

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from January issue.)

Anacostia: A French textile fabric with a texture of worsted warp and merino-wool filling, both systems of threads being interlaced with a 4-harness even sided twill.

Anal Horn: The horn upon the posterior end of the body of the silkworm.

Anaphe Silk: Wild silk produced by the Anaphe silkworm discovered some years ago in Uganda and other parts of Africa. Contrary to the habits of the wild silkworms of Asia, that of Africa is a family spinner, that is from ten to hundred or more worms prepare one nest in which they then change into their chrysalis stage. These silkworms are said to feed principally on the leaves of species of *ficus*, but the nests are found on a variety of herbaceous plants, as well as trees. The moth measures from one to two inches across the outstretched forewings, which are of a pale yellow color. The different species possess characteristic dark brown markings, which are more pronounced on the forewings than on the hindwings. It has been found that the whole of the cocoon mass in some of the species consists of three types of material, *viz.*: (1) the coarse outer layers, (2) a stiff, papery layer, and (3) the enclosed individual cocoons. All three materials are composed of the same silken material, but in connection with the stiff papery layer, more drastic methods of boiling-off have to be adopted in order to dissolve the large amount of gum to which the material owes its peculiar parchment-like texture. A treatment with alkali and afterwards with soap solution will effect the removal of the gum from the individual cocoons and also from the coarse outer layers of the nest, whereas a more prolonged treatment with similar solutions is required for the papery layer to change it into a mass of fine lustrous silk similar to that obtained from the other portions of the cocoon colony. As to amount of silk a nest contains, the same varies considerably, a fair average being 40 per cent silk in the gum and 60 per cent of chrysalides, dust, twigs, etc. The silk, containing 20 per cent gum, will give us then about one-third in weight of clean, discharged silk from the gross weight of the nest. In common with tussah silk, the coloring matter of Anaphe silk appears to be distributed throughout the fibre, while in the case of cultivated silk, the color is mainly contained in the gum, and may therefore be removed by boiling-off.

Anatolian Silk: Raw silk produced in the silk districts of Anatolia, Asiatic Turkey. It is a fair quality of silk, and is more or less exported.

Ancon: The name of a breed of sheep which originated in Massachusetts in 1791 from a ram having a long body and short, crooked legs, therefore unable to leap fences. It was also known as the *Atter* breed, but is now extinct, or so crossed or intermixed as to be unrecognizable. Also written *Aucon*.

Andalusian Wool: A kind of worsted yarn, more or less tightly twisted, used in fancy work, etc.

Andaze: A Turkish cloth measure, equal to 27 inches.

Angels' hair: Tinsel-thread used in fabrics.

Angle: The slant of a twill.

Angled Draft: An English term for a method of drawing the warp-threads into the harnesses from front to back and then back to front, so that a species of herringbone design will be produced in the woven cloth. Called in the United States *Point Draw*.

Anglesey Wool: The wool of the Anglesey or Polled Welsh sheep, a native of the northern part of Wales. The wool is of fair growth, being neither long nor short.

Angle-stripper: A carding roller which draws the wool from the licker-in and transfers it to the cylinder of the carding engine.

Angola: Plain or twill colored shirting cloth, woven with a cotton and wool mixed filling.

Angola Brocade: A woolen or worsted dress fabric made in 1884 at Bradford, Eng., having a bright silky surface; produced in various colors and shades.

Angola Goat: Corrupt from Angora goat.

Angola Yarn: A yarn composed of a low quality of wool (shoddy) and cotton mixed together in carding, the cotton being chiefly employed to improve the spinning property of the shoddy and thus permit the production of a finer count of yarn. It is generally acknowledged that an Angola yarn contains about 20 per cent of cotton, but the proportions are varied according to requirements. This yarn is employed as filling in the manufacture of warp-faced worsteds, as in Amazons, Coverts, Venetians, etc.

Angora: The hair or wool of the Angora goat, an animal somewhat smaller than the common goat. It is a native to the district surrounding Angora in Asia Minor, but now raised extensively in the Cape Colony, also to some extent in the United States. Angora in the fleece is of remarkable fineness and of a very pure white, and hangs on the animal in long spiral curls. The average length of the hair is from six to eight inches, but even if called hair it is actually wool, possessing a curly structure with a fine development of the epidermal scales and a bright, metallic lustre. From five to seven pounds of wool is yielded by each fleece. It is manufactured by the inhabitants of Asia Minor into shawls and other fabrics, which are greatly esteemed in Turkey, the shawls particularly equalling those of cashmere. Commercially the wool of the Angora goat is known as mohair. The skins are largely used in the making of children's muffs and for the trimming of coats and capes. Carriage robes too, claim a good share of the skins, also the scalps of dolls. The fibre is known in the market under the three headings, Turkey, Van, and Cape mohair, and enters largely into that class of goods known as

Astrakhan, Crépons, Plushes, Brilliantines, Zibelines, fine Cashmeres and many other fabrics usually sold as all wool, or worsted, according to the mode of preparing the stock before spinning into yarn. It is found in the finest of silk and worsted fabrics for ladies' wear, also in linings, mittens and fine cloaking and overcoating. It is noted especially for its water repelling qualities, its beauty and high lustre, but not so much for its warmth retaining properties, for which the wool of the sheep alone stands unequalled.

Angular Leaf Spot: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to physiological causes. This disease is named from the dark angular spots which appear in the leaf. It is very widespread, but rarely appears to such an extent as to attract attention. Careful observation would probably reveal it in every cotton field during the growing season from May to July, and frequently later. The disease is first manifested by a watery appearance in definite areolate spots, which are bounded by the veinlets of the leaf. The spots are sometimes very numerous and frequently confluent. Often the disease follows one or more of the main ribs of the leaf, being bounded on either side by an irregularly zigzag line. In time the spots become blackish and then brown, and are frequently bordered by a blackish color where the disease has extended centrifugally. The dead spots in the leaf sometimes break out, leaving many perforations with ragged edges, which often results in *cotton leaf blight*. The disease hastens the falling of the leaves.

Aniline: A colorless oily compound (C_6H_7N), the base from which many of the coal-tar dyes are made. It may be regarded as derived from ammonia (NH_3) by replacing one molecule of hydrogen with the radical phenyl (C_6H_5), and is hence considered chemically as phenylamin ($C_6H_5NH_2$). Aniline was originally obtained in the distillation of indigo (*Annil*, the name of the indigo plant, hence its name), but is now chiefly made from nitrobenzene or oil of myrbane; it unites with acids to form color salts. Also, written *Anilin*. Called also *Crystalline*, *Cyanol*, *Benzidam*.

Aniline Black: One of the most important black dyes. It became of commercial importance soon after 1860, when aniline could be purchased at a reasonable price. The composition of aniline black is not certainly known; it varies according to the method of dyeing. Three compounds have been separated from it:

EMERALDINE is the first product of oxidation. It is a green salt, the free base of which is blue.

NIGRANILINE is found by the oxidation of emeraldine. It is a violet-black base, the salts of which are green. Acids, especially sulphurous acid, turn it green.

UNGREENABLE-BLACK is formed by the oxidation of nigraniline under

proper conditions. It is a black mass, and its color is not affected by acids or sulphurous acid. It combines with metallic oxides, such as chromic oxide.

Animalized Cotton: Coating cotton yarn with a solution of albumin, and then steaming in order to coagulate the coating. Other substances which have been recommended for this purpose are tannic acid, gelatine casein, and wool dissolved in caustic soda. The object in all cases is to produce a yarn which may be dyed fast shades with the substantive as well as with the basic dyes, in a single bath.

Annatto: The reddish dye obtained from the pulp enveloping the seeds of the annatto tree, native to tropical America; it is variously named *Arnotto*, *Arnatto*, *Annotto*, etc.

Annuals: Those races of the silkworm which produce but one brood in a year.

Antennæ: The feathery feelers upon the head of the silkworm moth.

Antherea: A genus of moths belonging to the Bombyx family, and silk producing; the leading varieties are: *A. paphia* or tussah, *A. mylitta*, *A. pernyi*, *A. munga* or assama, *A. mezanckoorei*, *A. roylei*.

Anthraxæmia: See Anthrax.

Anthraxene: The green grease obtained from the third distillate of coal-tar, which is the base of alizarine colors.

Anthraxene Blue: See Alizarine Blue.

Anthraxnose: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. The fungus is probably very widely distributed, but serious injury seems to be confined to certain localities, especially Alabama. The disease on the bolls originates in minute spots, which are of a dull reddish color. These spots enlarge, pile up into a considerable heap and form a large confluent, pink colored mass, occupying the central portion of the spot. The fungus penetrates to the lint in many cases, and is often found upon it in great abundance. In such cases the seed is likely to be included in the attack. It is frequently found in injured parts of the stem. The fungus sometimes attacks the stems of seedling cotton at the surface of the ground or just below, causing the plant to wither and die, much as if it damped off. The anthracnose is frequently found upon the leaves, and also attacks the germinating seed and when it obtains a good hold in the tissue of the stem it does serious injury.

Anthrax: A disease, known as *Wool-sorters' Disease*, caused by bacilli or germs, which originate in diseased or dead fleeces. Mohair, Camel's hair, Alpaca, and Cashmere are most liable to contain these germs. Also called *Anthraxæmia*.

Anti-ballooning: Appliances acting so as to prevent the yarn flying out between the front drawing rollers and the bobbins on spinning frames.

Anti-chlor: Any agent for removing the last traces of chlorine from goods after bleaching. (See *Sodium Thio-sulphate*.)

Anti-friction Bowls: Small rollers fitted into levers on many textile machines to reduce friction.

Antimony: A modern antimony mordant, which can be used in place of tartar emetic.

Antique: Ancient; applied to certain fabrics in imitation of such as were made in former centuries, like satin antiques, moiré antiques, etc.

Antique Lace: Hand-made pillow lace of heavy linen thread, in a large, open rectangular knotted mesh. Used for curtains, bed sets, draperies, etc.

Anti-snarling Motion: A device of the mule; the same is actuated from the coping motion, and slightly increases the speed of the spindles at the end of the draw. If a snarl is formed, this motion will throw the snarl onto the spindle point, when it will be taken off by the drag. Also called *Hastening Motion*.

Antwerp Lace: Bobbin lace, resembling early Alençon. Shows a *pot* (that is, a vase or basket effect) in the design.

Aoudad: The bearded argali, a wild sheep bred in the Atlas mountains.

Apparatine: This starch preparation was first made by Gérard, treating flour or starch with caustic alkalis and alkali carbonates, the most suitable proportions being: Water 76 parts, Potato starch 16 parts, potash or soda lye, 25 deg. B. 8 parts. The starch is mixed with the water by stirring, and the lye is poured in. The liquid clarifies and a jelly soon forms, which must be beaten—the more the better. The preparation is odorless and tasteless, and can be used in sizing warps and the dressing of fabrics, in all cases where gum, paste, or gelatine find application.

Appliqué: Applied or laid on. Materials cut out and sewed, embroidered or pasted on other materials. Said of ornaments cut from one fabric and transferred to another or to a fabric of another color; as, lace *appliqué* upon a ground fabric as made of other material.

Applique Lace: Any lace in which the body and the design are made separate. The body is usually silk and the design cotton.

Apprêt: The finish, *i. e.*, sizing applied to goods.

Apprêt de Laine: A French expression of a type of finish applied by the Bradford Dyers' Association to a soft permanent finish obtained in black mercerized cotton Italian lining cloths. As the term indicates, the result is a near imitation of the more expensive Botany worsted Italian lining cloth.

Apron: A traveling lattice delivering wool, cotton or other fibres, regularly to a machine.

Folds of wool hanging in front of a sheep.

Apron Cloths: Plain woven fabrics, self-colored or checked, with a figured border worked on the dhootie principle.

Aquatic Grass: The same belongs to the order *Cyperaceæ* or *Sedges*. The split stems of this sedge-like plant are used in large quantities in China (after a slight preparatory process) for mat making, for the packing of tea chests and for sails. The plants grown near the sea produce the best fibres. Also known as *Aquatic Rush*.

Arabesque: A famous Arabic scroll design of the Sixteenth Century.

Arabian Sheep: The sheep of Arabia comprise the following original breeds or races, which are hairy and coarse-wooled, and common alike to

many parts of the East: The Fat-tailed sheep, Fat-rumped sheep, Long-tailed sheep, Stumped-tailed sheep and Long-legged sheep. These are classed among the original races of sheep by modern scientists as they were in Biblical times, having undergone no appreciable change in either carcass or wool.

Arab Wool: The wool clipped from the sheep raised on the flat plains of Mesopotamia. It is the finest in quality, and brings a better price than other kinds. It is of a fine, crinkly fibre, and has a bright appearance. Arab wool goes mostly to the Continent and England, being shipped from Asiatic Turkey to Trieste, Marseilles, Hamburg, and London. In Europe, this Arab wool is used mainly in the manufacture of blankets and the coarser woolen textures. It is estimated that a minimum of 11,000 bales (of 340 pounds each) leave the Tigris towns of Kut and Amara, and Bagdad, for Europe each year. Arab wool is usually washed on the sheep's back.

Arazzeria: In Italy a manufactory of tapestry, etc.

Arbaccio: A coarse cloth made in Sardinia from the wool of the Nuoro sheep.

Archil: A substance obtained from a whitish lichen which grows upon the rocks in the Canary and Cape Verde Islands and yields a rich tincture which is extremely beautiful, being employed to give bloom to other colors.

Ardash: The European or Leventine name for a lower grade of Persian raw silk, called *Shirwan* in Persia.

Ardassine: See Ablaque.

Areolate Mildew of Cotton: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. This mildew is confined to definite areolate portions of the leaf, the area being limited by the veinlets; a mildewed or frosted appearance is given to the spots. The fungus occurs in different parts of Alabama and Mississippi, but is not likely to become of any serious importance.

Areophane: A description of crape, but considerably thinner than the ordinary kind. It was formerly largely used for bonnets, trimmings and quiltings, and is now to some extent employed for ball costumes, etc. It is made in most colors, and is cut like crape, on the bias.

Argali: The gigantic Siberian wild sheep of Asia, capable of domestication and yielding a fine, hairy wool.

Argave Ixtli: Sisal hemp or henequin is the product of this plant, and is exported in large quantities from Yucatan.

Argentan: A type of a French point-lace.

Argentilla: A Genoese type of a lace.

Argol: A white, purple or reddish powder, which deposits out upon the sides of the barrel when fresh grape juice is allowed to ferment. When purified it is known as *cream of tartar*, which is used in connection with bichromate of potash or soda as a mordant in wool and skin dyeing. See *Tartar*.

Aridas: A smooth glossy silk fabric.

Arish: A Persian linear measure equal to 38.364 English inches.

Armiak: A garment made of camel's hair and worn by the Tartars.