

## 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 time of ripening; lint 32 to 35 per cent, staple 18 to 22 mm. Belongs to the Rio Grande type. Also known as *Little Brannon*.

**Break Board:** The loaded sled, 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.

**Breaker:** A machine used for breaking the hardness of bast fibres.

The first carding engine of a set of woolen cards. It consists of the characteristic main cylinder or swift, several workers and strippers, doffer cylinder and comb. Its clothing must be strong by the reason of the coarseness of the fibre to be worked upon; in England called the *scribbler*.

The first of a pair of tow cards.

The first carding engine when using roller cards for cotton carding, a system of carding now almost obsolete except for waste yarns, otherwise being superseded by what is known as the revolving flat card.

**Breards:** The flax saved from the tow by a second hackling process.

**Breast Beam:** See Beams.

**Breech:** See Britch.

**Brettone Lace:** Cheap narrow edging.

**Bribe:** A length of cloth cut from the end of a piece, with the object of removing a damaged portion.

**Bride:** A loop, string or bar.

**Bride Bouclé:** See Bride Picotee.

**Bride Epinglee:** See Bride Picotee.

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

**Bride Picotee:** A term for the large mesh which is surrounded with small picots in point lace, having a six-sided buttonhole bride, fringed with a little row of three or four picots or pearls on each side. Also called *Bride Epinglee* and *Bride Bouclé*.

**Brides:** Slender threads connecting different parts of the pattern.

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

**Brightness:** It is generally used to distinguish the various glossy effects produced in beetling and in simple calendering.

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

**Brilliant:** 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, made of silk in warp and filling. Very brilliant, but slips very easily.

Indicating a finish of great lustre. May be applied to any fabric.

**Brillianté:** Glittering. A light weight cotton fabric with raised effects produced by lusted varns.

**Brilliantine:** A Bradford term for alpaca dress goods, of medium weight, made with 52'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 seriposited simultaneously by the silkworm, when spinning his cocoon.

**Britch:** A term used in sorting wool, indicating the lowest 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 for the worsted trade next to *Brown Drawing*; also called *Breech*.

**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. Considered 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 yarn (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—hence the name. In the process of fulling the fibres are felted together, giving it the foundation to produce on it by proper gigning, lustering, etc., a soft, glossy appearance, the so-called *face finish*. The beauty of the broadcloth depends on its even, nappy, lustrous surface. 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 cloakings, and in heavier textures (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 yarn that cannot be obtained in all-wool spun yarn, and this crispness gives a certain character to the cloth which cannot be imitated in the wool spun. There is also the question of weight to be considered, and if any one attempted to spin wool yarns fine enough to make an 8-ounce broadcloth of the same texture as a worsted warp, it would be too costly a piece of goods, and then it would not have that distinctive crispness, for by the combing 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 narrow loom fabrics.

**Broad Lace:** A woolen lace 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-ware silk fabrics, such as ribbons, tapes, etc.

**Brocade:** From the Spanish *brocado*, meaning brocaded or broché; from the Latin *brocare*, 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 figure bound in any desired order, either uniform or irregular; jacquard machines up to 1,200 hooks are used, but simpler patterns may be dobby-woven. More elaborate brocades, used for dress and upholstery purposes, may have several fillings, in which case the cloth is one-sided, the warp forming the ground 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 Bast-soap Liquor:** Neutralize the bast-soap liquor 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 as 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 low 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 only warp ways and when they are known as *herring bone* effects, or broken warp and filling ways, when a *checked* effect is produced.
- Brokes:** A term used in sorting a fleece for worsted spinning, designating the short locks of wool taken from the edge of the fleece in the region of the lower part of the front legs and belly of the sheep. The coarsest, cheapest grade of wool, and which is again sub-divided into super, middle and common.
- Bromelia:** An order of endogenous plants, from which rope fibres are derived.
- Bronnert 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 Broussa, Asia Minor.
- Brown Drawing:** One of the grades made in sorting a fleece for worsted spinning, next to *Neat*. The wool taken from the haunches 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, clean, and easy to work. Mean length of fibre 1.31 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 souring. It retains, therefore, more or less closely the natural color of the fibre.
- Brown Sheeting:** Covers all weights of cotton goods in the grey or unfinished condition.
- Brown Shirting:** The term is restricted usually to mean such grey cotton cloths which are 40 inches in width and below.
- Bruising:** The softening of the flax fibre by means of passing it between heavy, fluted, iron rollers.
- Brunswick:** The name given to a coat for women, made with a collar and with open lapels.
- Brushing:** A finishing process done on what is known as a brushing machine, having one, two or four cylindrical brush cylinders; used to raise the loose ends of the fibres to the surface of the fabric, and to lay the nap on the cloth during the process.
- Brussels Carpet:** Pile carpets in which the pile is not cut, to distinguish it from *Wilton* carpets in which the pile is cut. Brussels carpets have a heavy linen, cotton or jute body (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-frame Brussels carpet. Fractions of frames are also used, then the carpet is known as a *planted design*.
- Brussels Lace:** 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; a silk lace, with the meshes partly straight and partly arched.
- Brussels Net:** A net of silk or cotton with a six sided mesh, usually 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.
- Buaze Fibre:** The plant producing this fibre is a native of Upper and Lower Guinea, the basin of the Nile and the Mozambique 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 threads on which the natives string their beads, etc.
- Buchanan Tartan:** A Scotch plaid which shows a composition of yellow, red and blue with white bars running over the designs each way.
- Bucking:** See Bowking.
- Buckingham Lace:** A lace made originally in England and of two kinds: one, Buckingham Trotty, and the other having a point ground.
- Buckram:** A strong linen cloth, woven plain, and stiffened with flour 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 the garment in 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 two or three times. Also used for covering cases in book binding.
- Buckskin Cloth:** A cloth presenting a fine warp surface; 8-leaf double satin, warp effect texture, made of fine woolen yarns.
- Buckskin Weave:** A weave based upon the 8-leaf filling satin, to which a dot is added; consider raisers for sinkers and when you will produce somewhat of a steep twill effect on the satin face of the fabric.
- Buenos Ayres Wool:** The better classes of South American wools, composed of Crossbreds and Botanias. It rivals Australian wools as to fineness of fibre, but lacks its strength, elasticity and felting properties. A disadvantage of this wool is that it contains quantities of screw burrs, and is carelessly packed 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 Wools*.
- Buffing:** The beating process employed in removing 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 scarf.
- Bugle:** A kind of bead used for ornamenting ladies' dresses, etc.
- Bullion:** A fringe of thick twisted cords; bullion made of silk cords 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 in the linen trade to 6,000 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.
- Bunting:** A plain woven cloth of mohair, wool or worsted; used mostly for making flags. Name from German, *bunt*, meaning variegated or gay colored.
- Burbon Cotton:** The same is grown on the French Islands off the coast of Africa; its staple being from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch in length, weak in character, and commercially of little importance.
- Burka:** A short round heavy woolen cloak worn in Russia.
- Burl:** A small knot or lump in thread or 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 cloth. Every knot that has been tied in the threads during winding, dressing, beaming and weaving must be looked and felt for during burling, carefully drawn to the surface of the cloth and 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.
- Burnose:** 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 other plant that bears burrs. They are frequently found intermingled with the wool of the sheep, *i. e.*, attach themselves to it.