## DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS

### Set-over: The distance over which pins are set in any printed part of textile machinery, such as the fellers, comb circles, etc.

### Sett: The pitch or fineness, or the distance apart of the warp threads as they are distributed over the fabric by the reed.

### Setting: Arranging the printed warp to form the pattern in the manufacture of tapestry carpet. (See Crabbing.)

### Setting of Yarn: Storing yarn in a deep place till the curl is taken out of it, or subjecting it to steam pressure for the same purpose.

### Sewing Silk: Made by winding and twisting the twist into yarn, twistimg into tram, giving it a slight twist, doubling and twisting it in the reverse direction under tension; made for shades, and beading makers, and also for knitting, embroidery and other work. Some sewing silk is made from spun silk, but this lacks elasticity and is inferior.

### Seville Lace: Variety of torchon lace.

### Seychuen: See Shanghai Szechuen.

### Seydavi: Raw silk from the Levant.

### Seying: Blue or black Chinese velvet.

### Sfaldabili: A silk term used in Europe meaning divisible into fibres. Also called Sfaldabili, Sfaldatura, Sfaldesi.

### Sfaldarsi: A silk term used in Europe, meaning frayed or raveled.

### Shabnam: Indian name of a plain, next to the finest grade of Dacca muslin.

### Shacapa: Strong leaf fibre yielded by a palm in Peru; used for ropes.

### Shaloon: Plain woven cotton cloth of various widths and qualities, usually in white or green, sized and given a smooth, glossy finish; used for shades, and beading makers, and also for knitting, embroidery and other work. Some sewing silk is made from spun silk, but this lacks elasticity and is inferior.

### Shading Effects: Effects produced by different colors or qualities of materials, or by weave; the result being a gradual change of appearance from one color or structure to another, as in the case of ombre or rainbow shading.

### Shadow Check: Patterns produced on various (always solid colored) goods, by using right hand twist and left hand twist yarns, both for the warp and the weft, and both yarns are produced by using these two yarns only in the warp.

### Shadow Silk: Another name for changde or iridescent silk.

### Shaft: See Harness.

### Shaftashing: The application of harness-shafts to a Jacquard harness, to increase the capacity of the Jacquard machine used.

### Shaft-monture: A system of mounting (building) Jacquard harnesses in which thin steel rods are inserted into looms formed in the leashes, by means of which the ground of the fabric can be worked without the aid of separate harness shafts.

### Sherry Wool: A bold, strong, lengthly and densely grown wool.

### Shag: A fabric with a long coarse nap.

### Shirl: A fine cloth made from the hair of a Tibetan variety of the Cashmere goat.

### Shaker: A revolving cylindrical wire frame in which parts are cleaned. Also called Willows-machine, Willy, Dust-pickier or Duster.

### Shakerm-flannel: A soft finished, slightly napped material, made of cotton warp and wool filling.

### Shaking: One of the processes comprising silk throwing. It consists in opening out the threads and winding them after removing chance for curling of the threads.

### Shallown: A light, loosely woven woolen fabric; used for women's dresses and for coat linings.

### Shallon Twill: The 2-4 harness twill; cassimere twill.

### Shamu Plush: The designation of a plush fabric produced by using Chenille filling. Sometimes shamus pluses are made by raising, i.e., dragging the fibres partly out of a cloth of ordinary loosely constructed fabrics.

### Shanghai Dresses: Plain or moire fabrics made in England in the 19th century, of silk warp and ramie filling; exported to China.

### Shanghai Long Wastes: The most expensive wastings shipped from that port. They are also had from various inlands districts, but are known under the different names of such places, though there is a great similarity in appearance and not much difference in quality and yields. They have very much the appearance of knubs, but are tapey and very long. They yield exceedingly well and are of a good light color. The annual production is comparatively small, and very few spinners can use them to advantage, on account of their high price. Subsequently, some of the principal cotton and ramie factories where strength and evenness of thread are absolutely essential, Shanghai long waste is seen to advantage.

### Shanghai Shawl: Any low waste, and the presbi Shanghai is to distinguish it from Canton waste of similar nature, sold as Canton Szechuen. All Shanghai wastes were formerly offered as 1½, 2½, and 3½. Some shippers now continue this, but the No. 3 being very small in quantity and low in quality, part of them are offered now as 2½. As the No. 3 is, however, still produced in the East, spinners are suspicious that in many cases it is judiciously mixed with the No. 2 partly to export Chinese packers. However that may be, proportions are generally 75%., 25%; or 70%, 30%; or 60%, 40%; or 35%, 65%; or 25%, 75%. All these grades are always packed separately. Also called Szechuen or Szechuen.

### Shanghai Waste: All gum waste, not quite so white as European silks, and harsher. It is classed as fine white, fine yellow, coarse white, and coarse yellow. In the fine white are three well-known grades—Chintzah, which is the whitest and longest in staple; Hanchow, which is really a second picking or sorting over of the Chintzah grade, rather inferior in color, more narrow, and more subject to twist waste and foreign matter; and the ordinary fine white, which is variable in color, but good sound weather varieties are produced in much smaller quantities, of similar qualities, but usually more mixed together, which really makes an inferior sort of article. Every sort is sold on its own merits; some spinners use only coarse varieties, and others only fine.

### Shankings: Short, bitty, and very coarse wool and hair, torn off the legs of sheep.

### Shantung: The real Shantung is a rough-faded native silk fabric, woven from the wild silk of China, with all knots, lumps, and imperfections retained. An imitation in cotton yarns has a special filling with thick, soft, woolen threads, suitably interspersed. The manufacture is well known, and made from silk cultivated in Manchuria, exported from Dalny to Canton in native form, and then sent in bales by mule to the Shanghai district and where it is woven. There are 10 grades of this class of silk, ranging in price from $3 to 6 gold.

### Shaper: One of the mechanisms of the mule; the same varies the backing-off of the cam as the building of the cog proceeds. The mechanism by which the shape of the cog is determined. Also called Cotton Rail.

### Shap-faced: In England, cotton back made of worsted waste; silk.

### Shappe: Spun silk in Europe, which is partly degummed by fermentation.

### Shark Skin: A glossy waterproof leather used for raincoats.

### Sharpsheeter: See Boll Weevil.

### Shawl Wool: This is the characteristic fine wool of Tibet. There are two varieties: One is a large animal with great horns, called Kaipo; the other, smaller with slender horns, is Taiolo. The latter yields the finest wool, but they are mixed for ordinary purposes. For shearing, the animals are caught by the tail, their legs tied, the long winter's hair pulled out and the sheep washed, cut away with a broad, flat knife, sharpened with a scythe stone. The operation is carried on most clumsily by the natives, and the skin of the animal is frequently much cut.

### Shear-flocks: That portion of the nap that is cut from the cloth during the process of shearing.

### Shearing: The removing of the superficial nap in the finishing process of a fabric, by means of revolving cutting knife-blades acting against a stationary blade; also called as the revolving and the ledger blade of a shearing machine, commonly known as a shear.

### Chipping the wool from the sheep's back, either by power or by hand.

### Shearings: A term used in grading pulled wool. Short wool which has been pulled a month or two after the animal has been sheared is known as second wool.

### Shed: The separation of the warp threads into two parts to form a passage for the shuttle containing the filling, also called falling.

### Shedding of Bolls: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to physiological causes. The shedding of bolls is caused by their physical drying while still attached to the plant, is very frequently a source of great loss to the cotton crop. The trouble has been of long known, but one widely prevalent and disastrous form has been misunderstood. It is often confused with the work of the bollworm, with punctures made by some hemipterous insect, etc. That some of the shedding is due to the work of the bollworm is true, but the shedding referred to here is a
purely physiological trouble. It occurs most frequently in extremes of either dry or wet weather, or during the change from one extreme to another. It is caused by some of the diseases under normal climatic conditions, especially if the cotton plants are too thick, or the variety of cotton is one which develops a very large amount of cotton in proportion to the leaf surface.

Sheep: A ruminant mammal of the family Bovidae, sub family Ovine, and genus Ovis. It is a matter of great difficulty to classify the various different forms the sheep has assumed under different conditions. Some naturalists suppose that there are only three varieties of the sheep: (1) the Argali, which is the wild sheep of Asia and America; (2) The Ovis musimon, or mouflon, which is found in southern Europe and the north of Africa; (3) The Ovis aries, or our domestic sheep. The Ovis Montana, or Big horn, found in the Rocky Mountains is considered to be a division of the same as the argali, hence is frequently called the American argali.

Sheepskin Mats: A mat of sheepskin dressed with the wool on.

Sheer: A term applied to linen and cotton fabrics of a fine, thin, soft and pliable texture.

Sheer Gills: Frames in which the gills are strong enough to form endless bands or sheets.

Shirt: A short cotton cloth used for bed sheets, shirts and underwear purposes, woven plain or twilled. Made and sold in the bleached and brown state. A standard sheeting weighs 225 yards to the pound, and the range is from 2½ to 4 yards.

Shell: An engraved roller on a calico-printing machine.

Shellac: Shellac consists of thin brown or black pieces or flat pieces of an orange-yellow, brownish red or leather brown color. Shellac bleached with chlorine and perfectly white in color is made in the form of twisted sticks with a silky lustre. Dissolves readily in alcohol if left standing in a warm place, and also in water if some borax or copperas is added. 1 lb. shellac is heated with about 4 oz. borax or 3 oz. ammonia in water until completely dissolved.

Shell-feed: A feeding device in a cotton scutcher or carding engine, which consists of a flat plate that conforms to the feed roller by having its inner edge turned to the same curve.

Shepherd Checks: Small or large checks or designs similar to those worn by the Scottish shepherds. Also called Shepherd Plaids.

Shetland: Coarse and heavy woolen overcoating with a very long, shaggy nap.

Shetland Lace: A needle-made openwork or ornamental trimming; like needle-point lace in all respects except that it is made with worsted threads. Shawls, scarfs, etc. are made of it.

Shetland Shawl: A variety of fine, light-weight shawls, originally made in the Shetland Islands, off the coast of Scotland.

Shetland Wool: The light, hairy wool of the Shetland sheep; doubled yarn made of Shetland wool, spun in the Shetland Islands and used in the manufacture of other garments.


Shirred Frames: Appliances devised to close the portion of needle bars on the jappet loom.

Shikeginu: A Japanese habutai with doffing pattern.

Shikifugi: Cotton bed sheeting in Japan.

Shiki: Brand name for a rough silk material in plain, jaquard or brocéd weaving—See Brocade and Broché.

Shima Momoe: Stripped cotton fabrics in Japan.

Shinawata: Japanesetrade term for raw cotton, imported from China; the principal qualities are designated by the Japanese as: Tungkow (the best), Peisha, Nansi, Hankow, and Timcho.

Shinnamau: An extract from the leaves of a maple tree, commonly grown in Corea and found also in Manchuria; used as a dye by the natives. The value of this dye for cottons is still problematic. The cost of production is about twelve cents per pound, and black, blue, gray and khaki shades can be produced with it. Silk can be dyed black with it, and if the black is not a first-class shade, the material has one virtue in reserve, i. e., about 30 per cent. of weight is added to silk by use of this dye.

Shiraz: Persian, all-wool rugs, made in all sizes. The medium long pile is tied in Ghiora, and the end selvage is often checked. The design consists of palm patterns, stripes with blue and red as prominent colors. Also called Sherkosh.

Shiro-momon: General trade term in Japan for unbleached (similar to tanneken), and bleached plain woven cotton goods. The narrow, plain woven cotton fabrics, made on hand looms and half bleached, or often dyed blue, are also called by this name; used for sacks and coverings.

Shir: An elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces.

Shirred: Puckered or gathered, as by shirring; having India rubber or elastic cords interwoven into the texture of a fabric so as to produce shirring.

Shirred Goods: Goods with elastic cords (shirrs) interwoven in suspenders, stockings, etc. Also called Elastic Goods.

Shirting: A cotton cloth made expressly for shirting purposes, usually in neat colored, figured, checked, plain and striped effects. In some instances wool, or a mixture of cotton and wool, is used. Gray export shirtings are plain woven cotton cloth of low quality made with a heavily sized warp. Shirtings for home trade are stouter woven, made of pure cotton yarns and bleached, as well as the plain weave also for their interlacing. Colored shirtings comprise a wide range of fancy stripes, checks, and dobby figures, and are mainly used for men's wear. Harvard shirtings are hand woven, their ground weave the 2-4 harness twill, and are closely woven, with a moderate number of picks per inch. Oxford shirtings have the weave for interlacing the body portion of the fabric structure, using in the better grades two ends in each heddle, with one pick of a heavier count of filling in a shed, giving in turn a softer handling fabric than the Harvard. Zephyr Shirtings are interlaced with the plain weave for the ground, but are produced from finer yarns. Sateen shirtings have a warp satin face with colored stripes, using a considerable heavier warp texture, and up to the picks per inch; woven with dark colored warp and filling, the cloth is used for ladies' shirtings and boys' suitsings. Granderre shirtings are similar to sateen shirtings, with the warp twofold yarn, made by twisting differently colored threads together. Tennis shirtings are of light texture and coloring, produced in a fancy weave and yarns, which give a soft, full handle to the structure; in some cases they have a nap raised on the face.

Shirwan: See Ardash.

Shita-jime: A narrow silk sash.

Shit: Native East African name for calicoes with small flowers; used for dresses.

Shives: The term given to vegetable impurities other than burrs found in wool.

Shoddy: The mixture of fibres obtained from the rags of old woollen stockings, woolen and worsted fabrics, flannels, or any material made of wool not felted excessively, and in which the initial fibre has only partially been longfibre class, i. e., softs, as against the short-fibred and felted class of rags and which are worked into new rags. Shoddy is used as a most valuable by-product in the manufacture of all kinds of woolen fabrics, either in warp and filling, but more particularly in the latter. In connection with many cheaper grades of cloth, shoddy, mixtures, suiting, cloaks, etc., shoddy is frequently the only wool fibre used besides cotton. The name literally means cheap, make-light people.

Shoddy Cloth: Poorly or faulty constructed cloth; cloth in whose construction only cheap substitutes for wool (shoddy, mungo or cotton) have been intermixed with the people.

Shoddy Picker: The machine used for transforming rags, i. e., all kinds of woven or knitted fabrics made of wool, back into fibres. They have been made up into cloth and worn, or some, like tailors and mill sheetings, samples, etc., have never been in actual use. They all come to the woolen or to the shoddy mill to be reduced by the shoddy picker to their original condition, when every fibre was separate from the others. The construction of a shoddy picker is extremely simple, the rags being fed by a feed apron to two feed-rollers which deliver them to the action of the picker-cylinder, which has been covered with steel pins. The latter must be made to beat (not to cut or tear) the rags, as fed to them, into the original fibres state, free from all kinds of filling material. They are thrown out any pieces beyond their power to be opened, and which in turn are fed again to the machine. Thin threading means often bring about a piecemeal growth of the cylinder, which is necessitated by the action of the cylinders and the cylinder should be different to that of one which is partially worn, and if possible, the nature of the material to be picked should be selected to suit the case. In practice, the cylinder is taken out and reversed about once in a week or two so its pins will wear away on both sides. The cylinder is
at its best when two or three weeks old, the pins then being almost at their full length but all roughness at the point is rounded off and the shafts are still Billowing the fullest beating power, with little tendency to cut the fabric. Also called Ray Picker.

Shoe Cloth: Usually made of a strong and durable worsted yarn, woven with a corkscrew weave, weighing from 12 to 18 oz. per yard. The warp texture varies from 80 to 150 per inch, that of the filling varying from 80 to 140 picks per inch. For the warp usually a two-fold thread is used; for the filling a single worsted thread or sometimes cotton thread, the shoe cloth is partly made as sole fabric; in some instances heavy materials of all-silk, silk and wool or silk and cotton in various weaves woven upon domed figures; used for sole tops.

Shocking: The horizontal motion of needles or guide bars by which the loops are shifted to right or left on knitting frames. The work in the old lace loom, by which the filling carriages were transferred horizontally.

Short Wool: The staple of this wool varies in length (from 1 to 2 1/2 in.) and is used for hose and soft-clothing fabrics. Also called Clothing Wool.

Short Hose: The stockings of the Scotch Highlander, reaching nearly to the knee.

Shorts: Technical term for short wool. Taken out in sorting wool for combing purposes.

Silk: A long wool removed from silk during the process of dressing; it is the result of making the various drapery. Also called Broche.

Shorn Side Cotton: Cotton fibre 3/4 to 1 inch in length.

Short Wool (Merino): Fine, wavy fibres, each possessing a large number of spiral tufts, which give the material great feltling and shrinking properties, but depreciate its lustre.

Shot: Scotch term for pick: a single thread carried through the shed at one run of the shuttle. A defect of the nature of a streak in a fabric, caused by the interweaving of the threads differing from others in color, quality or counts.

A class of patterns showing a changeable color if viewed at different times, like that produced in the weaving certain silk fabrics, having all the warp-threads of one color and all the filling of another.

Shot: The alternate exchange (filling ways) of figure-up and ground-up in two-ply ingrain carpet.

Shot Silk: See Changeant.

Shove: The woody centre of flax; the bough.

Show-end: That end of a piece of cloth which forms the outside of the roll to be shown to customers. It is scraped, bleached, and lettered with silk or other thread woven into the piece, other times stamped. Also called Heading or Head-end.

Shower: See Cleaning.

Shower-proofing: Various finishes, such as eravette, pirlle, etc., to which cloths are subjected, rendering them either wind or spot-proof.

Shrinkage: The amount of contraction which most cloths are subjected to from the loom to the finished state. It is interesting to know that the shrinkage of cloth is dependent upon three factors, namely, structural shrinkage, shrinkage due to twist in the yarn, and shrinkage due to absolute contraction of the fibres of which the yarn is composed. The loss of wool in scouring.

Shropshire: Down: Wool of good quality, with strong, fine, lustrious fibre, of good length. This breed is somewhat larger than the Southdown, also hardy. It is more prolific. Most likely this has been developed from an old Morfe Common sheep—named after the land in Shropshire, Eng., on which they are reared—by the introduction of long wool and also the Leicester and the Cotswold long-wool types. From all standpoints it is highly satisfactory as a breed of sheep early reared in England, its colonies, as well as here. As a cross on the Merino type it is especially serviceable. The average shipton is seven pounds. It is used chiefly in the manufacture of dress goods.

Shroud-laid: Rope made by twisting four strands of yarn together; used for shoe tops.

Shukra: Native name in East Africa for half bleached cotton fabrics, imported from India; used for loin cloths.

Shulah: Gray wool from the Shetland Isles.

Shunia: A cotton or silk robe of the toga type, the national garb of Abyssinia.

Shurled Hogget: First fleece from a sheep, after it has been shorn as lamb.

Shusu: A kind of satin made in Japan.

Shusu Hand: Japanese habutai in satin weave.

Shuttle: A wooden carriage tapering at each end, and hollowed out in the middle full of the bobbin or cap containing the filling, which unwinds from this bobbin or cap as the shuttle is driven to and fro through the shed formed by the warp. In ribbon loops the shuttles are called swivels or swivel shuttles, and are driven (by suitable gearing) by the power of the shed. The Fly shuttle was invented in 1738 by John Kay.

Shuttle Binder: In a loom, a device in a shuttle box (by means of friction) the recoil or rebound of the shuttle after it is thrown by the picker. Also called Shuttle Check.

Shuttle Bobbin: A receptacle at each end of the lay of a loom containing one or more compartments, each devised for holding a shuttle (if so desired by the pattern) at the end of its race or movement through the shed.

Shuttle Guard: A class of contrivance designed to prevent the shuttle from flying out of the loom.

Shuttle Race: A track at the base of the reed in a loom, formed by the body of the lay, for the shuttle to pass over. Also called Shuttle Breakway.

Siara: Variety of raw cotton from South America.

Siliciana: A Bradford term for alpaca dress goods, 2/30's black cotton warp, 40's ree with one end in a dent, using 48 picks per inch of 12's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the plain weave, producing a rib effect.

Silicilana: First made in the Island of Sicily as a heavy ribbed silk fabric. Silicilana, Ottoman, crystals and ben-galines, for coothing purposes, are all very similar. They are silk warp goods with wool or cotton filling, a little heavier than the same articles used for dresses, and with a pronounced rib running in the direction of the filling.

Sickness: The period of molting in the life of the silkworm.

Sida: A genus of plants from which fine rope fibres are derived. It is a luxuriant silky fibre yielding juice but much finer and brighter and whiter. It is altogether much superior to jute, and could be grown in the same field and under the same conditions. The fibre is mostly cut by hand, the stalk by the same process as jute, but has not as yet come to any consequence into the market, simply through the erroneous success of jute.

Sideway: Fabrics in America, usually printed with a band effect near to one of the selvages; used for trimmings.

Side Drawing System: This is the system mostly used in this country for feeding between the various carding engines of a set of cards. Two methods for it are in use: (a) by means of halls and creel feed, and (b) the Appery feed. The first mentioned method is mostly used between the first and second breaker, whereas the latter method is generally employed between the second breaker and the beam.

Sienna: A natural yellow pigment similar to ocre, but containing also manganese oxide; used for tinting purposes in the finishing of cotton goods.

Sieuwhakin: Chinese shawls made of embroidered white crepe.

Sighting: In calico-printing, a fictive color added to the design to give the operator the judge of the pattern.

Siglaton: A fabric worked with gold and usually red; used in the Middle Ages for mantles and mantels.

Silesia: A twilled cotton fabric, quite firm, with a gloss finish upon the face side, used for linings, for both men's and women's coats. It is woven of yarn in the grey state, and is dyed in the piece in such colors as black, dark blue, brown, drab, slate, steel, etc. A fabric of cloth originally made in Silesia.

Silesia Linen: Linen made in Silesia, Germany, is a very superior fabric.

Silkette Merino Sheep: A sheep crossed with pure Spanish merino sheep, producing a fine grade of wool, highly valued for textile purposes. This wool, together with that of Saxony and Hungary, constitutes the best classes of continental wools. The fibres are highly imbricated, possess great fineness of staple, are strong, and have great spring in them. They are well adapted for the spinning of yarn for high-class woollen fabrics where good felting properties are essential, like, suitings, and dress-faced felts. Felt cloth for piano hammers is also made from yarns of these fibres.

Silhong: East Asia, raw or bleached sateen cloth of cotton warp and a different colored linen filling, giving a scintillating effect.

Silicate of Soda: See Sodium Silicate.

Silicate of Sodium: Soluble glass, waterglass. A compound formed by melting together sand with carbonate
of soda (SiO₂+Na₂CO₃=Na₂SiO₃ +CO₂). It is used as an addition to soaps, as a sizing and as a mordant. It combines the properties of soap and caustic alkali, and is well adapted to some operations where the soda-ash is not strong enough, and where the alkali is too strong.

Silk: A transparent fibre, composed of two filaments (brins) encased in gum when in natural state, having an even diameter. It is very strong, elastic and resists oxidation. It is the product of cocoons made by the silkworm which feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree. The color of the cocoons is influenced from the color of the silk which the worm of the silkworm from certain oak trees in China, India and Japan, is ecru colored even after the gum has been removed.

Silkline: A very light, printed, plain woven, glossy cotton fabric, made in the grey and calendered: used for lining effects.

Silk Bolting Cloth: It is used for mill purposes and is primarily a Swiss specialty. Notwithstanding the attempts that have been made to make it in France, Italy, and Germany, Switzerland practically supplies the requirements of the world in this line. The biggest quantity of silk bolting cloth made is in flour mills. However, it is a very essential article in many other lines, and is even used for scientific purposes. There is nothing that takes the place of silk bolting cloth when it is necessary to separate or sift any ground material to the finest powder. It is imported in rolls running from 30 to 40 yards long and then it is made up in covers to fit the various kinds of bolting and sifting machines, such as round reels,lathes, and plain sizers and bolters. Being made of only the best Italian silk and carefully woven on hand looms, it is of the most exact and uniform texture. It is made of twisted threads that are used to make bolting cloth an elastic and exceedingly strong material, and it is supplied in a cover last, or what we might term a "home" industry. Most of the weavers not only own the looms, but also the homes in which they work. The material used is furnished them by the manufacturer and the work is continually watched by foremen who go around from weaver to weaver to examine the work and report it. There are about a half a dozen different brands of silk bolting cloth on the market, but the principal ones known in the United States are the Supplemental, Merchant, Dislour, Bodiner, and Excelsior brands. The standard width is 40 inches, but for special orders it can be had in 24, 28, and 34 inches. The so-called plain sizer or bolting cloth comes in four different qualities—standard extra heavy, double extra heavy, and triple extra heavy. The latter is principally made in the extra heavy and triple extra heavy qualities. The gauze, or bolting cloth, is divided into 29 different numbers, as to grade or the number of meshes contained to the linear inch.

Silk Camlet: Silk cloth of two-colored warp, the filling being of a third color.

Silk Cleaning: In this process the silk thread is simply transferred from one bobbin to another, during the operation of the machine, and when this transfer through the clearer, which consists of two parallel plates sufficiently close to catch any irregularities, is completed the same time arrest the motion of the spindle until the operator removes the cause.

Silk Conditioning: By its very nature, raw silk is an article which is capable of being easily subject to misconception or deception. Its weight varies according to climatic conditions. In rainy weather, for instance, the same under 80% of moisture content can be still further increased through artificial means, as much as 30 per cent. Silk conditioning, so called, determines the absolute moisture content of silk, and since this weight so ascertained 11 per cent., is added as the universal standard to represent the usual absorption of moisture from any atmosphere. Silk conditioning establishments are to be found in the centres of silk industry all over the world, whose business is to ascertain the moisture of silk in a lot of silk given for testing. The apparatus used for the purpose is called Silk Conditioning Oven or Destorator.

Silk Cotton: Silk cotton or vegetable silk consists of the hairs from the seed pods of various trees and plants. The most common is Kapok, from the pods of a large tree which grows throughout the tropics. It is used for stuffing pillows and in upholstery. Silk cotton differs from the true cotton, that its cells are thin walled, straight and smooth, while those of true cotton are thick walled, have corded edges, and are twisted throughout their length. Because of its smoothness and straightness, silk cotton cannot be spun.

Silk Doubling: One of the processes in silk throwing. It is done by means of the doubling machine and consists in bringing together two or more single threads from two or more bobbins, side by side onto one bobbin, but without any twist.

Silkeen: A finely ribbed English cotton fabric, ornamented with colored pattern over a colored foundation and highly glazed.

Silk Etamine: A novelty weft of soft, clinging silk, adapted for use as suitings material.

Silkette: A fabric composed of silk and cotton; used for linings.

Silk Fibre: The cocoons-silk threads are double tubes laid parallel in the act of spinning, and glued together with more or less uniformity, by the saliva the worm emits during the process, and which forms the mole surface.

Silk Filling Engine: A machine used in drawing, stretching and ranging the threads of waste or wild silks.

Silk Grass: The fibres of silk grass have been used for rope-making, and at one time it competed with those of Sisal hemp. It is a native of South America.

Silk Grower: One engaged in the business of producing silk cocoons.

Silk Gutter: Used by the manufacturer, because of its strength, lightness, and insolubility in water. It is made from the fibroin apparatus of the silk worm. When full-grown, the caterpillar is killed, and the reservoir and tubes extricated. Being elastic, and the fibroin in a jelly form, they allow of being stretched out to a considerable length, and are moulded by the fingers of the operator. The stretched line is then left to dry in the sun, and after this, is ready for use.

Silk Louse: Imperfection to the silk thread of commerce causing an appearance when discharged or dyed and wound on the bobbin of dust. When placed under a high power of the microscope these minute specks present the appearance of numberless fibrils indicating a rupture and division of the original bave and brin of the silk. It has been variously attributed to (a) the use of disinfectants in the reeling room, especially disinfecting the fibre; (b) an imperfect croissee, the reeler failing to give the necessary number of turns on the thread upon which the destruction takes place. The punishment in the process of boiling, dyeing, or lustreing, specially the latter. So far no satisfactory solution has been arrived at, and it is most probable that it arises from a combination of causes. Certain it is that some classes of silk are more liable to it than others, and as the appearance is only seen in certain parts of the world it may be certain seasons and countries where the conditions of rearing and reeling are unfavorable.

Silk Muslin: A thin and gauzy silk textile, either plain or printed in small patterns in color, or ornamented with raised figures made in the weaving.

Silk Noils: A short, heavy, coarse, re- remaining after the combing of spun silk.

Silkoline: A material with silk-like texture, made of cotton yarn threads which have been mercerized.

Silk Printing: The process of printing patterns on silk; a process similar to cotton printing.

Silk Reel: A machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, formed into a thread, and wound in a skein. It consists of a vessel of water, which is heated and in which the cocoons are floated while being unwound, a series of guides for the filaments of silk, and a reel on which the skein is wound. The cocoons, stripped of the floss silk, are thrown into the boiling water, and, when they have become soft, the filaments of several cocoons are guided to the reel, and wound off together.

Silk Reeling: The silk as formed by the worm is so very light, that if each cocoon were reeled separately it would be totally unfit for the purpose of the manufacturer; in reeling, therefore, the ends of cocoons are joined and reeled together out of hot water, which, softening their natural gum, makes them stick together so as to form one strong thread.

Silk Reeling Frame: A machine used in connection with silk throwing for re-winding the thrown silk, now on spools, into skeins, to permit handling.