

**Chi'na-blue Style.** A mode of calico-printing in which indigo-blues are printed on the cloth and fixed by baths of salts of iron and of alkali.

**Clear'ing.**

2. (*Calico-printing.*) Washing the dye solution from the unmordanted portion of the cloth, in the "madder style" of printing.

**Col/or-doc'tor.** (*Calico-printing.*) *a.* A roller of gun-metal or steel pressed against the face of the engraved roll for calico-printing, and receiving a tremulous motion to slightly abrade the copper surface and enable it to hold the color more effectually.

*b.* A sharp-edged ruler of gun-metal presented at a tangent upon the engraved cylinder of the calico-printing machine. The *doctor* acts as a wiper to hold back superfluous color, and has a slight reciprocating motion in contact with the surface of the cylinder. A *lint-doctor* on the other or delivery side of the roller removes fibers of cotton from the cylinder.

**Delft-blue.** (*Calico-printing.*) A mode of printing, also known as *China blue*. See CALICO-PRINTING.

**Dex'trine.** A gummy material made from starch and largely used in the manufacture of calico. Its name is derived from its right-handed rotation of a ray of plane polarized light.

*Torrefied starch*; roasted at a temperature of 300° F. *British gum*.

Potato starch moistened with water, acidulated by nitric acid, dried spontaneously and then in a stove at 212° F.

**Duc'tor.** A gage or straight-edge to remove superfluous material, as one on the color-roller of a calico-printing machine, inking-rollers, etc. See DOCTOR.

**Lint-doc'tor.** A sharp-edged ruler on the delivery side of the calico-printing cylinder, to detain any lint or fibers which may come off the cotton cloth. The *color-doctor* on the other side of the roller acts as a wiper to remove superfluous color. See CALICO-PRINTING.

**Pad'ding.** 1. A method of calico-printing in which the whole surface of the cloth is imbued with a mordant, upon which different colored figures are subsequently raised, by the topical application of other mordants, joined to the action of the dye-bath. Also known as the *plaqueage* style.

**Per-ro-tine'.** (*Textile Manufacture.*) A kind of French calico-printing machine, named after the inventor.

Three wooden blocks, 3½ to 5 feet long and 2 to 5 inches broad, faced with pear-tree wood engraved in relief, are mounted in a cast-iron frame with their planes at right angles to each other, so that each of them may in succession be brought to bear upon the face, back, and top of a square prism of iron covered with cloth and fitted to revolve on an axis between the said blocks. The calico passes between the prism and the engraved blocks, and receives successive impressions from them as it is drawn through by a winding cylinder. The blocks are pressed against the calico through the agency of springs which imitate the elastic pressure of the workman's hand. Each block receives a coat of colored paste from a woolen surface smeared after every contact with a mechanical brush. It executes about thirty pieces a day in three colors, requiring one man and three children for attendance. — URK.

**Re-en/ter-ing.** 1. (*Calico-printing.*) A term in the *hand-block* calico-printing applied to the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pin-points. These are the equivalents of the register-points of the chromo-lithographic process or the typographic printing in colors. Also known as *grounding-in*.

**Sieve.**

4. (*Calico-printing.*) A cloth extending over the vat which contains the color.

**Thick'en-ing.**  
(*Calico-printing.*)

Paste which contains the mordant or dye, in some cases, and forming a vehicle therefor.