DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from June issue.)

Bolivar County: A Louisiana variety of the Storm Proof type of cotton, maturing early, with 29 to 30 per cent梳理 list.

Boll: The fruit of the cotton plant, which contains the seed and fiber, also called Pod.

Boll-stained Cotton: Consists of those that have become disfigured by spots of coloring matter owing to the capsules becoming saturated with moisture by heavy rains, which causes the color to run from the inner membrane of the capsule to permeate the cell-wall of the fibers, and gives them the appearance of Brown Egyptian cotton, so far as color goes. Boll-stained cottons are readily bought by some spinners, who manage to utilize them sparingly by mixing them with white cottons.

Boll Weevil: An insect pest, very injurious to the cotton crop. A small grayish weevil measuring a little less than a quarter of an inch in length, the cotton holds throughout the season, puncturing and laying its eggs in the squares and bolls. The larvae measure a little over three-eighths of an inch in length when full grown, live within the buds and bolls and feed upon their interior substance. The squares attacked usually drop, but most of the damaged bolls remain on the plant and become stunted and dwarfed, except late in the season, when they either dry or rot. It first appeared in 1862 around Mexia, Texas. About 1892, it crossed the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Texas, and a year later was noticed in the country around San Diego, Alice and Beeville. Since then it extended its range to a considerable extent. In South Texas, among Spanish-speaking people the insect is generally known as the Pindo, a descriptive name which refers to the snout or beak of the insect. English-speaking planters refer to the insect as the Boll Weevil, a name however not recommended to be used for the pest; planters generally now refer to it as the Boll Weevil or the Mexican Weevil or the Mexican Boll Weevil.

Bollworm: An enemy of the cotton plant. This insect is by no means confined to America, nor is it confined to cotton as a food plant and in this way differs from the cotton worm. It is known in other parts of the world also, and is an enemy of cotton, corn, the tomato and numerous other crops. The bollworm has by no means as many natural enemies as the cotton worm. The latter insect feeds exposed upon the leaves, and is, therefore, subjected to the attacks of predaceous and parasitic insects as well as birds. The bollworm, however, as a general thing, feeding in the interior of the cotton boll, ear of corn, tomato, etc., is not readily found by its enemy. Also called Cotton Bollworm.


Bombycidae: The family of moths, commonly known as spiders, a sub-order to which the genus of moth belongs.

Bombex-mori: Its caterpillar is known by the name of the silk worm, which feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree and the saul cocoon about the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close tissue, with very fine silk of a yellow or white color.

Bone Fat: Bone Fat and Marrow Fat are sometimes employed either in conjunction, or, as adulterants, in combination, with tallow; but their dark color so materially that of bone fat, and also their marked tendency to become rancid and malodorous, make their use for sizing purposes undesirable.

Bone Lace: An obsolete term once given to Honiton bobbin lace.

Bone Point Lace: Applied to laces having no ground or mesh, such as Renaissance.

Bone Cocons: From the French, meaning "good cocons," i.e., cocons which have been graded in perfection. These are by no means always the hardest cocons, but are compact, free from spots and of a good shine.

Book: A bundle of Asiatic silk. The commercial large bank of silk, consisting again of several individual banks known as mosses, made up to facilitate handling for transportation purposes.

Bookbinders Cloth: A stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embroidered, used as a substitute for leather for the case-binding of books.

Bookfold: A piece of linen muslin or cotton cloth, folded in the center lengthwise, then folded from each end to center in yard folds, so that the selvages and one folded edge only are exposed.

Book Muslin: A very light cotton fabric, usually woven as a kind of gauze with one whip thread crossing one standard thread, the fabric being stiffened afterwards in the finishing process.

Boomi: An Australian plant, the leaves of which have been used for making hags.

Boon: The inner pulpy or woody tubular substance of which the stalk of the flower is composed, also called harle or huan. The same is removed by retting.

Boot-stocking: A large stocking of stout material and made to wear over ordinary shoes and other leg-coverings in cold weather, or at times of great exposure.

Boratto: A silk and wool fabric similar to that of the Turhal.

Borax: The source of this salt is a crude, natural borate known as tineal, which is found in the neighborhood of what were formerly lakes in certain districts of India and America. The raw product is extracted by boiling water, and borax is crystallized out by evaporation. It forms a white anhydrous powder of moderate solubility in water, and, having a mild alkaline reaction, is used in dyeing alkali blues on wool and a few direct cotton dyes. On heating, the crystals swell up and give off their water of hydration. Used instead of soda in fermenting logwood; in calico-printing as a solvent for casein; in dyeing wool with Alkali Blue, usually 10 per cent of the weight of the wool, or 300 to 350 grammes per 100 litres of bath. Its chief use is in woolen mills in connection with oil, to make the emulsion for oiling the wool previous to picking and carding. Also called Sodium Bi-borate or Bi-borate of Soda.

Borders: The stripe running along the side of a piece of cloth, formed either by a difference in color, count of yarn, or weave, from that of the main fabric. Narrow laces and fancy tapes, such as gauzones, edgings.

Border Tie-up: A Jaquard harness tie, sometimes arranged that one portion weaves the centre, the other the border or borders of a fabric.

Bordure: Bordered.

Boski: A large silkworm, a native of Bengal, which yields a soft, flabby cocoon.

Bosset: Enbroided.

Boss of Roller: The body of a roller in the machinery, to distinguish it from the axle on which it turns.

Botany: Generic term for fine cloths of highest quality; specifically Australian merino cloths. Originally merino wool grown near Botany Bay, Australia; at the present time applied to all classes of merino or fine cloths. Used for the finest of all worsted yarns as are used in the construction of fine cloths, taffetas and other textures. See Australian Merino.

Botany Twill: A twilled texture the warp and filling of which are made from lofty wool.

Bott: A pillow or cushion used by lace makers.

Bottom-board: The flat, perforated board forming the base of a Jaquard machine; in some machines it is used as a rest for the bottom of the hooks, in others it merely acts as a guide to the neck cords.

Booting: A colour applied to all classes of dyeing, in order to give a peculiar shade to the dye subsequently applied.

Bottom-shedding: The raising of the portion of a warp from the lowest to the highest point, to form a shed.

Bouchon: Imperfections caused by failure of the outer and inner coverings of the dyed yarn, in an aggravated form of imperfection to silk reeling or compared to that of Ducets, the layers of the thread on the cocoon in this instance coming off more than once at a time. Also known as Foul or Slubs.

Boucle: The word is French for curled, and refers to a similar appearance to the face of a fabric. A style of weaving in which a rough,
looped surface to the fabric is produced, the loops being formed in the warp or filling threads prior to weaving in the twisting of the yarn, the twisting taking place at short intervals over the surface of the woven fabric. The yarn used is a double and twist yarn in which loops are produced by feeding on one of the minor threads irregular, i.e., part the time at the same feed as the standard minor thread, part the time faster, the latter action producing the characteristic loops in the yarn. Generally confined to dress goods and cloaks.

Bouillonné: Bubbled, spouted out, skirted or gathered. A weave with a wrinkled effect.

Boulinokin: Oilcloth made from a pulp consisting of raw hide, cotton and linen flax, and coarse hair.

Bourbon Cotton: Cotton grown in India from the seed of the G. Barbadense.

Bourdon Lace: A machine lace made of both silk and cotton. Shows scroll-like patterns canvas-edged on a regular mesh. Usually dyed black, but sometimes bleached. The outline is on a heavy lustrous thread. Used chiefly for dress trimming and millinery.

Bourre: The external floss of the cocoons.

Bourrette Silk: A low class of spun silk yarn, produced by carding and spinning from the waste and neps made in the manufacture of pure or spun silk, also from such class of silk waste that is not fit for spinning into chappe. From Bourre, the external floss of the cocoons. Also called Stumba.

Bourrette Yarns: An effect produced by introducing lumps during carding, a dark-colored yarn. These lumps may be either of the same or a different material than the body of the thread. Also known as Knop or Krukkerbocker Yarns.

Bow: A term still given to some kinds of American cotton, which cotton, however, never came into contact with a bow, being a curious sarcasm. A term applied to the process long since obsolete; referring originally to a process practiced years ago in India for cleaning, i.e., freeing the cotton from dirt and knots but now entirely done away with.

Bowking: An operation in the bleaching process, the object of which is to free the goods from impurities by boiling them in lime. Also called Bucking.

Bowling: A washing process, after dyeing in which the fabric is passed over rollers (bowls) in water.

Bowls and Stocks: An English warp-shedding appliance, consisting of sheaves arranged on a bed, by which the power of the loom treadles is largely multiplied.

Bowstring Hemp: A native of Ceylon belonging to the endemial Day Lily family. It grows in China and Japan in maritime situations, and is common in India. The fibres are used for reeling or by some similar process. The fibres obtained from the leaves are characterized by their length, fineness and silkiness. As rope cordage it has been held in high repute; they have also been found serviceable in the making of a good quality of paper, but the process is rather too costly. Also known as Morla Fiber.

Bovalale: The bale, in which cotton is packed when leaving the gin-house; being over five feet long and about three feet wide, and girded with iron bands. This bale is much larger than the export bale for which purpose said box-bales are reduced in bulk to less one-half their original size by being subjected to a pressure in what is known as a compress.

Box Cloth: An all-wool fabric made from yarn spun on the woolen principle and tilled sufficiently to impart to the finished fabric a felted appearance.

Box Loom: A loom by which different colors, counts or kinds of filling yarn may be thrown on the warp, by lifting or lowering the required shuttle box into the picking plane.

Box Motion: The mechanism on looms which raises and lowers the shuttle boxes.

Box of Tricks: Factory slang term for the differential motion, which see.

Box-plaits: A kind of cloth alternately in opposite directions, forming box-plaits on one side.

Boyd Prolific: One of the oldest of the improved cotton-grown in the United States, having been common in Mississippi in 1847, and is the parent stock of many clusters varieties of recent introduction. The trend was said by Boyd that it was grown from a single plant found in a field of common cotton. Plant is upright, slender, moderate and vigorous. Short limited; hulls small, round, in clusters, medium in time of ripening; lint 30 to 32 per cent, staple 20 to 24 mm.

Brack: A color in worsted.

Bradford Worstred Spinning: See Worsted Spinning.

Bragg Long Staple: A variety of Upland cotton originating by T. King, Louisburg, N. C. This cotton has every appearance of being a true hybrid between Gossypium herbaceum and Gossypium barbadense, but is distinct from a single stalk found in the field of an ignorant negro its parentage is unknown. Plant very vigorous, well branched, clean growing, maturing late; lint about 30 per cent, and the staple extremely variable in length, the bulk of the fibres being only about 35.5 mm. while a few—perhaps 5 per cent of those in each boll—reach a length of fully 75 mm. Owing to its mixed character the flax is classed commercially as short.

Braid: A narrow flat woven strip, band or tape of silk, cotton, wool, or other material used as trimming for garments, binding the edges of fabrics, etc.

Brading: Plaiting narrow braids or bindings:

Braid Wool: Lowest grade of wool, more lustrous and crimp than common wool.

Bracketed: The name used by W. C. Bradford for his line, a well known wool carder in the United States; from brought out for practical work in 1876. The first self-fed for the handwriting of a set of wooden cards ever built, but now also adapted to the feeding of wool scouring machinery, picking machinery, etc. It also furnished the idea for the self-feeds used by the cotton industry, etc. It comprises a hopper receptacle into which the raw material is placed in quantity by the operator. A spiked apron revolving in the hopper, lifts a certain amount of the material out of the hopper and directs it to a scale, which when the proper amount of material is deposited into it, opens its wings, depositing the material uniformly to the feed apron of the first breaker or whatever machine the self-feed is used in conjunction with.

Bran: The material obtained from the wheat in the process of milling; grain husks.

Brandenburg: A kind of ornamental buttons with loops worn on the front of a man's coat. An ornamental facing on a military coat, having something the character of the preceding, and forming parallel bars of embroidery, peculiar to certain regiments of soldiers of that country (Prussia).

Brannig: Preparing the fabric for dyeing by steeping in sour bran water in order to produce lighter and clearer shades. It was formerly extensively in calico-printing and dyeing, also for fixing the colors on the warp of tapestry carpets by steaming in bran.

Bray: An instrument for breaking hemp.

Brazil Wood: A natural dyestuff not used at present to the extent it was used formerly, but a small amount is yet consumed for the preparation of indigo. Its value is a comparative dye trial on a skein of woolen yarn, after mordanting with bichromate of potash. The tree, Cualipina brasiliensis, is a native of Brazil and South America, and contains the dye in the shape of a colorless glucoside which, on exposure to air, absorbs oxygen and splits up into grape sugar and the coloring principle, brazilein. The unoxidized glucoside, which is known as brazilein, can be obtained in crystals which are soluble in water and alcohol and ether. Oxidation, especially in the presence of alkalis, quickly converts the brazilein into brazilein, which is soluble in water, and tained from the wood itself. This the pure coloring matter is readily obtained from the wood by the following method: Brazil wood is extracted by hot water, and, after cooling, has a little ammonia added and it air passed through it for some hours; this gives a dark brown extract which is collected on a filter, dried and pressed. Forty grams of this extract are now taken and dissolved in hot water with the addition of a solution of the neutralized acetic acid, and the whole boiled for a little time, then cooled and filtered. On standing, the solution deposits yellowish-brown brazilein, which, with alkalis, form a rich red color, and are fluorescent in weak aqueous solutions. It is distinguished from brazilein in that it gives the color to brown paper in water; sandalwood and barwood on the other hand do not color water. It is nearly identical with peacockwood, kudzoo, and sandalwood. Also known as Pernambuco Wood or Red-dye Wood.