DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Q

Quadrant: A quarter-wheel, with arm and chain, which directs and regulates the winding-on of cops in the mule.

Quadrille: Checked, in squares. Applied more particularly to small checks. French for Checked.

Quadrilateral: Silk worm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.

Quality: The extent to which material in its various forms—wood, top, or yarn—possesses the features or characteristics essential to its successful utilization. In wool, quality chiefly refers to fineness in fibre, this being closely related to the fineness in yarn counts, the wool will spin to, but other features, such as length, lustre or color, soundness, elasticity and felting property are also involved.

Quality Binding: A strong, twilled, wide tape, made of coarse worsted; used for binding carpets.

Quality Number: The count number by which wools, tops, yarns and fabrics are known, this being based on the count of yarn the material will spin to, 1. 60's tops are supposed to spin approximately to 60's yarn, and should consequently be made from a 60's quality of wool. 60's yarns are the yarns taken from 60's quality of wood during combing.

Quarantain: Fine French woolen cloth, originally of 4,000 warp ends.

Quarter: The unit of measurement for these looms.

Quarter Blanket: A horse blanket intended to cover only the back and part of the hips of a horse.

Quarter Blood: See Blood.

Quebradinho: Sort of raw cotton, grown on trees in Brazil.

Qued尹ng: Coarse Philippine fibre; used for cordage.

Queen's Cloth: Trade term for a fine bleached cotton shirtings in Jamaica; usually a yard wide.

Queen's Silk: A very soft fabric of the chifonio leaves, both yarn and piece-dyed, in widths from twenty-one to thirty-six inches.

Queensland Cottons: Mostly grown from Sea Island seeds.

Quercitron: A yellow dyestuff obtained from shavings of the bark of the Quercus tinctoria, in Southern United States. In addition to bark extract, which is prepared in the usual way, this coloring matter is sold in three forms, vid, flavin, patent bark, and prepared bark, of which the first is the most important. It dyes up good yellow upon wool and cotton, if the first with a tin mordant, and upon the second with an alumina mordant.

Quill: A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale.

Quillbone: A trade name for an article similar to feather-bone.

Quilling: A ruffle, band, or piece of quilled material, as a fluted lace or muslin. Winding filling on to the quill.

Quillo: Seed fibre in Antique, P. I.; used for coarse fabrics by the natives.

Quill-work: Embroidery with porcupine quills, such as that made by North American Indians.

Quilt: A bed cover or coverlet made by stitching together two layers of cloth or patch work with a layer of cotton wadding between them. Any thick, warm bedcover.

Quilts: The process of quilting or quilted fabric was a bulky hand-made structure produced by placing a thick wadding between two pieces of finely woven cloth and stitching the whole together. The term is now applied to a variety of fabrics chiefly of a heavy type and used for bed quilts and table covers. The principle styles of quilts include the Alhambra, Broche, Honnecomb, Grecian, Toilet, Marseilles, Patent-satin, and Tapestry.

Alhambra Quilts have a plain woven ground of thick white filling, and a fine white warp which is controlled by harnesses and a tappet. For figuring, an extra warp of several ends in a mail is controlled by a Jacquard harness.

The Broche Quilts have a warp of two colors arranged in end and end order; they tend to form ground and figure, and thus produce a solid warp-face with the filling completely hidden.

Honnecomb and Grecian Quilts are single make and woven in the better qualities from three and four-fold warp and filling. The first-named has the honnecomb weave for a ground, and figures developed in twill and satin weaves or differently sized houncomb.

Grecian Quilts have both ground and figure developed in twill or satin weaves, which give a smoother surface.

Toilet or Toilettting Quilts is a development of the pique principle, the stitching warp here being controlled by a Jacquard harness, whereby the stitching can be varied to produce figured designs. The face or calico warp is controlled by harnesses and a tappet.

Marseilles Quilts are practically the same as the original quilting, since it has two plain woven cloths with a wadding of thick filling between: threads from the bottom warp stitch the whole together and produce pattern of an ornamental character, by the order of the stitching.

Patent-satin Quilts—which has almost displaced the toilet and mar- selles—has a smooth raised figure of coarse filling and a fine warp upon a smooth, even ground of fine filling and coarse warp, the latter being controlled by a harness and the former by a shaft (harness) counting.

The Tapestry Quilts are essentially a colored cloth, having two colors of warp and several colors of filling, which may be in any desired order since the whole of the warp is Jacquard controlled. Also called Quilling.

Quinolin: Quinolin is a substance C₂₃H₂₃O₅ which occurs in coal-tar, bone oil, and ammoniacal gas liquor. It is closely related to pyridine and to many alkaloids and some dyes. A few dyes of minor importance are made from quinolin as well as a considerable number of synthetic drugs.

R

Rabanna: Cloth or matting made in Madagascar from the fibres of the rafia, and exported to Mauritius.

Raffia: Light and thin French linen fabric.

Rabbit Hair: Used for hats and as substitutes of vicuna, for shawls, etc.

Rafia de Leon: Very glowing, lightweight, similar to Manila hemp, yielded by a species of Sanseviera in the Philippines; used for cloth by the natives.

Racsadaga: Trade name for one of the rough-surfaced, loose-woven silks.

Raddle: A frame with guide pegs used in beaming the warp.

Raffia: A forty-silk raffia, Lyons made; soft and sheer, stout silk dress fabric, plain for the filling, with high lustre. Is seen in all colors, both plain and imprimé.

Radio: Plain woven, lustrous, sheer French silk dress goods, comes printed or dyed.

Radium: Trade name for a lightweight, supple silk for lining or dress purposes.

Radsimmer Silks: A rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women.

Radzimir: A very fine, lustrous, stout silk dress fabric in England, made in plain weave but filling ribs; it is usually dyed black and used for mourning purposes.

Raffia: A palm growing in Madagascar, whose leaf stalks are used as fibre for matting, and other textile purposes; the fibre of this plant.

Rag Carpet: A cheap kind of carpeting woven with a coarse, strong, cotton warp, and with strips or shreds of woollen or other cloth (usually from worn-out garments) for the filling. A better kind is made with strips of cloth, when it is also called List Carpet.

Raglan: A loose outer coat with large sleeves, or without sleeves, having a cape: named after Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the British army in the earlier part of the Anglo-French and Russian War of 1854-56, known as the Crimean War.

Rag Picker: See Shoddy Picker.

Rag Rug: Made of strong cotton warp and stripes of various colored rags, forming patterns.

Rags: Are classified: Carpets, skirt- ing (women’s dress goods and men’s lining), merino (very fine women’s dress goods), flannel, linsey (all other wool fabrics containing cotton), serge braids, tresses, etc., new (nipping from tailors), rubbish (the lowest grades of rags). Each of this is sorted again according to weight and use.

Ragusa Lace: Dalmation needle-point lace of early origin, similar to the Point Venise. At the present, patterns formed of pitoe edge silk or gold tape are united with brides to form laces.

Rail Stitch: A stitch formed by an over and over motion of the thread, producing a barred appearance resembling somewhat the arrangement of railway-ties; in crocheting called Tricot Stitch.

Railway Head: It was designed to collect and double a number of card slivers, thus bringing them in convenient forms for the next machine. The
Silky, long fibre, yielded by the *Malacca capillata* in tropical Africa and America, used as substitute for jute.

**Random-yarn:** Clouded yarn. Odds and ends yarn, verging.

**Range:** A series of woods, tops, yarns or cloths possessing some similar features but in no one feature gradually changing to the rainbow head; a type of drawing frame.

**Rainbow-effect:** A method of calico printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.

**Rainbow:** In Berlin work, it is also called *Velvet Stitch*, being a variation of *velvet stitch* (which see); suitable for "raised" (embossed) work. The loops are being cut and brushed, imitating velvet.

**Rainbow's Velvets:** In which the pattern is produced by two heights of pile, one being used for the ground effect, the other for the figure.

**Raised Work:** In hand-made laces the raised edge of the sprigs.

**Raising:** A process applied to heavy woolen goods and some few lighter weight goods whereby fibres are raised to the top of the body of the cloth on to the surface. In the case of worsted and dress goods, brushing takes the place of raising.

**Rajah:** Silk dress goods having nubs in the texture, similar to pounce.

**Rajmahal Hemp:** This is an Indian climbing plant, the stem of which yields a good strong fibre of silky lustre, used for making bowstrings, fine ropes, twine and for other purposes.

**Ram:** A male sheep.

**Rambouillet:** French merino wool of increasing strong staple.

**Rambouillet Sheep:** A rather long stapled merino wool, susceptible of being combed, possessing strength and lustre, yolk of good nature but not too abundant. Also called *Imperial Rambouillet* or *French Merino Sheep*.

**Rameses:** Commercial variety of early maturing upland cotton, the staple measuring up to 26 mm.; the yield is 32-33 per cent.

**Rami:** This fibre is obtained from the stem of the various species of nettle plant grown principally in China and India. It is only of late that this fibre has attained any degree of importance. The difficulties involved in its preparation have stood in the way of its commercial success, but these weaknesses are slowly being overcome. The strength and lustre of China-grass make it a valuable fibre for some classes of goods. Also called *Chin Grass*.

**Rattan:** Wool from a ram sheep —usually of a stronger and heavier character than normal, with a strong characteristic odor.

**Ran:** In rope-making, a reel of 20 yards.

The maturity of the cotton, even of quite healthy and rank growth. It is of rarer occurrence, however, in alvarial and rich soils than on poor lands. It is especially common when its home is the Uplands, where the soil is worn and poor. Here it occurs quite early in the season, and cotton sometimes makes but little progress before the 1st of July, and the bolts may not be ready before that date. It is generally called *red rust*. It results from an impoverished condition of the soil, showing a lack especially of potash and nitrogen, and probably also of phosphoric acid. This can be remedied by proper fertilizing and cultivation.

**Red Liquor:** See Aluminium Acetate.

**Red Menjes Tartan:** A Scotch tartan, consisting of red and black plaid.

**Red Peruvian Cotton:** A variety of South American cottons, resembling in the order of G. Peruvian. It does not yield wool, but other varieties of cotton on account of its harsh, wiry staple, of golden brown color, hence there is only a limited demand for it.

**Red Prussiate of Potash:** See Potassium Ferriyanside.

**Red Silk Cotton:** These fleshy silk fibres are the seed-coverings of a large tree found growing in India, the *Bombax malabarica*, the capsular fruit is invariably cone-shaped, and when ripe it opens longitudinally into four lanceolate segments. These fibres have not, so far as we know, any use for textile purposes, but they have received some attention from hatmakers, with a view of their utilization for felt-making purposes. Structurally they are flattened and tapering, but as they dry they have a tendency to curl up. If this curliness was more marked, these fibres might be used for felting purposes. These vegetable fibres will take a good dye. Also called *Semal Cotton*.

**Red Tape:** Cotton tene of red color used in English law offices to tie bundles of papers.

**Reducing Agent:** Any agent which deprives another of oxygen.

**Reed:** That part of a loom whose function is to drive or beat up the filling against the fall of the woven cloth.

Flat steel wires set closely and securely between two supports, placed in a vertical position on the back of the lay of the loom. Each distance between two wires is called a dent. The number of these wires 1 inch is the number of the reed. Fractions up to 6th dent are made use of in practical work. Through these dents the warp-threads pass from the heddles to the fall of the cloth; hence the number of ends in one dent, multiplied by the number of the reed used, multiplied by the width of the reed, centered, gives us the number of ends in the warp.

**Reed Hook:** The instrument for entering the warp threads through the holes of the reed.

**Red Marks:** Marks or lines running up the warp way of the cloth, usually due to the warp-threads being arranged too many in a dent or too faulty setting of the loom.
Reed: A fault in woven cloth, caused by imperfect dent of the reed.

Reel: A revolving frame upon which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.; the frame on which raw silk is wound from cocoons. A dial is usually arranged to indicate the length wound. There should also be an arrangement for disengaging the yarn evenly on the reel so that each warp is exactly the length specified.

Reeled Silk: Silk filament wound from the cocoon into skeins but not yet twisted or thrown.

Reeling: The operation of reeling or winding yarn into hank form. A preparatory process in the manufacture of silk, consisting in placing the unbroken cocoons in hot water and unwinding the single filaments several of which are joined side by side, without any twist and kept together by the natural gum (sericin) of the silk.

Regain: This is the permissible moisture in Textile Fibres, Yarns or Fabrics, i.e., the difference in weight between their bone-dry condition and their weight when subjected to weighing at a temperature of 65 per cent. relation humidity at 70 deg. F., the standard atmosphere adopted by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Average normal moisture which the fibre should contain are: Cotton, raw or yarn, 8% per cent.; Linen, 12 per cent.; Carded Wool and Wool Worsted Yarn, 17 per cent.; Woollen Worsted Yarn, 18% per cent.; Jute, 13% per cent.; Silk, 11% per cent.; Nail, 14 per cent.

Regatta: A colored striped or check cloth woven with the two and one warp face twill and generally with sized filling. Used for boys' suitings, wash dresses and aprons.

Regenerated Wool: The products of wood under the names of Shoddy, Mungo, and Extract. The fibres vary in length from one-fourth to one inch. They are obtained from spinning, weaving and knitting mill wastes, from tallow clippings, from old clothes, etc.

Shoddy is obtained from fabrics which have not been felted, Extract from union (cotton, wool) fabrics, and Mungo from goods which have been fullled.

Examined under the microscope, a variety of colors can frequently be observed; the ends of the fibres are, in most cases, frayed, and the scales of the wool fibre either missing or corroded. These products are sometimes carbonized wool, as the cotton is removed from the rags by treatment with sulphuric acid followed by heat, by which process the vegetable fibres are destroyed and carbonized, and in turn dusted from the wool.

Régina: Styles prevailing in France during the Reign of the Regency.

Regimmed Cotton: Cotton which has been subjected to the ginning process more than once, and also such cotton as after having been ginned is subjected to a cleaning process and then baled.


Re-inforced Hosiery: Is knitted at the toe and heel in such a manner as to prevent unraveling of the fabric if the stitches wear out.

Re-inforced or Spliced: Strengthening or re-inforced by the parts of an article where the greatest wear or strain comes. In hosiery, for instance, the knee and garter top is usually re-inforced, with the thread and toe are spliced. In this case it is accomplished by knitting a second or strengthening thread in with the primary thread used in knitting the hose, both threads being used to the needles as one thread, and in turn form the same stitches. To prevent the re-inforced parts becoming harder, and consequently the stitches are lengthened mechanically to compensate for the difference.

Re-inforcing: See Double Knitting.

Relative Humidity: Means the ratio of the absolute and the maximum humidity and is the one we are mostly concerned in connection with textile problems.

Relevé: Raised or in-relief.

Relieving Motion: A device of the muzzle. By its action the down strap is moved upon the loose pulley just before the breeches the holding-out catch. By this means, backing off is accomplished more quickly. This motion cannot be applied where twisting at the head is required.

Rembrandt Rib: Women's hosiery made with lengthwise rows of five drop stitches alternating with inch-wide strips of plain knitting.

Rembrandt-Ribbed: The name given to hosiery with several drop stitches, usually five, separated by a strip of plain rib, an inch or so wide, both effects extending the full length of the sock or stockings.

Remeta: Strong, white bast fibre, yielded by the Lasiostaphon ericephalus in India.

Renaissance Lace: Modern lace, made of narrow tape or braid, formed into patterns, by rings, by bridges, the latter forming subsidiary designs.

Renter: In tapisery, to sew together, edge to edge, without doubling, so that the seam is hardly noticeable.

Rep: A transversely ribbed cloth, as distinguished from those which are of similar structure, but with longitudinal ribs. Produced by weaving three or more picks in one shed. It is sometimes applied to the filling rib also. Also written Repp.

Repacked Cotton: Cotton from factors, brokers, and other samples; also loose or miscellaneous lots collected together and rebaled.

Repeat: An entire, completed pattern which is repeated over and over in the fabric, embroidery, lace, etc.

Repeater: A machine invented to duplicate sets of Jacquard cards upon which the design or weave has been cut by a "Piano Card Stamper."

Repellent: A kind of waterproof cloth used for ladies' rain-proof cloaks, wraps, etc.

Repoussé: A pattern that has the effect of being pressed in.

Repoussé Lace: The design consists mostly of dots, also of flowers and leaves which are raised like blisters and are pushed in, in the back.

Re-reels: Chinese silk reeled a second time, previously to making up the silk for export. This process which silk undergoes results in a smoother, clearer and more permanent fibre, also in a skin which can be used at once by the thrower, requiring no splitting operation and its consequent waste.

Reseat: Lace ground, composed of regular meshes; net ground.

Reserve: The preparation applied to cotton or silk cloth that has to be printed or dyed, printing or dyeing color, mordant from affecting those portions to which said reserve has been applied. Also called Resistant.

Resist Dyes: Color effects obtained in worsted goods by treating certain dyestuffs after application upon wool yarns in such a way that the dyed material will resist the action of other dyestuffs; hence two or more colors may be obtained in a piece-dyed worsted fabric.

Reving: To steep, soak, or macerate flax and other fibrous plants, causing decay of the woody matter and thus facilitate the separation of the fibres. The process may be carried out either by slow, tank, or river reving. Also called Rotting.

Reveché: Plain woven, soft French woolen cloth, of English origin, having a long nap, often curled on one side. Later made in twilled or serge weave, with a soft, spongy, full body.

Revers: Reverse side.

Revers Satin: A satin with the filling effect predominating in a satin-like effect; also applied to a fabric with a face weave of a different interfacing (weave) than the back of the cloth, which shows a satin effect such as Armare Satine.

Reversible: See Albert Cloth.

Revolver: The shear cylinder, covered with spiral cutting-blades, against which the cloth to be sheared is brought in contact, by being run over what is known as the fixed or ledger blade. The blades of the revolver remove, by cutting, the outer or exposed portion of the nap of the cloth.

Revolving Shuttle Box: A cylindrical receptacle secured to the end of the lamp for holding four shuttles, two for each side, and which revolves so as to bring the shuttles, one at a time (pick) to the level of the race, in rotation as is required by the filling pattern.

Rhadamé: A twilled silk fabric of a satiny nature and finish.

Rhadasme: Stout and lustrous silk or cotton mixed dress goods, made with five diagonal twill and dyed in solid colors.

Rhadzimer: A sort of twill.

Rhadzimer Surah: A surah with a modified rib or twill across the surface.

Rhea: Sometimes this term is limited to Boehmeria Tenacissima. (See Kame). 

Rhodomelina: A medieval silk fabric, dyed half pink and half yellow.