Dictionary of Textile Terms.

Velvet Finish: A finish in which a fairly dense pile of a velvet description is produced upon a woolen fabric by wet-raising in about equal proportions in both directions, and then cropping it to a level pile, but not to leave the threads to be seen, allowing no subsequent operation to lay down the nap.

Velvet: A term for alpaca dress goods made with 2½/100's black cotton warp, 64 double threads per inch, using 75 picks per inch of 18's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 5 up 2 down, 1 up 2 down, 10-harness twill. Vertical Loom: See Hattellisse Loom. Vestring Fabric: A fabric intended to be made of mixtures. Vestings: Heavy textures of all-silk, silk-and-cotton or silk-and-wool mixtures woven in various plain and fancy weave effects, and used for vestings. Vibration: A spring rod fixed across the warp to give elasticity to the tension.

Victoria: A Bradford term for alpaca dress goods made with 50's black cotton warp, 85 threads per inch, using 82 picks per inch of 40's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 4 up 1 down, 1 up 1 down, 7-harness twill. Victoria Finish: A well known cotton finish similar to Swiss Finish. Victoria Finish: Made as a substitute for Victoria finish. Victoria Wool: Originally made on a closely woven heavy English lawn, about 38 inches wide, having as high as 100 by 175 ends in a square inch. Comes white or tinted. Used for dresses, the lighter weights for underwear. Victoria Tartan: Shows white, green, blue and black plaid, while a yellow and white run together both ways. Vicugna: See Llama. Vicugna Cloth: Woolen or worsted spun cloth made from the wool of the vicugna. It is very soft and used for women's dress goods. Vicuna Wool: The wool from an animal of the camel family which runs wild in Peru. Of this there is only a limited amount of the material. It is fine, long, and lustrous, and has a remarkably soft handle.

Vigogne: The name given to special spun yarns of cotton and wool mix, and fabrics made from it. Sometimes up to 50 per cent. cotton is used; spun on the wool principles (with wool) and made in Belgium. The woolly appearance is given to the fabrics by dyeing the cotton with substantive colors in the loose state, i.e. not spun in the oil. Vigogne Yarn: Originally made of a mixture of cotton and wool, of varying proportions (in Europe 20 per cent. cotton, 80 per cent. wool); used for children's wear, etc. In Germany, Russia and Italy, yarn made of all cotton and wool waste, finished to look like wool. Vigognia: Fine English knitting yarn made of wool, mixed with various vegetable fibres. Vigommenon: Applied to plain or twill mixture, woven of undyed natural wool yarns. The French spinners found that the strongest were those of the undyed wool; sometimes two or more shades or tones are spun into one thread. The name is French for strong. Vigoureux: Worsted yarn, which was printed in the sliver by a fluted roller, usually a double color. French twilled dress goods made of vigoureux yarn.

Vigouress: Print as above. The process of printing slivers with bands of color by means of fluted rollers, which are interchangeable, producing various percentages of colored and white sliver as desired. It is not customary to use more than one color; if fancy mixtures are desired (to have several colors in the mix) it is less expensive to print the various colors on separate slivers and blend them in the gill boxes. The superiority of this method of producing mixed colors over that of mixing colors of different colors in the gilling is the greater evenness of the mix in the resulting thread, the blotchy appearance of goods so often seen in ordinary mixtures being entirely eliminated.

Vine Cotton: Cotton grown in Cuba, belonging to the herbaceous type; remarkable for its fibers, which contain an abnormal number of seeds. Virginia Sheep: About the beginning of the 17th century the first English sheep were introduced into Virginia (Jamestown). Repeated importations were made during the next two centuries, and thus was founded a very good specimen known as the Virginia sheep, having a long-wool sheep. Leicester, Cotswold, and Southdown sheep have since then been imported and crossed with it. Viscose Silk: See Artificial Silk.

Vivier Silk: See Artificial Silk. Viviella: A light cloth largely made from cotton and wool carded together; principally used for underclothing.

Voile: A soft, semi-transparent dress material, like heavy veiling, plain woven from hard twist, fine, wool or worsted yarns. As clear as possible is secured in finishing, the cloth being singed or sheared very closely if the yarns are fine. In the construction of the fabric, have not been singed previously to weaving. They are dyed in solid colors, and often ornamented by embroidered figures.

Voilette: French machine-made lace, having a very fine mesh ground. Along the edge it is embroidered with light flower design, while the body is trimmed with dotted powdering or fine trailing lines.

Voile: A species of the Pandanus in Fiji, used by the natives for the finest clothing mats.

Volant: Lace flouncing.

Volo Wool: Long and coarse wool, used in Greece for worsteds.

Vrilles: An imperfection to the silk thread of commerce, caused by imperfect reeling and produced by the breakage of one of the baves when it is necessary to reduce the number of the cocoon.

Prunelle Twill: The ordinary 2 x 1 warp twill weave.

Prunella: A light weight Yorkshire woolen cloth generally with the prunelle twill weave; used for dress purposes.

Punjum: A plain grey cloth, sized warp, 24 in. 36 yards, 16 x 14, 30/24 (or about). It is a Mexican cloth, but made up in longer lengths.

Pullulates: A style of dress handkerchief, generally with yellow or orange colored grounds in check designs. Made for Mexico, Brazil, etc.

Pyjamas: Stripes: White grounds, all cotton, cotton warp and wool weft, or all wool, used for pyjamases. The designs are broad colored stripes on a white or cream ground.

Quilts: Quilts were first made by stitching two pieces of fine cloth together by hand, a layer of thick soft
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wadding being first placed between the two cloths. 

Toweling is now somewhat a general one and includes most of the fabrics used for bed and table covers, as given below.

Quilts, Alhambra: (See Alhambra.)

Quilts, Broché: In these fabrics the warp is generally in two colors drawn in end and end. The colors change to form small and figured patterns. The face of the fabric is warp and the weft practically covered.

Quilts, Grecian: These are reversible and only one yard is used. Headings are required and only one shuttle. The yarns are 3 or 4 fold, both warp and weft. Both ground and figure are developed by twill and satin weaves. The fabric has a smooth surface.

Quilts, Honeycomb: The ordinary honeycomb weaves are used for the groundwork and figuring produced by twills and satins, or various sizes of honeycomb may be employed. Large and bold designs are the best to show up the cellular appearance of the weft, and the figure of the weft is usually soft finished. Colors are generally blue, red, or black. A popular cloth is made 22 inches wide, and is used for making trousers and dresses, and for other purposes.

Rayadillos: Striped cotton cloths 44 to 50 inches wide, about 18 yards long, used for trowsers and dress purposes in the Philippines. Made in many qualities and shipped stiff finish. Usually half blue and half bleached warp with all color weft. A narrow stripe or red or white yarn is woven at each selvage.

Réayé: The French word for "striped" patterns running down the piece.

Reed (in cloth): A term applied to the number of threads in a given space, usually 4 inch and 1 inch. Shipper's and manufacturers understand the term "17 reed" to mean 64 ends per inch in the cloth, that is, 4 down. When a cloth is indicated by a reed in the quarter-inch count it usually means that the number of threads per inch is 4 less than the reed per inch × 4.

Reed (in loom): A metal comb fixed in a frame; the closeness of its teeth determines the fineness of a cloth; it keeps the warp in their positions; forms a guide for the shuttle to run against; and it beats up the weft to its place at the fell of the cloth.

Reed Counting: Fabrics contract from the width in reed about 6 per cent., thus a 68 reed will count from 70 to 72 ends per inch, in the cloth when on the table. Lancashire makers use principally reeds made on the Stockport system, which is named from the number of dents contained over 5 inches, each dent with 2 threads, thus a Stockport reed number also gives the number of ends per inch.

Reed, Erdman: A patented reed used to weave ombre or weave patterns in the weft. The weft are specially shaped and the reeds are raised and depressed in the loom while weaving.

Rede, Flexible: A system of reeds used for leno weaving where the doubling threads are very thick. They are made by wrapping the wires on one side by the attached cord, the other side being unpitched.

Rede Marks: Faulty weaving shown by the warp threads running in "two's" or one fault caused by the warp and weft threads not being close enough to cover the space left by the dents of the reed when the reed has left the fell of the cloth.

Reeds, Ondulé, Fan, or Paquet: Special reeds used for weaving wave effects. They are of many forms and when weaving raised and depressed as required for pattern.

Rew: The process of unwinding yarn from the bobbins and winding on to a revolving reel in the form of a skein or hank, in which form it is most suitable for export for dyeing, bleaching, or mercerizing.

Reformer: (See Bullhide.)

Regattas: A colored stripe cotton cloth woven with the 2 x 12 twill weave—much used for Boys' suits, holiday clothing, dressing gowns, aprons, etc. The colored yarns are fast washing colors only and sometimes bleached weft is used. When worn a two-shut is usually soft finished. Colors are generally blue, red, or black. A popular cloth is made 27 inches wide, 24 inches in the warp, 40 in the weft, and is used for trousers and other purposes.

Regattas: This cloth is the same as rayadillos but made narrow widths from 25 in. and in 27-yard lengths.

Renapants: An American manufacturer of waterproof cloth used for coatings. They are made from a cotton warp and woolen weft and in 4 or 6 end twill weave and the cloth finished and treated with a sail canvas finish—generally dyed.

Reppa: The true repp is a plain woven fabric, having both warp and weft arranged one thread fine, one thread coarse. The coarse ends are always lifted above the coarse picks, and the fine ends over fine picks, thus producing prominent transverse ribs of a sharper nature than those of the poplin. Two beams are used with the fine warp, more heavily weighted than the coarse warp, and the whole is also should be used, although many makers use one only.

Reverse Printing: In this style of work the design is printed on the cloth in a substance that is afterwards removed, and this substance resists the dye into which the piece is placed. After dyeing and finishing shows in white on a colored ground.

Reverse or Turn-Over Designs: Designs which are turned over instead of reversing straight back. Each half is alike but reversed. A 10-inch pattern when turned over gives a 20-inch repeat.

Reversed Jeanettes: A good quality flaxen cloth woven with the 3 x 12 twill weave and usually 52 to 56 inches in width—generally dyed black and silvered finished. Many qualities are made, such as:

76 x 150/32's/44's.
76 x 200/32/50E.

Reversible Cretonne: The ordinary cretonne cloth printed on both sides.

Reversibles: Nearly all textile fabrics which have a pattern on both sides and allow either side to be used in the fabric can be termed reversible. The term was originally given to tapestries and other compound fabrics made from 2 or more warps and wefts of different colors, and in which the design on one side was exactly opposite to the design on the other.

Rib Crepes or Crepelaine: A rib fabric with the rib effect broken up into a crepe style. (To be continued.)