

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from April issue.)

Curl Yarn: A type of yarn produced in solid shades, or in varied colors, which presents curls or loops of various sizes all along its surface. It is usually produced as follows: Two threads, a thick and a thin, are twisted together, the thin being held tightly, and the thick or curl thread slackly twisted round it. This two-fold yarn is then twisted in the reverse direction with another thin thread, this untwisting throwing up the thick thread as a loop, the two fine threads holding the loops firmly.

Curliness: See Crimpiness.

Curved Twills: Weaves producing wavy twill lines in the fabric by the combination of regular 45 deg. twills with 27, 63, 70, etc., deg. twills, known respectively as reclining and as steep twills.

Cushion Lace: The form of lace more commonly called pillow lace, woven by hand.

Cut: A standard length of warp required to weave a piece of cloth; also the length of the piece when woven.

A length of 300 yards employed in the woolen trade in Philadelphia and its vicinity for measuring yarns. Thus the cuts (or number of hanks each 300 yards long) per lb. indicate the count of the yarn in question.

A term used in connection with card clothing, indicating the length of wire which forms the two teeth of a staple, generally about one inch, but may go to $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or less.

Cutch: See Catechu.

Cut Line: As distinguished from ordinary long line, in flax spinning, when very superior yarn is required, and when only the middle portion of the fibre is used, which is called cut line: the ends which are inferior in spinning qualities are cut off and used for lower grade work. This middle portion or cut line varies from 9 to 18 inches in length. If dealing with very long flax, two middles of from 9 to 12 inches long are cut, so as not to waste too much good fibre. The ends are never so well dressed or prepared as the middle and cannot be spun to such fine counts. The roughing of flax that is to be converted into cut line is usually performed in a manner different from that for long line, the pieces being made much larger and being given a mere draw over the pinpoints to level the fibre. This style of roughing is called stacking; *Courtrai flax* is treated principally in this manner.

Cut Mark: A mark fixed on the selvage of a warp during slashing, dressing or beaming, to indicate a definite length and which, during weaving, serves as a guide for the weaver where one cut has to stop and a new one to begin.

Cut Pile: A pile or nap formed by looping some of the warp-threads (known as the pile warp) over wires, which carry knives at their end, so that, as each wire is withdrawn, its knife edge severs the pile loop, thus producing cut pile. Also called *Velvet Pile*.

Cutting Machine: See Shearing Machine.

Cutting: The English term for folding, i. e., plaiting the whole measure of the fabric after finishing in suitable manner for handling.

Cut-ups: A term given to cut hosiery ready to be sewed together into wearable articles such as stockings, etc.

Cut Worm: An enemy to the cotton plant; the same works at the plant in the earliest stages, and is so called because it bites the young stalks from the roots.

Cyanol: See Aniline.

Cylinder: The square prism of the Jacquard machine which revolves on a horizontal axis and carries the pattern cards. The cylinder brings these pattern cards alternately into and out of contact with the heads of the needles of the Jacquard machine.

Cylinder Printing: Textile printing from engraved cylinders instead of blocks.

Cyprus: A fine black lawn with a crisp finish.

D

Dab: A meadow grass of India, the culms of which have been used by the natives for making mats and ropes.

Daba: A plain, coarse, unbleached cotton fabric, made in Kashgar.

Dabbakhis: The name for a striped East Indian muslin.

Dabbing Brush: The brush employed on the wool comb, and which varies in size and shape according to the type of comb; used as a means of pressing the material to be combed firmly into the pins of the comb.

Dacca Muslin: An extremely thin variety of Indian muslin made at Dacca, Bengal. The yarn used in the manufacture of these fabrics is measured by a hath or cubit (19 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches), and is weighed by the ruttee (about two grains troy).

Dacca Silk: Embroidery silk.

Dacca Twist: A trade name in England for a calico used for sheets, underwear, etc.

Dacey: A specie of silkworms of Bengal, producing eight broods each year.

Dado: Prominent borders in fabrics, more particular in draperies.

Dagger Fibre: The fibre of the dagger plant—a name for several species of yucca. Also called *Spanish Dagger*.

Daggings: See Crutchings.

Daghestan Rugs: Close knotted pile rugs made in Caucasia, the designs predominating being geometrical, mosaic patterns made with blue, red, yellow and ivory colors. A knotted fringe is attached to each end of the rug, the sides being finished with a narrow colored selvage.

Dags: Matted dirty locks, caused by foreign matter adhering to particular wool staples of a fleece. Also called *Daglock*.

Daka: A kind of unbleached muslin made in Turkestan, the better grades being used for turbans and the coarser for linings.

Dalecarlian Lace: A Swedish bobbin lace, chiefly made in buff color; worn by the peasants as ruffles.

Dalmatian Lace: A coarse, narrow bobbin lace made in Dalmatia, one of the provinces of Austria, by the peasant women.

Dalzell: A typical Highland tartan, showing green stripes over a red ground, split with white narrow lines.

Damajagua: A strong bast from a species of mallow, grown in South America, and used there for making ropes, baskets, etc. Also called *Ma-jagua*.

Damaras: An East Indian taffeta presenting a small floral pattern.

Damascene Lace: Imitation Honiton lace, made with braided and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars.

Damas Chiné: A silk damask dress goods, of French origin, made with a printed warp.

Damask: A cloth named after the city of Damascus, where it originated; a class of figured fabrics formerly made of silk, but now of worsted, cotton or linen; used for hangings, upholstery, table-covers, etc.; having floral or geometrical patterns, made either in one or more colors.

Damask Stitch: In embroidery a stitch producing a smooth satin-like face.

Damas Lisere: A figured silk damask in which the design is outlined in gold.

Damassé: Fabrics showing a contrast in lustre between the ground and figure effect of the design, produced by using either warp or filling of yarns of one color having different degrees of lustre, or using different colors, bringing these to the face of the fabric at the proper place to produce in the design the required amount of lustre or dullness.

A French shawl made of worsted warp and filling, presenting large floral designs.

The French term used in a general way for fabrics made on a Jacquard machine.

Damassin: The term given to damasks having floral designs executed in gold or silver threads.

Dambrod Pattern: A large square check. Dambrod is the Scotch word for draught-board, hence the name. Also called *Damier*, the French for checker-board.

Dampen: The same has for its object the dampening or conditioning of a fabric, either before or after pressing, by special machinery built for this purpose. It is important that this dampening of the fabric is done even, uniform as well as thorough, for which reason the water must be thrown against the cloth in a very fine spray (mist) and this with such force that it will penetrate into the structure. It is upon this operation that the desired appearance of the finished fabric depends. The principle of the operation is based either on a revolving brush or a saw toothed cylinder throwing the moisture against the fabric, or the same is accomplished by devices based upon the atomizer principle. Also termed *Dewing*, *Dampening*, *Moistening*, *Spraying* or *Sprinkling*.

Dandy Loom: A hand loom invented by William Radcliffe, an Englishman, previous to the introduction of the power loom.

Danish Embroidery: A name given to white embroidery put upon borders of (white) pocket handkerchiefs, etc., in patterns more or less imitating lace.

Dapperpy: In connection with woolen cloth, the Scotch expression for variegated.

Darale: An East Indian unbleached cotton fabric having a red stripe running parallel with its selvage; the fabric is used for garments by the native women.

Dari: A thick, coarse, durable, small cotton carpet made in India.

Darned Lace: Comprehensive term taking in all net effects with the pattern applied in needlework.

Darnex: See Dornick.

Darning: Mending flaws in woven fabrics.

Darning Cotton: Soft spun cotton thread, used for mending flaws, holes, etc.

Dash Wheel: A drum partly immersed in water and containing loose fabrics in its compartments. A cloth (garment) washer. By the revolving of the drum, the fabrics are tossed about in their compartments and are thus more thoroughly washed.

Date Palm: A native of the Levant. In Barbary, bags are made from its leaves; Egyptians use the leaves as fly flaps, and as brushes for cleaning their clothes. Fibres of the date palm have also been used for making cords, ropes, baskets and hats.

Dauglin: A coarse Philippine fibre, used for cordage.

Davidson: A Highland tartan check, using on a dark green ground a group of black stripes with two narrow stripes at the edges and a wide bar between, the latter being split by a narrow stripe of red in the center, followed by a bar of dark green about the width of the black group, split in the middle with a black stripe (of the same width as the edge stripes in the black group) followed by a group of navy stripes of the same dimensions as the black, the center bar being likewise split by a red stripe, followed by a dark green bar of similar size as the former.

Dawson's Wheels: Circular discs with deeply-toothed edges, used for working patterns on the warp knitting frame.

Dead Cotton: The term applied to cotton fibres which have not ripened and in which therefore the cells have not yet separated; cross-sections show the inner canal to be stopped up, or at times collapsed. Such cotton appears under the microscope to be extremely thin and transparent, and generally with little or no twist in it and is of little use. When it exists to any great extent in any lot, it seriously reduces the value of the material, it being in what is called a green state, it contracts and curls up when subjected to the warm atmosphere of the factory rooms, and by entwining itself around good fibres it becomes exceedingly difficult to remove. They are a source of trouble all along to the manufacturer, since they will not

spin, (having a tendency to curl up or nep) they will not dye, (refuse to take color) or finish perfectly. When cotton is picked before ripe, there is always a great chance for dead cotton. Also called *Unripe Cotton*.

Dead Wool: Wool that has been taken from sheep which died either from disease or starvation. Such wool has lost its natural strength and sometimes contains germs of the disease. Also called *Fallen Wool*.

Dean: A specie of upland cotton from South Carolina.

Debage: A dress goods resembling Alpaca, constructed with a cotton warp and a wool-dyed filling.

Debeige: A plain woven union dress goods, constructed with a cotton warp and a black and white wool mixed filling.

Debuani: Native East African trade name for a cotton fabric woven with red, yellow, black or blue stripes or checks; used for turbans.

Decatizing: The process of setting (fixing) woolen cloth, by blowing a moist steam through it. Decatizing, as we might say, transforms the original press lustre, and which is not fast, into a somewhat less intense lustre, but which in its nature is considerably faster, i. e., a lustre which will not be lost by subjecting the fabric afterwards to moisture, nor by successive following gigging and shearing, nor during the wear of a garment made from cloth that has been decatized. Decatizing, besides being practiced in connection with fabrics after the same have been pressed, may also be used as a sub-process of finishing and preceding pressing, i. e., be practised previous to the completion of the gigging and shearing process.

Decan Hemp: This plant has a prickly stem with palmate leaves and half sessile flowers; the latter are covered with glandulose hairs; the plant is a native of the East Indies and is known as *Kanaffe*. The cortical part of the stem is rich in strong fibres, and the inhabitants of the Malabar Coast have used it for cordage purposes and for the manufacture of thread. Also called *Kanaffe Hemp*.

De Chardonnnet Silk: See Artificial Silk.

Decolorize: To free yarns or fabrics of their color, for example, by bleaching.

Decortication: Stripping of the outer bark from fibre-yielding stalks.

Decorticator: The name applied to a machine used for preparing ramie, jute or hemp for its manufacture into yarns.

Decorticazione: A term used in some parts of Europe for the removal of the sericin or gum from silk; identical to boiling-off or degumming.

Degras: Another term for wool grease.

Degumming: See Boiling-off.

Delaine: An abbreviation of *mousselines-de-laine*, which signifies "wool muslin." A term originally applied to a light worsted cloth made from specially selected fine, strong and long staple wools, of plain weave and printed in various designs and colors. Now made in cheaper grades with a cotton warp and a wool filling; sometimes called *mi-laine*, which means "half wool."

Delaine Wool: Specifically, the term applied to long, fine wools from sheep of the merino breed; commonly applied to wools from sheep that have more or less of the merino strain; also to fine wools that are carded before they are combed, to distinguish them from the shorter wools of the same quality which are only carded and are called clothing wools.

Delhi Embroidery: East Indian embroidery made in chain stitch, in gold, silver and silk, over satin or other silk ground.

Deliquescent: A substance which tends to liquefy in the air; for instance chloride of magnesium tends to retain dampness and cause a fabric in which it is present to become moist.

De Luxe: Something superlatively fine. Of luxury.

Delver: Gray cotton fabric in the African markets.

Demi Drap: Light-weight, lightly fulled French woolen cloth for dress goods, shorn and calendered.

Demi-lustre: Not a pure lustre. A term applied to long and fairly fine wools and worsted yarns, usually from 36's to 46's in quality and counts.

Demiostage: The term applied to a variety of tamin, or Scotch woolen fabrics.

Demittons: Stout English cotton cloths for the Oriental trade.

Denes Blanket: Blankets woven by the Indians (Denes) of British Columbia, the warp and filling being composed of twisted strips of rabbit skin.

Denier: A small silver French coin, value one-twelfth of a sou and weighing 27 Paris grains (19.6728 Eng. grains) used as a standard weight for silks. Two systems of calculating silk are in use, viz., the *denier* and the *dram* system. Raw silk is generally indicated by the *denier* system, whereas thrown silk is mostly indicated by what is known as the *dram* system. The *Legal Denier* in the U. S. is a skein of silk four hundred and fifty meters long, wound in four hundred turns on a reel of one hundred and twelve and one-half centimeters in circumference and weighed by a unit of five centigrams, known as *denier*. One meter equals 39.36 inches, therefore one legal *denier* equals 450 meters, or 492.12 yards. One pound equals 453.6 grams, one ounce equals 566.99 legal *deniers*, one gram equals 20 legal *deniers*, hence one pound equals 9072 legal *deniers*. Since one legal *denier* equals 492.12 yards, consequently 9072 legal *deniers* are equal to 4,464,513 yards. Dividing the latter by any *denierage* gives it yardage per pound. The standard of the *denier* varies considerably in different parts of Europe, viz.: *International*, 500 m—0.05 grams; *Turin*, 476 m—0.05336 grams; *Milan*, 476 m—0.0511 grams; *Old Lyonese*, 476 m—0.05311 grams; *New Lyonese*, 500 m—0.05311 grams.

Denim: A heavy cotton fabric used chiefly for making rough garments, like men's overalls, working shirts, women's skirts, etc. Denim is made from coarse yarns in a twill weave, and is usually dyed dark blue or brown.