

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from April issue.)

Basic Acetate of Lead: The same is prepared by boiling the solution of 3 lbs. sugar of lead in 1 gallon water along with 1 lb. litharge and bringing with water to the desired strength (about 50 deg. Tw.).

Basic Colors: The basic colors are salts of organic color bases; they are direct colors for wool and silk, but dye cotton only with the aid of a mordant. They are the oldest artificial colors known, discovered in 1856. Basic colors are generally sold in the form of their hydrochloric acid salts, but some are brought into commerce as acetates, oxalates, sulphates, nitrates, or as double salts of hydrochloric acid and zinc chloride; in rare cases in the form of the free color base. They are sold as pastes, powders, or crystals, the latter being the most concentrated form. In some cases the crystals are very nearly pure, while as a rule the powders or pastes are purified to a less extent. Most of the basic colors are soluble in water, while all dissolve in alcohol.

Basic Ferric Sulphate: See Nitrate of Iron.

Basket Cloth: Any fabric woven with a pure or imitation basket weave; used extensively for children's cloaks and dress goods.

Basket Stitch: A fancy work stitch used in embroidering, imitating basket weaving.

Basket Weave: A small square effect, imitating basket weaving. A subdivision of the plain weave in which the same crossing of warp and filling is repeated as often as the size of the pattern requires.

Basse-lisse: The arrangement in a hand tapestry loom by which the warp rests in a horizontal position during weaving, in opposition to the Haute-lisse arrangement, by which the warp runs vertical in the loom.

Bastard Aloe: These fibres occur in the fibrous bundles that have been detached from the ground tissue of the leaves. The plant is a native of India. Its specific name is derived from the peculiarity its seeds have of germinating before they leave the parent plant. In order to obtain the fibres, the leaves are retted for fifteen or twenty days and the fibres are purified by washing and preparing them. The fibres are strong and sometimes known as *Magney*, and have been used for making violin strings, cordage rope and mats. Also known as *Manila Aloe Fibre*.

Bast Fibres: Fibres derived from the inner bark of plants or shrubs, like flax, hemp, jute, ramie, etc.

Basting Machine: The name given to mill sewing machines as used for basting together any number of pieces of cloth into a continuous piece for convenient handling in bleaching, dyeing, etc.

Bast-soap: The solution of silk-glué in a solution of Marseilles soap obtained at the boiling-off of silk. Some raw silks give white, others yellow bast, hence white and yellow bast-soaps are known.

Bat: The continuous wad of cotton from the batting machine, ready for carding. Also written *Batt*.

Batata Starch: The starch of the batata or sweet potato has been strongly recommended for the finishing of cotton fabrics, but it requires much levigation to get it white and consequently is too costly for practical use.

Batavia Weave: The name given sometimes to the 4-harness even sided twill.

Bates Big Boll: A variety of cotton originated by R. Bates, Jackson Station, S. C., who developed it by repeated selections of choice plants belonging to the Rio Grande type. The plant is vigorous, very symmetrical and well branched; the bolls are rather large and do not mature early; lint amounts to 33 to 35 per cent.; staple 24 to 27 mm. Also known as *Bates Favorite*.

Batiste: A light transparent cloth of French origin, made from a fine quality of combed cotton yarn. There is a gradual variation in qualities ranging from a comparatively coarse to a very fine fabric. A light fabric, with a Swiss finish in distinction from a nainsook, and usually wider and heavier than the latter fabric. In 32-inch widths and up, a line of batistes runs 14 to 16 square yards to the lb. There are bleached and unbleached cotton batistes, also linen and colored batistes. The cottons are largely ecru, and the linens are most commonly in the grey. The variety of qualities will suggest some idea of the utility of the fabric. Its uses are even more varied than are the qualities. The finer grades are used for dress goods, all kinds of lingerie for summer wear, etc., while the cheaper grades are used for linings in washable and unwashable shirt waists.

Batten: The swinging beam in a loom which carries the raceway, the shuttle boxes and the reed; by it and the reed the filling is beaten up into the fell of the cloth. Also called *Lathe* or *Lay*.

Batting: Cotton or wool prepared in sheets (in a batting machine) for use in making quilts, etc.

Baudefkin: A rich silk cloth now called brocade.

Bave: The natural pair of brins composing the silk fibre as spun by the silkworm, surrounded and cemented together by a gelatinous substance called gum, it being the reelable portion of silk in a cocoon.

Bayadère: A fabric showing stripes, in alternated and brilliant colors or in cords, in the direction of the filling. Any marked effect running in the direction of the filling in the fabric is a bayadère effect.

Bayetas: See Baize.

Bayeux: Well-known tapestries named after the place where first made.

Bayeux Lace: Bobbin lace, usually in imitation of Spanish point. Also a black, rich lace made in large pieces for shawls, head scarfs, etc.

Bazgendges: A substance used by Eastern natives in their scarlet dye-

ing; they mix it for this purpose with cochineal and tartar.

Bazilin: A coloring matter separated from Brazil wood, used for dyeing, etc. Also written *Brazilein*.

Bead Edge: A fancy edge to ribbons or trimmings, produced by the filling, forming loops at the edges of the fabric. Also known as *Pearl Edge* or *Picot Edge*.

Beaded Lace: Lace, made of silk, and glass beads, used for trimming purposes, etc.

Beading: The name given to narrow fabrics joining the parts of garments, ornamental fabrics, etc.

Bead Loom: A specially constructed hand loom for weaving beaded ornaments, as used for the trimming of dresses, etc.

Bead-work: Ornamental work formed of beads by embroidering, crocheting, etc.

Bead Yarn: A yarn upon which is fastened either an actual bead or a lump of hardened gelatine of a bead-like form.

Beamer: The person who arranges the yarn from cops, spools or warp chains onto loom beams.

Beaming: The operation of winding a warp, prior to weaving, onto a warp or loom beam in such a way that even distribution and tension of the threads are ensured.

Beams: Parts of the loom. The *Warp Beam* is a large wooden cylinder with iron flanges on which the warp is wound during beaming, warping or dressing; the *Back Beam* or whip roller guides the warp to the set of harness; the *Breast Beam* is the bar or beam over which the woven cloth passes in its travel from the fell of the cloth onto the *Cloth Beam* which is a thinner wooden cylinder situated below the breast beam in the loom and on which the cloth is wound automatically as it is woven.

Beard: The hook of a spring beard needle, as used in knitting, for retaining the yarn at the extremity of the needle in a knitting machine.

Bearded Notes: The dark fragments of immature or imperfect seeds observed in cotton yarns.

Bearskin: A shaggy woolen fabric in imitation of the real article.

Beater: A set of arms fixed on a revolving spindle or roller, breaking open and softening the masses of fibre forced into the circle of its revolution. More particularly a device used in the preparatory department of cotton spinning for cleaning and opening the cotton previous to carding. The beater is used in this instance in connection with the picker and the different scutchers (breaker, intermediate and finisher scutcher) of the preparing department, and is either a 2-wing, 3-wing, or a porcupine beater, or picking cylinder as also termed. In all of these, the cotton is treated by rapid blows from revolving beater arms which fling it against specially prepared surfaces, known as grids. The blow given should be quick and clean, so as to detach the fibres from each other without rupturing

them, and the grids against which they are flung must be constructed so as to give the best results by permitting the easy fall of dirt, etc., during the period of arrest of the fibres.

Beater Guard: A device on the first breaker, of a set of woolen cards, which knocks out any burrs or other heavy impurities adhering to the wool to be carded.

Beating: Spare bobbins of yarn usually left with each warp for use by the weaver and from which any broken or missing threads in the warp can be replaced during weaving.

Beating-up: The action of the reed upon each pick of filling, driving it into the shed of the warp.

Beatrice: A Bradford term for alpaca linings, made in different textures, using from 44's to 50's black cotton warp, 84 to 90 threads per inch, with 78 to 88 picks per inch, of lustrous worsted or a true mohair, ranging in counts from 28's to 40's in the grey cloth; interlaced with the regular 5-harness filling face twill in every instance. These fabrics are finished *bright*, hence the non-lustrous cotton warp material is taken from the surface of the cloth by being drawn as straight as conditions will allow during the finishing processes. On this account the finished cloth is longer than the grey cloth.

Beaupers: A linen fabric which was in use during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Beauvais Tapestry: Tapestry whose chief specialty is representing beautiful flowers in fine wool, made at Beauvais, France, a state establishment of that country.

Beaver: A heavy-weight woolen fabric, heavily fulled, giggered, and finally given a dress face finish, no doubt with the idea of matching the natural beaver skin. Chiefly used for overcoats and cloakings. The average weight of the fabric met with is about 28 ounces finished.

Also a hat of the shape of a beaver hat, but made of silk or other material, in imitations of fur. The modern stiff silk hat, until recently, was called a beaver.

Beaver Fustian: A heavy cotton fabric or fustian, produced first in this country, in Philadelphia, about the close of the 18th century.

Bedford Cord: A term applied principally to a weave in women's dress materials which have heavy cords running lengthwise through the goods. They are what might be technically termed ribbed fabrics, the face of the cloth structure being chiefly produced by the warp, the filling resting (more or less floating) on the back of the structure, in order to produce the characteristic rib or cord effect in the fabric. The face of the fabric is generally produced by the plain weave; in connection with higher textures sometimes the 3- or 4-harness twill may be used. The ribs may be emphasized by the addition of wadding or stuffer warp-threads.

Beege: A low textured fabric, presenting a twill character.

Beer: An English term for denoting the texture of a warp; a group of threads, usually 40 (or a group of splits or dents, usually 20, with two threads through each). The warper usually counts by the number of beers; the Bradford set, for example, is based upon the number of beers in 36 inches; a warp is said to consist of so many beers; or, in warps running in strands, of so many half-beers. Also written *Bier*.

Beeswax: In its commercial form it is a hard and solid substance of a tone varying from dark brown to white, according to the degree of refinement. Its scarcity and high price, as well as its unsuitability, restrict its use for sizing, although many imitations of it are sold as beeswax and used for that purpose. It is also frequently adulterated with paraffin and other cheaper and inferior wax products that tend to reduce the melting-point of beeswax, which should not be lower than about 144 deg. F.

Beet: A beet of lint is a bundle (sheave) of flax made up for the mill.

Beetle Machine: A machine used in the finishing of cotton goods. The beetling is produced by subjecting the fabric to an even hammering by means of a series of fallers or stamps which are raised in succession and permitted to drop continually onto the fabric by their own weight while the latter passes through the machine; the result is what is known as a beetle finish.

Beige: Cloth of undyed or natural wool. The name is the French word for *natural*.

Bellased Rollers: Drawing rollers on which a portion of the leather covering has loosened.

Belle Creole: The immediate ancestor of the Jethro cotton plant variety. Stalk large, tall, and productive; boll large and long; seed commonly flat on one side with an indentation; lint abundant, long, firm, silky, soft, lustrous, and beyond measure more oily than the average cotton.

Belted Plaid: The plaid wound like a belt around their bodies by the highlanders when in full military dress.

Belt Speeder: The name sometimes given to the differential motion of fly frames.

Beluchistan: Carpets and rugs made of goat's hair of that country, and which have a singularly beautiful and lustrous effect, finer even than the Indian carpets and more subdued in tone. The patterns are usually of the geometrical character found in Turcoman rugs, from which the patterns of early Brussels carpet were derived or taken from.

Bend: The surface used to sustain the rollers or flats in the revolving flat card as used in the manufacture of cotton yarns.

Benders: Cotton grown on the fine black alluvial soil of the bends of the Mississippi River. It is of excellent quality and good length of staple. Much of it is doubtless *Peeler*. The variety known as *Blue Bender* is the result of exposure to storm and weather.

Bengal: A thin fabric of silk and hair, used for women's dresses, orig-

inally made in Bengal, from where it derives its name.

An imitation of striped ginghams, called *Bengal stripes*, and which were first manufactured in Paisley, Scotland.

Bengal Cotton: An Indian cotton, very dirty. Fibres harsh but strong; color of a golden tint. Mean length of fibre $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Suitable for spinning up to 15's warp.

Bengaline: Fabrics made with a silk warp and wool filling. For cheaper grades, cotton instead of wool is used for the filling and then such fabrics are sometimes called cotton Bengalines, although the cotton is used only for the filling. When silk is the only constituent of the fabric, such are then known as all-silk Bengalines or *Bengaline de Soie*. Weaves producing a corded effect are used for the interlacing of these fabrics. The wool, cotton or silk filling which forms the cord is entirely covered and concealed by the fine, silk warp-threads, so that wool or cotton is not exposed from either surface. The name is derived from Bengal, India, famous for its production of various rich and peculiar stuffs of silk, wool and cotton. The same fabric, with a larger, thicker, and more pronounced cord is termed *Tyrolienne*.

Benzidam: See Aniline.

Benzin or Benzine: A colorless, inflammable and explosive liquid obtained by fractional distillation and refining, from petroleum. It is an excellent solvent of fats, etc., and is used extensively for cleansing garments, etc.

Bergamot: A coarse tapestry of wool, hair, silk, cotton or hemp.

Berlin Wool: Worsted yarn used for crocheting and knitting work. It is of a harder twist than zephyr wool. Also known as *German Wool*.

Berries: There are about seven or eight different species, all derived from the same family of shrub. A dyestuff is extracted from those berries. Also called *Persian* and *French Berries*.

Bertha: A shoulder cape, worn by women. Worn either separate or attached to the blouse of the dress.

Berber: A light-weight satin-faced fabric, in favor about the time of the defeat of the Berbers in the war against the Mahdi in North Africa.

Beyrout: A most flourishing commercial town of Syria, famous in the 16th century for its silks.

Bias: A line, cut, or seam, diagonally across the fabric for trimming purposes. Fabrics are frequently cut on the bias.

Biaz: A cotton cloth resembling linen, made in central Asia.

Bi-borate of Soda: See Borax.

Bicextine: A sizing material made to a dextrin by malting.

Bichromate of Potash: See Potassium Bichromate.

Bichromate of Soda: See Sodium Bichromate.

Bier: See Beer.

Big Boll: A species of a cotton plant raised in California; history unknown, but supposed to be of Texan origin. Plant is of medium size, with limbs rather long; bolls are large, oblong, maturing late; lint 34 to 35 per cent, staple 25 to 28 mm.