

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 102.)

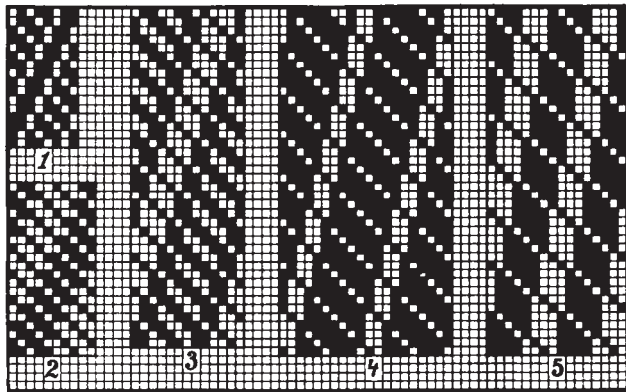
STAUACIN:—A mediaeval silken fabric, figured with crosses, used for vestments.

STAVE:—An English term for harness.

STEAM STYLE:—The method of calico printing, in which the mordants and colors are mixed together and printed, steam being used to bring up the colors and reduce the mordants.

STEARINE:—This substance (more properly stearic acid $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$) is a constituent of most fats. It is used in cotton finishing, like wax, to give fabrics a supple feel.

STEEP TWILLS OR DIAGONALS:—Any twill of a greater

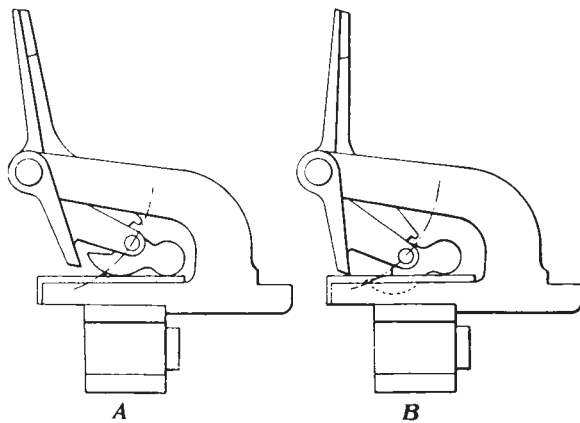


STEEP TWILLS.

Fig. 1, 63 deg., 8 x 16; Fig. 2, 63 deg., 10 x 20; Fig. 3, 70 deg., 13 x 39; Fig. 4, 75 deg., 10 x 40; Fig. 5, 80 deg., 8 x 40.

angle than 45 deg. A sub-division of the regular twills.

STENTER CLIPS, CLAMPS OR HOOKS:—Clamps on the



STENTER CLIPS.

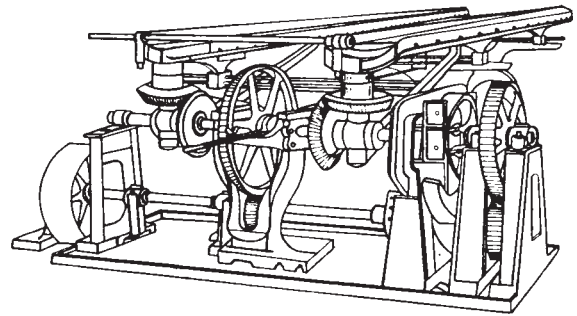
A, Open; B, Closed.

sides of stentering, *i. e.*, drying frames, for gripping the fabrics.

STEP:—A brass bush inserted, where so needed, for carrying the foot of a spindle, or a skewer; like, for example, the brass bush inserted in the spindle rail of a spinning machine, and in which the foot of the spindle works; also the brass bush inserted in the creel of the fly frame, for carrying the skewer holding the slubbing or the roving.

STIFFENERS:—Dressing pastes used for giving solidity and firmness to cloths.

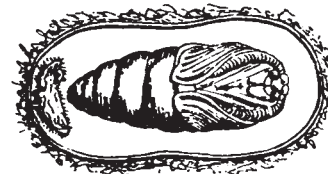
STENTERING:—Stretching fabrics on frames to bring



STENTERING FRAME.

all the threads into proper line, while drying. To impart to thin fabrics the so-called *elastic finish*.

STIFLING:—Killing the chrysalis in the cocoon of silk, in order to preserve the latter for reeling.



STIFLING.

Section of Cocoon, showing in perspective the chrysalis, which is killed in cocoons destined for reeling.

STITCHEL:—A kind of hairy wool.

STOCKING:—A covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, close fitting, and knitted of wool, cotton, or silk; sometimes limited to one reaching to the knee, as distinguished from a sock.

STOCKING-FRAME:—Invented by William Lee in 1589; the first machine performing knitting automatically; an invention, the chief motion of which remains unchanged to the present day.

STOCKING-YARN:—Loosely twisted yarn, suitable for knitting stockings.

STOCKS:—The mallets or beaters of the kicker fulling mill, as used for the felting of knit goods; the original fulling mill for woven piece goods, now superseded by the Rotary Fulling Mill.

STOP:—The point at which the warp-threads in a lace frame are brought together, forming a place from which the pattern may be measured.

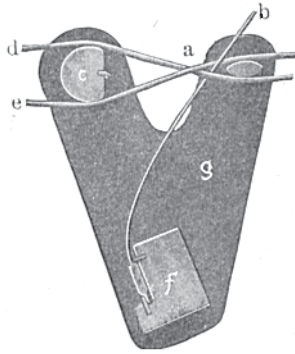
STOP-ROD:—In looms, the rod which extends longitudinally in front, on the bottom of the lay, and forms a part of the filling stop-motion, raising a catch, that, if not raised by the absence of the filling engages a mechanism which immediately stops the loom; also known as the protector rod.

STOVE-PIPE FINISH:—A high superficial luster, produced on a fabric by means of hydraulic or rotary steam pressing. It is applied mainly to fabrics made of mohair, etc., upon which the effect, when produced, increases the natural luster of the yarn.

STOVING:—Submitting wool, yarn, or cloth, in a damp state, to an agent, such as sulphur fumes, with the object of bleaching it.

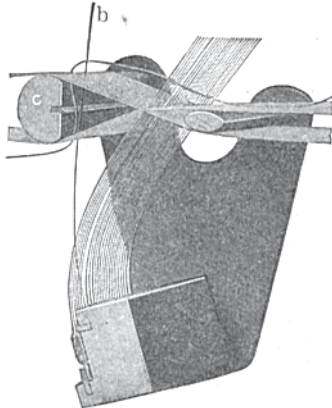
Exposing printed calicoes to dry heat.

STOP MOTIONS:—Appliances, devised to stop automatically spinning, reeling, winding, warping, sizing,



ELECTRIC WARP STOP MOTION (Inactive.)
a, Lease of warp-threads *d* and *e*; *b*, Straight spring steel wire, the proper number of which are secured into comb clamp *f*, carried in two end plates *g*.

weaving, finishing, etc., machines, when from any cause it is necessary to stop the machine, or parts of it, to prevent injury to the machine or material under operation. They are divided into two



ELECTRIC WARP STOP MOTION (Active.)
 By the breaking of a warp-thread, the respective wire *b*, of the series of spring steel wires, springs back against the metal slip in the lease rod *c* and thus closes an electric circuit carrying a weak and sparkless current, operates a simple mechanism connected with the belt slipper, and stops the loom.

classes: (*a*) those operated by some mechanical means, and (*b*) those actuated by electricity.

STRASS:—Refuse of silk left in throwing, when making it up into skeins.

STRETCH:—The longitudinal traverse of a mule carriage.

The length of spun yarn, between the spindles and the roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run towards the roller-beam; also called *draw*.

Ratio of the elongation of a yarn in the drawing.

STRICK:—A lock of flax or hemp after scutching, commonly $\frac{1}{3}$ stone of flax.

STRICKLE:—A striking tool used in flax hand-scutching (see scutching knives); the emery grinder of cylindrical knives; the hand-tool of the card clothing sharpener.

STRING:—A length equivalent to 10 feet. Warps are sometimes calculated (in England) by the string.

STRINGY COTTON:—The cotton which is struck off by the beater blades of the scutcher, should be removed away from the beater's course immediately;

any delay at this stage may cause the fibres to become contorted into very curious shapes, and such cotton is then termed *stringy*. This cotton is very difficult to work up in the subsequent processes; it is often irregularly damaged, and cannot be made into a good yarn, except for the lower counts.

STRINGY WOOL:—Wool, partially matted in fibre, and drawn into a slightly ropy form; usually due to imperfect scouring.

STRIP:—In carding, to clean the teeth of the various cylinders of carding engines and the flats in connection with the revolving flat card, from short fibres.

STRIPES OR HICKORY STRIPES:—Coarse yarn colored goods, in twilled stripes, commonly blue and white, and brown and white; made largely into shirts and pants in certain sections of the country.

STRIPPER:—One who strips, in any sense; specifically, in carding, one who cleans cards. Any implement or device for stripping something.

In wool carding: A small cylinder covered with card clothing for stripping the stock from its companion roller, known as worker, re-delivering it to the swift or main cylinder.

A bleaching or decoloring agent.

STRIPPER RODS:—The rods on the flax hackling sheets which keep the gills clean.

STRIPPING:—Removing the imbedded impurities from card clothing.

Taking color out of fabrics.

STRONG WOOL:—This has reference to quality of wool, denoting thickness and low quality of fibre.

STROUDING:—A coarse cloth; a make of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

STRUNTAIN:—A narrow, coarse, worsted, braid.

STRUSSA:—Waste obtained from double cocoons.

STUFF:—Woven material, more particularly such as made from wool, and suitable for making up into clothing.

Any textile fabric.

STUFFER WARP:—An extra warp, added to produce bulk to the fabric.

STYLER:—The styler of the selling house receives, or is in touch with, all the latest styles abroad, and in turn then supplies the designing department of the mill, either with samples or suggestions necessary in getting out new lines.

SUBTILÉ:—Having fine structure; delicately woven, or dainty formed; made of light, tenuous material.

SUFFOLK DOWN:—A hornless sheep, a native of England, possessing a bright, clear, shiny black face. It is not large in body, and its wool is perhaps hardly equal to the fine Southdown wool.

SUGAR:—Used to some extent, especially on colored goods in finishing of cotton cloth, to give it a transparent, full, stiff and crisp feel. It is advisable always to buy the sugar in the form of crystals, which are mostly very pure.

SUINT:—A compound of potash and animal fat found in wool, also called yolk. The fatty secretion from the skin of the sheep which is always associated with the wool, and which prevents wool from felting while on the sheep.