

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

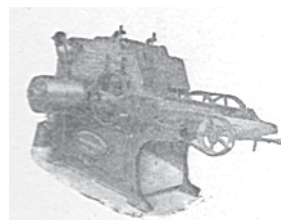
(Continued from December issue.)

Q.

- QUADRANT**:—A quarter-wheel, with arm and chain, which directs and regulates the winding-on of cops in the mule.
- QUADRILLE**:—Checked, in squares. Applied more particularly to small checks.
- QUADRIVOLTINE**:—A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.
- 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.
- QUEENSLAND COTTONS**:—Are mostly grown from Sea Islands seeds.
- QUEEN SILK**:—A very soft fabric of the chiffon order, both yarn and piece-dyed, in widths from 21 to 36 in.
- QUERCITRON**:—A yellow dyestuff obtained from shavings of the bark of the *Quercus tinctoria*. 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 quilled material, as a fluted lace or muslin.
- QUILL-WORK**:—Embroidery with porcupine quills, such as that made by North American Indians.
- QUILT**:—A bedcover 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.

R.

- RABANNA**:—Cloth or matting made in Madagascar from the fibres of the raffia, and exported to Mauritius.
- RADDLE**:—A frame with guide pegs used in beaming the warp.
- RADIA**:—A 44 inch silk, Lyons made; soft and sheer, in plain weaves, with high lustre. Is seen in all colors, both plain and imprimé.
- RADSIMIR SILK**:—A rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women.
- 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**:—A machine for tearing and reducing to fibre, worn fabrics of any description, waste yarns, clippings, and other wastes; shoddy picker.
- 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 was 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.
- RAIN FRINGE**:—A fringe of single strands of beads, fastened close together to a wide or narrow heading, or bead ornament.
- RAISED COLOR**:—A term used in calico-printing, to designate a dye that is brought out by some external agent as a mordant.
- 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.
- RAJAH SILK**:—A rough silk, similar in weave and appearance to pongee silk.
- 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.
- RAMBOUILLET SHEEP**:—Known also as Imperial Rambouillet, or French Merino sheep. A rather long stapled merino wool, susceptible of being combed, possessing strength and lustre; yolk of good nature but not too abundant.
- RAMESES**:—An old variety of cotton plant, apparently a form of Peerless.
- RAMIE, RHEA, or CHINA GRASS**:—A soft, silky and extremely strong fibre. It is indigenous in south-western Asia, and is cultivated commercially in



RAG PICKER.
Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

China, Java, Japan, Philippine Islands, the southern portion of the United States, etc. It is a fibre of increasing importance. The plant belongs to the nettle family, *Boehmeria nivea*, and grows in tall, slender stalks like hemp. After the stalks are cleaned of a gummy substance, insoluble in water,



RAMIE PLANT.

it is known as China grass, and is used in China for the manufacture of summer clothing. In America and Europe, by the use of modern machinery and chemical processes, the fibre is cleaned effectively. After it is bleached and combed, it makes a fine silky fibre, one-half the weight of linen, and three times stronger than hemp. It has been woven and knitted into a great variety of fabrics. It can be dyed in any color, and rivals silk somewhat in brilliancy. Can be spun either alone or in conjunction with cotton, wool, silk, or flax.

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

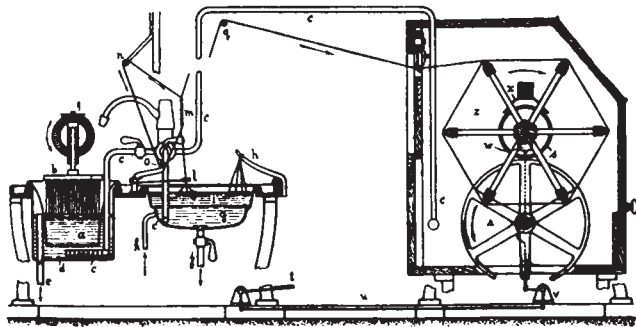
RANDOM-YARN:—Clouded yarn. Odds and ends of yarn.

RAP:—80 revolutions of a hank reel; 120 yards of yarn.

RATCH:—The stretch of the yarn on a spinning frame: the length between the drawing rollers.

RATINÉ or **RATTINET**:—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.

RAW SILK:—The silk thread of commerce, produced by the cocoon reeler, and sold in the form of skeins;



SILK REEL.

each thread is composed of a number (generally 6) of filaments, each unwound from a separate cocoon. Raw silk is white, greenish-white, pale

or dark yellow, or occasionally reddish, the coloring matter being contained in the external layer of the filament, so that, when this layer is removed, the silk is white. Reeling silk from the cocoon, while simple, requires skill. The cocoons are first plunged into boiling water, whereby their natural gum is softened so as to render the unwinding of the filaments, as forming the cocoon, an easy matter. This done, they are brushed with a small broom, to the straws of which the ends of their filaments become attached. The bundle of filaments is then taken by the reeler in his hands and a sufficient length of each filament unwound until each cocoon shows but one clean thread. The required number of cocoon ends for the reeled silk thread are then wound on the reel. In its travel onto the reel, the thread is made to either twist several times around itself, or, in the same way, several times around a mate thread. This is known as the *croisure*, and has for its object to consolidate the constituent filaments of the raw silk thread, wring the water from it and thus aid in drying the silk, which must be accomplished while the latter is on the reel. For this reason the reel is located in a separate compartment from that in which the cocoons are soaked, thus preventing moist air from striking the silk while on the reel; at the same time, the compartment in which the reel is located is heated by suitably placed steam pipes.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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:—Acetate of alumina.

RED MENJIES TARTAN:—A Scotch tartan, consisting of red and black plaids.