Cask. 2. *(Dyeing.)* One form of steam-apparatus for steaming cloths which have been printed with a mixture of dye-extracts and mordants, in order to fix the colors. It is a hollow cylinder, within which the cloths are suspended for the application of the steam admitted to the interior of the drum.

Chamber. *(Dyeing.)* A form of apparatus for steaming printed cloths, to fix the colors. *(See Steam-colors.)* It is about 12 × 9 feet, and 9 feet high, the interior furnished with frames which run in and out upon rollers when the front door is open. The frames have cross-rods provided with tenter-hooks for suspending the cloths.

Clearing-beck. *(Dyeing.)* A vat in which cloths printed with certain colors are scoured with soap and water.

Clouding. 1. An appearance given to silks and ribbons in the process of dyeing. 2. A diversity of colors in a yarn recurring at regular intervals.

Dripping-vat. A tank beneath a boiler or hanging frame, to catch the overflow or drip, as that which receives the solution of indigo running from the boiler in indigo-factories.

Dye-kettle. *(Hat-making.)* The vat of dyeing liquid in which hats are dipped to color them. It contains a solution of sulphate of iron, verdigris, and logwood, is maintained at 180° F., and the crate of hats on their blocks is repeatedly dipped and aired to confer the requisite depth and gloss of color.

Dyer's-bath. The dyeing material in the vat in which the fabric is immersed.


Indigo-mill. A four-sided iron cistern, cylindrical or rounded at bottom, resting upon gudgeons in a wooden frame. It has an iron lid with two leaves, between which works a rock-shaft receiving a vibratory motion from a crank, and imparting a swinging motion to a frame carrying six rollers, three on each side, which triturate the indigo to a fine paste; when sufficiently ground, the paste is drawn off by a stop-cock.