

SCHREINERER:—This operation consists in passing suitably constructed cloths between a pair of solid heavily weighted steel rollers, one of which has a plain papier-mâché surface and the other is ruled with extremely fine lines, from 190 to 500 to the inch. The effect on the piece is to develop a really wonderful lustre specially applicable to mercerized cotton goods, which then rivals silk in appearance.

SCHWEITZER'S REAGENT:—An ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide. Cross and Bevan prepare this reagent as follows: 2 grams of copper sulphate are dissolved in 100 c. c. of water. Hydrated copper oxide is precipitated from this solution by adding a slight excess of a 10% solution of sodium hydroxide. Wash the precipitate entirely free from alkali, drain, and mix with a 10% solution of glycerol. Preserve in stoppered bottles, and when desired for use wash free from glycerol and dissolve in ammonia water of 20% strength. Bronnert, Fremery & Urban prepare a Schweitzer's solution containing about 5% of copper and a relatively small amount of ammonia as follows: A cold solution of ammonia is poured over copper turnings in tall cylindrical vessels, and the whole is cooled down to 0 to 5° C. by placing in a freezing mixture. Cold air is now blown through this mixture of copper and ammonia for about 10 hours. The solutions so obtained are only stable at low temperatures, so that suitable precautions must be observed when using the same.

SCINTILLANT:—French for scintillating, sparkling. A changeable effect.

SCOTCH CAMBRIC:—A finely woven cotton cambric much like linen cambric.

SCOTCH CARPET:—A two or three-ply Ingrain carpet, so named from the country where it was originally made.

SCOTCH FEED:—See Ribbon Feeding.

SCOTCH GINGHAM:—Gingham made in Scotland; a trade name for a superior make of domestic gingham.

SCOTCH PLAID:—A peculiar ancient dress worn in the Highlands of Scotland, and which was merely an oblong piece of stuff wrapped round the body to defend the wearer from rain. It is always made of a checkered pattern of various colors, there called Tartan. The latter is the name of the color, while plaid is that of the dress. The true Scotch plaid is a strong, coarse stuff, and is still used to some extent in Scotland.

SCOURED WOOL:—Wool washed perfectly clean by mechanical and chemical processes in machines prepared for that purpose.

Wool treated in a warm alkaline bath, and subsequently thoroughly rinsed in clear water until nothing remains but the clean fibre, absolutely clean, and ready for manufacture.

SCOURING:—Cleansing of raw wool by machinery; washing of cloths by machinery.

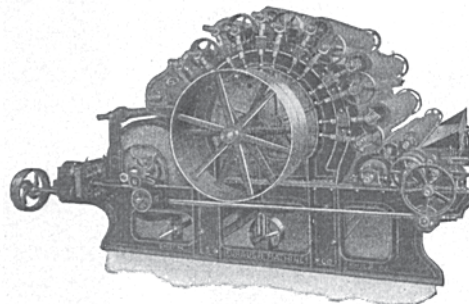
SCOURING-BALL:—Soap mixed with ox-gall, often with fuller's earth or infusorial silica, made generally into a ball; for removing stains, grease, etc., from cloth.

SCRAY:—A frame which carries the cloths on finishing machinery.

SCREW FALLER GILLS:—Sets of gills impelled by horizontal screws on gilling frames.

SCREW TREE:—A native of the East Indies. The fruits of the plant are twisted, hence its name of *screev tree*. The fibres are derived from the bast and are well adapted for the manufacture of cordage. They have also been used for the making of gunny bags and the blinds of verandahs.

SCRIBBLE:—To card, as wool, roughly or preliminarily, run through the scribbler or first breaker carding engine.



SCRIBBLER
Smith & Furbush Machine Co.

SCRIBBLER:—The first of a set of wool-carding machines, also known as first breaker.

SCRIM:—A loose woven, flimsy-looking cloth, composed entirely of two-ply cotton yarn, both warp and filling, and resembles a fine meshed fish net. Usually made in bright colored stripe and plaid effects. It is peculiarly adapted to the draper's art, as it is soft and pliable; it is also used as a fly net for horses in the summer time. It is made of 2·20's cotton, both warp and filling, and requires no finishing except being run through a hot press, to smooth wrinkles.

SCRIMPING-BAR:—A grooved bar for removing wrinkles from a web of cloth on its way to the printing machine.

SCROLL-PICK:—A picker-motion composed of a disk and scroll in a loom.

SCROLL-SHAFT:—A shaft used in a spinning mule for fixing the band scrolls.

SCROLL-TAPPET:—A motion for shedding the warp-threads in a loom when the harnesses required are not numerous.

SCROOP:—The rustling sound given out by silk yarns and fabrics, and which is caused by such yarns or materials having been passed through an acid bath.

SCUTCH:—In linen manufacturing to beat off and separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax.

In cotton manufacturing, to separate the individual fibres after they have been loosened in picking.

In silk manufacturing, to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

LACE YARNS.—Doubled yarn for use as warp is invariably filling, spun twist way but doubled filling way. Two or more threads are first wound from the cops onto cheeses or bobbins. After doubling, the yarn is cleared and (if necessary) gassed. It is then finally made into balls, chains, or beams, for delivery to the user. Doubled filling for bundling is first wound as above, then twisted on the doubler, and finally reeled into hanks for the preparing and finishing machines.