

A-bee'. (*Fabric.*) A woven stuff of wool and cotton made in Aleppo.

Aër-o-phane'. (*Fabric.*) A light gauze or imitation crape.

Bar'ra-can. (*Fabric.*) A thick, strong stuff, known by this and similar names in most of the languages of Europe and Western Asia. It is made in Armenia and Persia of camel's hair, like *camlet*, whose name also indicates that its material is derived from the same animal. The name has been preserved, while the fabric has been made of other materials, — wool, flax, and cotton.

It was during the wool stage that the memorable Falstaff celebrated his achievements: "Four rogues in buckram (*barracan*) set at me."

An article called *barracan* is yet used in Europe, and in some countries is mainly cotton, resembling *justian*.

The old Roman toga was commonly made of this material.

Bar'rage. 1. (*Fabric.*) A Normandy fabric made of linen interwoven with worsted flowers.

Bar'ras. (*Fabric.*) A kind of packing-cloth.

Blanc'ard. (*Fabric.*) A linen cloth of Normandy, made of half-bleached thread.

Blank'et. 1. (*Fabric.*) A coarse, heavy, open, woolen fabric, adapted for bed covering, and usually napped. It may be twilled or otherwise. A name applied to any coarse woolen robe used as a wrapping.

"Antiphanes, that witty man, says:
'Cooks come from Elis, pots from Argos,
Corinth blankets send us barges.'"

ATHENÆUS (A. D. 220).

The *poncho* is a blanket with a hole in the center for the head to go through. It is worn by the South Americans, Mexicans, and Pueblo Indians.

Bro-ca-tel'lo. (*Fabric.*) A coarse brocade of cotton, or silk and cotton.

Bro-ché-goods. (*Fabric.*) Goods embroidered or embossed.

Brok'en Twill. (*Fabric.*) A variety of *twill* in textile fabrics.

Buck'ram. (*Fabric.*) A coarse fabric of linen or hemp, stiffened with glue, and placed in coats and other garments to hold them in shape.

This was not the material worn by Falstaff's "two rogues in buckram suits." See BARRACAN.

Ca-be/ca. (*Fabric.*) The finest kinds of India silk, as distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind. *Cabesse*.

Ca'a-man/co. (*Fabric.*) A woolen stuff, checked in the warp, so that the checks are seen on one side only. It was fashionable in the time of Addison and his compeers. The stuff had a fine gloss, and was used for ecclesiastical habits. The original goods of that name was made of camel's-hair, as the name indicates.

Cam-bayes'. Cotton cloths made in Bengal, Madras, and other places in India.

Cam'bric. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A delicate linen fabric, originally manufactured at Cambray.

It is of fine texture, white, and is checked, striped, or plain.

b. A cotton fabric in imitation of fine linen. Its varieties are, glazed, white, and colored for linings; twilled, figured, striped, and corded.

Can'ta-lon'. (*Fabric.*) A species of woolen stuff.

Can'ton-flan'nel. (*Fabric.*) Cotton cloth upon which a nap is raised in imitation of wool.

Can-toon'. (*Fabric.*) A strong cotton goods, with a corded surface on one side and a satiny finish on the other.

Can'vas. (*Fabric.*) From *cannabis*, hemp. An unbleached, heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for sails, tents, backing for pictures, bed-bottoms, and for other purposes where a fabric of great stability is required.

An open variety is used for tambour and worsted work.

Canvas for sails is made from 18 to 24 inches wide, and numbered from 0 to 8, No. 0 being the thickest. A bolt is from 39 to 40 yards long. The best is made of long-fibred flax.

Bolts of canvas weigh from 25 to 48 pounds, and strips 1 inch wide have a tenacity varying from 200 to 480 pounds.

Cash-me-rette'. (*Fabric.*) A lady's dress-goods, made with a soft and glossy surface in imitation of cashmere.

Cas'si-mere. (*Fabric.*) A single-width men's woolen goods, twilled and oil-finished. *Kerseymere* is probably a corruption. *Kersey* is a local name for a coarse worsted cloth of Scotland and Ireland.

Cas'si-nette. (*Fabric.*) A cloth made of a cotton warp and a weft of fine wool or wool and silk.

Cere-cloth. Waxed cloth; formerly used as a shroud in embalming. Hence *cerements*. See EMBALMING.

Chal'lis. (*Fabric.*) An elegant dress article of silk warp and worsted yarn; introduced in 1832. It is made on a principle similar to the Norwich crape; only thinner and softer, and having a pliable and clothly dress instead of a glossy surface.

Check. 1. (*Fabric.*) A pattern produced by crossing stripes in the warp and the weft. The stripes may be of varying colors, or varying thickness, or both.

Chek'mak. (*Fabric.*) A Turkish fabric of silk and gold thread mixed with cotton.

Che-nille'. A round fabric or trimming, made by uniting with two or more sets of warps, either by weaving or twisting, a fine filling or weft, which is allowed to project beyond the warps. This filling is cut at its outer edges, and the fabric is then twisted, assuming a cylindrical shape with weft projecting radially from the central line of warps.

Chi'na-grass Cloth. (*Fabric.*) A fine fabric made from the fiber of an Indian nettle, the *Rheea* or *Ramie*.

Chin-chil'la. (*Fabric.*) A heavy cloth for women's winter cloaking, with a long-napped surface rolled into little tufts in imitation of chinchilla fur.

Chintz. A cotton cloth gayly printed with designs of flowers, etc., in five or six different colors. It was a favorite in the time of Queen Anne, long before cotton prints became cheap.

— "let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face."

The English Parliament had prohibited the burial of corpses in cotton or linen goods, intending to improve the demand for woolens. The young lady is supposed by Pope to express her disgust at donning the unfashionable fabric even for burial.

Swift says:—"Chintzes are gaudy and engage our eyes."

The name, being highly respectable, has since been applied to goods lacking the graceful and artistic character of the genuine article.

The chintzes of the Coromandel coast were celebrated in the time of Marco Polo, thirteenth century. They are mentioned also by Odoardo Barbosa, a Portuguese, who visited India soon after the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama:—"Great quantities of cotton cloths admirably painted, also some white and some striped, held in the highest estimation."

Chi-tar'ah. (*Fabric.*) A cotton and silk stuff made in Turkey.

Cir-cas'si-enne. (*Fabric.*) A light kind of cashmere.

Cni'né. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A lady's dress goods made with printed or dyed cotton or silk warps, afterwards woven. A mottled effect is produced.

b. A fabric in which a mixture of colors is produced by a double thread formed of two smaller threads of different colors twisted together.

Co'bourg-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A lady's dress goods, cotton-chain, woolen-filling, twilled on one side. It may be considered an imitation of merino.

Coo-thay'. (*Fabric.*) A striped satin made in India.

Cord'ed Fab'ric. One having a pile which is cut in ribs in the direction of the length of the warp, as corduroy.

One having alternate larger and smaller threads, either in the weft or the warp, so as to give a ribbed or corded surface.

Cor-dil'las. (*Fabric.*) A kind of kersey.

Cos'sas. (*Fabric.*) A kind of plain India muslin.

Co-til'ion. (*Fabric.*) A woolen material in black and white for ladies' skirts.

Cot'ton-ads. (*Fabric.*) Cotton check.

Cot'ton-ee. (*Fabric.*) A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

Cora'ed Fab'ric. One having a pile which is cut in ribs in the direction of the length of the warp, as corduroy.

One having alternate larger and smaller threads, either in the weft or the warp, so as to give a ribbed or corded surface.

Cor-dil'las. (*Fabric.*) A kind of kerse

Cor-du-roy'. 1. (*Fabric.*) A stout, ribbed cotton fustian, made with a pile so cut as to leave a surface ridged in the direction of the warp.

Cot'ton-ads. (*Fabric.*) Cotton check.

Crape-mo-rette'. (*Fabric.*) A gauzy woolen fabric of fine texture, the warp being light and open, and the weft relatively heavy and fleecy. White or colored.

Cre'pon. (*Fabric.*) A thin stuff resembling crape, made of wool, silk, or mixed.

Cre-quil'las. (*Fabric.*) A light, low-priced cotton fabric.

Crin'o-line. (*Fabric.*) Originally, a horse-hair and cotton fabric for setting out a lady's skirts. The term is now commonly applied to the hoop-skirt, which has its periods of revival. Hoops were worn in 1740 three feet across the hips.

Cris'tale. (*Fabric.*) A white worsted fabric.

Cut-velvet. (*Fabric.*) Piled goods in which the loops are cut.

Cut-pile. (*Fabric.*) A fabric woven in loops, which are subsequently cut so as to give a pile (hairy) surface, such as velvet, plush, Wilton carpet, etc.

Da-masse. (*Fabric.*) A Flanders linen, woven with flowers and figures, and resembling damask.

Dam'as-sin. (*Fabric.*) A silk damask containing gold or silver flowers in the fabric.

De-bage. (*Fabric.*) A dress-goods like alpaca, having a cotton warp and a woolen filling, which is dyed in the wool and mixed in the thread.

Den'im. (*Fabric.*) A colored, *twilled* cotton cloth used for overalls.

Den'mark-sat'in. A narrow worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill and used for ladies' shoes.

Di'a-per. 1. (*Fabric.*) A linen toweling with a small figure thrown up, as in damask.

Di'a-phane. (*Fabric.*) A woven silk stuff with transparent and colored figures.

Dim'i-ty. (*Fabric.*) A heavy, fine, white cotton goods, with a crimped or ridged surface; plain, striped, or cross-barred.

The Greek *dimitos* (double warp-thread) is believed to have been a kind of twilled fabric, and was equivalent to the Latin *bilix*.

Doe'skin. (*Fabric.*) A single width fine woolen cloth for men's wear; not twilled.

Drill.

3. (*Fabric.*) A heavy, cotton twilled goods, used especially for lining. *Drilling.*

Drug'get. (*Fabric.*) A coarse woolen fabric, felted or woven, self-colored or printed on one side; used to protect carpets.

A similar but finer article forms piano and table covers.

Du-cape. (*Fabric.*) A rich silk.

Duck. (*Fabric.*) A flax fabric lighter and finer than canvas.

Du'rance. A stout woolen stuff formerly made in imitation of buff leather, and used for garments. *Durant.* Called also *Tammy*.

Du-roy. (*Fabric.*) A common quality of woolen serge.

Em'press-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A lady's dress-goods, all wool and not twilled. It may be considered as an equivalent to the merino, excepting the twill of the latter.

Far'an-dams. (*Fabric.*) A mixed fabric of silk and wool.

Fear'naught. (*Fabric.*) A heavy, shaggy, woolen fabric, used for seamen's coats, for lining port-holes and the doors of powder-magazines. *Dreadnaught.*

Fing'roms. (*Fabric.*) Cloth made of *combed* wool.

Flan'nel. (*Fabric.*) A soft, open woolen stuff, of which there are many kinds, twilled or plain and undressed, milled, gauze, colored, and checked. Also made for specific purposes, as house, horse, printer's blankets.

Flor'en-tine. (*Fabric.*) A kind of silk.

Foun-da'tion-muslin. (*Fabric.*) An open-worked, gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

Frieze. (*Fabric.*) A coarse woolen cloth.

Friz'zing.

2. (*Fabric.*) A peculiar finish given to certain kinds of cloth.

Fus'tian. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A heavy woolen cloth with a napped surface for men's wear.

b. A coarse, thick, twilled cotton stuff for men's wear, and generally of a dark color. The plain, common fustian is specifically known as *pillow-fustian*; other varieties of fustian are known by the names of *corduroy*, *velverett*, *velveteen*, *thicksett*, *double-jean*, *velvet-tuft*, *moleskin* (cropped before dyeing), *beaverteen* (cropped after dyeing), *cantoon*.

These goods were first made in Norwich, England, in 1554, and were called "Norwich satins."

Gab'ar-age. (*Fabric.*) A coarse linen packing-cloth.

Gal-loon. (*Fabric.*) A narrow cotton fabric used for binding shoes, etc.

Gam-broon. (*Fabric.*) A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

Gauze. (*Fabric.*) A light, transparent silk or cotton goods. Said to be named from Gaza, in Palestine, from whence it was introduced.

In gauze-weaving, between every two casts of the shuttle, the warp-threads are turned or twisted after receiving the woof from right to left, and the re-

Fig. 2204



Gauze-Weaving.

verse, alternately, between each throw of the shuttle, so that the weft threads, represented by black dots in the figure are separated from each other, and a light, transparent texture produced.

Gauze Wire-cloth. A textile fabric, either plain or twilled, made of brass, iron, or copper wire, of various degrees of fineness. Used for sieves, safety-lamps, respirators, etc. Brass-wire gauze was shown in the French department of the London Exhibition of 1851, having 67,600 meshes to the square inch = 260 parallel threads in a linear inch.

Gaze-a-Blu-toir! (*Fabric.*) A thin silk gauze, made in France, for bolting cloths.

Gimp. (*Fabric.*) Silk twist interlaced with wire or a coarse cord. Used for trimming.

"My wife's black silk gown is now laced all over with black gimp lace, as the fashion is, in which she is very pretty." — PEPYS'S *Diary*, 1661.

Ging'ham. (*Fabric.*) A linen or cotton goods, colored in the thread.

Gold-tis'sue. Cloth interwoven with gold-thread.

The Persians in the time of Darius were prodigal in vestments of gold embroidery and silk. The nuptial robes of Maria, wife of Honorius, discovered in her coffin in Rome in 1544, on being burned yielded thirty-four pounds of pure gold.

Gol'path-en. (*Fabric.*) An Indian striped silk.

Grass-cloth. A light fabric resembling linen, exported from the Malay Islands. It is made from the fiber of the "poa," a species of nettle.

A similar cloth is made from the Chinese *ma*, a species of *cannabis* (hemp). It is perennial, and sends up numerous stems of from 7 to 10 feet in height.

The plant yields three crops every year. The first cutting takes place in June. On being cut, the leaves are carefully taken off with a bamboo knife by women and children, generally on the spot. It is then taken to the house and soaked in water for an hour. In cold weather the water should be tepid. After this the plant is broken in the middle, by which the fibrous portion is loosened and raised from the stalk; into the interstice thus made, the operator, generally a woman or child, thrusts the finger-nails and separates the fibers from the center to one extremity and then to the other. A partial bleaching is effected on the fibers before they undergo farther division, sometimes by boiling and at other times by pounding on a plank with a mallet. After being dried in the sun, a tedious process of splitting the fibers by the finger-nail ensues, then hatcheling, followed by rolling in balls, soaking, washing, and steeping in lye. The fibers are then spliced for the weaver.

Gros-de-Na'ples. (*Fabric.*) A plain, heavy, woven fabric, made of organzine silk.

Gro'gram. (*Fabric.*) A coarse stuff of silk, or silk and mohair. The name is French (*gros-grain*, coarse texture).

Admiral Vernon, 1750, introduced rum and water as a ration on board ship, and wore a *rogram* coat. The soubriquet *Old Grog* referred to the coat, but was afterwards applied to the beverage.

Gros. (*Fabric.*) A heavy silk with a dull finish.

Gun'ny. (*Fabric.*) A heavy coarse goods used for wrapping bales of cotton, for cotton bags, etc. Made of jute, manilla, or hemp. A heavier grade than *burlaps*. Gunny is a Hindoo word, and the real article is made from fibers of the *cochorus* (jute); the bag made thereof is used to carry grain, etc., on the backs of buffaloes, and for enclosing articles for exportation, — rice, saltpeter, pepper, coffee.

Hair-cord. (*Fabric.*) A cotton goods, the warp of which consists of corded ribs.

Huck-a-back. (*Fabric.*) A table linen or towel having the weft alternately crossed, so as to make it thick at certain points to roughen the surface by producing a raised pattern.

Hum/hum. (*Fabric.*) A plain, coarse, cotton cloth, made in India.

In'dia-rub'ber Cloth. (*Fabric.*) Fabric covered with india-rubber. The latter is cleaned, triturated with sulphur, dissolved in benzine, or other solvent, and spread upon fabric by rolls.

In'grain. A yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.

Jac-o-net! (*Fabric.*) A fine, close, white cotton goods, like cambric.

Jam'da-ri. (*Fabric.*) A Dacca muslin woven with figures of flowers and other ornaments.

Jap-a-nese' Silk. (*Fabric.*) A dress goods having a linen chain and silken weft.

Jean. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A twilled, undressed cloth, having a cotton chain and woolen filling.

b. A twilled cotton goods, striped or white. *Satin jean* has a different twill, which gives it a smooth, glossy surface.

Jem'my. 1. (*Fabric.*) A species of Scotch woolen cloth.

Kal'muck. (*Fabric.*) A coarse; shaggy cloth, resembling a bear-skin.

A coarse, colored, cotton cloth made in Persia.

Ker'sey. (*Fabric.*) A probable corruption of Jersey, whence it came. A coarse ribbed cloth made from wool of long staple.

Ker-sey-mere'. (*Fabric.*) A light woolen twilled goods with an oil finish, for men's wear.

Ker-sey-nette'. (*Fabric.*) A thin woolen cloth. *Cassinette.*

Kin'cob. (*Fabric.*) An East-Indian laced satin.

Leath'er-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A fabric covered with a water-proof composition, usually having a polished surface. It generally consists of a paint or a varnish, sometimes the former with a covering coat of the latter. The changes in menstruums, resins, pigments, and coarse and cheap materials, which are added for quantity, are so various that room cannot be afforded for stating them at length. See ENAMELED CLOTH; LEATHER, ARTIFICIAL.

Le'no. (*Fabric.*) An open cotton goods, thinner than *buke-muslin*, used for veils, window-curtains, etc. It is plain, colored, or checked.

Le-vant'ine. (*Fabric.*) A kind of silk cloth.

Long-poil. (*Fabric.*) A shaggy velvet.

Long-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain.

Loon'ghie. (*Fabric.*) A silk and cotton cloth of rich color, made in Sindh, in pieces about 4 yards long and 2 feet wide.

Lute'string. (*Fabric.*) A plain, stout silk or silk ribbon: from *lustring*.

Mad-a-pol'lam. (*Fabric.*) A kind of fine, long cloth (cotton) shipped to the East India market.

Mail-net. (*Fabric.*) A form of loom-made net, which is a combination of common gauze and whip-net in the same fabric. The whole fabric is a continued succession of right-angled triangles, of which the *woof* forms the basis, the *gauze* part the perpendiculars, and the *whip* part the hypotenuse. The gauze and whip parts are stretched on separate beams.

Mar-seilles'. (*Fabric.*) A heavy cotton goods, embossed in the loom.

Mar-sel'la. (*Fabric.*) A kind of twilled linen.

Match-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A coarse woolen cloth.

Mat'ting. 1. Matting is made of hemp, coir (the fiber covering the cocoa-nut), jute; also of rushes, hair, grass, palm-leaves, etc. The India matting is made of a peculiar Oriental grass. Russia matting of *bast* or linden bark. Also of strips of black-walnut or other ornamental wood, with wires passing through them at right angles. The wooden strips are separated by elastic washers made from india-rubber tubing. The matting can be rolled up into a compact form for transportation, and is found to have superior advantages for hallways of tenement-houses, street-cars, reception-rooms of hotels, railway depots, etc.

Med'ley. (*Fabric.*) Cloth woven from wool dyed of various colors and spun. Technically, blue and black are excluded. First made in 1614.

Mel'ton. (*Fabric.*) A kind of broadcloth for coating.

Milled Cloth. (*Fabric.*) Woolen cloth which has been fulled or felted by beating, to thicken it. *Double-milled*; the operation having been repeated to increase the density.

Mo'hair. (*Fabric.*) From a Hindoo word. *a.* A fabric made from the fine, white, silky hair of the Angora goat and allied species. Sometimes called *camel*. The hair is said to be produced in perfect quality in no place excepting Angora in Asia Minor, and has long been a valuable article of export from that place.

b. A wool and cotton goods made in imitation of the above, in mixed colors or plain.

Mo-reen'. (*Fabric.*) A watered woolen or wool-and-cotton goods, for hangings, curtains, upholstery, and heavy skirts.

Mole'skin. (*Fabric.*) A strong cotton twilled goods for men's wear. A kind of fustian, cropped or shorn before dyeing. *Beaverteen.*

Mousse-line'. French muslin.

Mo'zam-bique'. (*Fabric.*) An open dress-goods having a chain in which the cotton threads are associated in pairs, and the woolen filling is soft and fleecy. It is dyed in the wool, self-colored, or striped in the warp.

Mull. (*Fr. molle.*) A thin, soft, cotton goods. Varieties are known as Swiss, India, starched mull, etc.

Mun'go. (*Fabric.*) A woolen cloth made of second-hand material. Old cloth and woolen goods are torn to pieces by cylindrical machines, and, being mixed with various proportions of pure wool, are re-spun and woven. Druggets and low-priced goods of but little strength are the result. *Shoddy.*

Mus'lin-de-laine. (*Fabric.*) A cotton chain and woolen filling, or an all-wool ladies' dress-goods, printed like calicoes.

Mus'li-net. (*Fabric.*) A kind of muslin of which there are several varieties, as single-cord, fancy satin-stripes, and figured.

Nac'a-rat. (*Fabric.*) Fine linen or crape dyed of a pale red color.

Nain-sook'. (*Fabric.*) A thick sort of jaconet muslin, plain or striped, formerly made in India. — WEBSTER.

Nan-keen'. Originally a fabric made from cotton of a yellow color (*Gossypium religiosum*) and exported from Nankin, China. It is now made of white cotton, dyed by oak bark, arnotto, alum, etc., and sent from England to China. A part is, no doubt, reshipped in curious packages with the name of Li upon it.

Net'ting. Open-work fabric for curtains or screens. See MUSQUITO-CANOPY, etc.

Net'tle-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather.

Oiled Silk. (*Fabric.*) Silk which has been treated with a boiled oil, so as to render it water and perspiration proof. Used as sweat-pads, as a lining in hats and bonnets to resist the perspiration, and over wet dressings of wounds to prevent evaporation.

Or'gan-die. (*Fabric.*) Fine Swiss figured muslin for ladies' summer wear.

Or'gan-zine.

b. Silk fabric made of such thread.

A *single* is a reel thread twisted. Several singles are twisted together in a direction the reverse of that of the singles, making *thrown-silk*. The *single* receives a twist to the left, is *doubled*, — that is, united with others, — and the combined threads are twisted to the right. *Organzine* is therefore *double-twisted thrown-sing'cs*.

Or'leans Cloth. (*Fabric.*) A ladies' dress-goods, having a cotton chain and woolen filling. It has a self color and highly finished surface.

Os'na-burg. (*Fabric.*) A kind of coarse linen, made of flax and tow, originally imported from Osna-burg, Germany.

Pad'ding.

2. A cloth worked out of rags for stuffing collars of coats, etc.

Pad-u-a-soy'. (*Fabric.*) A kind of silk.

Panne. (*Fabric.*) Worsted plush of French manufacture.

Pa'per Cloth. A fabric patented in England in 1843 by Henry Chapman. It is prepared by winding cotton, linen, or other cloth upon a roller, which is introduced between the third press-felt of a Fourdrinier machine; between this roller and the endless felt is placed a trough containing an adhesive solution, which is, by means of a roller in a trough, applied to the cloth; at the same time, the continuous sheet of paper formed by the machine in the usual manner is carried forward, meeting the cloth, and the two passing together through the pressing-rolls are caused to adhere. By reversing the cloth, a similar paper facing may be given to the other side.

Pa'per-mus'lin. (*Fabric.*) Glazed muslin used for linings, etc.

Par'a-mat'ta. (*Fabric.*) A light twilled goods having a cotton warp and a merino-wool weft. *Paramatta cloth*.

Pat'tern.

2. (*Fabric.*) A design of figures, woven in cloth

Pen'nis-tone. (*Fabric.*) A coarse woolen frieze.

Per-cale'. (*Fabric.*) A cotton goods, printed or plain, and with a linen finish.

Per-ca-line'. (*Fabric.*) Fine French printed cotton goods.

Pe'ter-sham. (*Fabric.*) A heavy and *Pet-Cock*. fine woolen goods for men's overcoats, the face being rolled so as to present the appearance of little tufts.

Pile-fab'ric. One in which a looped weft is formed by wires, to be afterward cut, as in velvet and in Wilton carpet, or left in loops, as in Brussels carpet.

Pi'lot-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A heavy indigo-blue woolen cloth for overcoats and seamen's wear.

Pine-leaf Fab'ric. This is described in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute," 1852, page 412 *et seq.* The green leaves are used in preference at Breslau for making this pine-tree wool, which was extensively used from 1842 for mattresses, coverlets, etc. Five hundred of these coverlets were purchased for the hospital of Vienna in the former year, and shortly afterward at other places. It was particularly useful as stuffing for beds and for upholstering, as it was offensive to insect vermin. The leaves are treated by heat and chemical reagents to separate the fibers and remove the resin. The invention is credited to M. Pannewitz. "Bib. Univ. de Genevi," June, 1852, page 165. See also English patent, No. 1002, 1853. See also Belgian patent, "Genie Industriel," Paris, 1864, page 104, where the process is fully described.

Pi-qué! (*Fabric.*) A cotton goods, figured or plain, and with a crimped surface resembling cordings.

Pi-quée! (*Fabric.*) Marcella. A heavy cotton goods for vesting, etc.

Plaid. (*Fabric.*) Goods of any quality or material whose pattern consists of various colored bars or stripes in the warp and in the weft, colored in the wool or thread, and representing the Scotch tartans which distinguished the clans.

Pliny states that to divide by squares in weaving came from the Gauls.

Plain Cloth. (*Fabric.*) Not twilled.

Pla-til'la. A white linen Silesian fabric.

Plu-me'ta. (*Fabric.*) A Spanish woolen cloth.

Plush. (*Fabric.*) A shaggy pile-cloth of various materials. *Shag.* An unshorn velvet of cotton, silk, or mixed fiber. Sometimes of a silk nap and cotton back. It has two warps, one of which is brought to the surface to make the nap. The warp is gathered in loops by wire, and cut in the manner of velvet.

It is composed regularly of a woof of a single woolen thread and a double warp; the one wool of two threads twisted, the other goat's or camel's hair. Some imitation *plushes* are made of other materials.

"Put on my new, fine, coloured cloth suit, with my cloak lined with plush, which is a dear and noble suit, costing me about £17." — PEPYS'S *Diary*, October 26, 1664.

Pol'da-ry. (*Fabric.*) A kind of coarse canvas. *Poldway.*

Pold'way. (*Fabric.*) Coarse bagging stuff for coal-sacks, etc.

Po-lim'i-ta. (*Fabric.*) A variegated stuff.

Pop'lin. (*Fabric.*) A stuff having a silken warp and woolen weft, in this respect resembling bombazine. Dublin has attained preëminence in this particular branch of manufacture, the *Irish* poplins being widely and favorably known.

A silk and worsted stuff, watered, figured, brocaded, or tissue. Originally an all-silk French goods. Irish poplins have a silk warp and worsted weft, and in the common grades cotton or flax is mixed with the silk.

Poy'al. (*Fabric.*) A striped stuff for covering benches and seats.

Print. 1. (*Fabric.*) A cotton cloth printed. *Calico.*

Pru-nel'la. (*Fabric.*) A smooth, woolen, dark-colored stuff, used as lasting, for making the uppers of shoes and gaiters. *Frunello.*

Pud'die. (*Fabric.*) A kind of cloth.

Pun'jum. (*Fabric.*) A fine, heavy, unbleached cotton long-cloth made in India.

Pur'dah. (*Fabric.*) An Indian blue and white striped cotton cloth.

Rat'tan-as. A coarse sacking made at the Mauritius.

Rat-teen! (*Fabric.*) A kind of woolen stuff.

Ra'vens-duck. (*Fabric.*) A quality of sail-cloth.

Ra-za'go. (*Fabric.*) Coarse tow-cloth of Spain.

Rub'ber.

5. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A coarse, unbleached flax toweling for rubbing the body after bathing.

Rug'ging. 1. (*Fabric.*) Coarse woolen wrapping or blanket cloth.

Rus'sia-duck. (*Fabric.*) Fine white linen canvas.

Sack'ing. (*Fabric.*) A coarse hempen or flaxen fabric, made for bags and bed-bottoms.

Sack'cloth. (*Fabric.*) Coarse stuff for sacks.

Sag'a-thy. (*Fabric.*) A mixed fabric of silk and cotton.

Sail-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A canvas for sails, made of flax, hemp, cotton, or jute. In thickness, and consequent weight, it varies from 22 to 44 pounds per bolt of 38 yards, 24 inches wide.

Sa'nat. (*Fabric.*) An Indian calico.

Sa'ree. 1. A cotton fabric worn by East-Indian women wrapped about the person.

Sat'in. (*Fabric.*) A silken fabric with an over-shot woof and a highly finished surface. It was originally imported from China.

"What said master Dumbleton about the *satin* for my short cloak and slops? — FALSTAFF.

"The Duchesse of York, sitting in state in a chair, in white *satin*." — PEPYS, 1662.

"To church with my wife, who this day put on her green petticoate of flowred *satin*, with fine white and black gimp lace of her own putting on, which is very pretty." — *Ibid.*

The woof of satin is coarse, and is hidden underneath the warp, which forms the surface. The *warp* is of *organzine*; the *weft* of *tram*. In a full satin twill there is an interval of fifteen threads. See TWILL.

Sat-i-net'. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A light kind of satin.
b. A glossy cloth made of a cotton warp and woolen filling to imitate *satin*.

Sat'in-jean. (*Fabric.*) A twilled cotton goods, having a smooth, satiny surface.

Say-ette'. (*Fabric.*) A mixed fabric of silk and wool. *Sagathy*.

Seam-lace. (*Fabric.*) A narrow stuff used by carriage-makers to cover seams and edges.

See'hand. (*Fabric.*) A fine muslin of a grade between nainsook and mull.

Sel'vage.

3. (*Fabric.*) The edge or list of cloth, woven so as to prevent raveling.

Serge. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A coarse-twilled woolen stuff, used for lining gig-saddles, etc.
b. A light silken stuff, twilled on both sides.

Ser-gette'. (*Fabric.*) A thin serge.

Shag. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A cloth with a coarse, rough nap.
b. Another name for *plush*. A shaggy pile-cloth of various materials.
c. The *pile* of velvet, fustian, plush, velveteen, etc.

Shal'li. (*Fabric.*) A twilled cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat.

Shal-loon'. (*Fabric.*) From *Chalons*, in France. A kind of worsted stuff, formerly used.

"In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be glad."
SWIFT.

Sheet'ing. 1. (*Fabric.*) Common muslins, bleached or unbleached. Sometimes made of double width, for sheets.

Shirr. (*Fabric.*) An elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces. See RUBBER THREAD.

Shirred Goods. (*Fabric.*) Goods with elastic cords (*shirrs*) interwoven in suspenders, garters, etc.

Shirt'ing. (*Fabric.*) Bleached or unbleached cotton cloth, of quality and texture suited for undergarments.

Shod'dy. (*Fabric.*) A cloth made from worn woolen rags. These are torn to pieces by a machine having spiked rollers (termed a devil), cleansed, and the fiber spun with a certain proportion of new wool, the yarn being afterward woven into the full-bodied but flimsy fabric, termed shoddy.

Mungo is made from tailors' clippings similarly treated.

Shot-silk. (*Fabric.*) A silk stuff whose warp and weft threads are of two colors, so as to exhibit changeable tints under varying circumstances of light. *Changeable silk*.

Si-le'si-a. (*Fabric.*) A linen made in Germany.

Silk-shag. (*Fabric.*) A coarse, rough, woven silk with a shaggy nap.

Sin'don. 1. (*Fabric.*) A fine East Indian cotton stuff.

Soo'cey. (*Fabric.*) An Indian mixed striped fabric of cotton and silk.

Span'ish Stripes. (*Fabric.*) A kind of woolen fabric.

Spun-silk. A cheap article produced from short-fibered and waste silk, in contradistinction to the long fibers wound from the cocoon and *thrown*. See SILK. It is frequently mixed with cotton.

Sta'min. (*Fabric.*) A slight woolen cloth; *lin-seu-woolsey*.

Stam'mel. (*Fabric.*) A fine woolen cloth.

Stroud. (*Fabric.*) A coarse blanket-stuff, used in trading with the Indians.

Strun'tain. (*Fabric.*) A coarse, narrow worsted braid.

Stuff.

3. (*Fabric.*) An all-wool plain dress-goods for ladies.

Swan's-down. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A trimming in which the fine, soft feathers of the swan and other aquatic birds are set with the quill end in the meshes of the goods, so as to make the down as a nap upon the backing of fabric.

b. A fine, soft, thick woolen cloth, made in imitation of *swan's-down*, a long nap being raised upon the surface.

Swan-skin. (*Fabric.*) A kind of fine twilled flannel.

Swiss Mus'lin. (*Fabric.*) A fine, open, transparent cotton goods.

Tab-a-ret'. (*Fabric.*) A stout, satin-striped silk goods.

Tab'by. (*Fabric.*) Silk or other stuff having an irregularly waved or watered surface produced by pressure, usually between engraved rollers in the mode of calendering, known as *tabbying*. There is but little difference between *tabbying*, *watering*, and *moiré*, the effect in each case being produced by the flattening of some of the fibers while the others remain undisturbed, causing the different parts to reflect the light unequally.

"My false taby wastecote with gold lace." — PEPYS, 1661.

Taffe-ta. (*Fabric.*) A species of silken goods. See TAFFETY.

"Ashamed that she [Mrs. P.] should be seen in a taffata gown, when all the world wears moyre." — PEPYS'S *Diary*, 1662.

Taffe-ty. (*Fabric.*) A rich, glossy silk stuff; plain, flowered, gold-striped, watered, or embroidered. The word is Persian.

Tam'bour. 1. (*Fabric.*) A species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked by needles in figures of leaves and flowers upon a silk stuff stretched over a circular frame, called a *tambour-frame*. This resembles a drum-head, and thus acquired its name. French *tambour*, "a drum."

Tam'ine. Woolen cloth; *tammy*. Sometimes synonymous with *lawney*.

Tam'is. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A thin woolen stuff, highly glazed. *Taminy*.

Tam'my. (*Fabric.*) A glazed worsted cloth used for ladies' gaiters; also for a straining cloth.

Tar'la-tan. (*Fabric.*) A showy, transparent muslin dress-goods.

Tar'tan. 1. (*Fabric.*) Woolen cloth, cross-barred with stripes of various colors, forming *panes*, and constituting the peculiar patterns which formerly distinguished the different Scottish Highland clans.

Tat. (*Fabric.*) Cloth made from the fiber of the *Cochorus oltorius*. See JUTE.

Ter'ry-vel'vet. A silk plush, or ribbed velvet.

Thi'baude. (*Fabric.*) (Fr.) Cloth made from cow-hair.

Thib'et-cloth. (*Fabric.*) A camlet made from goat's hair.

Thick-set. 1. (*Fabric.*) A stout, twilled, napped cotton cloth. A kind of fustian.

Tick'ing. (*Fabric.*) A closely woven, striped linen or cotton cloth to hold feathers, husks, or other filling for beds or mattresses. It is usually twilled.

Tick'len-burgh. (*Fabric.*) A coarse, mixed linen fabric.

Tif'fa-ny. A thin silk gauze.

Tin'sel.

2. (*Fabric.*) A cloth composed of silk and silver. A material with a superficial sheen and but little sterling value.

Cloth overlaid with foil.

Tis'sue. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A very fine transparent silk stuff used for veils; white or colored.

It was formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads and embossed with figures.

"In their glittering tissues bear emblaz'd
Holv memorials." — MILTON.

b. Cloth interwoven with gold.

Toi-li-net'. (*Fabric.*) *a.* A kind of German quilting.

b. A fabric of silk and cotton warp and woolen weft.

Tuf-taffe-ta. (*Fabric.*) Tufted taffeta; a shaggy or *villous* silk fabric.

Tuft-taffe-ta. Formerly, a fabric with silk tufts.

Tuft-mock'a-do. (*Fabric.*) A mixed stuff of silk and woolen, in imitation of tufted taffeta or velvet.

Tulle. (*Fabric.*) A thin silk lace with open meshes, woven in narrow strips.

Un'ion.

2. (*Fabric.*) A fabric of flax and cotton.

Un'ions. (*Fabric.*) Mixed goods. Cotton, flax, jute, silk, and wool are united in various binary or trinary combinations.

Vel'vet. (*Fabric.*) A silk fabric in which the warp is passed over wires so as to make a row of loops which project from the backing, and are thus left by withdrawing the wire for an *uncut* or *pile velvet*; but are cut by a knife to make a *cut velvet*.

Mentioned in Joinville and in the will of Richard II. Called, anciently, *vellet*.

"There bought velvett for a coat and camelott for a cloak for myself." — PEPYS'S *Diary*, 1666.

Ve-lours'. A fabric for upholstering, carpentry, etc. It is a velvet or plush, partly of linen and partly of double cotton warps with mohair yarn weft.

Vel-vet-eeen'. (*Fabric.*) A cut-piled fabric of cotton. It differs from velvet only in respect of the material. When it has a twilled back it is called *Genov*.

Wad'ding.

2. (*Fabric.*) Loosely woven stuff used by tailors.

Wad'mal. A heavy, coarse, woolen stuff for sailors' jackets. Made in the Orkneys. *Wadmeil; wadmill; wadmarel.*

Water-ing.

2. (*Fabric.*) A process of giving a wave-like appearance to fabrics, by passing them between metallic rollers variously engraved, which, bearing unequally upon the stuff, render the surface unequal, so as to reflect the light differently. Watering silk is said to have been invented by Octavius May, at Lyons, seventeenth century. See **MOIRE**, etc.

In 1780, the mode of ornamentation was by pressing between figured steel plates. Steel cylinders were introduced afterward.

"Moire silk for watering is made of double width, which is indispensable in obtaining the bold waterings, for these depend not only on the quality of the silk, but greatly on the way they are folded when subjected to the enormous pressure in watering. They should be folded in such a manner that the air which is contained between the folds of it should not be able to escape easily; then, when the pressure is applied, the air, in trying to effect its escape, drives before it the little moisture that is used, and hence causes the watering. The pressure is from 60 to 100 tons." — **BAMBER.**

Web. 1. Woven fabric.

Wire-cloth. A fabric whose woof and weft are of wire; the size of the wire, the shape and sizes of the meshes, being adapted to the uses of the completed screen, sifter, or sieve, or the character of the machine in which it is to be used. Besides the purpose of separating materials of different finenesses, screens are used in hat-forming machines and brandusters (Fig. 2431); also as fire and window screens and guards, kiln-floors, panels of fences, meat-safes, dish-covers, bed-bottoms, lamp-covers, as in the safety-lamp. See also patents: —

No.	Name and Date.	No.	Name and Date.
5,005.	Jenkins, March 6, '47	124,286.	Peters, Mar. 5, '72.
	(crimping).	126,081.	Parker, April 23, '72.
25,578.	Nutting, Sept. 27, '59.	127,227.	Edge, May 28, '72
49,556.	Zerns, August 8, '65		(weaving wire-tubes).
	(crimping).	128,438.	Turnbull, June 25,
92,949.	Fisk, July 27, '69.		'72.
108,553.	Beck, Oct. 25, '70.	131,885.	Le Ren, Oct. 1, '72.
117,272.	Goodhue, July 25, '71.	132,528.	Farley, Oct. 29, '72.
118,283.	Seitzinger, Aug. 22,	133,886.	Peters, Dec. 10, '72.
	'71.	138,491.	Field, May 6, '73.
120,150.	Gardner <i>et al.</i> , Oct.	139,077.	Parker, May 20, '73.
	24, '71.	140,160.	Peters, June 24, '73.
121,111.	Kohn, Nov. 21, '71.		

See also patents for making wire-sieves.