DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Pachras: Bright striped, heavy textured cotton cloth, made in India and used for clothing.
Pace: A term applied for a weight of 240 lbs. of wool, wool tops or flax. A convenient weight for the purpose of price estimation, since the price per pound equals the cost in pounds per pack.
Pack: A coarse linen cloth for packing purposes.
Packing-whits: An ancient kind of cloth. From several severe restrictions and stringent regulations imposed on the cloth manufacture of England, by an act of 1483, this stuff was exempted, together with 'plonkets, turkins, celesteines, vesses, cogware, worsteds, florences, bastard kendals, saylingwear with cremen lists and frise ware, so as in other respects they be fairly and legally made.'

Passement: Sewing wrapping or sewing thread, or twine, used for sewing up packages, tying up bundles, etc.; made two or three ply, of hemp or flax, in various thicknesses and fineness.
Pato: See Alpaca.

Padded Back Linings: Fancy waist and skirt linings, printed or backed black or white, to prevent the pattern, as printed on the other side, from showing through.

Padding: The process, in calico printing, of applying the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried, after which a design is printed on it in acid discharge, with the result that after the cloth has been dyed and cleaned, white patterns appear on a ground of plain color. These white patterns may afterwards be printed.

Padding Flue: In calico printing, a device in which the cloth is dried after padding. It has several forms, but each generally comprises an inclosed passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece of cloth is unwound from a roller and passed through the flue in the opposite direction, being dried during its passage, and finally rewound upon another cylinder.

Padding Machine: In calico printing, the apparatus for mordanting cotton cloth previous to printing. The apparatus consists of a combination of rollers for feeding and receiving the fabric, which is caused to pass through a vat containing the mordant.

Padlette: An ornament of raised embroidery or applique work used after the manner of spangles.

Padouko: A kind of narrow silk ribbon.

Padusay: A strong, rich silk fabric worn by both sexes in the 18th century; originally made at Padua, Italy.

Pazoin: A red coloring matter obtained from yellow corallin, by treatment with ammonia-water at a high temperature, used to produce yellow or red orange shades on wool, cotton and silk, by printing. Also called Red Corallin.

Paesano: Trade term for the best two grades of Naples hemp: the third and fourth grades are called Cordaggio.

Pahom: A narrow plaid shawl, 1 foot 9 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, usually woven in very brilliant colors, used by the Siamese. In a type of an upper garment, draped loosely over the shoulders or breast. Also called Silendang.

Paillette: Spangled. Also written Paillete.

Paillette de Soie: A silk fabric spangled with jet gelatine or otherwise; a spangled satin faced velvets or silk fabrics having a high lustre, produced by pressure; the pile is either laid or pressed down. The ground is usually organzine silk and the pile of wool.

Pallang: A kind of printed silk fabric.

Pallasse: A coarse linen cloth for packing purposes.

Paisley Shawl: An elaboratelyextra filling figured shawl, style imitated by the Paisley weavers from the cashmere shawls originally imported from India. It was made of a fine cashmere wool warp with a silk core and Botany worsted filling. The shawl was woven face downward, later made double-faced.

Paila: See Payta.

Palamoon: A bed cover; highly decorated silk products of India.

Palembang: Cloths similar to sarongs, but slightly different in the lengths and heading pattern.

Paletot: A man's overcoat; a great overcoat; an overcoat; an outer coat.

Palmeto: Any one of several fan-leaved palms of different genera. The fibrous leaves of several species of the palmetto are much used for hats, fans, etc., and also in furnishing upholstery material.

Palmita: A native plant of South Africa, growing in marshy situations. The leaves have been used for basket making, and the fibrous portion of the old leaves for cordage and cordage.

Palmeaf: In decorative art, a motif remotely resembling the leaf of a palm, seen in India shawls, and many Eastern and Western fabrics.

Palm Oil: Oil from the riper of several palms whose fruit yields oil, especially Elais Guineensis, of western tropical Africa, which has been introduced into the West Indies. E. Melano-cocoa, of tropical America. In a bleached and highly refined state it is used extensively as an emollient for size-mixing, both in a pure state and in conjunction or in combination with other softening materials.

Pampa Sheep: A South American sheep derived from the well known Spanish breed, the Chuna, the long-wooled race introduced from Spain into various parts of South America. It is superior to the Creole sheep, the wool being long and straight, with more or less brightness.

Panache: Plumed; variegated.

Panama: For brushes worsted dress goods, dyed in the piece; made of coarse yarn, interlaced with basket weaves, made plain or in two colors.

Panama Grass: Grass for hop sack weaving, showing its basket weave effect rather prominent, due to the use of heavy counts of yarns. There are a variety of effects, some plain, some with dots, also plain or with very heavy fringes.

Panama Cloth: A plain weave, piece dyed, worsted dress fabric, of any color.

Pangalo: A new variety of Egyptian cotton; the staple of which presents a brownish, silky gloss; a strong fibre.

Pandangan: Name of a 32-stitching, 14-strand black cotton for the Philippines; the long leaves are split and woven into bags and mats.

Panhistophyton: Name given by Le- bored to the flailing corpse with the bodies of silk-worms affected by pelir. This is now acknowledged to be an incorrect classification.

Panne: The French name for plush; applied to a range of satin faced velvets or silk fabrics having a high lustre, produced by pressure; the pile is either laid or pressed down. The ground is usually organzine silk and the pile of wool.

Panne Velvets: Velvet with the pile laid flat and having a satiny sheen.

Pantograph: An instrument for copying on a reduced or enlarged scale, designs or plans.

Panun: A piece of cotton cloth 3 by 6 feet, used as a neckerchief by both men and women in Siam. Commercially it is divided, according to quality, into (1) the Pata, a rather heavy cloth printed in one colour or crossed designs, with one or more stripes at either end, (2) the Papoon, woven in fast colors, with a narrow stripe at each end, and (3) the Pal, a common print stiffened with sizing.

Pa'o Brazil: A natural dye-wool producing a fiery red color, the Brazil wood of commerce.

Pao Bravo: A Brazilian vegetable dye which yields an intense black. It is used extensively throughout the entire of Brazil in households for the dyeing of cotton cloth.

Paper Maker's Belt: A coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neitherigg nor shorn; used in paper manufacture, to place between wet sheets.

Paper Yarn: Unfinished, pure sulphate paper is cut into strips one-sixth inch wide and up and, according to the required size of the yarn. Each strip is wound on a bobbin, from which it is spun by dampening it first, sized and finally twisted. It can be dyed before or shales, petroleum resulds, water-proofing well; used for packing twine, tarpaulins: waterproof-canvas, trimmings, drapery, fabrics, carpets, mats, twings. It is used usually as filling with cotton or wool warp, and also has been made into cheap clothing. For the finest sizes, tissue paper is used and for very strong yarn.—Swedish Kraft Paper.

Papillon Taffeta: Showing a design of different sized spots, as miniature palmettos, or other designs on backgrounds in designs of exquisite chiné flowers. From papillon, French for butterfly.

Panet: See Panun.

Pappus: The paper reed, Cyperus pappus, of Egypt; the stem fibres of which are used for cloth, sails, mats, etc.

Para: Variety of raw cotton from Brazil.

Paraffin Wax: This substance, obtained by the distillation of brown coal, bitumen, bitumen and oxygen, is a mixture of solid hydrocarbons with relatively high carbon contents. In dressings,
Paraffine wax is never met with in a saponified condition, but only in an extremely fine state of division. Nevertheless, it is capable of impairing a more or less high glaze to the fabrics, under suitable treatment (cater-
ndering).

Para Grass: A commercial name for the Passava fibre.

Paramayu in Peru: Equivalent to from 275 to 3 cents United States currency.

Paramatta: A light, twilled (2-x-2) Sharn- 

ness, filling effect, twill) dress goods made from cotton warp and worsted filling; deriving its name from Para-

matta, a town in New South Wales, probably because of the wool of which it was first made and was imported from there. It was first made with silk 

warps, resembling Coburg. First made at Bradford, Eng., where it soon came to be a prominent manufacture.

Paramatta Cloth: See Coburg.

Paramentine: This sizing preparation, invented by Torlotin, consists of 100 parts of gelatine glue dissolved in a 

minimum of water and mixed with 70 parts of dextrine, 20 of glycerine, 20 

of magnesium sulphate, and 20 parts of zinc sulphate, the whole being thoroughly incorporated and dried in moulds. According to Trappel, the same product may be prepared by dis-
solving 100 parts of glycerine (20 deg.

Boiling point of carbonate of soda, 0.01 

part of alum, and 0.01 part of borax, 

and mixing the solution with 10 parts of 

potato or wheat starch. Gelatine, 

soups, claret, whisky, or tragacanth, can be added as desired.

Paraplectic Acid: A product derived 

from pectic acid.

Par Red: A very brilliant and fairly 

fast cotton dye. Largely used as a 

substitute for Turkey red.

Parchment Lace: See Guipure.

Parsley: The finest of all the cot-

ton cloths made in Assam, India, be-

ing used for a kind of shawl or wrap, 

richly embroidered or otherwise ar-

tistically ornamented. This article is 

chiefly made and worn only by the 

upper classes in India. It is the 

highest 

example of the art of weaving, as 

known in Assam. The ornamenting 

thread is usually a gold or silver 

thread, sometimes both, and the 

design, though generally confined to 

the border, spreads sometimes over 

the whole area. Representations of 

flowers and birds are the commonest 

species of decoration, but the pattern 

consists sometimes of nothing but 

grazed curves arranged symmetrically 

along the border.

Parisienne: A mixed silk and wool 

fabric.

Parik: In India, same as percale.

Parkala: Fine calico or dimity made in 

India.

Parmolive: A patented article used in 

place of oil or kerosene, as a softener, in siz-

ing and finishing.

Parsifal: Registered trade name of a 

frieze of the pcw family. A novel 

type of cloth of exquisite softness, resem-

bling Peau de crépe.

Parwalla: A term in Bengal for cotton 

cloth with a colored selavage.

Paraw: Philippine fibre, used for cord-

age.

Pashm: An extremely fine quality of wool obtained from the goats of Kashmir, and in the elevated lands of the Himalaya. It grows close to the skin of the animal, being protected by 

the long, thick hair of the goat. It is 

as smooth and lustrous as silk and is 

used for the beautiful soft shawls for 

which Kashmir is famous. It is some-

times used in the manufacture of ex-

treme quality of carpets, resem-

bling silk structures.

Pashmina: Made of pashm, as the 

thread of Cashmere shawls.

Passé: To tambour-work.

Passmenterie: A Middle English name 

for lace, also for a decorated edge or 

trimming, especially a gimp or braid.

Passmenterie: Edgings and trimmings 

in general; those made of 

gimp, braid or the like, being 

often made with jet or metal bead, as Jet 

Passmenterie; plain Passmenterie 

being without a heading.

Passing: An ornamented thread pro-

duced by rolling a very thin gold or 

silver strip spirally about a silken 

core.

Passing-braid: A braid made of pass-

sing, twisted or braid as in making 

galoons.

Pastel: Applied to tones of any color 

when exceptionally pale.

Pastel Colors: Shades having a chalkly 

or hazy appearance.

Pastille: A soft, oval spot.

Pat: In India, indigo plants cut within 

a foot of the ground and made into 

bundles for delivery at the fac-

tories. Also an East India name for 

inte-fibre.

Pata: See Panung.

Patola: Bride's garment, or bride's 

silk, made in the Presidency of 

India. It is of different patterns, be-

ning woven of colored silk threads, 

warps and fillings of which have been 

separately tied and dyed by the Band-

hana or process.

Pattern: A specimen or sample of 

a particular style of yarn or fabric.

Pattern Weaver: A power or hand 

loom weaver is occupied in producing 

blankets of new styles.

Patwa: A climbing plant, indigenous to 

the Himalayas and Assam. When 

the plant is cut the stems are 

collected and their outer bark taken 

off, leaving the bast fibres separated. 

These are then immersed in water and 

twisted into yarn. The plant has 

been used for making vege-

table bridges in the Himalayas. Also 

called Mokha.

Paully Silk: Artifical Silk.

Paxo (wool term): A term used for 

apalca.

Paya: Variety of raw cotton from 

Peru, the staple is of grayish color, 

little lustre and strong. Also called 

Pata.

P. C.: A term implying par cop., that 

is, a single cop. of.

Peachwood: This wood is one of 

the red woods similar to Brazil-wood, al-

though giving poorer coloring matter.

Peach-jack: A silk woolen jacket 

worn by seamen.

Pearl: The plain knitting stitch reversed 

per 

Pearl-ash: Refined salt of potash 

(potassium carbonate, K₂CO₃).

Pearl Edge: See Bead Edge.

Pearlin: A silk or thread 

lace. Fine, embiric or linen.

Pearl Moss: See Carthaginian Moss.

Pearl-stitch: A loop-stitch in embroi-

dering, forming an edging; a seam-stitch 

in knitting.

Pearl-tie: A tie or loop in lace making.

Peau: French for skin, hide, pelt.

Peau de Crêpe: Trade name for an 

exquisitely soft, crépé material, kid-

like to the touch, and of superior 

wearing and draping qualities.

Peau de Cygne: Skins of swan. One 

of the numerable varieties of the peau 

family. Of a soft texture and finish, 

and a "hand" suggestive of the feel of 

the plumage of a swan—French cygne.

Peau de Mouton: A woolen cloth hav-

ing a very rough surface like sheep-

skin, used for ladies' cloaks, etc.

Peau de Pêche: Literally peach skin, 

having the soft handle like the skin of a 

peach.

Peau de Soie: A variety of heavy, dull 

finished, plain colored dress silk, inter-

lated with an almost double satin 

weave, the additional spot being added 

obliquely, imparting to the fabric a 

somewhat grainy appearance. Liter-

ally, skin of silk.

Peau de Souris: Mouse skin, a soft 

finished silk not unlike duvetyn.

Peau de Suede: A woolen cloth with 

velvety plains on the surface, used for 

ladies wear.

Pebbled: The effect produced by vari-

ous irregular twist weaves, mostly on 

silk fabrics.

Perine: A silk-worm disease.

Pectic Acid: The gelatinous acid formed 

by the decomposition of pectin, which 

is found in nearly all vegetable sub-

stances.

Peeler: One of the best and most 

widely cultivated varieties of Upland 

cotton, originated in Warren County, 

Miss., about 1864. It is a very large 

and vigorous plant, branching widely; 

bolls are large, maturing late; its 

staple is very strong and silky and 

about 1½ inches in length. The yield 

is from 30 to 32 per cent.

Peelerless: A variety of Upland cotton, 

originated in Georgia. A medium 

plant well branched, pyramidal; the 

bolls are small or of medium size, 

round, sometimes clustered, maturing 

early; staple about 1½ inches in length.

Peg: A bar or block of wood, soap-

stone, or granite used for pegging or 

rubbing the pile of velvet, velveteen, 

corduroys, or plushes to produce the 

required finish.

Pegging: The process of imparting 

the bloom or lustrous finish to cotton 

pile fabrics, by means of rubbing the pile 

with a block of soapstone, granite or 

wood.

Pegging Plan: The English term for 

what we call a "drawing-in draft," 

i.e., to reduce by it fancy weaves of 

a large repeat to a lower number of har-

nesses, i.e., within the capacity of the 

loom.

Peignoir: A loose warmer worn by 

women during toilet.

Pekin: A trimming fabric, made in al-

ternate stripes of deep velvet and 

velvet. Pekin gauze is a variety in 

which gauze is substituted for the sat-

in stripes.

Pelecut: White or colored silk satin 

made in China.

Pelerine: A long narrow, silk or lace, 
cape, cut to a sharp point in front, 

worn by women.

Pelisse: A cloak; originally one of 

fur or lined with fur and worn by 

either sex, but now of silk or other material 

and worn by women.

Pelotage: The name given in Spain to 

wool in bales or packs.