribs or finished with printed designs. The filling usually crosses two warps at once. Made in England, United States, etc.

Velvet: From the Italian *velluto*. Woolly feeling to the touch, as a woolly pelt or hide. This word is applied to the covering of a deer's horns, and seems to take root in the furry feeling to the touch.

A silk fabric closely woven and having on one side a thick, short smooth nap or cut pile, the back or foundation of the cloth being plain.

True Velvet is wholly of silk, and is sometimes called silk velvet to distinguish it from velveret and velveteen (cotton velvet).

Plain Velvet has a pile of even depth covering the entire ground. The pile on pile, or double pile, has the ground covered with a short pile while the patterns are formed of a longer pile. This velvet is either made (if it is a warp pile fabric) by using rods of various thickness, thus producing the difference in the depth of the pile in the process of weaving; or again the velvet is woven plain with the deep pile all over. In the finishing process, the patterns are pressed in under great pressure, flattening out part of the pile. The remainder of the pile, which stands erect, is shorn shorter, whereupon the pressed down pile is brushed up again and as it is now longer than the shorn pile, it forms the pattern standing out from the ground pile.

Brocaded Velvet has velvet pattern on a satin, lame or other foundation or *vice versa*. In the costliest pieces it is made on the Jacquard loom. A much cheaper process of the later years calls for a velvet with silk pile on cotton ground or *vice versa*. The

pattern is engraved on a copper roller and is printed with chemical, which will destroy the pile only, but not the ground weave on the back of the fabric. The velvet is next brushed, which process will remove that part of the pile which was touched and partly destroyed by the chemicals, leaving a very sharply defined pattern formed by the pile.

The *Mirror Velvet* has the pile pressed down in one direction, resulting in a very high gloss.

Velvet is usually woven in the grey and dyed or printed according to the requirements of the current fashion. In the dyeing, fancy effects are obtained by employing cross or resist dyeing or by dyeing the velvet plain and destroying part of the color on the pile by some chemical. Velvet is printed either on the pile or on the reverse side, the latter employed on chiffon velvets.

The cheaper grades of velvets are woven in two or three widths and split afterwards, or face to face, the yarn forming the pile traveling from one fabric to the other and is cut between the two fabrics.

Velvet Carpet: A pile carpet having its loops cut, like *Moquette* and *Axminster* carpets.

Velvet Cloth: A smooth cloth with high lustre; used in fancy work.

Velveteen: The cotton imitation of velvet woven with a floating face filling which in the finishing is cut, to form the pile. (See *Fustian*.)

(To be continued.)

American Woolen Co. Plans Model Town.

Boston, Mass.—The American Woolen Co. is developing a new community in Shawsheen village, a part of the town of Andover, which is intended to be a model town, and where employes may live and pay for their homes on easy terms. The site was formerly known as Frye village. Most of the structures will be of brick, and some will cost from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

In the new village will be a modern postoffice building, which will contain, besides the postoffice, a large general store and offices. A community ice house and laundry are planned. A new railroad station is to be built and in the village will be a brush and broom factory, and, eventually, a five-story yarn mill.

Bank of France Criticized.

Paris, France.—Several of the newspapers draw attention to the fact that at a time when French capital should be seeking every means to be utilized for the recovery of the country's equilibrium, 4,000,000,000 francs are lying on deposit in the banks of France without even drawing interest.

Continually progressing prices for silk fabrics are a feature of the moment greatly to be regretted, because much business becomes stopped, and a tendency is shown to limit engagements. A saving aspect of the situation is the fact that a marked preference is shown from all sides for French-made fabrics, and Paris is at present a larger market than ever before.