Habbeck: An instrument with a hook at each end, used for dressing cloth.

Haberdasher: A dealer in small articles, such as ribbons, trimmings, thread, etc.; a dealer in hats.

Habermat: A coarse, medieval woolen broadcloth, made in England; said to have been worn by the monks.

Habillement: An article of clothing; a garment, garb, etc.

Habit Cloth: Broadcloth felted to a smooth hardness made usually in dark blue, black and other dark colors, more particularly adapted for women's riding habits, also used for other outer garments.

Habutai: In the Japanese language, signifies soft as down. A soft, ribboned, white, washable Japanese silk fabric, one of the handsomest Japanese silks. It is a medium between crisp and rep. Both, warp and filling are much thicker than those used in taffetas and twill. The filling being loose and peculiarly twisted; one thin, twill-way thread is wound in long spirals about a thicker, six-ply thread. It is made in all widths, from 12 inches for handkerchiefs, to 44 inches, the latter still; a cloth now also made in this country. Also called Habutaiye.

Hackle: A tool for splitting or reducing flax, hemp or jute, to the finest condition they are capable of assuming without detriment to the fibres. Also called Hatchel or Heckle.

Hacking: The first preparatory process through which flax passes in the spinning and making of linen. It consists of a combing process for preparing flax for its next process. Also called Rouging.

Hacking Machine: A machine furnished with teeth or needles for splitting or reducing flax, hemp, or jute to the finest condition they are capable of assuming, as well as combing off all impurities from the fibres, leaving them straight and parallel. The combs or hackles used are of zinc or steel, and are of varying degrees of fineness; the process begins with a coarse comb and ends with a fine one. The fibres are hereby brought to lie almost parallel. The product obtained by the operation is dressed flax or line and hacking tow; the latter being the short and tangled refuse.

Haddat: Square printed cotton cloth; used as head covering in Asia Minor.

Hadjar: A hand-spun gold thread in India, used for embroidery.

Halik: The outside garment as it is worn by Arabs and other Eastern peoples; it is an oblong piece of woven cloth, woven with colored stripes.

Haining Wool: A Chinese fine grade carpet wool.

Hair: A smooth, almost straight, fibre, of varying length, fineness, and lustre, varying in color from the goat, the horse, the cow, the rabbit, etc. Its structure is cellular, the exterior surface of each hair being much coarser than the character supposed not apparent under the microscope, owing to the fact that the scales are embedded for two-thirds or more of their length close into the trunk of the fibre.

Hairas Yarn: Made of coarse Oriental wool, has little lustre.

Hair Cloth: A fabric having a warp or filling of either cotton or lining yarn, the filling being composed of the long hairs of horses' tails; used for stiffening in women's dresses, formerly much worn by the monks.

Haircord: Dress muslin made with thick warp cords; also a bleached cotton fabric with colored warp cords.

Hair Line: Effects in fabrics in which the color and texture are so combined as to produce fine lines, running warp ways. Strictly speaking, the stripes should be formed on the true hairline principle, which is, that for stripes in the warp direction each color of warp must be covered by its own color of filling, and that for stripes in the filling direction each color of filling should be covered by its own color of warp.

Hatching: The entanglement of the coils of yarn at the cap nose.

Half Blood: See Blood.


Half Hitch: In lace making, the loop for tightening the thread on the bobbin; a rolling hitch.

Half Hose: See Yarns.

Half Mourning: A mourning costume less somber than full or deep mourning, produced by the introduction of lavender, gray, and other neutral colors, into the deep colors.

Half Silks: Fabrics constructed partly of silk and partly of cotton; in some cases the warp is of cotton and the filling of silk, in others a silk warp is used in connection with a cotton filling.

Hali: Turkish name for large size Oriental floor cloth.

Hamadan: A standard make of a Persian rug made partly of wool and partly of cotton, mixed with camels' hair and silk, and with a cotton knot. The design consists of a centre medallion and corner spaces on a field of yellow or brown ground, together with floral patterns in blue and red.

Hamamieh: Oriental bath rugs, usually square.

Hamburg Edging: A kind of embroidery worked on cambric or muslin.

Hamilton Lace: Coarse Scotch bobbin lace showing lozenge patterns; now obsolete in embroidery.

 Hammock Cloth: Generally made from a coarse, heavy cotton of yarn (warp and filling). The better class is made with a texture of from 16 to 25 and 12 to 20 picks per inch; the cheapest grades being made with as low a texture as 8 by 6. Fancy weaves are used with the higher textures, while the 8 by 6 texture referring to interlacing with the plain gauze weave.

Hampshire Down Sheep: A native breed of England, originated, years ago, between the white-faced, horned sheep of the Hampshire District and the pure South Down. The weight of this fleece is from 6 to 7 pounds, the fibre longer but not as fine as that of the South Down.

Hampshire Down Wool: See Down Wool.

Hanabashi: A Japanese silk fabric, with a gold brocaded diaper pattern.

Hand Embroidered Lace: Heavy point lace, made extensively for export in Flanders, Saxony, with fancy flourishes or other figures embroidered on the design.

Handle: A wool term denoting the degree to which all the attributes which comprise quality of softness, fineness, length, and elasticity—are noticeable when wool is judged by the feel.

A short wool of about 50's to 50's quality. It is somewhat dry and harsh, owing to the presence of chalk in the districts where it is grown. It is largely used in the flannel and bourette trades.

Hangi: The count used by the carpet weaver of India for beating (combining) down pile loops and body picks in the horizontal loom.

Hangings: Fabrics, like tapestry, used to drape or cover the wall of a room; curtains at doors or windows.

Hatch: A skin of goats or sheep, of a fixed length; 840 yards for cotton and spun silk; 1,600 yards for wool, run system; 300 yards for wool, cut system; 560 yards for worsted; 1,000 yards for raw silk; 300 yards for linen, or jute.

Hank Clock: In spinning, an attachment to an instrument for counting, measuring, or ruling, for measuring and indicating the length of slubbing, roving or yarn made. It indicates the amount in hanks and fractions of hanks.

Hanging: The bunching or bundling of yarn in long and unbroken lengths in such a way as to ensure the unwinding of these into long or short lengths according to requirements.

Hank Tester: A machine for testing the strength and elasticity of a hank of yarn. It consists of two hooks upon which the hank is suitably hanked, an arrangement for receding one of these hooks from the other, whereby putting strain upon the yarn, and a mechanism for recording the amount of such strain and also of the elasticity. The best form is on the dead-weight principle. Also called Lea Tester.

Hanolchade: Navajo blanket made with black and white stripes with small diamonds of blue and red in the black stripes. Worn usually by the tribal chiefs.

Haploia: An outer altar cloth.

Haps: A coarse, heavy grade of Shetland shawls made by the natives.

Hamam: Large size East Indian rugs made for the mosques.


Hard Crepe: Plain woven, light silk crepe, dyed black and gummed; used for mourning.

Hardness: This is a natural consequence in the finishing of cotton fabrics, of compression or drying up in the absence of a lubricating principle in the cloth, especially if the cloth be clogged with filling matter and itself compressed into a hard
mass. Hardness particularly follows calendering with keen metal nips and weight, as also light beating with steam.

Hard Silk: Silk from which the gum has not been extracted, thus distinguished from soft silk, i.e., silk from which the gum has been boiled from the cocoons. It is called Hard, Silk or Grège.

Hard Twist: A yarn which contains more than the usual number of turns per inch, and is consequently employed in special cases, such as for hard twist fabrics like crépe de chine, grenadines, etc. In connection with cotton, woolen or worsted yarn any twist more than the square root of the count multiplied by four should be ranked as a hard twist.

Hard Waste: Headings from finished cloth, old samples, woven waste made in the manufacturing room by starting warps, hard twisted or double and twisted yarn wastes made in the weaving or spinning departments, etc.

Hard Wool: A term generally spoken of as being so many degrees of hardness, and a degree of hardness implies more than one grain of bicarbonates of limewater.

Hardwickia Fibre: The plant (one of the Fabaceae) from which this fibre is obtained is a native of India, where it grows to a height of 100 feet. The bark of the stem is the region from whence the fibre is obtained; it is of considerable importance for cordage purposes.

Harlequin Checks: A plaid effect in three or more distinct colors. After the harlequin-colored dress of a buffoon, or harlequin.

Harness: A frame of wood or metal used in weaving, for holding the heddles in the loom. The raising and lowering of the warp-threads. Also called Leaf, Shaft, Heald, or Stake.

Harness-board: See Comber-board.

Harrier Leeds: Using imperfections, when warp ends skip over filling threads that they should be under.

Harris Tweed: A registered trade mark under England's Board of Trade regulations, legally defined as "a tweed hand-spun, hand-woven, dyed and finished by hand in the Islands of Lewis, Harris, Uist, Barra, and their several parishes, and all known as the Outer Hebrides." In their manufacture the best native blackface or cheviot wools, in natural colors or dyed with vegetable dyes, are used. Any one selling as Harris Tweed material which does not answer to this description is liable to Government prosecution. Also called Hebridean Cloth.

Harsh: A term applied to wool which is harsh and crisp to the handle.

Harvard: Colored shirtings interlaced with the cord twill as a ground weave; this twill is called in the colored cotton trade the Harvard twill.

Hasp: A small plate upon which yarns are wound; an obsolete measure of linens, commonly considered to be 3000 yards.

Hastening Motion: See Anti-snaring Motion.

Hatched: The term applied to the shading-in of mechanical drawings with diagonal lines; certain recognized kinds of shading indicate the various means of an intricate system of counts, containing 1920 yards, or 8 cuts of 240 yards each; a division of a drawing frame.

Headings: The beginning and ending of a piece of goods, generally from some waste material for the filling. Also called Head Ends.

Head-lease: A term applied to the arrangement of the threads at the commencement of a warp, usually end-and-end.

Headstock: This, which is placed near the middle of the mule, is the control of the controlling forces of the machine. At this point the motive power is received from the driving shafts, and this power is distributed from the headstock to the various agencies of the different parts of the mule.

That part of a slashing machine which comprehends the measuring mechanism, dividing rods and winding-on arrangement.

Heald: See Harness.

Heather Mixture: Tweeds and home-spuns having flax in Heather and sand colors on the face.

Heather Silk: Trade name for a rough finished, pure dye, soft fabric of a great variety of artistic color effects, resulting from the union of two contrasting colors or shades, both in warp and filling. An imitation in silk of the heather effects seen in Scotch woolens.

Heather Wool: Wool or worsted yarn made for knitting and other fancy work, partly colored or mottled in various shades and tints, or a mixture of mixed or speckled color, thought to be like that of heather.

Heavy Spatch: See Barytes.

Hemman Cloth: See Harris Tweed.

Hemima: Japanese cotton drapery cloth, printed with flowers, etc.

Heck: A vertical grated frame in a loom, beamer or warper; through the spaces of which pass the warp threads. A coarse guide reed.

Hecle: Same as Hackle.

Heddle: A series of vertical cords or wires, each having in the middle an eye to receive a warp-thread, passing at their ends around parallel bars, together forming part of the harness. The work is sometimes of two or more by which, raising and lowering, form the sheds for the passage of the shuttle, and interlace the warp-threads with the filling.

Heddle-eye: The opening (eye) in the centre of the heddle, through which the warp-threads are passed. Called Mail in connection with a Jacquard harness.

Heddle Hook: See Drawing-in-hook.

Hedging: An insurance against spot transactions made for buying cotton for immediate delivery, accomplished by means of purchase or sale of cotton futures.

Heel Rack: The perforated board which supports the ends of the Jacquard needles in a Jacquard machine.