

A Cotton Fabrics Glossary.*

BLACK Cloth: A re-inforcing cloth used in calico-printing to support a fabric being printed. Backed and doubled cloths may be double in the weft or warp, or in both weft and warp.

Baline: A coarse kind of canvas used for packing.

Bastiste: A fabric of French origin; the term has come to mean commercially a light, sheer cloth, made of a fine quality of yarns. A light fabric, with a Swiss finish in distinction from a nainsook, and usually wider and heavier than the latter fabric. In 32-inch widths and up a line of bastistes runs 14 to 16 square yards to the pound. There are bleached and unbleached cotton bastistes, also linen and coloured bastistes. The cottons are largely ecru, and the linens are most commonly in the grey.

Beige: A dress goods, generally twilled weave, made of yarns spun from wool, dyed in the stock; mostly sold in greys and browns, and mottled or mixed effects.

Binding Cloth: A muslin, dyed and stamped, used to cover books.

Bishop's Lawn has practically been out of use in the United States for fifteen years. It is a little heavier than Swiss mull, slightly lighter than India linen, and has a sort of Swiss finish.

Book Muslin: A plain, very light weight muslin, in leno weave, used for linings.

Boucle: A definition the same as that for bourrette applies to boucle, except that in the latter fabric instead of the knot, in the dobbie effect, a loop is produced.

Bourrette is a dress material, with dobbie effect introduced into the body of the fabric in a pattern, the threads that form the dobbie effect being hard twisted.

Brilliante is a light, cotton fabric, with inwoven brocade figures and having commonly a nainsook finish.

Brilliantine: A printed or woven dress material, having a bird's-eye pattern woven into the cloth with jacquard loom, a calender finish being usually given.

Brilliantine: A dress goods made with cotton warp and lustre worsted weft. The weft yarns are chiefly spun from Lincolnshire wool. These goods may be either plain weave or jacquard patterns.

British Sheetings and Shirtings are made in Great Britain, and are more heavily sized than American goods.

Brocatelle is a fabric which may be made of silk and cotton, silk and wool or wool alone, and is used for curtains and furniture coverings. It has a silky appearance.

Brown Sheeting covers all weights of cotton goods in the grey or unfinished condition.

Brown Shirting: The term is restricted usually to mean such grey cotton cloths as are from 40 inches in width down.

Calico in the trade has become a general term, and means practically any printed cotton cloth coarser than muslin.

Calico Shirting: Printed cottons for shirts.

Cambric: A name which is most general in its modern trade application to cotton fabrics, comprehending such varieties as cambric muslins and cambric linings.

Canton or Cotton Flannel is a strong heavy twilled cloth, in either the grey or bleached condition, and scratched or napped on one side.

Cashmere Twill: A fine dress style fabric, the pattern being printed on the warp made of cotton; it has the appearance of a fine woollen fabric.

Chambray: A name applied to such gingham as are either of solid colour or are printed in stripes and checks upon a solid ground.

Chambray: Also a light-weight cotton or linen dress fabric, weighing about 13 or 14 yards to the pound, being a soft finished cambric.

Cheese Cloth: A low count, light-weight cotton cloth, weighing 9 to 12 yards to the pound. Also called bunting.

Cheviot Shirting: A cotton fabric, either white or coloured, single or double thread, round or flat thread, and having a medium soft finish. Used for shirtings.

Chintz: A printed cotton cloth, the characteristic feature of which is the bright and gay coloured patterns of flowers and the like printed upon the goods; used for many household purposes.

Coburg: A cotton or worsted and silk, or a worsted dress fabric of light weight twilled on one side. It is an inexpensive material.

Combed Yarn Goods: Fine quality of cotton goods that undergo the additional process of combing.

Corduroy: A thick fabric of cotton made into suitings for men's wear, a marked feature being its wearing qualities. The surface is corded or ribbed. Used also for upholstery purposes, and is shown in elaborate figured patterns.

Cotton Damask: A material woven in fancy jacquard patterns, used for table covers, curtains, and upholstery purposes.

Cottonade: A coarse, heavy cotton fabric made in imitation of cassimere, for men's wear.

Crash: A fabric used principally for towellings. A common weave in which the goods are made is the "honey comb," also the twill, while many fancy weaves are produced in imitation of linen.

Crepe or Fancy Crepe: A light dress fabric, a distinctive feature of which is its crepe or crinkly effect, produced in the weaving. Goods of this description are made that are washable, and that will not lose the crepiness through washing, and are commonly dyed in plain colours.

Cretonne: A printed cotton material, used chiefly for draperies, the patterns being such as are suitable for the purpose. Originally the goods were all twilled but are now either plain or twilled. They come in widths of from 30 to 36 inches.

Crinkle or Seersucker: A distinguishing characteristic of the crinkle or seersucker, as it is known to the trade, is the alternation of smooth and puckered stripes running lengthwise in the cloth, produced in the fabrication. The dress styles, as an inexpensive material costing from five to ten cents, were sold extensively a few years ago, but have now dropped almost entirely out of use. Seersucker originally meant a silk fabric.

Crinoline, used at the present largely for stiffening ladies' dresses. A fabric made of horsehair and cotton, or of all cotton, and usually in width from 18 to 20 inches.

Denim: A coarse yarn coloured twilled fabric, commonly in blue and brown, and used principally for men's overalls and working shirts.

Dimity: A light, sheer fabric, much resembling a lawn, a distinguishing feature being cords woven into the fabric. French dimity was originally used extensively for men's caps, but is not now used in the United States. The goods were made in narrow widths of 14 inches, and were very elastic, due to the fact that the cloth was puckered in weaving.

Domet: A plain fabric, napped on both sides (French or German nap to distinguish from wool gig), while Canton flannel is napped only upon one. Otherwise, in appearance similar to Canton flannel, used extensively for shirtings.

Drill: A heavy twilled cotton, usually 30 inches wide, and sold in the grey and-bleached conditions. Exported largely from the United States to China and other Oriental countries. When exported to these lands, it is usually sent in an undyed condition, but is sometimes dyed there indigo blue or brown.

Duck: A heavy coarse yarn cotton fabric, having a peculiar weave known as the duck weave. Used for purposes where strength and weight are desirable, one large use to which the cloth is put being the making of sails. When dyed put to the same uses as denim.

Enamelled Cloth: Made in imitation of leather, with glazed finish, and used for trimming carriages and like purposes.

Etamines: A coarse, loosely woven cloth of cotton and wool, cotton and linen, linen or jute, silk and wool, or of hard twisted worsted yarn. The finished fabric has a network texture, and a popular use to which the fabric is put is to wear it in the form of a waist or skirt, over a gown of other material, perhaps a woollen, worsted or silk gown.

Fancy Shirting: A material used chiefly for shirts woven and also printed in simple patterns of one or two colours.

Farmers' Satin: A satin woven fabric, with cotton chain and a woollen weft, and having a high lustre finish. A lining used principally for men's coats.

Flannelette made in stripes, plaids and colours in contrast with a plain domet.

Foundation Muslin is a fabric used to give stiffness to parts of garments. It is loosely woven, like canvas, and is stiffened with gum.

French Cambric: A fine variety of linen or cotton cambric, used for neckwear and similar purposes.

French Percale: The genuine is made in France, and is a fine percale of good body. The so-called French percale signifies a similar fabric made in the States, and runs usually from 30 to 36 inches in width.

(To be continued.)

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