

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from August issue.)

Burring: The process of cleaning or removing burrs and other foreign impurities from the wool previous to carding. Two methods of doing this work are in use; either the wool is carbonized, *i. e.*, the burrs, shives, etc., are chemically extracted, or the scoured wool, after drying, is passed through a burr-picker. The chemical process is preferred, if dealing with screw burrs, etc., whereas the burr-picker is generally brought into use where larger burrs are to be contended with.

Burr Picker: A machine for cleaning the wool from any burrs, shives, etc., without injuring the staple by cutting or rolling.

Butcher's Linen: A coarse and heavy bleached linen used originally for marketmen's frocks.

Buttonhole Stitch: A stitch used in needlework, consisting of close upright stitches, each fastened with a loop at the top so as to form a ridge.

Buttoning: A term applied to the buttons or lumps of fibres collected together on the warp during weaving.

Byssus Silk: Obtained from a shell fish, the *Penna Nobilissis*, which secretes woolly fibres known as Byssus, resembling silk. Used in Italy and in Normandy for the making of ornamental braid articles. Also known as *Sea Silk*.

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Caadahar Carpets: Perfect reproductions of ancient carpets in modern textures, rich in colorings, imported mostly to the United States.

Cabaya: An outer coat, of cotton of light texture, worn in the Dutch East Indies, also in the Levant and the Barbary States.

Cabeca: India silk of the finest texture.

Cable: A very large rope made of flax or hemp yarns, twisted in multiples of three.

Cable-laid: Rope or twine spun with a threefold twist.

Cables: A standard variety of corduroys.

Cabot: A Levant term for a rather coarse make of plain grey cloth, woven from coarse yarns (about 20's counts) with 48 warp-threads and 48 picks to the inch.

Caddis: Flock or wadding of any fibrous material used for stuffing, bombasting and the like; a tape or ribbon; a kind of coarse woollen or worsted stuff, something like that used by the Highlanders. Also written *Caddice* or *Cadis*.

Caftan: A loosely fitting garment or coat, having long sleeves and girded with a sash, worn by Arabs and Turks.

Calcareous Acid: See Carbonic Acid.

Calcium Acetate: Used in printing alizarine red; an important raw material for various preparations of acetic acid. It should be 90 per cent. pure.

Calcium Carbonate: See Chalk.

Calcium Chloride: This salt is obtained by treating limestone with crude hydrochloric acid, and also as

a by-product in the manufacture of sal ammoniac, ammonia, carbonic acid, the decomposition of mangamous chloride liquors by means of quicklime, and in the preparation of chlorine. It is also recovered from the mother liquors of salt works, and from Stassfurt "waste" salts (potash and magnesium salts that were formerly discarded). Calcium chloride was proposed for keeping fabrics damp, thus dispensing with the damping-machine. For this purpose it was added to the dressing preparation, the material being calendered after starching and drying. A fair amount of success was attained, but the fabrics were spoiled by mould on storage; on repeating the experiments with smaller quantities of calcium chloride, the fabrics were not sufficiently damp, the dressing remaining hard and stiff, so that the process was not found suitable to replace machine damping. Still more unfavorable results were obtained on using calcium chloride by itself as a loading agent, so that its employment has been generally abandoned. If calcium chloride is used along with magnesium chloride in dressings, care must be taken to see that no carbonate of soda or magnesium sulphate is present.

Calcium Hypochlorite: See Chloride of Lime.

Calcium Sulphate: See Gypsum.

Calender: A machine used in the process of finishing all kinds of woven fabrics, imparting to them a perfectly smooth and equal surface; in some instances to produce a lustre on the goods, such as are required on certain cotton and linen fabrics, or a wavy sheen, as in watered silk. The machine comprises two or more revolving rollers or bowls, with their surfaces almost contacting, and between which the fabric is made to pass. These rollers or bowls are of various compositions, some are made of steel; others are made of compressed paper, of husk, etc., with cast iron cylinders as a base, all being turned exactly true. Calenders are known by the number of bowls, *i. e.*, rollers, they possess; hence 3-bowl, 5-bowl, 6-bowl, etc. calenders are met with.

Calendering: This operation consists in passing the goods through heavily weighted, and if desirable, heated rollers, as often as required, a feature which is found to break the finish, *i. e.*, to render the fabrics less caky, imparting to the latter smoothness and lustre, by pressure under the rollers of a calender. The probable action of calendering is to distribute rigidity or solidity.

Calfskin Silk: A soft silk fabric, of recent production, imitating in color the outer skin of a calf. This effect is produced by printing the warp. The blendings run from a brown, fawn, etc. to a pure white.

Calico: Takes its name from Calicut, a city in India, where cloth was first printed. Made of yarn from cotton peeler, warp and filling 30's, and interlacing them with the plain weave. The printed designs on calicoes may be elaborate or simple geometrical or floral figures. In order, however, to comply with the true principles of

art, such fabrics as calicoes should have but simple geometrical figures for their ornamental features. The cloth, after it comes from the loom, is singed and bleached, then sheared and brushed to take away all the lint, and then sent to the dyehouse. The first process is to boil it off, after which it is immersed in the dye tub. After the fabric is dyed, it is then given to the printer, who ornaments the face of the cloth with some geometrical or floral design. Calicoes may be seen in almost any color, the printing machine used being capable of printing several colors in one design. Calicoes, however, are mostly printed in two colors, that is one color for the ground and the other for the figure. After printing, the cloth is dried and sheared, so as to fix the color, then soaped, washed, finished and rolled, ready for the market. It is used for inexpensive dresses, shirt-waists, wrappers, etc.

Calico Printing: The process of printing designs, in color, upon cotton cloth. The patterns required are engraved upon the surface of copper rollers, which in turn, after coming in contact with the color, print the design upon the cloth, the latter for this reason traveling through the machine in a continuous and rapid motion. One, two or more of these engraved rollers are used in the machine, depending on whether one or more colors are required by the pattern, each color requiring one roller, engraved to suit that portion of the design it has to produce. The colors used are either substantive or adjective; the former have an affinity for the cloth, and by themselves adhere and form permanent dyes, whereas the latter require to be fixed by mordants, since they will not otherwise adhere permanently to the cloth.

Call Cotton: A system of buying cotton, nearly similar to the buying of futures, only that a shorter period of time is allowed between the bargaining and completion of the transaction.

Callose Hemp: A name applied to more than one kind of fibre obtained from the Asiatic nettles, probably *Urtica tenacissima*. It is a native of Sumatra and Bungpore; its fibres are exceedingly strong, and can be converted into cordage. China grass-cloth and some other fabrics are made from the fibres of nettle stems. The plant is a nettle, not a hemp, as the name would imply.

Cam: A plate revolving on a shaft, having its circumference other than circular, thus giving a reciprocating motion to any lever actuated by it. Used as the medium for shedding in connection with Cam Looms, etc.

Camail: The hood or short cloak worn by the Catholic clergy.

Camblet: A mixed fabric of wool, hair and silk, produced with a twill weave; sometimes watered.

Cambrazine: A linen or cambric fabric of a fine texture.

Cambric: A heavy glazed cotton fabric with a smooth finish. First made in Cambrai, France. It is interlaced with the plain weave, and as a rule made 36 inches wide. The warp in a

- standard texture of this fabric is 26's, using a 28's for the filling, the fabric weighing 4 ounces to the yard. Cambrics are dyed in a jig. After dyeing they are run through a mangle containing the sizing substance, then dried, followed by damping and then run through a calender in order to impart to the fabric its glossy effect. Used for ladies' shirtwaists, dress goods, etc. The finer grades are made from hard twisted cotton of good quality.
- Camelot:** A fabric woven of cotton and wool, having a waved surface.
- Camel's-hair:** The greater supply comes from China and Russia, the former country furnishing a much superior grade. The camel yields a very yellow-brown under hair, employed among other purposes for making worsted, dress, and coating fabrics; the noils obtained by the combing process are afterwards used in the manufacture of carded yarns, blended with wool to yield special effects for dress goods purposes. The coarser, outer hair is employed for making belting, carpets, etc.
- Cameron Tartan:** A Scotch tartan, which shows black, green and blue plaids, crossed by yellow bars, and flanked by two red bars on each side.
- Camille:** A jointed effect with stripes broken at intervals by knots or small squares, like a bamboo effect.
- Camise:** A light loose gown worn by Orientals.
- Camlet:** A stiff, closely woven, nearly waterproof fabric of camel's hair or some imitation or substitute; formerly used extensively for cloaks.
- Cam Loom:** A loom in which the harnesses are acted on by cams.
- Campbell Tartan:** A Scotch tartan belonging to the Duke of Argyle, which has blue, black and green plaids, crossed by a single white and yellow bar each way.
- Campbell Twill:** An 8 by 8 irregular satin weave.
- Campeachy Wood:** The original name of logwood, as obtained in the first instance from the Bay of Campeachy.
- Camwood:** A dyewood closely allied to barwood, which was formerly obtained from the west coast of Africa and has about the same properties as Brazil wood but is steadily decreasing in use.
- Can:** The long, cylindrical tin vessel which receives the sliver as it comes off the carding engine, the drawing frame, the fly frame, etc.
The common measure for cloth-finishing materials, holding about a gallon.
- Canarin:** A dyestuff produced by oxidizing potassium sulfocyanid in the presence of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids; producing a fast, bright yellow or orange on wool or cotton.
- Canary Grass Seed:** The same is said to be indigenous to the Canary Islands, but is at present often cultivated in the south of Europe and in some parts of Germany; it is a small seed, pointed at both ends, of high lustre and straw-yellow color. Cracked and infused with hot water, the seed is used for sizing fine cotton goods, being preferred to wheat starch for this purpose.
- Can Coiler:** A revolving can into which tops are run, which is fitted with an independent revolving lid, in order that the tops may be coiled in a double spiral form to satisfactorily preserve the arrangement of fibres.
- Can Finisher:** A style of gill box used in balling or top making in connection with the manufacture of worsted yarn.
- Can Frame:** A drawing, gilling, or slubbing frame; any frame which treats the sliver as it comes from the can.
- Cangan:** A coarse Chinese cotton cloth.
- Caniche:** Name given to curled wool fabrics showing the effect of the coat of the *caniche*, a French dog.
- Cannele:** Also known as repp, technically known as a rib weave, filling effect, used either in their pure state or in combination with other weaves.
- Cannequin:** A white cotton cloth of East Indian production.
- Cans:** The technical name for drying cylinders.
- Canton Crêpe:** A fabric made of fine quality Canton silk yarn which is given a crêpe twist (produced by twisting two threads together in the reverse way); the fabric is interlaced with what is known as a crêpe weave and is heavier in texture than crêpe de chine.
- Canton Finish:** A dull mangle finish for cotton goods, with a firm yet hard feel. Different finishers vary somewhat in the manner of producing the same.
- Canton Flannel:** A strong, cotton cloth with a long, soft nap, usually on one side, although in some instances the fabric may be napped on both sides; used for under garments, bath robes, etc. Made first for trade in Canton, China. Also written *Canton Flannel*.
- Canton Silk:** Silk produced in the province of Oo-Kwong, China, and called in Chinese, Oo-Sze.
- Cantoon:** A strong cotton fabric showing a corded surface on one side (the face) and a satin effect on the other side. Used for cheap curtains.
- Canvas:** A heavy, strong closely textured cloth of flax, hemp or jute, used for any purpose for which strength and durability are required, like tents, sails, seamen's clothing, etc. The name being derived from *Canabia Sativa*, the botanical term for hemp.
A fabric used as a surface for oil-painting; also fabrics woven in small, square meshes, used for embroidery purposes.
- Canvas Cloth:** An open plain texture, usually produced from hard-twisted yarns.
- Canvas-work:** Embroidery upon cloth over which canvas has been laid to guide the stitches.
- Cap:** A steel cup (just large enough to cover the spinning bobbin placed mouth downwards over the spindle of the cap frame, acting as the winding-on drag and guide to the yarn.
The slotted bar which covers the head of the reed upon the lathe of the loom; also called the *slay cap*.
- Cap:** A circular sleeveless garment worn over the shoulders, a short kind of cloak, separated or attached to a coat or gown.
- Cap Wools:** Merino wool of the Cape Colony and Natal; wool that is somewhat short in staple, and rather tender and less wavy than other kinds of merino wools and often very white; largely used for blending purposes with Australian wools. These sheep, in the absence of grass, feed on the leaves of a small shrub. This absence of grass leaves the ground sandy, in turn resulting in heavy and dirty fleeces. It possesses a fair color, but lacks in elasticity. The longer staples are used chiefly to cheapen mixes of 60's top. The shorter staples are used for spinning heavier counts of worsted yarns for filling, and hosiery yarn purposes, also for woolen yarns used in the manufacture of shawls and other fabrics where felting is not of great importance. Under the microscope, this wool appears to conform to all the requirements of a fine felting wool but the fulling value is much inferior to the Port Philip, which presents a very similar structure. Wool from the Eastern section of the Cape contains many kemps.
- Cap Frame:** The spinning frame (used for cap-spinning) on which the hollow metal cap plays the same part in the winding-on as the ring and flyer, with the difference that the cap is stationary.
- Capote:** A long hooded coat or cloak.
- Cappadine:** The waste silk of cocoons from which the true silk has been reeled.
- Cap Spinning:** Spinning the finer counts of worsted yarn (English system) by means of a steel cup or cap placed mouth downwards over the spindle, instead of a flyer.
- Caravonica Cotton:** A Mexican cotton, having a staple of unusual length and quality, especially adapted to tropical localities. Its manufacture into fabrics has been successfully accomplished in the State of Vera Cruz.
- Carbazol:** A white crystallized substance produced by passing the vapor of aniline through a red-hot tube. Also written *Carbazole*.
- Carbazotic Acid:** A peculiar acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo, phenol, etc.; thus named by Liebig from carbon and azote. Its salts are called carbazotates. When silk, treated with a mordant of alum, or cream of tartar, is immersed in a solution of this acid, it is dyed a beautiful and permanent yellow; by the use of indigo and carbazotic acid combined, different shades of green can be produced. Also called *Picric Acid*.
- Carbolic Acid:** This is obtained from the creosote oils obtained in the distillation of coal tar by treatment with alkalis and acids and distilling. It is used as an antiseptic in cotton cloth finishing, the only objection being its peculiar penetrating odor, which to many people is objectionable, and this therefore prevents it from being used more extensively. It is a most powerful antiseptic, a very small quantity of the weight of the mixing being sufficient to prevent mildew. Carbolic acid is sold either in colorless crystals (in which form it is fairly pure) or as a dark colored liquid (very impure) mixed with cresylic acid, and neutral tar oils. The first mentioned is the state in which it is used in the finishing of cotton cloths.