

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 44.)

SHADING EFFECTS:—Effects produced by different colors or qualities of materials, or by weave, the result being a gradual change of appearance from one color or structure to another.

SHAFT:—See Harness.

SHAFT-LASHING:—The application of harness-shafts to a Jacquard harness to increase the capacity of the Jacquard machine used.

SHAFT-MONTURE:—A system of mounting (building) Jacquard harnesses in which thin steel rods are inserted into loops formed in the leashes, by means of which the ground of the fabric can be worked without the aid of separate harness shafts.

SHAFTY WOOL:—A bold, strong, lengthy and densely grown wool.

SHAG:—A fabric with a long coarse nap.

SHAIRL:—A fine cloth made from the hair of a Tibetan variety of the Cashmere goat.

SHALLOON:—A light, loosely woven woolen fabric, used for women's dresses and for coat linings.

SHALLON TWILL:—The $2 \frac{1}{2}$ 4-harness twill; cassimere twill.

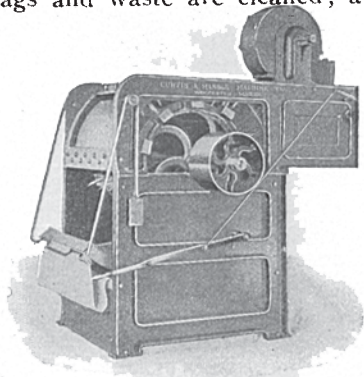
SHAM PLUSH:—An imitation of a plush fabric produced by using Chenille filling. Sometimes sham plushes are made by raising, *i. e.*, dragging the fibres partly out of a cloth of ordinary loosely constructed fabrics.

SHANKINGS:—Short, bitty, and very coarse wool and hair, shorn off the legs of sheep.

SHANTUNG:—The real Shantung is a rough-faded native silk fabric, woven from the wild silk of China, with all knots, lumps, and imperfections retained. An imitation in cotton yarns has a special filling with thick, soft places at intervals.

SHAPER OR COTTON RAIL:—One of the mechanisms of the mule; the same varies the backing-off of the cam as the building of the cop proceeds. The mechanism by which the shape of a cop is determined.

SHAKER:—A revolving cylindrical wire frame in which rags and waste are cleaned; a willow-



SHAKER.
Built by Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

chine, willy, dust-picker, duster.

SHAKER-FLANNEL:—A soft finished, slightly napped material, made of cotton warp and wool filling.

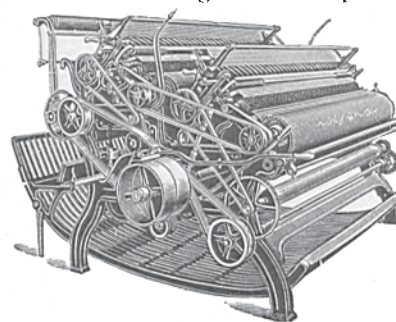
SHAKING:—One of the processes comprising silk throwing. It consists in opening out the hanks for

winding, removing chance for curling of the threads.

SHAWL WOOL:—This is the characteristic fine wool of Thibet. There are two varieties: One is a large animal with great horns, called Rappoo; the other, smaller with slender horns, is Tsilloo. The latter yields the finest wool, but they are mixed for ordinary purposes. For shearing, the animals are caught by the tail, their legs tied, the long winter's hair pulled out and the remainder cut away with a broad, flat knife, sharpened with a scythe stone. The operation is carried on most clumsily by the natives, and the skin of the animal is frequently much cut.

SHEAR-FLOCKS:—That portion of the nap that is cut from the cloth during the process of shearing.

SHEARING:—The removing of the superfluous nap in



SHEARING MACHINE.

the finishing process of a fabric, by means of revolving cutting knife-blades acting against a stationary blade; known respectively as the revolver and the ledger blade of a shearing machine, commonly known as a shear.

Clipping the wool from the sheep's back, either by power or by hand.

SHEARLINGS:—A term used in grading pulled wools. Short wool which has been pulled a month or two after the animal has been sheared.

SHED OR SHEDDING:—The separation of the warp-threads into two parts to form a passage for the shuttle containing the filling.

SHEDDING OF BOLLS:—One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to physiological causes. The shedding of bolls or *forms*, or their death and drying while still attached to the plant, is very frequently a source of great loss to the cotton crop. The trouble has been long known, but one widely prevalent and disastrous form has been misunderstood. It is often confused with the work of the bollworm, with punctures made by some hemipterous insect., etc. That some of the shedding is due to the work of the bollworm is true, but the shedding referred to here is a purely physiological trouble. It occurs most frequently in extremes of either dry or wet weather, or during the change from one extreme to another. It may occur to some extent under normal climatic conditions, especially if the cotton plants are too thick, or the variety of cotton is one which develops a very large amount of fruit forms in proportion to the leaf surface.

SHEEP:—A ruminant mammal of the family Bovidæ, sub family Ovinæ, and genus Ovis. It is a matter of great difficulty to classify the various different forms the sheep has assumed under different conditions. Some naturalists suppose that there are only three: (1) The Ovis ammen, or argali, which is the wild sheep of Asia and America; (2) The Ovis musmon, or moufflon, which is found in southern Europe and the north of Africa; (3) The Ovis aries, or our domestic sheep. The Ovis Montana, or Big horn, found in the Rocky Mountains is considered by this division to be the same as the argali, hence is frequently called the American argali.

SHEEPSKIN MATS:—A mat of sheepskin dressed with the wool on.

SHEER:—A term applied to linen and cotton fabrics of a fine, thin, soft and pliable texture.

SHEET GILLS:—Frames in which the gill-bars are strung together to form endless bands or sheets.

SHEETING:—A stout cotton cloth used for bed sheetings, shirts and underwear purposes, woven plain or twilled. Made and sold in the bleached and brown state. A standard sheeting weighs 2.85 yards to the pound, and the range is from 2½ to 4 yards.

SHELL:—An engraved roller on a calico-printing machine.

SHELL-FEED:—A feeding device in a cotton scutcher or carding engine, which consists of a flat plate that conforms to the feed roller by having its inner edge turned to the same curve.

SHEPHERD'S PLAID:—A long shawl woven in a black and white small check pattern, also called a shepherd's tartan; the check peculiar to this cloth.

SHETLAND-LACE:—A needle-made openwork or ornamental trimming; like needle-point lace in all respects except that it is made of woolen yarns. Shawls, scarfs, etc., are made of it.

SHETLAND SHAWL:—A variety of fine, light-weight shawls, originally made in the Shetland Islands, off the coast of Scotland.

SHETLAND WOOL:—The light, hairy wool of the Shetland sheep; doubled yarns made of shetland wool, spun in the Shetland Islands and used in the knitting of fine shawls and in the manufacture of other garments.

SHIFTER FRAMES:—Appliances devised to change the position of needle bars on the lappet loom.

SHIRAZ:—A standard make of a Persian rug made wholly of wool, the dominant color of which is red.

SHIRR:—An elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces.

SHIRRED:—Puckered or gathered, as by shirring; having India rubber or elastic cords woven in the texture of a fabric so as to produce shirring.

SHIRRED GOODS:—Goods with elastic cords (shirrs) interwoven in suspenders, garters, etc., also called Elastic.

SHIRTING:—A cotton cloth made expressly for shirting purposes, usually in neat colored, figured, checked, plaid and striped effects. In some instances wool or a mixture of cotton and wool is

used. Grey export shirtings are plain woven cotton cloth of low quality made with a heavily sized warp. Shirtings for home trade are **stouter** woven, made of pure cotton yarns and bleached, using the plain weave also for their interlacing. Colored shirtings comprise a wide range of **fancy** stripes, checks, and dobby figures, and are **mainly** used for men's wear. Harvard shirtings have for their ground weave the 2 2 4-harness twill, and are closely woven, with a moderate number of picks per inch. Oxford shirtings have the **plain** weave for interlacing the body portion of the fabric structure, using in the better grades **two** ends in each heddle, with one pick of a **heavier** count of filling in a shed, giving in turn a **softer** handling fabric than the Harvard. Zephyr Shirtings are interlaced with the plain weave for the ground, but are produced from finer yarns. Sateen shirtings have a warp satin face with **colored** stripes, using a considerable higher warp texture as compared to the picks per inch; woven with dark colored warp and filling, the cloth is used for ladies' shirtings and boys' suitings. Grandrelle shirtings are similar to sateen shirtings, but the warp is twofold yarn, made by twisting **differently** colored threads together. Tennis shirtings are of light texture and coloring, produced with a **fancy** weave and yarns, which give a soft, full handle to the structure; in some cases they have a nap **raised** on the back.

SHIVES:—The term given to vegetable impurities other than burrs found in wool.

SHODDY:—The product of fibres obtained from the rags of old woolen stockings, woolen and worsted



SHODDY.

fabrics, flannels, or any material made of wool not felted excessively, and in which the initial fibre has been of a fairly long-fibred class, *i. e.*, softs, as against the short-fibred and felted class of rags and which are worked into mungo. Shoddy is used as a most valuable by-product in the manufacture of all kinds of woolen fabrics, either in warp and filling, but more particularly in the latter. In connection with many cheaper grades of fancy cassimeres, suitings, cloakings, etc., shoddy is frequently the only wool fibre used besides cotton.

The name literally means cheap, make-believe.

SHODDY-CLOTH:—Poorly or faulty constructed cloth; cloth in whose construction only cheap substitutes for wool (shoddy, mungo or cotton) have been entered.