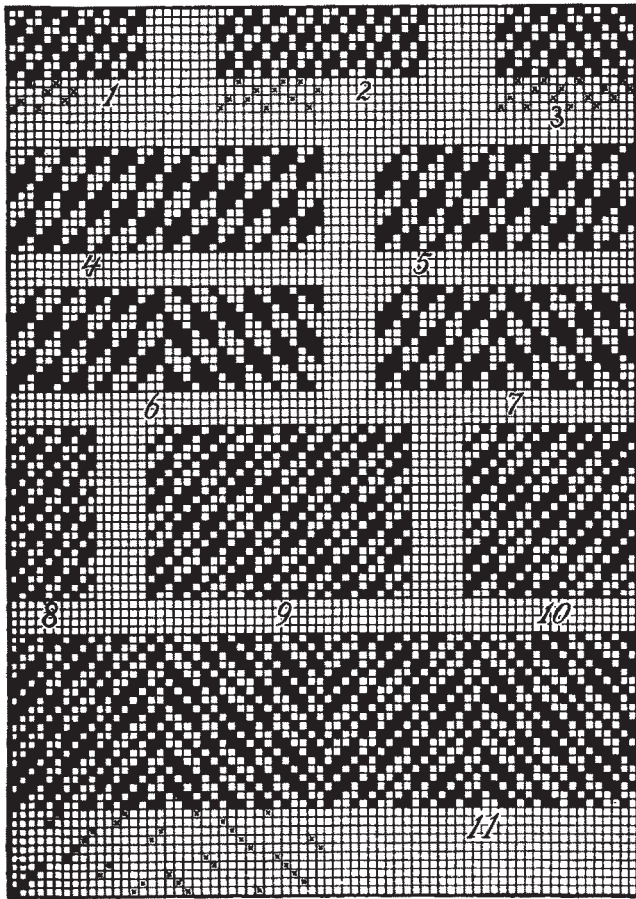


## Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

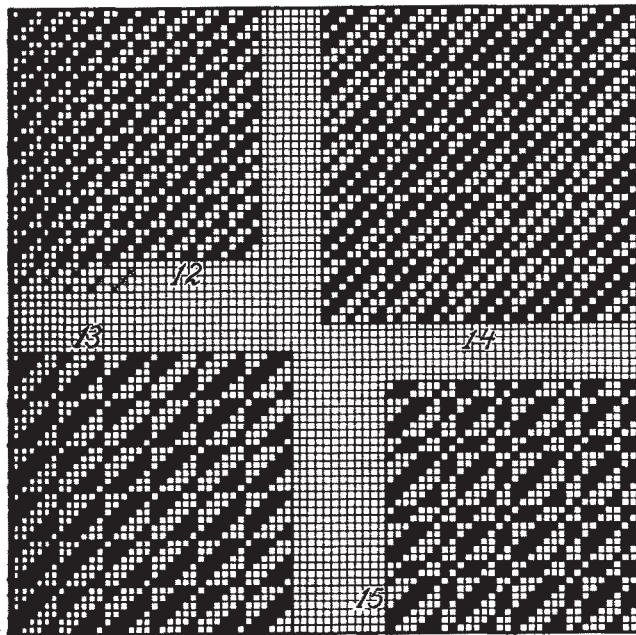
(Continued from page 133.)

- SINDON**:—An oriental fabric of fine texture.
- SINGEING**:—An operation in finishing, to clear the yarn or cloth (by burning) from its fluffy nap. There are two forms, gas and plate singeing.
- SINGEING-PLATE**:—A device consisting of a metal heated plate, over which cloth is allowed to pass for the purpose of singeing off the nap. The cloth is moved rapidly so as to avoid scorching.
- SINGER**:—The machine by which singeing is done. Two types are constructed, viz: the plate and the gas singer. In connection with the first type, the fabric is brought more or less in contact with plates which are heated either by coal or preferably oil, whereas in the gas singer the fabric is brought close to the action of series of gas flames.
- SINGLE**:—A length of sliver, roving, or yarn, in which only one strand or thread exists.
- SINGLES**:—Raw silk which has received a slight twist in the spinning frame if the yarn is required for filling purposes, and a hard twist if required for warp purposes.
- SINGLE TWIST OR YARN**:—A term applied to yarn which has not been doubled or folded. It is softer to handle but weaker than doubled or folded material.
- SINKAGE**:—The losses such as grease, moisture (condition), burrs, seeds, fly and other waste, experienced in carrying materials through the various machines employed for converting them into yarn.
- SINKERS**:—In connection with a knitting machine, the projections which act in conjunction with the needles in forming the stitch. The sinkers carry the loops which the needles produce, and by their oscillating horizontal motion, cause the loops to be drawn to the proper tightness, and by means of the tension on the yarn forming the loops keep the same out of the path of the needles while making the succeeding loop or stitch.  
In connection with weaving, the indication on the design or weave-plan showing that certain warp-threads are down, or in the lower shed, *i. e.*, are covered by the filling on the face of the fabric.
- SINKER-BAR**:—In connection with knitting machines, a movable bar which acts in conjunction with the sinkers in forming the loop. The sinker-bar is used for pushing the thread back on the sinkers, to be out of the path of the needle, and sufficient to insure the loop being retained by the sinkers until the proper time for casting-off, to take on the succeeding stitch.
- SINKER-WHEEL**:—A disc or cam used in connection with knitting machinery constructed upon the spring beard principle, having oblique projections that depress the yarn between the needles, in order to form the loop.
- SISAL HEMP, HENEQUEN, YUCATAN**:—The same comes chiefly from Yucatan, where it is the principal article of export. It is cultivated in other parts of Mexico, in Central America, the West Indies, and to a small extent elsewhere. It is obtained from the fleshy leaves of *agave rigida*, the Century plant. The fibre is obtained by cutting the leaves and scraping the fleshy part away with a large wooden knife, or otherwise cleaning it by machinery. These fibres are stiffer and less strong, and not so large as those of Manila hemp, but are much used for making rope and twine. It has been also used in the manufacture of sacking, for cotton and for hammocks.
- SIX-FRAME BRUSSELS**:—The best quality of Brussels carpet, composed of six pile warp-threads for each row of loops seen running lengthwise in the fabric.
- SIX OAKS**:—A variety of cotton, originated by J. V. Jones, Herndon, Ga., the original form being the Jethro, which was sent from Mississippi in 1846. It is similar to the Jones Long Staple, except that the plant is less vigorous, the bolls are not quite so large, and the seeds are smooth and black, producing from 28 to 30 per cent lint, with a staple of from 1.4 to 1.6 inches.
- SIZE**:—A paste of either vegetable (or animal) stiffening substances which are applied to warp yarns previous to weaving, to give them strength and solidity.  
Any viscid substance used in the finishing process for stiffening and binding fabrics so as to give them body.
- SIZING**:—The process of strengthening, laying smooth and more compact the fibres of warp yarn, by saturating it with a starchy substance, to prevent chafing during weaving. Judicious sizing adds to the strength of the yarn by filling up the spaces between the fibres, and by binding the loose ends on the outside of the thread to the body part. In order to accomplish this, a number of ingredients are used in the size preparation, since no single material used alone gives satisfactory results. The filling up of the minute spaces in the yarns and the adhesion of the fibres produces a smooth thread, with sufficient hardness to resist the continual chafing of the shuttle, reed, and harness during the process of weaving.
- SIZING-MACHINE**:—In textile manufacture, a machine for sizing warp-threads, around rollers set in a trough filled with size; in woolen manufacture called Dressing machine or Dresser, in cotton manufacture, Slasher.
- SKEIN**:—A length of yarn taken from the reel and made up into a hank, different in size with different fibres. See counts of yarns.
- SKEINING**:—The process of winding yarn into hanks of definite lengths other than the normal.
- SKELETON HARNESS**:—The harness frame to which is fastened the doup in gauze weaving; half-harness.
- SKEWER**:—A bobbin spindle.
- SKIN WOOL OR DEAD WOOL**:—Wool removed from the fleeces of slaughtered sheep or such as have died from disease or other causes, as distinguished from that shorn from the living animal. Typical skin wool is removed by the process of sweating; largely used as blending wool for the purpose of cheapness.
- SKIPPING BOXES**:—Shuttle boxes fitted with appliances which bring the shuttles into play in any order required by the pattern.

**SKIP TWILLS:**—A subdivision of the regular twills; after drafting a certain number of threads of the



SKIP TWILLS AND SKIP DRAFTS.  
(Specimens Showing Skipping Warp Ways.)  
Twills are shown in full type; Drafts are shown in cross type.



SKIP TWILLS AND SKIP DRAFTS.  
(Specimens Showing Skipping Warp and Filling Ways.)  
Twills are shown in full type; Drafts are shown in cross type.

twill weave warp-ways, or warp and filling ways, one, two or more ends are missed, producing in turn a cut line effect on the face of fabric.

**SKIP DRAFT:**—Any type of drawing-in draft, in which the threads instead of being drawn-in straight, are drawn-in on alternating harnesses, *i. e.*, one, two, etc., harnesses are missed previously to drafting again, as for example: 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3 and repeat (see Fig. 1 of illustration).

**SKIRTING:**—Ladies' underwear material. In the finer makes of cotton skirtings, the plain weave is used along with colored stripe and check designs. The heavier makes include sateen skirtings, also a class of filling stripes, known as *cross-overs*.

**SKIRTINGS:**—Edgings, disconnected locks, etc., *i. e.*, the inferior parts removed from a fleece of wool in sorting.

**SLACKENER OR EASER:**—An attachment on the loom necessary in gauze or leno weaving, to ease up the whip-threads when douping.

**SLAG WOOL:**—The same is obtained by allowing molten slag (generally from iron) to run into a pan fitted with a steam injector which blows the slag into fibres, which are then cooled by running through water, the finished product being used as a packing material.

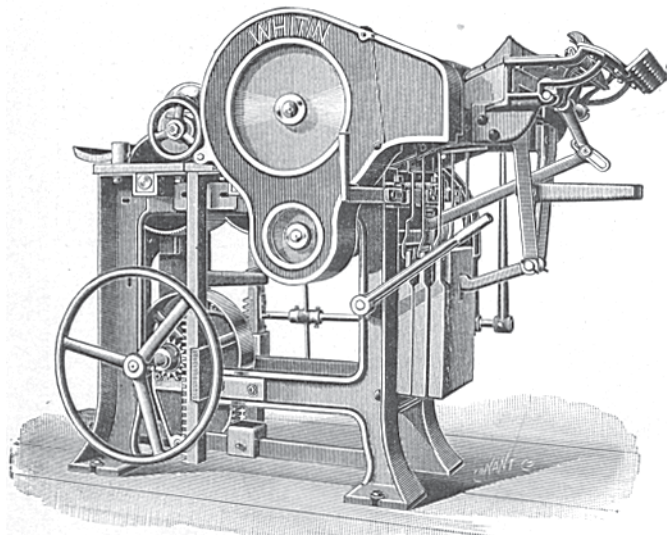
**SLASHER:**—A machine for sizing and drying cotton warps; taking them from what is known as back beams and delivering them to the weaver's, *i. e.*, loom beam.

**SLAVING:**—The breaking up of the flax fibre during its separation from the woody matter.

**SLEY:**—To separate and arrange the threads in a reed for weaving.

**SLIP:**—Six cuts, 1,800 yards of linen and jute yarn.

**SLIVER:**—The soft rope taken from carding and other preparing machines, in which the fibres have been laid more or less parallel, and smoothened out.



SLIVER LAP-MACHINE.  
The Whitin Machine Works.

**SLIVER LAP-MACHINE:**—In cotton manufacturing a preparatory machine for the comber which receives the slivers from the carding engine and passes them through drafting rollers (exerting only a draft of about 2 or less) which form them into a single broad sheet, *i. e.*, lap.

**SLIVER CALENDER:**—A pair of large rollers pressing

into consistency the sliver as it comes from the carding and other preparing machines.

**SLIVER-CAN:**—A receptacle or can, generally made of paper-fibre, with metal top and bottom, into which the carded or drawn sliver falls from the machine.

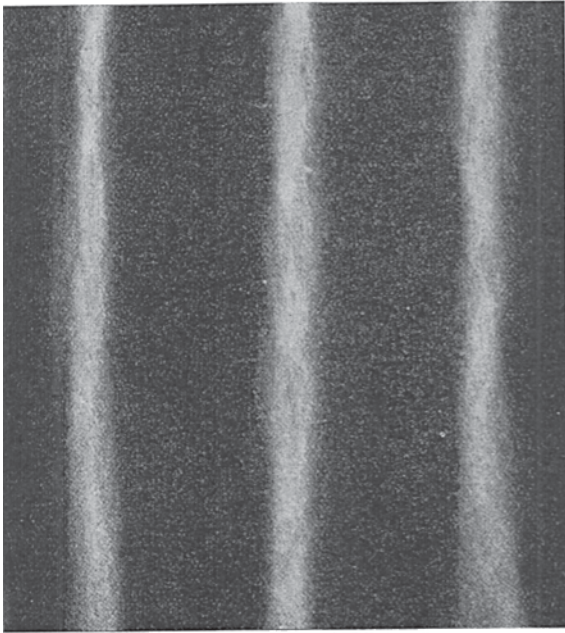
**SLIPE WOOL:**—Wool taken from sheep skins by means of lime, thus being a particular type of skin wool. It handles harsher than sweated skin wool.

**SLIP-STITCH:**—A stitch in crochet-work used for joining different parts of the work together; a stitch in knitting, also a stitch in darned netting, and similar embroideries on open-work ground.

**SLOPWORK:**—The manufacture of slops or cheap ready-made clothing; hence, any kind of clothing done poorly or superficially.

**SLUBBING:**—In cotton spinning, the sliver after having passed through the first fly frame, known as the slubber.

A reduced top of textile material into which a slight twist has been inserted so as to prevent slippage or breakage. Wool slubbings vary from



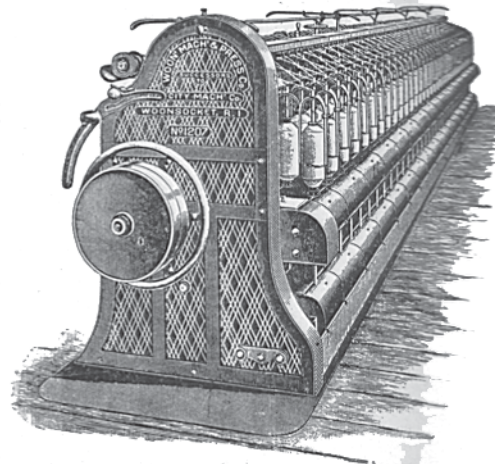
SLUBBING (Cotton).

about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, and cotton slubbings from  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter.

**SLUB DYEING:**—After carding or combing, the thin film of wool fibre, in connection with worsted spinning, is condensed into a ribbon or sliver, and may be dyed in this condition either in the form of hanks, or wound into balls (tops). At this stage of yarn production the fibres have little coherence, and the hanks or tops require careful treatment. Tops are dyed in an apparatus in which mechanical circulation of the liquor is provided for, but hanks of slubbing are treated in the same way as yarn.

**SLUBS OR OOZE:**—These occur when the twist in the yarn is not uniform. They appear as thick places, which have received insufficient twist. They are caused by what is called thick or jammed roving, that is, two rovings overlapping each other (say an inch or more) which thus pass through the rollers without receiving the proper amount of twist.

**SLUBBING FRAME OR SLUBBER:**—The same is the first machine to which the sliver of cotton, after leav-



SLUBBING FRAME OR SLUBBER.  
The Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

ing the drawing frame, is delivered, *i. e.*, the first machine of the set of fly-frames or speeders in a cotton spinning mill. The cans containing the slivers are placed in the rear of the slubber, and the ends of two or more slivers placed side by side between three pairs of drafting rollers which attenuate the same, *i. e.*, reduce their combined dimensions. After leaving the last roller, the slubbing as the sliver is now called, is, by means of a flyer, carried on a revolving spindle, wound upon a bobbin, which in turn, in connection with others, is then put up in the creel of the intermediate frame, when the process is repeated.

**SLUB YARNS:**—A fancy yarn made with slubs or lumps (possibly of different materials and differently colored) at various instances apart, according to the type of yarn desired.

**SLUR:**—In a knitting machine, the mechanism which travels on a bar called the slur bar, and depresses the jack sinkers in succession, sinking a loop of thread between every pair of needles.

**SLUR BAR:**—In a knitting machine, a straight iron bar beneath all the jacks, forming a guide on which the slur travels.

**SLUR COCK:**—The cam or wiper invented by William Lee for lifting the jacks on the knitting frame.

**SMALL CHAIN:**—The binder warp in a tapestry, Brussels or Wilton carpet.

**SMALL-WARES:**—Textile articles of the tape kind, such as bindings, braids, and fringes, etc.

**SMALTS:**—A pigment prepared by melting together in a crucible, silica, potash and oxide of cobalt, the proportions varying the shade according to requirements. In cotton finishing, it is a good bright tinting agent which withstands bleaching and finishing agents very well.

**SMASH:**—Synonymous with mash or trap.

**SMOCK-LINEN:**—Strong linen of which smock-frocks are made, especially in England.

**SMOOTH PERUVIAN:**—A variety of cotton, somewhat shorter than the Rough Peruvian, somewhat resembling our Gulf cotton.

**SMYRNA OR GREEK COTTON:**—Is valuable for the spinning of special hard twisted yarns.