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

Chiffonette: The misnomer of all the chiffon family.
Chiffon: Lace: Chiffon embroidered in twist silk.
Chiffon Twist: Thrown silk (singl. ends) with special hard twist for use in chiffons, usually 60 or more turns per inch.
Chimere: The upper robe of a bishop.
Chin: See Catty.
China Clay: The mineral known as kaolin, also known as Chinese white; a porcelain earth distinguished by its dazzling whiteness and plasticity, a natural product chiefly found in Cornwall, England. Other important substances used for weighting cotton cloth, having a high covering power, imparting a mild and greasy feel to the dressings for cotton fabrics, and on this account is often used; being inert, it has no injurious action on the fabric. It is the resinous exudation from plants of the felspathic constituent of granitic rocks brought about by the action of the carbonic acid and moisture of the atmosphere, and dissolves in water, diluting and softening the clay and making it white. It is used in the manufacture of China and other white wares. Ware and eliters are covered with a thin layer of clay before being fired. When cool and hardened, the ware is decorated. The clay is used for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and other articles, and is also used as a binder in the manufacture of matches.
Chinchilla: A thick, heavy woolen cloth having a soft wavy-napped nap, used for overcoats, etc.
Chintz: A name given to silk fabrics usually woven plain, which have a warp-printed effect, produced by printing the warp-threads in blocks and then grouping them in the loom so as to form a pattern, indistinct, mottled or clouded patterns.
Chinese Cotton: The same is white than Indian, for which reason the product of China is superior in color and cleanliness to either Japanese or Indian yarn, but being shorter in staple is not so strong nor is it of uniform quality. The color of the Chinese cottons is mostly inferior, and of good quality, it is quite white, if a faint yellow or reddish tint, the same is due to the presence of impurities such as oxides of iron, organic matter, mica, etc.
Chinese Hemp: A hemp-like, very brittle, but quite soft finished, applied to cotton goods intended for the China market, also that of Egypt and other markets. They vary a little in feel and brightness, some being very hard and feeling papery, others softer. By being filled (i.e., weighted) to a great extent, an eight-pound piece is sometimes made to weigh as much as twelve pounds. When the cloths are of poor quality this heavy weighting is hard to accomplish without showing it and making the fabric powdery.
Chinese Grass: This plant belongs to the same family as ramie, and grows extensively in China, Japan, and East India. Its leaves are separated and bleached, with a harder fibre in some respects resembles silk, and is pure white. China grass is mostly extensively cultivated in China. After the grass is cut, various chemical processes, the long fibres are subjected to spreading, drawing, roving and spinning (similar to the process of spinning linen yarns) whereas the short fibres are treated similar to tow yarns.
Chinese Muslin: A kind of fine muslin in printed or figured effects, used for ladies' summer dresses, etc.
China Ribbon: A narrow ribbon about an eighth of an inch wide, used for markers in broadcloth, and the like; also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.
China Silk: The name given to plain woven silks manufactured in China. The term China silk has been adopted in the United States in recent years for a class of woven silks, made in imitation of the hand-loom product. These imitations are narrow in width and lack the soft, lustrous quality of the Eastern fabric, and are also free from the uneven threads. Original China silks are distinguished by their irregular threads, (some of the threads being heavier than others) and the colour of the fibre is similar. Warp and filling are identical in size and color, and being woven evenly produce a beautiful natural lustre. They are generally of a light color, although the figured goods are printed in much the same manner as calico. It is used for gowns, waists, under-clothing, etc. It launder as well as white cotton.
Chinaclina: A thick, heavy woolen cloth having a soft wavy-napped nap, used for overcoats, etc.
Chintz: A name given to a Japanese silk crape.
Chintz: See Cretonne. The Hindoo word for variegated. The Hindoo name for a body covering. Also known as Chintz.
Chirimen: The name given to a Japanese silk crape.
Chitrang: Most of the species are natives of India, and one or two are peculiar to China. They are lofty trees with large leaves. As fibre-producers, plants, only of slight value. Wightt seems to have received attention for its bast fibres, which have been used for cordage making. The same plant contains free chlorite; it is obtained by the action of bleaching powder on starch. 150 parts of starch are treated with 25 parts of bleaching powder and chlorine of 5 deg. B., and 1750 parts of water at 60 deg. to 70 deg. C., or at the boiling point for ten minutes. The commercial preparation should be re-formed, but it is also not suitable for felting woolens and woolen mixtures.
Chlorate of Potash: A white crystaline solid, used in calico printing as an oxidizing agent. It was formerly used for hastening the ageing of madder and garance mordants.
Chloride Acid: The same in the form of potassium chloride as an oxidizing agent in the production of sulphone black on cotton hosiery.
Chloride of Barium: A white, yellowish, powdery compound of chlorin with another element or radical; as, hydrogen chloride (muriatic acid), sodium chlorid (common salt).
Chloride of Barium: See Barium Chloride.
Chloride of Calcium: See Calcium Chloride.
Chloride of Lime: A white powder, smelling of chlorine, which should be free from lumps. On exposure to the air it absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide, forming a doughy mass. Mixed with a little water, it evolves heat, and dissolves in 20 times its weight of water, a considerable residue always remaining. Chloride of lime should contain 35 to 39 per cent active chlorine. It decomposes gradually when stored, the decay being slow and gradual. The decomposition may assume the character of an explosion.
Chloride of lime is used for bleaching vegetable fibres. The fibre is contained in the outer rind or bark of the stalk, as is the case with flax, and is subjected to a process analogous to that of flax. The stalks, bound in bundles, are sub-
merged in water, generally in a stagnant pool, and from the bottom is allowed to filter through them. After time has elapsed to allow the vegetable gum which holds the fibres together, and to the inner skin to decay, the same is made into the bleaching powder. It is then made up into bundles for the market. The inner stalks, which are very white, are used for fuel. Large quantities of the fibre are exported from Japan. Also known as Calcium Hypochlorite or Bleaching Powder.
Chloride of Magnesium: When pure it is a white solid, amorphous or un-
crystalline, contains 25 per cent. magnesium and 75 per cent. chlorin. It is used extensively in the finishing of cotton cloth, being bought either in solid or liquid, the latter being the purer. Its extensive use in finishing is due to its greasing qualities and when, although given little weight, it makes the cloths feel fuller and softer. Care must be taken, however, not to use it in excess, since otherwise the fineness of the yarn will be too damp and therefore likely to become milledew. It should not be used in cloths that get a calender finish, since heat will decompose the oxide of magnesium and hydrochloric acid, the latter tendering the cloth. Adding a little chloride of zinc will be found beneficial.

Chloride of Zinc: This is considered one of the best antiseptics at the disposal of the cotton cloth finisher. As a rule it is prepared by dissolving metallic zinc in hydrochloric acid, and boiling down the solution until it will solidify on cooling, or to a heavy syrupy liquid.

Chlorin: A greenish-yellow, very poisonous, liquefiable, gaseous element discovered by Scheele in 1770. It is one of the most fusing gases, possessing a highly burning quality and is highly valued as a disinfecting agent. It is soluble in water, forming chlorin-water, and is still more compatible with alkalis, forming chlorin of lime or bleaching powder. Also written Chlorine.

Chloropry: The green coloring matter in leaves, grass, etc. In the attempt made to use it as a dye, grass has been first boiled in water, and the color extracted from the residue by a very weak lye of carbonate of soda, from which the chloropry is thrown down as a paste by the caustics addition of an acid. Mixed with an acid of tin it has been experimentally used in dyeing and printing, but not with satisfactory results, as it is dull, fugitive, and very low in tinctorial power, and consequently expensive.

Choice: A woolsorter's term in the woolen trade, usually applied to the third quality, taken from the middle of the side of the fleece.

Choked Cocoon: A term applied to those cocoons in which the chrysalis has been killed.

Choking the Shed: The term given in weaving to an imperfect formation of the shed; the warp-threads will not separate readily, either on account of which a warp was care used, or on account of the rough character of the warp yarn, and when the two sections of warp-threads that form the shed and between which the shuttle has to pass, will not open properly on account of the protruding fibres of the threads clinging to each other.

Chops: The qualities or names under which raw and waste silk is sold.

Choquette: An imperfect cocoon.

Chouze: A large rosette of ribbon or tulle.

Chromate of Potassium: The potassium salt employed as a pigment in calico printing, made by fusing chrome iron with carbonate of potassium and chalk, and treating with water.

Chrome: To subject wool previously to dyeing to the mordant action of a solution of potassium bichromate.

A yellow pigment obtained from lead chromate; the basis of chrome green, chrome red, and chrome yellow. Also called Chromium.

Chrome Alum: Chrome alum is obtained as a waste product in various chemical manufactories. It forms dark crystals which in spite of their beautiful, crystalline form may contain a great many impurities, more particularly calcium sulphate, tarry and organic substances, and free sulphuric acid. One part of chrome alum dissolves in 7 parts of cold or 2 parts boiling water. Chrome alum is used for: Chrome Colors, Anekine Colors and Immaculate Black.

Chromium: See Chromium.

Chromium Acetate: Chromium acetate is produced by dissolving chromium hydroxide in acetic acid or by the double decomposition of chrome alum with sugar of lead. Chromium acetate is used as a fixing dyestuffs in calico and wool printing. It is readily soluble in water. Also called Acetate of Chrome.

Chromium Oxalate: Commercially as a solution of 30 deg. B., etc. The percentage of chromium gives the value of the substance. The solution should not contain any basic or contain much sulphuric acid. Used as a mordant on cotton and silk, for adjevtical coloring matters and especially for alizarine. It deposits the chromia oxide more readily upon the fibre than chrome alum; also used in calico-printing to produce the lake of the coloring matter.

Chromium Fluoride: Chromium fluoride is a green crystalline powder readily soluble in both cold and hot water, and has a corroding effect on glass and most metallic objects.

Chromium Formate: This salt is marketed as a greyish-green powder, easily soluble in double its weight of water. It is applied in Vignoerux printing in the place of chromium fluoride and acetate of chrome for fixing Chrome and Vignoerux Colors, because it preserves the soft handle and the strength of the work, particularly well. Also called Formate of Chrome.

Chromium Oxalate: Used in calico-printing.

Chrysos: The third or restful state of the silkworm, or that between the worm and the moth, inclosed in the cocoon.

Chrysoidine: See Auramin.

Chudah: Applied to billiard cloth; relates to color. Chudah is the Hindoo name of a bright green cloth.

Chupkun: A cloak worn by the male inhabitants of Upper India.

Churka: An ancient form of roller gin, composed of two tapering rollers, by which the cotton lint was freed from seeds in India.

Cilces: A coarse cloth, originally made of goats' hair, formerly worn by monks and others in doing peneance.

Circassienne: An extremely light-weight cashmere.

Circums: A sleeveless cloak worn by women.

Circular Frame: The circular knitting machine originally invented by Brunel, and continuously improved by various inventors, various forms being constantly employed in knitting factories. A knitting machine with a circular base, making a tubular knitted fabric.

Circular Loops: A fabric made where the shuttle is made to travel in a circular race through warps arranged in a circle.

Citrin: Generally applied in the form of lemon juice, which occurs in commerce as a 25 per cent. syrup. Often adulterated by cheaper acids, viz. oxalic, tartaric and sulphuric. Heated metals may cause it. Oxalic acid is detected by means of lime water and ammonia, or calcium sulphate or chlorid. Tartaric acid is detected by heating for one hour with strong sulphuric acid at 60 to 70 deg. C.; if tartaric acid is present, a black or brown coloration is obtained. Oxalic acid may be detected in this manner. The citric acid, or lemon juice, is also titrated; 50 grammes are dissolved to 1,000 c.c. and 20 c.c. is titrated with 0.5 c.c. of normal sulphuric acid and phenolphthalein, 1 c.c. of N/10 caustic soda = 0.007 gramme of crystallized acid = 0.004 gramme of anhydrous citric acid. Principally used in silk-dyes, for bleaching; it may also be used as a discharge for alizarin colors; similarly to oxalic acid for removing alumina and iron from the fibre; used also in finishing silk goods. The disadvantage to its extensive use is its high price.

Clan Tartans: A term descriptive of the particular plaids used by the different clans of Scotland; a specific variety of Tartan dress formerly worn by any of the Highland clans of Scotland.

Clarets: Cleanness of the face of a textile fabric.

Clasing: Grading of fibres, yarns and fabrics (indiscriminately) according to their quality; a preliminary sorting. Referring more particularly to the allocating of the fleece to any particular standard quality, according to its condition or qualities; this grading is usually carried out on the wool growing stations of England's Colonies.

Classique: Design of spangled conventional type; classical or standard.

Clawker: A ratchet feed pawl in a knitting machine.

Clay Worsted: A standard worsted made from a high grade yarn, not necessarily fine spun, interfacing with the 3 up 3 down, 6-harness even-sided twill, in which the diagonal lines, characteristic of the twill, are visible on the surface of the cloth and barely perceptible; clear finish. Clay worsteds do not gloss as readily as other fabrics made from hard-twisted worsted yarns, on account of the nap and the filling being only slightly twisted. Named after Clay, the English manufacturer, who first introduced this make of fabric in the market.