DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from March issue.)

B.

Baby Flannel: A very light textured grade of a fine, soft wool flannel, bleached a pure white and carefully finished.

Baby Ribbon: The narrowest of ribbons; favored for infants’ wear.

Back: The under side of a faced or double cloth.

Back Beam: See Beams.

Back Cloth: A reinforcing cloth used in calico printing, to support a fabric while it is being printed.

Backed Cloth: This name applies to fabrics which in addition to the face fabric, bear a second layer underneath of a face yarn, either of extra filling, extra warp, or another cloth, adding weight and firmness to the structure without interfering with the face texture.

Backfilled: A finish, characteristic of the cotton industry.

Back Filling Mangle: A machine used for cotton finishing which prevents goods are to be stiffened or filled on one side only.

Backing: The filling, which produces by interlacing with warp threads the lowest or outer stratum of a textile weight, woolen or worsted fabric.

Backing-off: Uncoiling the slack yarn from the spindle on the mangle.

Backing-off Chain: The same is provided to a mangle for the purpose of pulling the winding-filer wire down to its proper place during the backing-off of the carriage.

Backing-on Inspection: A device of a mangle provided for the purpose of revolving the rim shaft, and thereby the tin rollers and spindles the reverse way, during the backing-off of the carriage.

Back Roller: That roller in a set of drawing rollers which first takes in the sliver or roving, on drawing into frames.

Backstitch: A name given to a stitch which is made by carrying the thread half way back the length of the preceding stitch.

Back Cloth: Any one of the several appliances designed to stop the motion of a drawing, combing, spinning, etc., frame when a fault occurs.

Back Washer: A scouring and drying machine, consisting of two or three small washing or scouring tanks, a series of steam-heated drying cylinders, and a straightening gill-box. It is built in various styles, certain constructional advantages or disadvantages for the material treated, being claimed for each type of machine. It is employed either before or after combing, to thoroughly clean worsted slivers; for not only does the wool become soured in passing through the several preparing machines, but impurities which cannot be removed by the scouring hoes have revealed themselves and may here be conveniently got rid of. The process of bleaching, to give a white appearance to the slivers or tops, is frequently carried out, and is usually, if not entirely, effected on the backwasher. The latest innovation in this machine is the adoption of hot air drying in place of cylinder drying.

Back Washing: The second scouring process given to tops.

Backwind: To unravel a knitted fabric and wind the resuleing yarn into convenient form, for re-using.

Bactrian Camel: The long hair of this animal, mixed with wool, or wool and cotton, spun into the yarn used for the long, hairy backs in cloaks, overcoatings, etc. Also called Asian Camel.

Baget: A narrow cotton cloth, bleached or dyed blue.

Baggy: Unbleached calico.

Bait: A coarse cheap cotton fabric, originally made in the East, but now made in England for the African trade, being made up in short lengths, say 6 yards and upwards. When made up in 12 yard lengths it is called Baitas.

Bagging: A coarse fabric of hemp or jute, out of which bags are made; also used for covering bales and for similar purposes.

Bahia Cotton: A Brazilian cotton very much like Marahanam from the same country, and which sometimes is preferred to the latter on account of being cleaner and more even in the length of the staple.

Ballyer: An excellent long-staple variety for uplands, originated by T.J. King in Massachusetts. It is a plant of medium size, early and prolific for a long-staple variety; lint 26 to 30 per cent; staple 28 to 32 mm.

Bais: A coarse, colored, napped woolen lining, most frequently met with in scarlet or green colors, also used for table covers, draperies, etc.; formerly made in finer texture for clothing. Now made in the Rossendale and Sowerby Bridge areas of England, and where they are known as Bayetas.

Balbriggan: A term now used as applying to all classes of light-weight, flat underwear made of Egyptian cotton, or yarn dyed to resemble its color. The term was first applied to a style of full-fashioned hose made in Balbriggan, Ireland; later, it was also used in connection with knittedwear, both being made from unbleached cotton yarn.

Bal: A package of raw cotton, wool or silk. The size of the bale has not been standardized.

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American cotton bales average about 500 lbs. in weight and 26 cubic feet in bulk.

Brazilian and Peruvian bales vary greatly, both in weight and size.

Australian bales of wool weigh about 3 cwt.; Argentine bales about 930 lbs.

European silk bales weigh 100kg., or 220 lbs.

Japanese and Shanghai bales are 135 lbs. and Canton bales are 106 lbs.

Bale-breaker: The first machine used in a cotton mill, breaking up the masses of pressed cotton taken from the bales.

Baling Press: A power press, screw or hydraulic, employed for compressing raw cotton, as well as yarns and fabrics in all their varieties, into bales handy for transportation.

Ball: A bundle of fibre, sliver, yarn, or twine, made up in the form of a ball.

Balancing: The slivers produced by combing are put up at the back of a can finisher to further straighten out its fibres. The slivers when leaving the machine connect together again in sliver cans, which are then put up at the back of a balling finisher, a common gill-box, in which the sliver, after its passage through the machine, is wound on a ball by a suitable attachment in front. In some mills the combed sliver is wound directly upon large bobbin in place of these balls, which process results in keeping them smoother; also known as Top Making.

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Coiling warp sections into balls; winding slivers of wool into balls for the French drawing frame; forming the finished twine into balls for further commerce.

Balancing: A modification of the common side drawing spool system, used in carding wool on the breaker card, consisting in appliances for winding the sliver in balls under considerable pressure.

Balancing: A machine used in the manufacture of worsted yarn, of which the sliver is wound producing quite hard balls without imparting any twist, so that when transferred to the creels or racks of the comber, they permit an easy unwinding.

Balooning: The flight of the yarn between the front roller and the roller on the ring-spinning frame.

Ball Warrps: Warrps are delivered in ball form by the spinner.

Ballymena: Trade name for Irish linen made at Ballymena, Ireland.

Banoral: A heavily and tightly striped woolen fabric, used for making petticoats.

Ban: A fine fabric woven in the East Indies, from the fibre of the banana leaf stalk.

Banbury Plush: The name given sometimes to woolen or worsted upholstery-plush.

Bandala: Strong, coarse, Manila hemp, made from the older plants, also fabrics made from such fibres.

Bandanna: From the Indian ban-ndana, to bind or band, chief or calico stuff with spots or figures freed from dye by local pressure in the dyeing process, or by steaming; generally are left in white or some bright color upon a ground of red or blue. It seems to have been made from the immemorial in India by binding up firmly with thread those points of the cloth which were to remain white or of some bright color while the rest of the fabric was subjected to the dyeing process. The fabric is now produced here and abroad in designs which far surpass the oriental patterns.
Banding: Twisted strands of cotton yarn used to drive spindles of ring frames, mules, twisters, winding machinery, etc., by passing around the spindle of the machine and the whirl of the spindle.

Bandle Linen: A coarse home-made Irish linen of narrow width.

Band: A yard or waist band, usually employed for carrying small articles or articles of food, and in certain countries, for the manufacture of certain kind of basket effects. It is distributed in a suitable manner to form the base of the weave. A ground weave is introduced of a color to provide greater holding of warp and filling, and in such a manner as to fit each basket effect in the repeat of the weave, in no way interfering with its square appearance.

Barclians: A checked cotton fabric worn in colonial times.

Bapt: The first practical style of a power loom.

Barrett: A variety of cotton grown in Alabama; origin unknown. Plant tall and slender; limbs short; bolls medium size, and mature early; lint 30 to 32 percent, staple 23 to 25 mm.

Barracan: A thick water-proof fabric used in the Levant, originally made of camels' hair, but now made of wool, silk or cotton, occasionally mixed.

Barrelade: A smooth, home-made blanket, used by the early Dutch settlers of this country.


Barbre: A structure more open in texture than gauze, originally made with a silk warp and worsted filling. Later imitation was made with cotton, wool, and subsequently cotton and worsted were used; its name from the valley of Barbre where originally made.

Barrel: The name of several cylindrical carriers of yarns, pattern, chains, and bands, in textile manufacture.

Barry: A fault in fabrics, deriving its name from the way in which it shows itself, i.e., producing bars either lengthwise or across the fabric. The defect is produced either by imperfections in the manufactory of the yarn, the construction of the fabric, or in the finishing of the latter.

Bartyes or Heavy Spar: Natural barium sulphate. A white powder, insoluble in water and acids. It is used as a cheap filler in cotton finishing, but gives the cloth a harsh feel.


Barwood: A red dye-wood which grows in Sierra Leone and Angola, Africa. It is used in commerce as a red, brown powder produced by rasping its logs. Used for dying cotton yarns a brilliant orange-red, known as Mock Turkey Red.

Base: An oxide or hydroxide of a metal, which when it is soluble in water is known as a base.

Bashlyk: A sort of hood or head covering, with long ends, usually made in one piece, worn in Russia. The best qualities are of a fine, light-brown hair, clear, orange-red, ornamented with silver and silver-gilt tassels. A similar article to which this name has been given is worn by women as a light covering for the head.