Dictionary of Textile Terms

Round Top: A heavy fusian cord made from good quality yarns about 20 inches in length is on 14 or 16 ends and 10 or 12 picks with a larger number of picks than ends per inch. Much used for furnishings for hard wear as cord for curtains and rugs.

Roving Frame: This machine reduces the slubbing to a finer thread or roving, makes it more regular and even, pulls it out and winds it up on a smaller tube. From this machine the material goes to the spinning frame.

Royal Axminster Carpets: See Axminster.

Royal Ribs: An all wool cloth, plain weave, with the whole of the warp threads working in pairs. The picks are about twice the number of ends per inch. Fair samples are 36 in. 100 yards, 72 ends 140 picks. 28s/3/s 50 in. 90 yards, 60 x 136, 30s/36/s. When dyed and finished the effect is that of a rib down the piece.

Russian Cloth: An all wool costume cloth, plain weave, made in widths from 50 to 74 inches. The cloth is well shrunk.

Russian Cords: A combination of plain stripes with bold cords from 1 to 1 1/4 inches apart. The plain effect is of a different color to the cords. The cords form a very bold solid color rib down the piece and are made by weaving in each pick cords together with a dosing thread of same color crossing from side to side at every pick. This crossing thread is about three times the length of the ordinary warp.

Dead Wool: Wool that is shrunk from the dead or killed sheep. About one-seventh of the United States production is of dead wool and comes from the packing houses. The yarn produced from it is not quite as strong as from the live sheep. It's clinging qualities are due to the shock of death to the sheep. Strictly speaking and in the west, dead wool is applied more particularly to sheep which have died on the range. The best dead wool, while being dead wool, is more particularly applied to the packing house product.

Pulled Wool: Strictly the packing house product and is the same as dead wool.

Scoured Wool: Clean wool and almost chemically pure.

Tub Wool: A term that is not very well known, but is used in some Eastern States for wool which is washed after it comes from the sheep's back. While the wool has been washed on the sheep's back, the grease remains in the wool and a good deal of dirt also.

Green is shrunk from the sheep without any washing. Shrinkage in Wool: The percentage of loss by wool at scouring. Standards for Sheep. There is no way of telling accurately what the average clip from one sheep would bring as it depends on the condition of the animal, the shearing and other conditions, but generally it might be roughly figured from 7 to 8 pounds to the sheep.

Impoverished Wool: About the same amount of wool as produced in the United States is imported. The United States product is about 33% of the world's product. Very little carpet wool is produced in this country, it nearly all being imported, and in the imported figures carpet wool is sometimes included. Some types are not, so the importation figures are misleading, unless this is known. Most of our carpet wool comes from China and Turkey, the country from which we import most of our wool.

Wool-carcer: A person who cards wool.

Wool-classing: A process of separating the fleeces, as a whole, into several classes, each even in quality, regular in weight, etc.

Wool-dyed: A term applied to colored fabrics in which the color was originally dyed on the wool in either the loose or top form, as distinct from those in which the color has been placed on the wool by either yarn-dyeing or piece-dyeing.

Woolen: Made of woolen, as distinguished from worsted. The difference between woolens and worsteds lies in the different arrangement of the fibres composing the yarn. For worsteds, the fibres are straightened and made to lie parallel, while for woolens just the reverse arrangement is desired, and they are crossed and roughly together. An addition to the thicker worsteds is to have as few of these loose fibres as possible, and at the same time to have a round, level thread, because the thread is made from the whole fabric. On the other hand, as the woolen cloth is generally intended to be fulled and gigged, the fibres must be arranged in such a way as to assist these operations. Worsted goods are such as are made from wool, yarn on which the last process before spinning has been the combing. Woolen goods are such in which the yarn has, in its last stage before spinning, undergone the process of carding.

Woolen Count: See Count.

Woolen Fabric: A woolen fabric is a full handling fabric in which structure and coloring cannot be readily defined on account of the threads and even the formation becoming thoroughly intermingled in passing through the operations of finishing. To insure a typical woolen fabric, the materials selected, the method of preparation of spinning and weaving and of finishing, must be applied in the woolen type of fabric in view. Strictly speaking, a woolen fabric should be made of fine wool (polly wool included), but in the Law Courts a definition of woolen fabrics as being composed of mungo, shoddy, cotton, etc., is more generally used.

Woolen Yarn: Yarn spun from wool in which anything but a parallel position of the fibres is noticeable as distinct from the worsted in which the wool fibres are markedly parallelized. For calculating the size of woolen yarn there are two systems in use: (a) Cut-system, having 1600 yards to one cut (16 ounces), and (b) the Run-system, having 1600 yards to one run (16 ounces). The run number of yards is added to each successive number of yards to be balanced by the original 1600 runs. Runs are again divided into 12, 1 and 2 runs, i.e., 400, 400 and 200 yards respectively.

Wool Extract: Wool (Shoddy or Mungo) recovered from rags composed of wool and cotton by subjecting them to a chemical process which destroys, i.e., carmelizes the cotton.

Wool Extracting: The removal of the fur and other spinnable members of plants that are found in the wool. The staple is sometimes done by the bur picker, whereas other times a chemical process is substituted, which is known as carbonizing or extracting. In process of extracting, these vegetable impurities are destroyed by chemical agents. The wool is for this reason first steeped in a solution of sulphuric acid and then dried, so that the vegetable material may be thoroughly killed. The wool is afterwards steeped in a solution of soda, so that the acid may be neutralized, and it is then washed in the ordinary way.

Wool Fat: The natural grease which is removed from sheep's wool in the washing process. Also called "Sweat.

Wool Grading: The arrangement of wools into qualities and grades, the string as holding it together to facilitate handling, bailing and shipping.

Wool Grease Yolk or Swint: This grease is very variable in different wools as regards quantity, but the nature is similar in all breeds. The soluble part of it is the secretion of the sweat; the insoluble is the product of the soil and surrounding circumstances. Some wools have 50 to 75 per cent of their weight in grease, others only from 15 to 20 per cent. To rid the wool of this grease without attacking the fibre with the chemicals employed, is one of the secrets of success in wool scouring. Used as a basis for ointments; lanolin.

Wool-grower: A person who raises wools for the production of wool.

Wool in the Grease: See Unwashed Wools.

Wool Moire: A fabric of silk and wool similar to Bengaline, and watered.

Wool Monger: A dealer in wool.

Wool Oilier: An attachment to a mixing picker or breaker card, for adding oil to the wool as it passes through the machine, to prevent the fibres from becoming felted together in the process of spinning.

Wool Picker: A machine for freeing wool from foreign matters by beating it with rapidly revolving blades; a wool cleaner. Also frequently termed "mixing picker," a machine by which the stock is opened. It consists, first, of the feed apron, upon which the stock is picked and mixed. Then the feed rolls, which take the stock from the apron, and deliver it to the action of, third, the main or mixing cylinder. Then the wool is thrown out of the rear of the machine by the current of air produced by the fan-like action of the main cylinder. The wool after being picked, is ready for the carding engine.

Wool Qualities: The qualities are Picklock, XXX, XX, X, No. 1 (or half-bred), No. 2 (or three-eighths), No. 3, or quarter-bred common. These qualities are liable to variation in many wool-houses, according to the varying demand. Picklock (not a very scarce) is the quality produced from a pure Saxony sheep.
moved by the process of combing. The long fibres are tended to each other, and when drawn through the comb become wool top, which is subsequently drawn and spun into any of worsted yarns.

**Wool Tree or Cork Tree:** This plant is native to Jamaica, where it grows into a large tree remarkable for its numerous branches and large leaves. Some slight efforts have been made to utilize these vegetable wool fibres for the purpose of felt making, but so far without success. The want of mastication in the leaves has been ascribed as the main reason why they are not suitable for this purpose. Nevertheless some use should be made of them, as many as they will take a good dye, and have been blended with silk in hat-making mainly on that account.

**Wool Yolk:** The natural matter included in pitch, salts, grease, etc., surrounding the wool fibre while on the sheep's back.

**Woosie:** Short Chinese wool with a flax and soft fibre.

**Wool Worker:** The roller on a carding machine working in conjunction with the swift and stripper in opening or combing out the fibrous masses of wool, cotton, etc., presented to it. (See Stripper.)

**Worsted Coating:** Cloths for men's wear, made from fine crossbred or borst yarns. A double cloth in which the stitching is arranged to form designs.

**Worsted Count:** See Count.

**Worsted Diagonal:** Are characterized by prominent weave effects running diagonally on the cloth. The goods are given a finish which brings the weave into prominence. Used for shawls.

**Worsted Fabric:** The typical worsted goods, made of fine, smooth handle fabric in which structure and color are clearly defined, owing to the smoothness and clarity of the yarns and the interlacing, finishing, and finishing processes, and often developing a sheen rather than otherwise. Of course there is every conceivable variety of fabric between the woolen and the worsted.

**Worsteds:** A large class of fabrics made of long, combed wool.

**Worsted Spinning:** There are two different systems of worsted spinning practiced, viz.: The English system and the French system. The principal difference rests in the drawing and the spinning process, and where a different class of machinery is used in each instance. The combing process is practically the same in both cases, but the wool is combed dry for the French system, whereas by the English system the stock is thoroughly oiled before being combed. The result of the English machine is the production of a smooth level yarn in which the fibres lie more or less parallel to each other. The yarn made according to the French system is more woolly. On account of the absence of oil, the shrinkage of French spun worsted is considerably less than that made by the Bradford system.

**Worsted Tops:** The slivers of wool from the comb, after having been run in yarn through at least one gill box, leaving the last box, and...
which had a balling head attached, in
the form of balls, or what are tech-
nically known as tops, ready for the
drawing process. Many worsted spinn-
ning mills send their wool sorted or
unsorted to a combing mill where
they manufacture it into tops, some-
times at a lower price than that at
which spinning plants can do their
own combing, at the same time save
the latter plants the expense of a
preparatory, up to and including the
combing department. In the manu-
facture of tops all varieties of com-
bining wools are used; Australian,
Merino and Crossbred wools; South
American Merino and Crossbred
wools; Cape Merino wools; Merino
and Cross-bred wools of the United
States, the lustre wools of pure Eng-
lish blood; Mohair from Asiatic Tur-
key and Alpaca from the Andes.

Worsted Yarn: Yarn spun from wool
with the fibres combed parallel dur-
ing the process of manufacture; most
often two single threads are twisted
into one compound thread. Used in
making cloth for men's and women's
wear in their greatest variety, car-
pets, knits and goods, etc. Worsted
Yarn has for its standard 560 yards
per pound; the number of these 560
yards are required to balance one
pound indicating the count of the
yarn in question, hence it (2 x 560
=) 1120 yards weigh one pound,
such yarn is 2's count, etc. Two ply
yarn thus weighed calls for twice the
count for the single yarn, or single
20's worsted and 2 ply 40's (2/40's)
worsted require the same number of
yards (20 x 560 = 1120 yards) to
balance one pound. In a similar way
proceed with 3 ply yarn; for example
single 20's equals (3 x 20 =) 3/60's
worsted yarn.

Wraith, Wraze, or Rathe: The reed
tooth used for guiding the yarn to
the beam.

Wrong Reel: A mechanism for wind-
ing or measuring from cops or bob-
bin or bobs, so that the relationship
of length to weight may be definitely
ascertained.

Wrong Draw: A defect in weaving,
caused by carelessness of the drawer,
or the weaver at the loom, when an
end breaks or runs out in not
properly placing the threads in the
proper healds, eyes or dents in the
reel.

Wyper or Wiper: The Scotch term
for tappets or cams.

Unemployment in Heavy Woolen
District.

Unemployment in the Yorkshire
heavy woolen district has considerably
increased of late, largely as a result of
the curtailment of work at the mills
owing to the coal strike. Last week
the number of unemployed and under-
employed on the registers at the De-
wsbury Employment Exchange increased
by 100, the totals being 3,500 men,
slightly over 4,000 women, and
500 young people. At Bailey the numbers
last week-end were 1,956 men, 2,450
women, 80 boys, and 250 girls; and at
Birstall 454 men, 720 women, 30 boys,
and 60 girls.

Novelties in Design.

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a coral design for jacquard weaving. This
design is specially suitable for colored zephyrs.

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 is a design for a neat leno clored check ef-
fect. The idea may be worked out in either a fine or
course fabric, but probably about an 80-ceed with about
the same number of picks per inch would give the
best effect.

South of Scotland.

Galashiels.

There are plenty of orders for the tweed factories in the
Border districts. The progress is that all looms will be kept
running for several months. Woof is to be had by manufac-
turers in better supplies, and this adds hope. Saxons and
fine Cheviots are still in request, and fancy cloths are more
according to the public taste than the planer makes. Manu-
facturers' representatives have been in London showing pat-
tens for next spring, and customers generally are on a ration-
ing basis. So far as prices are concerned quotations range
from about 30 to 45 per cent more than last spring. In the
hosiery and underwear trade factories are well employed.
High prices are not facilitating winter business. Dyers are
all keeping their employees fully engaged, orders being plen-
tiful.