DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.
(Continued from July issue.)

Brannon: One of the older varieties of cotton, originating in Texas many years ago. Plant medium in growth, well branched; limbs short jointed; bolls small, medium in thickness; lint 32 to 35 per cent, staple 18 to 22 mm. Belongs to the Rio Grande type. Also known as Little Brannon.

Breech: A longed slip, or engine, in rope making, which takes hold of the twisted strands at the foot of the rope walk, and is drawn upward as the rope is laid.

Bride: The flax saved from the tow by a second hacking process.

Breast Board: See Boards.

Breast Beam: See Beams.

Breast Piece: See Breast.

Bretton Lace: Cheap narrow edging.

Bride: A length of cloth cut from the end of a piece, with the object of dampering it.

Bride Boucle: See Bride Picotee.

Bride Epinglee: See Bride Picotee.

Bride Lace: Lace with the pattern connected with bride. Same as bone point lace.

Bride Picotee: A term for the large, multi-ployed, with small picots in point lace, having a six-sided buttonhole bride, fringed with a little row of three or four picots or point lace. Also called Bride Epinglee and Bride Bouché.

Brides: Slender threads connecting different parts of the pattern.

Brighten: In calico printing, to brighten or to make more brilliant by boiling the fabric in a solution of soda.

Brightness: It is generally used to distinguish the various gloss effects produced in batiste and in simple calendering.

To denote superior cleanliness and whiteness in pure or stiffened cotton finishes.

Brillant: Bright.

A light cotton dress cloth of fine texture having simple spot figures on a plain ground; woven in dobby looms.

A light sheer piece dyed fabric, more or less wool and filling. Very brilliant, but slight in simplicity. Indicating a finish of great lustre. May be applied to any fabric.

Brillante: Glittering. A light weight cotton fabrics with raised effects produced by lustred yarns.

Brillantine: A Bradford term for alpaca dress goods of medium weight, made with 32's to 70's black cotton warp, 70 threads per inch, using 68 picks per inch of 24's to 28's alpaca (lustre) in the grey cloth; interlaced with the plain weave, the filling predominating.

Brin: The (French) term for each of the two single filaments which are separated horizontally by the silkworm, when spinning his cocoon.

Britch: A term used in sorting wool, indicating the loose, coarse quality of wool found in a fleece, often approaching hair in its characteristics: the coarse fibres of wool taken from the tail and hind legs of the sheep; in sorting and carded trade next to Brown Drawing; also called Breach.

British Gum: See Dextrine.

Broach: An India cotton of a high golden tint, fairly clean, fibres of a moderate strength, raised to a considerable extent in the Bombay Presidency. The second best grade of India cotton. Mean length of fibre 84 inches. Suitable for spinning up to 28's warp and filling.

Broadcloth: A fine soft, closely woven, woolen cloth with a face finish, made from a rather soft twisted yarns (more particular the filling), interlaced with the plain or 3-harness twill weave (filling for face) and finished with a high lustre, in which the individual threads cannot be distinguished; the original style was undoubtedly set very wide (broad) in the loom, to allow for a considerable shrinkage in finishing and dyeing. In the process of fulling the fibres are felted together, giving it the foundation to produce on it by proper gilling. It is a soft, glossy appearance, the so-called face finish. The beauty of the broadcloth depends on its even, nappy, lustre. Until 40 years ago it was the material in common use for gentlemen's dress suits; but is made now also in a less dense structure for ladies' dress goods, which generally refer to piece dyed fabrics. In its lighter weights (8 to 10 oz.) it is used for ladies' suits, opera cloaks, and in heavier weights (10 to 14 oz.) for misses' and ladies' spring cloakings and jackets, gentlemen's evening dress suits, frock coats and tuxedos. Worsted warp goods have been recently introduced in the market in competition to regular woolen broadcloth. There is a crispness to the worsted finish that cannot be obtained in all-wool spun yarn, and this crispness gives a certain character to the cloth which cannot be imitated elsewhere. There is also the question of weight to be considered, and if any one attempted to spin wool yarn fine enough to make an 8-ounce broadcloth, it would be too costly a piece of goods, and then it would not have that distinctive crispness, which is obtained in manufacturing and drawing in the manufacture of worsted yarns it is possible to spin a finer thread out of a given grade of wool than can be done by carding and spinning by the woolen process. These worsted warp fabrics require a large number of warp ends, also more picks per inch than an ordinary wool spun fabric.

Any woolen or worsted cloth woven more than 28 inches wide; below this they are known as narrowloom fabrics.

Bread Lace: A woolen made in bands about four inches wide and used as an ornamental border by the upholsterer in his work.

Broad Silks: Silk fabrics above 18 inches in width; distinguishing it from narrow-wale silk fabrics, such as cowboys, tapes, etc.

Brocade: From the Spanish brocado, meaning brocaded or broché; from the Latin brocari, to prick, to figure. A heavy-weight silk fabric in which the design is raised and appears on its surface as though it were embossed. Made on the regular Jacquard loom. Sometimes gold or silver threads are interwoven.

The ordinary cotton brocade is a figured fabric of single texture, having the ground and filling in any desired order, either uniform or irregular; jacquard machines up to 1,200 hooks are used, but simpler patterns may be woven in flat looms. More elaborate brocades, used for dress and upholstery purposes, may have several fillings, in which case the cloth is ornamental, border and ground forming the design on the face, and the fillings appearing only where required to produce figure.

Brocatelle: The real brocatelle is a rich upholstery fabric, which has a raised figure of silk warp and filling, interwoven in satin order, on a ground less sheeny in appearance, produced by a linen filling and a special binder warp. The name is also applied to quilts having a coarse white filling and two colors of warp, which latter change places for figuring purposes.

Broché: An effect produced by means of swivel weaving on what is known as a swivel loom. The effect produced resembles somewhat embroidery work.

Brodé: A French word used, equivalent to embroidered.

Broken Bas-t-soap Liquid: Neutralize the hot-soap liquid by sulphuric, acetic or formic acid, adding so much of one or the other acids named as to cause the soap liquor to react acid, and thus retain the latter in a staple condition for a longer time than otherwise would be possible.

Broken-ends: Ends in the warp which have broken during weaving, owing to weakness of the warp yarn or the latter being too heavily tensioned.

Broken Flax: Such a, has been subjected to the second operation in the manufacture of linen yarn. The brittle woody center of the stalk is broken up into small pieces by being passed through a series of fluted rollers.

Broken Fleece: Sorts made from skirtings of fleeces and from and dirty pieces. (Wool Sorter's term.)

Broken Picks: A defect in weaving caused by the filling breaking as it passes from selvage to selvage of the piece.
Broken Twills: A subdivision of twill weaves in which the direction of their characteristic twill line is arranged to run part way of the repeat in the weave from left to right, and part way from right to left. They are met with either broken on the lower part of the front legs and belly of the sheep, or coarsest, cheapest grade of wool, and which is again sub-divided into the middle and common.

Bromelia: An order of endogenous plants, from which rope fibres are derived.

Bromert Silk: Artificial silk made from a zinc chloride solution of cellulose. This process has made little progress.

Broussa: Silk obtained from white and yellow cocoons, raised in Brunsa, Asia Minor.

Brown Drawing: One of the grades made in sorting a fleece for worsted spinning. The wool taken from the hanches of the sheep; the fourth quality of wool in the fleece, according to the worsted sorting system; indicating about 30's quality. Also called only Brown.

Brown Egyptian Cotton: The same is of a nice golden color; strong, clear yellow, well to work, has a length of fibre 1.51 inches. Suitable for spinning from 50's to 90's warp and filling.

Brown Holland: A plain linen cloth which has had little or no bleaching, but only two short boilings in water, or in weak soda-ash solution followed by a weak scouring. It retains, therefore, more or less closely the natural color of the fibre.

Brown Sheeting: Covers all weights of linen, in the grey or unfinishing condition.

Brown Shirting: The term is restricted usually to mean such grey cloth, of which 40 inches in width and below is woven with strong yarn. It is sometimes made by the plain twill, and the nap on the cloth during the process.

Brussels Carpet: Pile carpets in which the pile is not cut, but distinguished from Wilton carpets in which the pile is cut. Brussels carpets have a heavy linen, cotton or silk warp and filling, and a pile warp of colored worsted yarn, raised during weaving into loops, to form a pattern. Each color requires its own thread, which distinguishes it from Tapestry carpets, where one printed pile warp-thread is used in place of the three, four, five or six pile threads used in a row of loops (lengthwise) in a Brussels carpet. From the number of different colored pile threads used, they are known as 3, 4, 5 or 6-stranded Brussels carpet. Fractions of frames are also used, then the carpet is known as a patterned design.

Brussels Laces: A point lace, the mesh of which is made with the pillow and bobbins; a lace with a hexagonal mesh formed by plaiting four threads to a perpendicular line of mesh in the silk lace, with the meshes partly straight and partly arched.

Brussels Net: A net of silk or cotton with a solid mesh of small size.

Brussels Pillow Lace: Fine pillow lace, with the patterns joined together by little loops on their edges.

Brussels Point Lace: Shows an open pattern, made partly in open, partly in closed stitch, giving the appearance of shading.

Buae Fibre: The plant producing this fibre is a native of Upper and Lower Guinea, the basin of the Nile, and the Shari district. It yields two kinds of fibre, one from the bark, which is of strong texture and used for nets; the other from the stem between the layers of wood and bark. Dr. Livingstone mentions that the plant was used in the Maravi country, north of the Zambesi, for making the native string, etc.

Buchanan Tartan: A Scotch plaid which shows a composition of yellow, red and blue, with various parts running over the designs in every way.

Bucking: See Bowking.

Buckingham Lace: A lace made originally in England and of two kinds: one, Buckingham Towny; the other having a point ground.

Buckram: A strong linen cloth, woven plain, but thickened with fine linen paste, China clay, and glue. It is used principally for stiffening garments, to give them shape or form. It is placed between the lining and the surface cloth of garments to give the particular parts, such as the lapels, cuffs, etc. It is also used in the millinery trade, and is made into hats, when it is sized twice, and covered with satin. Also used for covering cases in book binding.

Buckskin Cloth: A cloth presenting a fine warp surface; 8-leaf double satin, warp effect, with linen yarns.

Buckskin Weave: A weave based upon the 8-leaf filling satin, to which a dot is added; raised for sinners and when you will produce somewhat of a steep twill effect on the satin face of the fabric.

Buenos Aires: The better classes of South American wool, composed of Crossbreds and Botanies. It rivals Australian wool as to fineness and quality, distinguished by strength, elasticity and feeling properties. A disadvantage of this wool is that it contains quantities of screw burrs, and is not in ready condition and classed. It is used extensively in the manufacture of 20 to 36's worsted yarns for the hosiery trade, spun by the French process. Also known as Montevideo or River Plate Wool.

Buffing: The beating process employed to mellow the boon from the flax fibre.

Bugis: A fine make of sarong, but having a border down one side only. The two plain edges are afterwards sewn together to give a very wide finish.

Bugle: A kind of bead used for ornamenting ladies' dresses, etc.

Bullion: A fringe of thick twisted cord, bullion made of gold or silver thread covered with fine gold or silver thread are used for epaulettes.

Bunch: In flax manufacturing, a package of yarn containing three bundles of linen yarn, each bundle containing 6000 yards, i.e., 18,000 yards of linen yarn to the bunch.

Bundle: A term applied to the linen trade to 6000 yards of yarn, consisting of 20 hanks, each containing 300 yards. In other trades, the term is applied to various lengths and weights of yarns.

Bundling Press: The machine used for pressing and tying the hanks of any kind of yarn into bundles.

Button: A plain wool or mohair, wool or worsted; used mostly for making flags. Name from German, *bunt*, meaning variegated or gay colors.

Burbon Cotton: The same is grown on the French Islands off the coast of Africa; its staple being from ½ to 1 inch in length, weak in character, and commercially of little importance.

Burka: A short round heavy woollen cloak worn in Russia.

Buri: A small knot or loop in thread cloth.

Burlap: A coarse heavy material made of jute, flax or hemp, used for wrapping, in upholstering, etc.; commonly used in the plural as "burlaps."

Burl Dyeing: The dyeing or inking of spots of vegetable origin, which otherwise would give a grey appearance to the finished piece.

Burler: A person who dresses, i.e., burls cloth prior to finishing.

Burling: Removing surface imperfections from cloths that have been tied in the threads during winding, dressing, beaming and weaving must be looked and felt for during burling, carefully drawn to the surface, washed, then clipped off with scissors, leaving the ends long enough so that no space without a thread will occur. Threads which are found loose on the face or back of cloth, caused by the spooler, warper or weaver having tied in a broken end. Should be cut off and not pulled off. Burrs, slubs, etc., found in the cloth must also be carefully removed, thus improving its appearance. All places where threads are not woven in must be marked so that the sewing-in girl (mender) can correct such imperfections.

Burling Iron: The pincers with which the burler picks off the knots and burrs.

Burne: A hooded woolen cloak worn by Arabs and Moors. Also the name given to a loose sleeveless cloak having a hood, worn by women.

Burr: A rough or prickly seed vessel of the burdock, or any plant that bears burrs. They are frequently found intermingled with the wool of the sheep, i.e., attach themselves to it.