

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

K

Kaai Finish: The peculiar (crépon) finish imparted to Union Dress Goods, having for their arrangement (both in warp and filling) one end mohair to alternate with one end black cotton. This fabric structure, in the finishing process, is then subjected to a treatment with a mercerizing agent and a shrinkage of about 20 per cent developed in the cotton material, thereby reducing a fabric woven about 52 inches wide in the loom to a finished width of 44 inches. This mercerizing treatment has little or no influence on the mohair material, hence imparting to the latter the characteristic appearance associated with crépons.

Kaba Karaman Rugs: Coarse, heavy, small prayer rugs, made by the nomad Karamanian in Asia Minor of a coarse wool and spun to a low count; the long and very loose pile is tied by the weaver to the body structure of the fabric by a Ghiordes knot.

Kabyle: A French woolen shawl.

Kadu: A sleeping mat, made of palm leaves, in Java.

Kaffir Hemp: A native of the Cape of Good Hope. The leaves are roundish, ovate, obtuse, with toothed margins and smooth surfaces. A bast fibre, obtained from the stem by retting; the fibre is white and of considerable strength. Another species, *Grewia Oppositifolia*, is a native of the Himalayas. Both species are used for making ropes, and in the manufacture of cloth worn by the natives.

Kaimakani: Fine sheer cotton cloth; used by the Turk to bind his turbans.

Kairens: A Turkish woolen rug of good quality, used as floor and furniture covering.

Kairuan: A woolen rug made by the natives of Tunis, with hand tied knots.

Kakeda: Fine Japanese raw silk.

Kalamal: A striped cotton fabric having a white ground; used in Turkestan for dresses.

Kala-patadar: The Hindu name for a fabric made in the Maldah District of Bengal, India; consisting of a cotton and silk mixture, having a purple ground, with hair line stripes, alternately of crimson and white, and crimson and yellow.

Kali: A large felt mat of brown velvet, embroidered with flowers in colored silks and silver threads, used as a centre floor covering by the Persians.

Kaliche: A name for a small pile carpet or rug in India.

Kalmuck: A coarse, shaggy cotton cloth, resembling bearskin, made in Persia. In Austria and Germany, a stout cotton fabric woven with two sets of filling, of different colors and napped on both sides; a variety of woolen Londres made in France. Also written *Calmuck*.

Kalmuck Wool: A Russian coarse-haired wool, under-laid with a thick, downy covering, used only in the manufacture of the coarsest fabrics.

Kamdani: Fine East Indian cotton muslin.

Kamiko: Paper clothing made of the real Japanese paper manufactured from mulberry bark. The paper has little *size* in it, and though soft and

warm, a thin layer of silk wadding is placed between two sheets of the paper and the whole is quilted. Velvet shirts and drawers made in this way are more comfortable than flannels. The Japanese soldiers realized the value of this kind of clothing when they had to weather a Siberian winter. The retail price for a vest is about \$1., for drawers about \$2.50, and for a cholera belt about 25 cents. The only drawback to this clothing is that it is not washable. The fabric structure is strong enough to hold buttons sewn on in the ordinary way, and appears to be very serviceable.

Kamis: A long, loosely fitting shirt, having sleeves; worn by men in Mohammedan countries.

Kanaffe Hemp: See Deccan Hemp.

Kaniki: A plain or twilled blue or black cotton shirting imported to East Africa; used for garments by the native women.

Kanoko: The Japanese name for a peculiar, light, crape material, used by women of that country as a hair ornament or neckband; formed into a roll, and having tassels at each end.

Kaolin: See China Clay.

Kapok: It belongs to the same natural order as the *Bombax*, and has a wide tropical distribution through India, Ceylon, South America, the West Indies and Tropical Africa. The fruits vary considerably in size and shape; the usual form is, however, about 3 or 4 inches long by 2½ inches in diameter across the centre, tapering at both ends. When ripe and dry it has a woody covering of a yellowish buff color, and splits open longitudinally, exposing the silky fibrous contents. Under the name of *Kopok* this silky floss is now exported in very large quantities from Java, both to Europe and Australia. It is a trade of quite recent creation, and was started entirely by the Dutch Merchants. The use to which it is put is for stuffing mattresses and cushions, and where it is superior to that from *Bombax*, as it is said not to mat so readily. It presents a voluminous substance, and with a certain resilience, which are the evident factors of its use in upholstery as a stuffing and filling material. The external characteristics of kapok have attracted the attention of Continental manufacturers, and there have been many attempts made to spin the fibre to a yarn. It is, however, somewhat brittle and wanting in elasticity, with the result that difficulties have been encountered; however, some success has attended more recent efforts in this direction. It shows exceptional resistance to water, that is, to wetting. Upon the recognition of this aggregate quality, has followed the important use of the fibre as a filling for the life-saving appliances in use in the navy and merchant services. Apart from these applications, there are doubtless many others in which the special properties of the fibre could be utilized with advantage, more particularly when in the spun state. On these grounds it is well worth the close attention of spinners. Also called *Silk Cotton*.

Karadagh Rugs: Small and medium sized Persian all-wool rugs; the close and medium long pile being tied in Ghiordes knot. The ground is usually covered with floral designs.

Karadi Wool: The same comes from the sheep of the Kurdish hills, about Mossul and on the Persian frontier. About 11,000 bales of Karadi wool is exported annually from Bagdad; nearly 80 per cent. of it (before the war) came to this country, where it is used largely in the manufacture of carpets. It shows about the same proportion of colors as the Awassi—that is, from 16 to 25 per cent. Karadi (the same as Awassi wool) nearly always comes to market in a dirty condition. In washing it loses from 15 to 35 per cent. in weight, according to the thoroughness of the wash and the extent to which dirt and extraneous matter is present in the wool.

Karamushi: A Japanese variety of the ramie.

Karankas: A soft, heavy East Indian silk brocade with gold, silver or silk patterns over satin foundations.

Karatas: A fine, white leaf fibre, yielded by the wild pineapple in Central America, Brazil, etc.; used by the Indians for hammocks, strings, fishing lines, etc.

Kasheda: An East Indian fabric, made of wild silk, often mixed with cotton, and embroidered.

Kashgar: Coarse cotton rugs made in Central Asia, having a long loose wool pile tied in a Senna knot. The design consists of Chinese fret, dragons, fish, etc., in bright pinks, orange, yellows, etc.

Kashmir Shawl: See Cashmere shawl.

Kashmir Silk: A comparatively new production. In 1897 it was non-existent. The Durbar of that province is indebted to the late Sir Thomas Wardle for its initiation and development. In the year 1900 the annual production was 57,921 lbs., which by the year 1906 it had increased to 190,736 lbs., and year by year has kept up a gain in its annual production.

Kasida: A sort of Dacca muslin (which see), embroidered in floss silk; used for scarfs, turbans, etc.

Kaya: A variety of mosquito netting made in Japan.

Kazack: A variety of Oriental Rugs.

Kechi or Keche: The Turkish name for a carpet made of goat's hair.

Keen: The amount of the angle of card teeth, as used in the manufacture of card clothing.

Kefieh: Printed cotton cloth, measuring about 42 inches square; used as head covering in Asia Minor.

Kekchi Cotton: A kind of cotton raised by the Kekchi Indians in Guatemala; the staple being of good length and quality.

Kelt: A Scotch name for cloth made of a natural black and white wool mixed yarn.

Kemea: Indian all-silk taffeta, made with flower patterns.

Kemuku: Japanese silk waste, yielded by the outer skin of the cocoon in reeling.

Kendal: A kind of green Baize (which see); a coarse woolen cloth.