

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from December issue.)

Clay: Terra alba, kaolin, porcelain clay, china clay, pipe clay, argil. Sometimes used by printers of textile fabrics as resists.

Cleaning Cloths: A term given to cloths used for cleaning machinery; usually made from cotton or spun silk waste, and of a coarse texture. They may be plain or leno woven; in the latter case the loom is provided with a special gauze arrangement (combs) which dispenses with the use of doup heddles.

Clearer: A small carding roller which strips the fibres from the worker roller of the (roller) carding engine, and gives them back to the large cylinder or swift.

The machine by which silk yarns are freed from knubs, knots, and dirt.

Revolving endless bands which wipe the fibre from drawing rollers on drawing and preparing frames.

Clear-foundation Lace: Also called *Lisle Lace*, from the French town of that name. A light, fine, transparent, white thread handmade lace. It has a diamond-shaped mesh formed of two threads plaited to a perpendicular line.

Clearing: Washing the dye from unmordanted parts of printed calico.

Clip: The product of each sheep when shorn, and which in turn is tied into a bundle and termed the fleece.

The wool product of one season.

Clips: The spring catches by which cloths are held in stentering and other machines, where stretching of the fabric in its width is required.

Cloak: A loose outer garment for either sex; usually made without sleeves.

Cloaking: The name given to cloth used in the manufacture of cloaks.

Clock: An embroidered pattern on a stocking at the ankle.

Closed Shed Loom: The loom in which the harnesses after each pick return to the centre of the shed from the top as well as the bottom.

Closing: This is the technical term for the reduction or filling up of the gaps (or *grinning* effect) between consecutive threads in the finishing of cotton fabrics, such gaps being due to the lowness of the count of yarn used, or the texture of the cloth, or to its previous treatment. When closing is chiefly developed by vertical compression, the action is accompanied by a greater degree of flattening than is the case with chasing or beetling. The necessity for closing without loss of thickness is one of the main reasons for the introduction of filling materials, as closing is then partially effected by mere filling, and in some cases entirely so.

Cloth: A fabric woven of any textile fibre, made up into garments or for other use.

Cloth Beam: See Beams.

Cloth Finish: The name given to the finish of woolen goods in which a nap is raised by means of gigging, and which is then leveled by shearing and lusted by wet steaming and pressing; the weave is obliterated. Also called *Face Finish*.

Clothiness: A fabric may be clothly either with respect to its appearance

or that of its feel. Thus, threadiness conduces to a clothly appearance and to a superficial clothly feel. But that does not constitute the complete feel of the material. In the remaining sense, a clothly feel should give the impression of suppleness and body, and be equally removed from papery and from limp (raggy) feel. Predisposing to clothiness of finish are, good quality of cloth to start with, shrinking (moderate assistance), beetling, mellowing, etc.

Clothing Wool: See Carding Wool.

Cloth of Gold: A fabric heavily interwoven with gold tinsel or bouillon, giving it a golden effect.

Cloth Opener: A device applied to the feeding end of any machine for the purpose of passing the cloth into action of the machine flat and free from creases. For example, applied to a calender for feeding the cloth to the nip of the first pair of rollers, etc. Also called *Expander*.

Cloth Press: To impart smoothness to the fabric by means of heavy pressure; there are three types in use, *viz:* the *Regular Hydraulic*, the *Continuous Hydraulic*, and the *Rotary*.

Cloth Prover: A magnifying glass having an opening in the base, either $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}$ or more inches square; used in counting the threads per inch in a fabric. Also called *Pick Counter* or *Pick Glass*.

Cloth Scouring: The same has for its object, in connection with the finishing of woolens and worsteds, to get rid of the oil or lubricant used when spinning the yarn; to remove stains from the cloth; to remove the sizing used in dressing the warp, etc. The machine used for this work is known as the *Cloth Washer* and of which two systems are built, the *rope* and the *open width* machine. The first is the machine universally used, the latter the machine used extensively in Europe in connection with handling worsteds. The name indicates the way of handling the fabric in the machine. In either process the fabric is washed in warm water with the addition of soap, passing in an endless form between the nip of two slowly revolving, heavy wooden pressure rollers. The time for the process depends upon the condition of the cloth, *i. e.*, the yarn used in its construction. The more prolonged the process, the more the cloth thus treated will shrink, for the fact that the procedure if carried to excess may produce a slight felting, and which must be prevented.

Cloth Tester: A machine for testing by a direct pull, from a sample, the tensile strength (point of tearing) of any kind of cloth. Cloth made under contract for government or corporation purposes must possess a certain strength, *i. e.*, has to stand a certain amount of tension before tearing apart.

Clothy Effect: See Thready Effect.

Cloudy: A term usually applied to a fabric which has been either unevenly dyed or unevenly steamed.

Defect of yarns, caused by contracting flying filaments.

Cloud Yarn: A term given to yarns

of irregular twist obtained by alternately holding one of the component threads while the other (being delivered quickly) is twisted round it, and then reversing the position of the two threads; thus producing alternate clouds of the two colors. This effect may also be produced by the action of a bar on the twisting frame coming in between the two threads to be twisted.

Cluny Lace: Coarse-thread bobbin lace, made in both linen and cotton. Shows a close-stitch pattern darned on an open ground. Used for dress trimmings and the manufacture of curtains.

Coal-tar Colors: The name given to that class of coloring matters obtained from aniline, naphthalene, phenol, and other distillates of coal-tar. Popularly called *Aniline Dyes*, since aniline was the first of them discovered.

Coatings: Such fabrics from which coats are made.

Cobalt Blue: A beautiful blue pigment used in dyeing, etc.

Cobblers: A term applied to pieces of cloth returned as being of unsatisfactory construction.

Fabrics which have been dyed but have been returned to the dyer on account of faults.

Coburg: A fine cloth originally composed of silk warp and wool filling, but now made popular by substituting cotton warp for that of silk; interlaced with the *2 up 1 down*, 3-harness twill; used for dress goods and as a material for mourning.

A modification of what has been previously known as *Paramatta Cloth*.

Cobweb: A variety of a cotton plant, originated in 1881 by W. E. Collins, Mayersville, Miss., and claimed to be hybrid between *Peeler* and an Egyptian variety of *Gossypium Barbardense*. Plant very vigorous, long limbed; bolls large, somewhat pointed, maturing late; lint 28 to 29 per cent.; staple 35 to 40 mm., very fine and silky. Also called *Spider Web*.

Cochineal: An insect feeding on a species of cactus in Central America. The coloring matter is extracted from the insect by boiling it in water. The pure coloring matter of cochineal has received the name of *carmine*.

Cockle: A term signifying to pucker or contract into wrinkles; to rise into frequent uneven ridges or puckers, often used in reference to worsted or mohair fabrics when wet.

Cockled: A curliness or crimpiness most marked in fine goods, but always appearing in fabrics when different runs of yarn or tensions on sections of the warp have been accidentally introduced.

Cockled Fabric: A defective fabric, with an uneven surface appearance, usually due to irregular shrinkage during finishing. The cause of such irregularity must, however, be usually looked for much earlier on in the cycle of operations.

Cocoa Butter: The same is pressed from cocoa beans. It is a white mass, which melts at about 30 deg. C., and is valuable because it does not readily turn rancid. Rancidity in oils is caused by hydrolysis, resulting in the

liberation of free fatty acids. It is determined by measuring the percentage of free fatty acid in the sample. Cocoa butter is sometimes adulterated with tallow and other vegetable oils. Used as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton goods. Also known as *Cocoanut Oil*.

Cocoa Matting: Matting made from coir fibre, obtained from the fibrous outer covering of the cocoanut, especially fibres that are heavy and thick and rather open in texture. It is used especially for door mats and floor covering in places where much wear is expected.

Cocoon: The protective covering with which the silkworm surrounds itself before passing into its chrysalis state, and which covering is the commercial raw silk. Individual cocoons vary from 16 to 50 grains. The outer protective part of the cocoon is of a hard, gummy substance. It is termed the *husk* or *knub*. The silk fibres are made up of two outer transparent or double parts, termed the *bave*. It is the reelable portion, and in some cocoons it will reach 700 yards, in others 4,000, and in some only 300 yards. The bave portion of the fibre measures on an average 1-900 inch to 1-1,000 inch at the thinnest, and from 1-700 to 1-800 inch at the thickest part. In some specimens the middle length is one-third thicker, stronger and more elastic than the ends. The central part of a silk fibre is the *core* or *fibroin*. The fibre is coated with albumen and a waxy coloring matter. This fibroin has the appearance of pure silk. It is brilliant, soft and of a pearly lustre. Its chemical formula is $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$. The coating of the fibre is gelatinous and gummy; its formula is $C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$.

Cocoonery: The name applied to the room or building where cocoons are dried after being choked.

Cocoons Chiques: Cocoons wherein the insects have died before completing their task. These are known by the adhesion of the worm to the cocoon, which prevents it rattling when shaken. The silk of these is as fine as that of the first-mentioned quality, but not as strong nor so brilliant; they must be wound separately since they sometimes furze in reeling.

Cocoons Doubles: Indicates that two worms have spun side by side; the threads of these are so mixed that frequent breakings occur in reeling, and often they cannot be reeled. In any parcel the proportion will reach from 1 to 5 per cent., which is the highest allowed without reduction in price.

Cocoons Foibles: The same refers to weak cocoons, which are rather larger than the regular cocoons, but do not contain more silk, their texture being less compact. These are separated from the other kinds, because in reeling they must be immersed in colder water in order to avoid any furzing or entangling in the operation.

Cocoons Ouverts: Pierced cocoons, having a hole at one end by means of which the moth has escaped. They cannot be reeled in the ordinary method, as the thread always breaks when it arrives at the perforated place. Latterly, however, it has been found that the moth does not rupture the threads, but only separates and pushes them apart during the act of

emerging, having previously liquefied the gum which bound the threads together by means of the alkaline fluid emitted from the face. Attempts have been made to adapt machinery to their reeling.

Cocoons Pointus: They are what we technically call pointed cocoons, having one extremity rising in a point. These, after affording a little silk in reeling, break or tear at the point, where the thread is weak, and they cannot be wound further, as the fracture would occur as often as the thread reached the weak point.

Cocoons Satines Gouffons: Flossy cocoons, very imperfect, with a loose texture, sometimes to such a degree that they are transparent; they cannot be reeled.

Cocoons Taches: Defective cocoons, spotted or rotten. They furnish foul, bad silk of a blackish color.

Codilla: Name given to the waste or broken fibres of flax during the preparatory processes of spinning.

Coiler-head: A device to a cotton card, comb or drawing frame, situated somewhat above the coiler can, and through which the sliver of cotton fibres passes into the latter.

Coir: A fibre obtained from the fibrous outer covering of the cocoanut. Besides its extensive use into door mats and floor covering, the fibre is valuable in the manufacture of ropes, on account of its property of resisting the action of salt water.

Colberteen: A kind of open lace with a square grounding.

Cold Pig: A shade of cloth that for some reason has not appealed to the public and therefore does not sell well. Such cloth is often sent to the dyer and re-dyed some more fashionable shade, this being governed by the original color, so that the same cloth that was previously neglected by the public will now find favor and sell.

Collarette: A small collar; also a narrow fichu of lace or the like.

A wide, knitted neck band used on men's undershirts in place of binding.

Collet: A clamping piece, one of which is secured with its end to each neck cord of the Jacquard machine, holding in its clamping part the combined loops of one leash of the Jacquard harness.

Collodion Silk: See Artificial Silk.

Colloid: A substance which will not crystallize.

Colonial Wool: Wool raised in the English colonies, Australia, New Zealand, and Cape of Good Hope.

Color-box: The boxes on textile printing machines containing coloring matters.

Color-doctor: A steel roller used to abrade the surfaces of engraved printing rollers, so that they may retain color; the blades which lie across the printing rollers and clear them of superfluous color.

Coloré: Colored.

Colored Cotton: A name sometimes given to the buff-colored Egyptian fibre, the brown nankin cotton of China, and the terra-cotta colored cotton obtained in Peru.

Color Harmony: The pleasing effect due to the action upon each other of colors improved and made more beautiful by being put together; such an agreement between the different hues, tints, or shades of a design as will produce unity of effect.

Coloring Matters: Dyestuffs, either of natural or artificial origin.

Color Mixing: The blending or mixing of dyed tops (mostly in gill boxes) in order to produce mixture shades.

Columbia: One of the excellent varieties of Upland, cotton produced by means of plant breeding by Dr. H. J. Webber under the auspices of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in the years 1900 to 1908. Its length of staple is $1\frac{1}{8}$ " and is now planted over wide areas in many parts of the south and has frequently proven as productive as the average short varieties. The other variety bred by Webber is known as *Keenan*.

Comb Circles: A part of the Noble comb, consisting of a brass or composition base in circular form, to fit the combing machine, being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Through this base, pins are driven in rows, the fibres for the purpose of combing being pressed between these pins by the dabbing brush.

Combed Cotton: Cotton prepared in a combing machine in order to remove all short fibres (noils) and bring all the remaining fibres parallel to each other. The yarns made by this method are also much more even and can be spun into much higher counts than those spun from carded cotton.

Comber-board: A perforated board which guides and keeps the harness-cords of the Jacquard harness in the required position in the loom. Also called *cumber-board*, or *compass-board*.

Combination Twill: A twill produced by combining two regular twills in one weave, thread and thread, or two threads and one thread, etc., or pick and pick, or two picks and one pick, etc.

Combination Weave: The combination of two or more different single cloth weaves combined into one weave.

Combing: The process of removing or separating the short curly and neppy fibres (noils) from the long and straight ones in worsted or cotton spinning, and laying the latter more parallel in the sliver. The operation of wool combing differs from that of cotton combing. There are two types of comb in use, the horizontal circular, and the vertical circular. The Noble comb is the best representation of the horizontal circular, and refers to wool combing. The combing operation here is based upon the drawing out of the long fibres, between the diverging circles, until the one having the shortest end leaves go, leaving the long fibres hanging on the outside of the small circle and the inside of the large circle, from which they are drawn off by suitably placed rollers. The noil in the meantime has been held within the pins, and ultimately is taken off from between the pins of the small circles by what are known as noil knives. The Heilmann comb in its various forms is the best example of the vertical circular comb, and refers to cotton combing. Briefly, it consists of a pair of jaws to hold a tuft of fibres, a comb cylinder to comb one end of this tuft, a pair of rollers to take hold of the combed end, combs through which the uncombed end may be drawn and thus combed, and a continuous lap-forming arrangement.