DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from February issue.)

Cottonade: A cotton fabric made in imitation of fancy cassimeres for men's wear.

Cotton Back Satin: A lining satin of wide use, made with raw silk warp and single cotton filling. Dyed in the piece.

Cotton Batting: The fibres still adhering to the seed after ginning the seed cotton are then separated by means of linting, and are known as *linters*, which then by means of a rough carding are transformed into a film, which is put up in rolls, and sold as cotton batting; used for lining quilts, etc.

Cotton-boll Rot: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. This disease affects the bolls, seed and lint. Very often, in the Southern States, Mexico, Central and South America beetles are found feeding upon this diseased cotton. This rot is said to originate within the boll, and it is not apparent until the contents of the boll are decayed.

Cotton Bollworm: See Bollworm.

Cotton Caterpillar: See Cotton Worm.

Cotton Count: See Count.

Cotton Damask: Figured cotton cloth used for table covers, curtains and upholstery purposes.

Cotton Droppings: The primary impurities from each of the two processes of opening and scutching are known as *droppings*. These ought to be as dense as possible if the opening and scutching machines are cleaning the cotton to the best advantage, economically and financially, as then very little good cotton will pass out with the impurities, and only Pea dropping of a dense dark hue will be produced; but if the scutching is faulty, the droppings become richer in cotton tufts, and then *fatty droppings* are produced.

Cotton Flannel: See Canton Flannel.

Cotton Futures: This is a system of buying cotton by contract to be available for delivery at a certain date for the spinner's use, at a price in the Cotton Broker's lists that has been previously agreed upon. It serves as a kind of insurance to the spinner, and enables him to accept certain orders for yarn that he will be able to execute without running short of the raw material, or altering or reducing the quality and strength of the yarn he has agreed to deliver to the manufacturer. When the dealing in futures is resorted to only for actual covering of yarn contracts, it may be regarded as a legitimate system of cotton buying; but when it is only intended for speculation, it often ends disastrously.

Cotton Gin: The machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibres. There are two types, the *saw* and the *roller gin*. The *saw gin* is the invention of Eli Whitney. In this gin the seed cotton rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a rapidly revolving shaft. The teeth of the saws catch the fibres and draw (tear) them away from the seeds. The latter being too large to pass through the openings of the grid, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibres are removed from the saws by a revolving brush, and blown into the lint room. In the *roller gin* the fibres are drawn between rollers, guarded by blades which prevent the passage of the seeds, which are pushed from the fibres, fibre and seed being delivered in different directions.

Cotton-leaf Blight: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. It is a very common disease of the cotton plant, but it very rarely becomes serious. It usually attacks only the older leaves or those which have become weakened by physiological disturbances affecting the nutrition or assimilation of the leaves. The spots first appear as minute reddish dots, which increase in size centrifugally, and finally the centre becomes brownish, leaving the red border which is characteristic of the spots, which frequently become broken out, leaving the leaves with a perforated and ragged appearance. This fungus quite frequently attacks the leaves of cotton affected with the mosaic disease. The disease occurs in all the cotton-producing States.

Cotton Moth: See Cotton Worm.

Cotton of Immature Staple: Such of the cotton crop that has been picked and baled before the fibre has reached a normal state of maturity, resulting in a weakened staple of inferior value.

Cotton of Perished Staple: Cotton which had its strength of fibre, as ordinarily found in cotton, destroyed or unduly reduced through exposure, either to the weather before picking or after baling, or to heating by fire, or on account of water packing, or through other causes.

Cotton Opener: A machine for opening, shaking and thus loosening the baled cotton, and in turn blowing it to the breaker, *i. e.*, first scutcher.

Cotton Picker: A machine designed to automatically pick the cotton lint from the pods in the cotton fields, and thus supplant hand labor.

Cotton Plush: A material having a longer pile than cotton velvet, but otherwise exactly like it.

Cotton Press: A press used for compressing lint cotton into bales either at the ginnery in the *box bale*, or at the points of exportation by powerful hydraulic presses into the *compressed bale* for handy shipment.

Cotton Prints: Cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns.

Cotton Scutcher: Two or three of these machines are used in the preparation of cotton for the card, *viz.*, the *breaker*, *intermediate* and the *finisher* picker: the intermediate is, in connection with low and medium counts of yarn, frequently omitted. The breaker scutcher continues the opening and cleansing of the cotton as it comes from the opener. The intermediate and the finisher picker, the latter sometimes called *finisher lap machine*, take the laps as produced by the breaker picker, and successively, provided both are used, combine three, four or more of these laps into a new lap, in turn making the resultant lap more regular. The object of the finisher picker or lap machine is to produce a perfectly clean and even film or lap of cotton for the card.

Briefly, the scutcher consists of cage rollers upon which the cotton is blown, which pass it forward until eventually it is delivered as a lap. Suitably arranged grids allow sand and heavy foreign matters to drop out of the air currents.

Cotton-seed Oil: One of the by-products of cotton raising; a fixed, semi-drying oil extracted from the cotton-seed. It is pale yellow when pure, and is extensively used in soap making, in cookery, when it is termed cottolene, and as an adulterant of other oils, tallow and wax.

Cotton Spinning: The operations included in the process of converting cotton into the yarn or thread, technically known as warp, filling, or thread, are: (1) mixing, (2) picking, (3) carding (combing), (4) drawing, (5) roving (slubbing intermediate and roving), (6) spinning (ring frame or mule), (7) twisting (gasing, polishing, winding). All these operations are included in the one word, cotton spinning.

Cotton System: A system of knitting machinery at present built in Loughborough, England, invented and patented in 1864 by William Cotton.

Cotton Thread: Its origin, according to history, dates back to 1794 when, while Samuel Slater, the father of cotton spinning in the United States, was spinning a quantity of Sea Island Cotton at South Oxford, Mass., the beauty of the thread attracted the attention of his wife, who then suggested that if such yarn were doubled and twisted, why would it not make good sewing thread. From this period, Slater commenced the manufacture of thread, and it soon spread into Europe, where it is claimed to be of English origin.

Cotton Ticking: Plain or twilled cotton cloth, used for ticks. Also called *Cotton Tick*.

Cotton Velvet: An imitation of silk velvet used for dresses, trimmings, etc. Also called *Velveteen*.

Cotton Warp Worsted: A low grade of fancy cotton trouserings or suitings made in imitation of fancy worsted trouserings or suitings, the warp being all cotton, with, in some instances, a few fancy worsted threads added; the filling is either a wool spun cotton yarn, or sometimes woolen or single worsted yarn. They first appeared in the market in England, it is claimed, about 1834.

Cotton Waste: The name collectively given to the sweepings of the carding and spinning rooms, the better qualities of which are sometimes re-used in the manufacture of low yarns, others in the manufacture of paper, and the poorest grades for engine cleaning.

Cotton Weave: The plainest of a weave, requiring 2 warp-threads and 2 picks for its repeat, *i. e.*, warp and filling interlace alternately on every thread. Also called *Plain Weave;* the silk weaver calls it *Taffeta Weave.*

Cotton Worm: This insect is perfectly familiar to all cotton growers. The slender, bluish-green caterpillar with small black spots, and often with black stripes down its back, which loops when it walks and feeds voraciously on both upper and under surfaces of the cotton leaf, is to be found in cotton fields in the Gulf States all through the summer. It is generally not noticed in the early part of the season on account of its insignificant numbers. Later, through the ragging of the leaves, it becomes noticeable, and, in seasons of abundance, the plant is entirely defoliated. Farther north, the insect makes its appearance at a later date in the season, and there the caterpillars are not the offspring of hibernating moths, but of the moths of the first or second generation, which have developed in more southern cotton fields and have flown north with the prevailing southern winds. Also called *Cotton Caterpillar.*

Cotton-worsted: A term applied to fabrics made totally of cotton, but which are finished so that the fabric closely resembles the cloth made of worsted yarn.

Cotty Wool: Matted, entangled or felted wool, usually due to sheep disease, *i. e.,* wool from sheep that have been exposed to severe weather and lack of nourishment and for these reasons have failed to throw off the yolk necessary to feed, *i. e.,* lubricate the wool. As a result it becomes matted or felted together, is hard and brittle and becomes almost worthless, since such wool is difficult to card and spin. Also called *Cotts.*

Count: As applied to the textile industry, in connection with yarns, it means the relationship of weight to measure. It always indicates a given length of thread in a given weight.

A system of indicating the relative fineness of yarn by quoting the number of hanks of said yarn that weigh one pound. The number of yards of yarn or thread that make up a hank varies, and is known as the standard of said yarn with reference to calculations. In connection with *cotton* yarns this standard length of the hank is 840 yards, with *worsted* yarns 560 yards, with *woolen* yarns either 1,600 yards if graded by the *run* system or 300 yards if graded by the *cut* system, and with *linen* or *jute* yarns 300 yards. This count of the yarn in cotton, worsted, linen and jute yarns is indicated by writing *'s* after the numerals signifying the number of hanks per pound—thus 32*'s*. If dealing with two or more ply yarn, whether doubled or twisted, the number of the ply is then placed in front of the count, separated by an oblique dash, *viz:* 2/32*'s*, 3/30*'s*, etc., and when then the number of the ply, divided into the count will give you the number of hanks of said yarn that will weigh one pound. For this reason with 2/32*'s* (32 ÷ 2 =) 16 hanks weigh one pound, with 3/30*'s* (30 ÷ 3 =) 10 hanks weigh one pound, etc. *Spun silk* has the same number of yards to one hank as cotton (=840 yards); however, if dealing with two or more ply yarn, write the ply after the count thus: 60/3. In this yarn, however, the single yarn equals the ply yarn, thus single 60*'s* and 3 ply 60*'s* (technically written 60/3*'s*) require the same number of hanks to the pound; hence the minor yarn for the ply must be spun correspondingly finer (60 × 3 =) 180*'s* single in our example. With reference to the counts or numbering of *Raw Silk*, the same is graded either by the *Dram*, the *Denier* or the *Ounce* System. In the *Dram System* the weight of the 1,000 yards hank is expressed in drams avoirdupois, hence if one hank weighs 5 drams, it is known as a 5-dram silk. On account of the high cost of silk, 250 or 500 yards are generally only tested, and the proper count ascertained by multiplying the weight either with 4 or 2 respectively, whether 250 or 500 yards of silk have been weighed. With reference to the *Denier System* the length of skein adopted for a basis is 450 meters and the unit of weight ½ decigram; thus the count is expressed by the number of ½ decigrams that 450 meters (492.12 yards) silk weigh. 1 lb. = 453.6 grams; 1 gram = 20 deniers; 1 lb. = 9072 deniers; 1 denier = 492.12 yards. Since silk refers to an extra fine thread, it is impossible to spin yarn exactly to one count, for which reason a variation of 3 consecutive numbers is permissible, thus 14/16*'s* silk means that skeins of such silk, if tested, will vary between a 14*'s* and 16*'s* denier count. The *Ounce System* of numbering silk is based upon the weight of a 1,000 yard hank expressed in ounces. It refers only to heavy counts of silk yarns used for knitting or embroidery, etc., purposes. Also called *Number* or *Grist.*

Fineness of the pitch of the wire teeth in card-clothing.

Counter-faller: The horizontal wire of the mule frame which holds the yarn threads at tension when they have been depressed by the faller wire.

Counterpane: A bed-spread having a patterned surface produced by the Jacquard machine. According to their mode of construction they are known as Marseilles Bed-spreads, Honeycomb Bed-spreads, Mitcheline Quilts, etc. Also called *Coverlet.*

Course: A row of knitted stitches.

Courtrai Flax: Such as imported from Belgium and which is remarkable for its color, tenacity and fineness. When the stems have been partly retted, they are put into crates and immersed in the sluggish stream of the river Lys; it is of good staple before spinning.

Coutil: A strong, 3-harness twill, linen or cotton canvas cloth, with herring-bone stripes, dyed drab and French gray and used in the manufacture of corsets.

Cover: A name frequently used to indicate a downy appearance of the face of cloth or yarn.

Coverlet: See Counterpane.

Covert Cloth: This cloth received its name many years ago, because it was used at one time almost exclusively as a sportsman's cloth for shooting coats, hunting coats, etc., its neutral tones of color blending with the rocky ridges and stones, also with the autumn shades of heather, furze, and grasses, making it an ideal cloth for use in the *coverts*, which is the English term for the hiding places of the game birds. Hence, the name covert cloth was applied to this particular cloth. Real covert cloth is always made from double and twist warp yarns, with single yarn filling, one of the main objects in view being to produce a tough, strong and leathery feeling fabric, a structure more or less impenetrable to water, and capable of withstanding wear and tear. As will be readily understood, to produce such a fabric then, they had to be made entirely of all wool, possessing at the same time good felting properties, in order to permit heavy fulling during their finishing process. They were usually made shower proof. Although covert cloth is still manufactured in grades similar to these, yet at the same time any amount of imitations of covert cloth are now met with in the market, the goods at present being used in their heavier weights for overcoatings, whereas lighter weights are used for ladies' dresses, *i. e.,* costume cloth. This change in the purpose of the fabric, as will be readily understood, made a complete change in structure of covert cloth necessary. The original substantial covert cloth was undesirable, hence imitation sprang up in all its varieties, they all in turn taking the name of coverts because they are woven with the covert weave, but are made of single yarns. The so-called *single yarn coverts* are really *Venetians,* and are known as such by the trade, but in which the original fabric can hardly be detected in them any longer.

Covert Weave: A warp effect diagonal of a small repeat, from 5 to 11-harness.

Cowbeck: The name given to the mixture of hair and wool, as used in the manufacture of hats.

Cowtail: A wool sorter's term, indicating the britch of a very low lustre fleece; *20's* to *24's* quality. It is the lowest quality of wool in the fleece, according to the worsted sorting system.

Crabbing: The process of setting or fixing practised in the finishing of woolen fabrics, previous to dyeing, to prevent creases and unevenness, which would show in the cloth after it is dyed and finished; it also imparts a permanent and indestructible lustre and peculiar finish to the cloth. The work is done on the crabbing machine, and is a preliminary finishing operation which consists in running the fabric under tension on to a roller usually (but not always) running in a hot liquor, after which it is steamed. The operation of crabbing is usually repeated twice, sometimes oftener, to avoid finishing creases. Crabbing is sometimes termed *setting* or *fixing* the fabric.

Crack: A fault in cloth caused by a portion of the filling being missed in a pick.

Cracked Bolls: Unmatured cotton bolls.

Cracked Ends: Broken ends in a lustre piece of cloth, the breaking having taken place either in the weaving, or in the finishing, in turn creating a defective bright spot at each position where an end has been cracked.