

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Q

- Quadrant:** A quarter-wheel, with arm and chain, which directs and regulates the winding-on of cops in the mule.
- Quadrillé:** Checked, in squares. Applied more particularly to small checks. French for *Checked*.
- Quadrivoltine:** A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.
- Quality:** The extent to which material in its various forms—wool, top, or yarn, possesses the features or characteristics essential to its successful utilization. In wool, quality chiefly refers to fineness in fibre, this being closely related to the fineness. In yarn counts, the wool will spin to, but other features, such as length, lustre or color, soundness, elasticity and felting property are also involved.
- Quality Binding:** A strong, twilled, wide tape, made of coarse worsted; used for binding carpets.
- Quality Number:** The count number by which wools, tops, noils and yarns are known, this being based on the count of yarn the material will spin to. Thus 60's tops are supposed to spin approximately to 60's yarn, and should consequently be made from a 60's quality of wool. 60's noils are the noils taken from 60's quality of wool during combing.
- Quarantain:** Fine French woolen cloth, originally of 4,000 warp ends.
- Quarter:** The unit of measurement for the width of lace looms.
- Quarter Blanket:** A horse blanket intended to cover only the backs and part of the hips of a horse.
- Quarter Blood:** See *Blood*.
- Quebradinho:** Sort of raw cotton, grown on trees in Brazil.
- Queddeng:** Coarse Philippine fibre; used for cordage.
- Queen's Cloth:** Trade term for a fine bleached cotton shirting in Jamaica; usually a yard wide.
- Queen's Silk:** A very soft fabric of the chiffon order, both yarn and piece-dyed, in widths from twenty-one to thirty-six inches.
- Queensland Cottons:** Mostly grown from Sea Island seeds.
- Quercitron:** A yellow dyestuff obtained from shavings of the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*, in Southern United States. In addition to bark extract, which is prepared in the usual way, this coloring matter is sold in three forms, *viz.*, flavin, patent bark, and prepared bark, of which the first is the most important. It dyes up good yellows upon wool and cotton—on the first with a tin mordant, and upon the second with an alumina mordant.
- Quill:** A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale.
- Quillbone:** A trade name for an article similar to feather-bone.
- Quilling:** A ruffle, band, or piece of quilted material, as a fluted lace or muslin. Winding filling on to the quills.
- Quillo:** Seed fibre in Antique, P. I.; used for coarse fabrics by the natives.
- Quill-work:** Embroidery with porcu-

pine quills, such as that made by North American Indians.

Quilt: A bed cover or coverlet made by stitching together two layers of cloth or patch work with a layer of cotton wadding between them. Any thick, warm bedcover.

Quilts: The original quilting or quilted fabric was a bulky hand-made structure produced by placing a thick wadding between two pieces of finely woven cloth and stitching the whole together. The term is now applied to a variety of fabrics chiefly of a heavy type and used for bed quilts and table covers. The principle styles of quilts now made include the *Alhambra*, *Broché*, *Honeycomb*, *Grecian*; *Toilet*, *Marseilles*, *Patent-satin*, and *Tapestry*.

Alhambra Quilts have a plain woven ground of thick white filling, and a fine white warp which is controlled by harnesses and a tappet. For figuring, an extra warp of several ends in a mail is controlled by a Jacquard and harness.

The Broché Quilts have a warp of two colors arranged in end and end order; which change places to form ground and figure, and thus produce a solid warp-face with the filling completely hidden.

Honeycomb and Grecian Quilts are single make and woven in the better qualities from three and four-fold warp and filling. The first-named has the honeycomb weave for a ground, and figures are formed of twill and satin weaves or differently sized honeycombs.

Grecian Quilts have both ground and figure developed in twill or satin weaves, which give a smoother surface.

Toilet or Toileting Quilts is a development of the piqué principle, the stitching warp here being controlled by a Jacquard harness, whereby the stitching can be varied to produce figured designs. The face or calico warp is controlled by harnesses and a tappet.

Marseilles Quilts are practically the same as the original quilting, since it has two plain woven cloths with a wadding of thick filling between: threads from the bottom warp stitch the whole together and produce pattern of an embossed character, by the order of the stitching.

Patent-satin Quilts—which has almost displaced the toilet and marseilles—has a smooth raised figure of course filling and a fine warp upon a smooth, even ground of fine filling and coarse warp, the latter being controlled by a harness and the former by a shaft (harness) mounting.

The Tapestry Quilts are essentially a colored cloth, having two colors of warp and several colors of filling, which may interlace in any desired order since the whole of the warp is Jacquard controlled. Also called *Quilting*.

Quinolin: Quinolin is a substance C_9H_7N which occurs in coal-tar bone oil, and ammoniacal gas liquor. It is closely related to pyridin and to many alkaloids and some dyes. A few dyes of minor importance are made from quinolin as well as a considerable number of synthetic drugs.

R

Rabanna: Cloth or matting made in Madagascar from the fibres of the raffia, and exported to Mauritius.

Rabattué: Light and thin French linen fabric.

Rabbit Hair: Used for hats and as substitutes of vicuna, for shawls, etc.

Rabo de Leon: Very strong leaf fibre, similar to Manila hemp, yielded by a species of the *Sansevieria* in the Philippines; used for cloth by the natives.

Racsagada: Trade name for one of the rough-surfaced, loose-woven silks.

Raddle: A frame with guide pegs used in beaming the warp.

Radia: A forty-four-inch silk, Lyons made; soft and sheer, in plain weaves, with high lustre. Is seen in all colors, both plain and imprimé.

Radio: Plain woven, lustrous, sheer French silk dress goods, comes printed or dyed.

Radium: Trade name for a light-weight, supple silk for lining or dress purposes.

Radsimir Silk: A rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women.

Radzimir: A very fine, lustrous, stout silk dress fabric in England, made in plain weave but filling ribs; it is usually dyed black and used for mourning purposes.

Raffia: A palm growing in Madagascar, whose leaf stalks are used as fibre for matting, and other textile purposes; the fibre of this plant.

Rag Carpet: A cheap kind of carpeting woven with a coarse, strong, cotton warp, and with strips or shreds of woolen or other cloth (usually from worn-out garments) for the filling. A better kind is made with strips of list from new cloth, when it is also called *List Carpet*.

Raglan: A loose overcoat with large sleeves, or without sleeves, having a cape; named after Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the British army in the earlier part of the Anglo-French and Russian War of 1854-56, known as the Crimean War.

Rag Picker: See *Shoddy Picker*.

Rag Rug: Made of strong cotton warp and stripes of various colored rags, forming patterns.

Rags: Are classified: Carpets, skirting (women's dress goods and men's lining), merino (very fine women's dress goods), flannel, linsey (all other wool fabrics containing cotton), serge braids, tresses, etc.), new (new clippings from tailors), rubbish (the lowest grades of rags). Each of this is sorted again according to colors.

Ragusa Lace: Dalmatian needle-point lace of early origin, similar to the Point Venise. At the present, patterns formed of picot edge silk or gold tape are united with brides to form laces.

Rail Stitch: A stitch formed by an over and over motion of the thread, producing a barred appearance resembling somewhat the arrangement of railway-ties; in crocheting called *Tricot Stitch*.

Railway Head: It was designed to collect and double a number of card slivers, thus bringing them in convenient forms for the next machine. The

object of the railway head is to equalize the slivers as fed to it either from a series (a line) of cards direct, or from sliver cans placed near it. With reference to feeding direct from the cards, the sliver formed at each card, of the series is fed not to a can, but to the so-called railway belt, running along at the delivery end of each card and terminating at the railway head; a type of drawing frame.

Rainbow-effect: A method of calico printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.

Rainbow Shadings: See Ombre.

Raincloth: Light-weight cotton, wool or silk cloth, interlaced with a plain weave, or 3 or 4 harness twill, satin faced, dyed in the piece and made waterproof.

Rainproof: See Waterproof.

Raised Color: A term used in calico-printing, to designate a dye that is brought out by some external agent as a mordant.

Raised Stitch: In Berlin work, it is also called *Velvet Stitch*; being a variety of the *plush stitch* (which see); suitable for "raised" (embossed) work. The loops are being cut and brushed, imitating velvet.

Raised Velvet: Velvet, in which the pattern is produced by two heights of pile, one being used for the ground effect, the other for the figure.

Raised Work: In hand-made laces the raised edge of the sprigs.

Raising: A process applied to heavy woolen goods and some few lighter weight goods whereby fibres are raised out of the body of the cloth on to the surface. In the case of worsted and dress goods, brushing takes the place of raising.

Rajah: Silk dress goods having nubs in the texture, similar to pongee.

Rajmahal Hemp: This is an Indian climbing plant, the stem of which yields a good strong fibre of silky lustre, used for making bowstrings, fine ropes, twine and for other purposes.

Ram: A male sheep.

Rambouillet: French merino wool of lustrous, strong, long staple.

Rambouillet Sheep: A rather long stapled merino wool, susceptible of being combed, possessing strength and lustre; yolk of good nature but not too abundant. Also called *Imperial Rambouillet* or *French Merino Sheep*.

Rameses: Commercial variety of early maturing upland cotton, the staple measuring up to 26 mm; the yield is 32-33 per cent.

Ramie: This fibre is obtained from the stem of the various species of nettle plant grown principally in China and India. It is only of late that this fibre has attained any degree of importance. The difficulties involved in its preparation have stood in the way of its commercial success, but these difficulties are slowly being overcome. The strength and lustre of China-grass make it a valuable fibre for some classes of goods. Also called *Rhea* or *China Grass*.

Ram Wool: Wool from a ram sheep—usually of a stronger and heavier character than normal, with a strong characteristic odor.

Ran: In rope-making, a reel of 20 yards.

Silky, long fibre, yielded by the *Malachra capitata* in tropical Africa and America; used as substitute for jute.

Random-yarn: Clouded yarn. Odds and ends of yarn.

Range: A series of wools, tops, yarns or cloths possessing some similar features but at least in one feature gradually changing in character.

Rangoon: See East India Cotton.

Rap: See Lea.

Ratch: The stretch of the yarn on a spinning frame; the length between the drawing rollers.

Ratine: A filling pile fabric, all wool, or cotton warp and wool filling, used for overcoatings, cloakings, etc. A variety of chinchilla cloth in which the velvet pile of the fabric is rubbed on the chinchilla machine into small knobs, in place of ridges as done for the chinchilla finish. Also called *Ratinet*.

Raw Silk: See Hard Silk.

Rayadillos: Wide cotton goods made in the Philippines, usually showing narrow blue and white warp stripes.

Rayé: Striped or hair line effect; derived from the French *rayuré*—stripes, or grooves.

Rayleigh: Irregular bars in guipure lace.

Rappour: Raw silk from East India.

Rayure: French for stripe.

Reach: The distance from the outside extremity of the top roller to the outside extremity of the bottom roller, in a wet spinning frame, for flax, etc.

Ready-made Clothing: Ready-made clothing is clothing made to stock as distinguished from clothing made to measure or order.

Reagents: Chemical substances used to act upon other substances as tests for their nature.

Red Chromate: See Potassium Bichromate.

Rebozo: A narrow shawl or long scarf, worn by Mexican and Spanish-American women, covering the head and shoulders and sometimes a part of the face; a kind of mantilla.

Recombing: A second combing operation applied to tops with the idea of removing a long noil in order that an improved spin and final resultant yarn may be obtained. Recombing is largely employed after slubbing, dyeing (top dyeing), or straightening fibres and removing neps.

Recotti: The final waste in the manufacture of yarn from silk waste.

Recovered Wool: Obtained by converting woolen rags into fibres by tearing them up and reworking them again. Shoddy, Mungo and Extract are recovered wool.

Red Corallin: See Pæonin.

Reddito: A silk term used in Europe meaning remendement, yield.

Red-dye Wood: See Brazil Wood.

Redingote: An outer coat with long full skirts, worn by men.

An outer garment worn by women, resembling that defined above.

Red Leaf Blight: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to physiological causes. The foliage of cotton frequently presents a red coloration, which is of the same nature as that displayed in what are termed autumn leaves. It is an exceedingly common occurrence toward

the maturity of the cotton, even of quite healthy and rank growth. It is of rarer occurrence, however, in alluvial and rich soils than on poor lands. It is especially common on what is known as the Upland, where the soil is worn and poor. Here it occurs quite early in the season, and cotton sometimes makes but little progress before the leaves become red, growth ceases, early maturity sets in, and the leaves drop, while the plant bears from one or two or several bolls. The affection, if it can be so called, is usually denominated *red rust*. It results from an impoverished condition of the soil, showing a lack especially of potash and nitrogen, and probably also of phosphoric acid. This can be remedied by proper fertilizing and cultivation.

Red Liquor: See Aluminium Acetate.

Red Menjies Tartan: A Scotch tartan, consisting of red and black plaids.

Red Peruvian Cotton: A variety of South American cottons, belonging to the order of *G. Peruvianum*; it does not mix well with other varieties of cotton on account of its harsh, wiry staple, of golden brown color, hence there is only a limited demand for it.

Red Prussiate of Potash: See Potassium Ferricyanide.

Red Silk Cotton: These flossy silk fibres are the seed-coverings of a large tree found growing in India, the *Bombax malabaricum*. The capsular fruit is inversely cone-shaped, and when ripe it opens longitudinally into four lanceolate segments. The fibres have not, so far, been used for textile purposes, but they have received some attention from hat-makers, with a view of their utilization for felting purposes. Structurally they are flattened and tapering, but as they dry there is a tendency to curl up. If this curliness was more marked, the fibres might be used for felting purposes. These vegetable fibres will take a good dye. Also called *Semal Cotton*.

Red Tape: Cotton tane of red color used in English law offices to tie bundles of papers.

Reducing Agent: Any agent which deprives another of oxygen.

Reed: That part of a loom whose function is to drive or beat up the filling against the fell of the woven cloth.

Flat-steel wires set closely and secured between two supports, placed in a vertical position on the back of the lay of the loom. Each distance between two wires is called a dent. The number of these dents to one inch is the number of the reed. Fractions up to $\frac{3}{4}$ dent are made use of in practical work. Through these dents the warp-threads pass from the heddles to the fell of the cloth; hence the number of ends in one dent, multiplied by the number of the reed used, multiplied by the width of the reed entered, gives us the number of ends in the warp.

Reed Hook: The instrument for entering the warp threads through the dents of the reed.

Reed Marks: Marks or lines running up the warp way of the cloth, usually due to the warp-threads being arranged too many in a dent or too faulty setting of the loom.

Reedy Cloth: A fault in woven cloth, caused by imperfect dents of the reed.

Reel: A revolving frame upon which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.; the frame on which raw silk is wound from the cocoon. A dial is usually arranged to indicate exactly the length wound. There should also be an arrangement for distributing the yarn evenly on the reel so that each warp is exactly the length specified.

Reeled Silk: Silk filaments wound from the cocoon into skeins but not yet twisted or thrown.

Reeling: The operation of reeling or winding yarns into hank form.

A preparatory process in the manufacture of silk, consisting in placing the unbroken cocoons in hot water and unwinding the single filaments several of which are joined side by side, without any twist and kept together by the natural gum (sericin) of the silk.

Regain: This is the permissible moisture in Textile Fibres, Yarns or Fabrics, *i. e.*, the difference in weight between their bone-dry condition and that when subjected to weighing at a temperature of 65 per cent. relation humidity at 70 deg. F., the standard atmosphere adopted by the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Average normal moisture which the fibre should contain are: COTTON, raw or yarn, 8½ per cent.; LINEN, 12 per cent.; CARDED WOOL and WOOL WASTE, 18¼ per cent.; WOOL YARN, 17 per cent.; WORSTED YARN, 18¼ per cent.; JUTE, 13¾ per cent.; SILK, 11 per cent.; NOIL, 14 per cent.

Regatta: A colored striped or check cloth woven with the two and one warp face twill and generally with sized filling. Used for boys' suitings, wash dresses and aprons.

Regenerated Wool: The products met with in trade under the names of *Shoddy*, *Mungo*, and *Extract*. The fibres vary in length from one-fourth to one inch. They are obtained from spinning, weaving and knitting mill wastes, from tailor clippings, from old clothes, etc.

SHODDY is obtained from fabrics which have not been felted, *EXTRACT* from union (cotton, wool) fabrics, and *MUNGO* from goods which have been fulled.

Examined under the microscope, a variety of colors can frequently be observed; the ends of the fibres are, in most cases, frayed, and the scales of the wool fibre either missing or corroded. These products are sometimes termed carbonized wool, as the cotton is removed from the rags by treatment with sulphuric acid followed by heat, by which process the vegetable fibres are destroyed and carbonized, and in turn dusted from the wool.

Régina: Styles prevailing in France during the Reign of the Regency.

Reginned Cotton: Cotton which has been through the ginning process more than once, and also such cotton as after having been ginned is subjected to a cleaning process and then baled.

Regular Hydraulic Press: See Cloth press.

Re-inforced Hosiery: Is knitted at the toe and heel in such a manner as to prevent unraveling of the fabric if the stitches wear out.

Re-inforced or Spliced: Strengthening or re-inforcing those parts of an article where the greatest wear or strain comes. In hosiery, for instance, the knee and garter top is usually re-inforced, while the heel and toe are spliced. In this case it is accomplished by knitting a second or strengthening thread in with the primary thread used in knitting the hose, both threads being delivered to the needles as one thread, and in turn form the same stitches. To prevent the re-inforced parts becoming harder, and consequently less elastic, the stitches are lengthened mechanically to compensate for the difference.

Re-inforcing: See Double Knitting.
Relative Humidity: Means the ratio of the absolute and the maximum humidity and is the one we are mostly concerned in connection with textile problems.

Relève: Raised or in-relief.

Relieving Motion: A device of the mule. By its action the down strap is moved upon the loose pulley just before the carriage reaches the holding-out catch. By this means, backing-off is accomplished more quickly. This motion cannot be applied where twisting at the head is required.

Rembrandt Rib: Women's hosiery made with lenethwise rows of five drop stitches alternating with inch-wide strips of plain knitting.

Rembrandt-Ribbed: The name given to hosiery which has several drop stitches, usually five, separated by a strip of plain-rib web, an inch or so wide, both effects extending the full length of the sock or stocking.

Remeta: Strong, white bast fibre, yielded by the *Lasiosiphon eriocephalus* in India.

Renaissance Lace: Modern lace, made of narrow tape or braid, formed into patterns, held together by brides, the latter forming subsidiary designs.

Renter: In tapestry, to sew together, edge to edge, without doubling, so that the seam is hardly noticeable.

Rep: A transversely ribbed cloth, as distinct from cords, which are of similar structure, but with longitudinal ribs. Produced by weaving three or more picks in one shed. It is sometimes applied to the filling rib also. Also written *Repp*.

Repacked Cotton: Cotton from factors, brokers, and all other samples; also loose or miscellaneous lots collected together and rebaled.

Repeat: An entire, completed pattern which is repeated over and over in the fabric, embroidery, lace, etc.

Repeater: The machine invented to duplicate sets of Jacquard cards upon which the design or weave has been cut by a "*Piano Card Stamper*."

Repellent: A kind of waterproof cloth, used for ladies' rain-proof cloaks, wraps, etc.

Repoussé: A pattern that has the effect of being pressed in.

Repoussé Lace: The design consists mostly of dots, also of flowers and leaves which are raised like blisters and are pushed in, in the back.

Re-reels: Chinese silk reeled a second time, previously to making up the silk for export. This process which silk undergoes results in a smoother, cleaner and more perfect dumb-single, also in a skein which can be used at once by the throwster, requiring no splitting operation and its consequent waste.

Reseau: Lace ground, composed of regular meshes; net ground.

Reserve: The preparation applied to cotton or silk cloth that has to be printed or dyed, preventing color or mordant from affecting those portions to which said reserve has been applied. Also called *Resistant*.

Resist Dyes: Colored effects obtained in worsted goods by treating certain dyestuffs after application upon wool yarns in such a way that the dyed material will resist the action of other dyestuffs; hence two or more colors may be obtained in a piece-dyed worsted fabric.

Retting: To steep, soak, or macerate flax and other fibrous plants, causing decay of the woody matter and thus facilitate the separation of the fibres. The process may be carried out either by dew, tank or river retting. Also called *Rotting*.

Reveché: Plain woven, soft French woolen cloth, of English origin, having a long nap, often curled on one side. Later made in twilled or serge weave, with a soft, spongy, fulled body.

Revers: Reverse side.

Reverse Satin: A satin with the filling effect predominating in a satin-like effect; also applied to a fabric with a face weave of a different interlacing (weave) than the back of the cloth, which shows a satin effect such as *Armuré Satinée*.

Reversible: See Albert Cloth.

Revolver: The shear cylinder, covered with spiral cutting-blades, against which the cloth to be sheared is brought in contact, by being run over what is known as the fixed or ledger blade. The blades of the revolver remove, by cutting, the exposed portions of the nap of the cloth.

Revolving Shuttle Box: A cylindrical receptacle secured to the end of the lay, for holding four or more shuttles, and which revolves so as to bring the shuttles, one at a time (pick) to the level of the race, in rotation as is required by the filling pattern.

Rhadamé: A twilled silk fabric of a satiny nature and finish.

Rhadames: Stout and lustrous silk or cotton mixed dress goods, made with fine diagonal twill and dyed in solid colors.

Rhadzimer: A sort of twill.

Rhadzimer Surah: A surah with a modified rib or twill across the surface.

Rhea: Sometimes this term is limited to *Boehmeria Tenacissima*. (See *Ramie*.)

Rhodomelina: A medieval silk fabric, dyed half pink and half yellow.

FALL SILKS.

Practically all the leading lines of fall silks have now been opened and shown. A large variety of constructions and patterns is offered, chief among which may be mentioned, satin faced goods, duvetyns, and metal brocades.