

## DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from June issue.)

- Bolivar County:** A Louisiana variety of the Storm Proof type of cotton, maturing early, with 29 to 30 per cent of lint.
- Boll:** The fruit of the cotton plant, which contains the seed and fibre, also called *Pod*.
- Boll-stained Cotton:** Consists of staples that have become disfigured by spots of coloring matter owing to the capsules becoming saturated with moisture by heavy rains, which causes the coloring matter from the inner membrane of the capsule to permeate the cell-wall of the fibres, and gives them the appearance of Brown Egyptian cotton, so far as color goes. Boll-stained cottons are readily bought by some spinners, who manage to utilize them sparingly by mixing them with whiter cottons.
- Boll Weevil:** An insect pest, very injurious to the cotton crop. A small grayish weevil measuring a little less than a quarter of an inch in length, found in the cotton fields throughout the season, puncturing and laying its eggs in the squares and bolls. The larvæ measuring a little over three-eighths of an inch in length when full grown, live within the buds and bolls and feed upon their interior substance. The squares attacked usually drop, but most of the damaged bolls remain upon the plant and become stunted and dwarfed, except late in the season, when they either dry or rot. It first appeared in 1862 around Monclova, Mexico. About 1893 it crossed the Rio Grande at Brownsville, Texas, and a year later was noticed in the country around San Diego, Alice and Beeville. Since then it extended its range to a considerable extent. In South Texas, among Spanish-speaking people the insect is generally known as the *Picudo*, a descriptive name which refers to the snout or beak of the insect. English-speaking planters refer to the insect as the *Sharpshooter*, a name however not recommended to be used for the pest; planters generally now refer to it as the *Boll Weevil* or the *Mexican Weevil* or the *Mexican Boll Weevil*.
- Bollworm:** An enemy of the cotton plant. This insect is by no means confined to America, nor is it confined to cotton as a food plant and in this way differs from the cotton worm. It is known in other parts of the world also, and is an enemy of cotton, corn, the tomato and numerous other crops. The bollworm has by no means as many natural enemies as the cotton worm. The latter insect feeds exposed upon the leaves, and is, therefore, subjected to the attacks of predaceous and parasitic insects as well as birds. The bollworm, however, as a general thing, feeding in the interior of the cotton boll, ear of corn, or fruit of tomato, etc., is not readily found by its enemy. Also called *Cotton Bollworm*.
- Bolt:** A roll of cloth.
- Bolting Cloth:** From bolter (a sieve), a linen, hair or ungummed silk cloth, of which bolters are made; used by millers for sifting flour, etc. The fabric is of an open mesh (gauze-like) construction and must be the extreme of perfection and regularity.
- Bombazine:** A black fabric, composed of silk warp and worsted filling, woven in a fine open twill. Used largely for mourning hat-bands. First made in Norwich, England in 1875.
- Bombycidae:** The family of moths, commonly known as *spinners*, and to which the silkworm moth belongs.
- Bombyx-mori:** Its caterpillar is known by the name of the silkworm, which feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree and spins an oval cocoon about the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close tissue, with very fine silk of a yellow or white color.
- Bone Fat:** Bone Fat and Marrow Fat are sometimes employed either in conjunction, or, as adulterants, in combination, with tallow; but their dark color, especially that of bone fat, and also their marked tendency to become rancid and malodorous, make their use for sizing purposes undesirable.
- Bone Lace:** An obsolete term once given to Honiton bobbin lace.
- Bone Point Lace:** Applied to laces having no regular ground or mesh, such as Renaissance.
- Bons Cocons:** From the French, meaning "good cocoons," i. e., cocoons which have been brought to perfection. These are by no means always the hardest cocoons, but are compact, free from spots and of a good shape.
- Book:** A bundle of Asiatic silk. The commercial large hank of silk, consisting again of several individual hanks known as *mosses*, made up to facilitate handling for transportation purposes. A bundle of first reeled Chinese silk is generally composed of 12 mosses. Japan books weigh generally about 4 to 4½ lbs., containing about 50 to 60 skeins.
- Bookbinder's Cloth:** A stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embossed; used in place of leather for the case-binding of books.
- Bookfold:** A piece of linen muslin or cotton fabric 24 yards long, folded in the center lengthwise, then folded from each end to center in yard folds, so that the selvages and one folded edge only are exposed.
- Book Muslin:** A very light cotton fabric, usually woven as a kind of gauze with one whip thread crossing one standard thread, the fabric being stiffened afterwards in the finishing process.
- Boombi:** An Australian plant, the leaves of which have been used for making bags.
- Boon:** The inner pulpy or woody tubular substance of which the stalk of the flax plant is composed; also called *harle* or *haum*. The same is removed by retting.
- Boot-stocking:** A large stocking of stout and thick material, made to wear over ordinary shoes and other leg-covering in cold weather, or at times of great exposure.
- Boratto:** A silk and wool fabric similar to bombazine.
- Borax:** The source of this salt is a crude, natural borate known as *tinca*, which is found in the neighborhood of what were formerly lakes in certain districts of India and America. The raw product is extracted by boiling water, and borax is crystallized out by evaporation. It forms a white anhydrous powder of moderate solubility in water, and, having a mild alkaline reaction, is used to some extent in dyeing alkali blues on wool and a few direct cotton dyes. On heating, the crystals swell up and give off their water of crystallization. Used instead of soda in fermenting logwood; in calico-printing as a solvent for casein; in dyeing wool with Alkali Blue, using 10 per cent of the weight of the wool, or 300 to 350 grammes per 100 litres of bath. Its chief use to woolen mills is in connection with oil, to make the emulsion for oiling the wool previous to picking and carding. Also called *Sodium Bi-borate* or *Bi-borate of Soda*.
- Borders:** The stripe running along the side of a piece of cloth, formed either by a difference in color, count of yarn, or weave, from that of the main fabric.  
Narrow laces and fancy tapes, such as galloons, edgings.
- Border Tie-up:** A Jacquard harness tie-up so arranged that one portion weaves the centre, the other the border or borders of a fabric.
- Borduré:** Bordered.
- Boropooloo:** A large silkworm, a native of Bengal, which yields a soft, flossy cocoon.
- Bosselé:** Embossed.
- Boss of Roller:** The body of a roller in spinning machinery, to distinguish it from the axle on which it turns.
- Botany:** Generic term for fine wools of highest quality; specifically Australian merino wools. Originally merino wool grown near Botany Bay, Australia; at the present time a term applied to all classes of merino or fine wools. Used for spinning the finest of all worsted yarns as are used in the construction of fine fabrics made with high textures. See Australian Merino.
- Botany Twill:** A twilled texture the warp and filling of which are made from botany wool.
- Bott:** A pillow or cushion used by lace makers.
- Bottom-board:** The flat, perforated board forming the base of a Jacquard machine; in some machines it is used as a rest for the bottom of the hooks, in others it merely acts as a guide to the neck cords.
- Bottoming:** A color applied during dyeing, in order to give a peculiar shade to the dye subsequently applied.
- Bottom-shedding:** The raising of the portion of a warp from the lowest to the highest point, to form a shed.
- Bouchons:** Imperfections caused by imperfect reeling cocoons, a more aggravated form of imperfection to silk reeling compared to that of *Duvets*, the layers of the thread on the cocoon in this instance coming off more than one at a time. Also known as *Foul* or *Slubs*.
- Bouclé:** The word is French for *curled*, and refers to a similar appearance to the face of a fabric. A style of weaving in which a rough.

looped surface to the fabric is produced, the loops being formed in the warp or filling threads prior to weaving in the twisting of the yarn, the loops appearing at short intervals over the surface of the woven fabric. The yarn used is a double and twist yarn in which loops are produced by feeding one of the minor threads irregular, *i. e.*, part the time at the same feed as the standard minor thread, part the time faster, the latter action producing the characteristic loop in the yarn. Generally confined to dress goods and cloakings.

**Bouillonné:** Bubbled, spouted out, shirred or gathered. A weave with a crinkled effect.

**Boulinikon:** Oilcloth made from a pulp consisting of raw-hide, cotton or linen rags, and coarse hair.

**Bourbon Cotton:** Cotton grown in India from the seed of the G. Barbadense.

**Bourdon Lace:** A machine lace made of both silk and cotton. Shows scroll-like patterns *cablè-edged* on a regular mesh. Usually dyed black, but sometimes bleached. The outline is of a heavy lustrous thread. Used chiefly for dress trimming and millinery.

**Bourre:** The external floss of the cocoons.

**Bourrette Silk:** A low class of spun silk yarn, produced by carding and spinning from the waste and noils made in the manufacture of chappe or spun silk, also from such class of silk waste that is not fit for spinning into chappe. From *Bourre*, the external floss of the cocoons. Also called *Stumba*.

**Bourrette Yarns:** An effect produced by introducing lumps during carding, in the yarn. These lumps may be either of the same or a different material than the body of the thread. Also known as *Knop* or *Knickerbocker Yarns*.

**Bowed:** A term still given to some kinds of American cotton, which cotton, however, never came in contact with a bow, being a curious survival of a term applied to a process long since obsolete; referring originally to a process practiced years ago in India for cleaning, *i. e.*, freeing the cotton by hand from dirt and knots but now entirely done away with.

**Bowking:** An operation in the bleaching process, the object of which is to free the goods from impurities by boiling them in lime. Also called *Bucking*.

**Bowling:** A washing process, after dyeing, in which the fabric is passed over rollers (bowls) in water.

**Bowls and Stocks:** An English warshedding appliance, consisting of small rollers supported on levers, by which the power of the loom treadles is largely multiplied.

**Bowstring Hemp:** A native of Ceylon, belonging to the endogenous *Day Lily* family. It grows in China and Japan in maritime situations, and is common in India. The fibres are obtained by retting or by some similar process. The fibres obtained from the leaves are characterized by their length, fineness and silkiness. As rope cordage fibres they have been held in high repute; they have also been found serviceable in the

making of a good quality of paper, but the process is rather too costly. Also known as *Morva Fibre*.

**Boxbale:** The bale, in which cotton is packed when leaving the gin-house; being over five feet long and about three feet wide, and girded with iron bands. This bale is much larger than the bale for export and for which, purpose said box-bales are reduced in bulk to less one-half their original size by being subjected to steam pressure in what is known as a compress.

**Box Cloth:** An all-wool fabric made from yarn spun on the woolen principle and fulled sufficiently to impart to the finished fabric a felted appearance.

**Box Loom:** A loom by which different colors, counts or kinds of filling yarn may be thrown into the shed, by lifting or lowering the required shuttle box into the picking plane.

**Box Motion:** The mechanism on looms which raises and lowers the shuttle boxes.

**Box of Tricks:** Factory slang term for the *differential motion*, which see.

**Box-plaiting:** A device to fold cloth alternately in opposite directions, forming box-plaits on one side.

**Boyd Prolific:** One of the oldest of the improved varieties of cotton grown in the United States, having been common in Mississippi in 1847, and is the parent stock of many cluster varieties of recent introduction. The originator, Mr. Boyd, said that it was grown from a single plant found in a field of common cotton. Plant is upright, slender, moderately vigorous, short limbed; bolls small, round, in clusters, medium in time of ripening; lint 30 to 32 per cent, staple 20 to 24 mm.

**Brack:** A defect in woven cloth.

**Bradford Worsted Spinning:** See *Worsted Spinning*.

**Bragg Long Staple:** A variety of Upland cotton, originated by T. J. King, Louisiana, N. C. This cotton has every appearance of being a true hybrid between *Gossypium herbaceum* and *Gossypium barbadense*, but as it was grown from a single stalk found in the field of an ignorant negro its parentage is unknown. Plant very vigorous, well branched; bolls large, oblong, maturing late; lint about 30 per cent, and the staple extremely variable in length, the bulk of the fibres being only about 35mm., while a few—perhaps 5 per cent of those in each boll—reach a length of fully 75 mm. Owing to its mixed character the staple is classed commercially as short.

**Braid:** A narrow flat woven strip, band or tape of silk, cotton, wool, or other material; used as trimming for garments, binding the edges of fabrics, etc.

**Braiding:** Plaiting narrow braids or bindings.

**Braid Wool:** Lowest grade of wool, more lustrous and crimpier than common wool.

**Bramwell Feed:** So named after W. C. Bramwell its inventor, a well known boss carder in the United States; first brought out for practical work in 1876. The first self-feed for the breaker card of a set of woolen cards ever built, but now also adapted to the feeding of wool

scouring machinery, picking machinery, etc. It also furnished the idea for the self-feeds used by the cotton industry, etc. It comprises a hopper receptacle into which the raw material is placed in quantity by the operator. A spiked apron revolving in the hopper, lifts a certain amount of the material out of the hopper and deposits it into a scale, which when the proper amount of material is deposited into it, opens its wings, depositing the material uniformly onto the feed apron of the first breaker card or whatever machine the self-feed is used in conjunction with.

**Bran:** The material obtained from the wheat in the process of milling; grain husks.

**Brandenburg:** A kind of ornamental buttons with loops worn on the front of a man's coat. An ornamental facing on a military coat, having somewhat the character of the preceding, and forming parallel bars of embroidery, peculiar to certain uniforms worn by soldiers of that country (Prussia).

**Branning:** Preparing the fabric for dyeing by steeping in sour bran water in order to produce lighter and clearer shades. It was formerly used extensively in calico-printing and dyeing, also for fixing the colors on the warp of tapestry carpets by steaming in bran.

**Bray:** An instrument for breaking hemp.

**Brazil Wood:** A natural dyestuff not used at present to the extent it was used formerly, but a small amount is yet consumed; the best test of its value is a comparative dye trial on a skein of woolen yarn, after mordanting with bichromate of potash. The tree, *Cæsalpinia braziliensis*, is a native of Brazil and South America, and contains the dye in the shape of a colorless glucoside which, on exposure to air, absorbs oxygen and splits up into grape sugar and the coloring principle, brazilein. The unoxidized glucoside, which is known as *brazilin*, can be obtained in crystals which are soluble in water, alcohol and ether. Oxidation, especially in the presence of alkalies, quickly converts the brazilin into *brazilein*, which yields brighter shades than can be obtained from the wood itself. The pure coloring matter is readily obtained from the wood by the following method: Brazil wood is extracted by hot water, and, after cooling, has a little ammonia added to it and air passed through it for some hours; this gives a dark precipitate which is collected on a filter, dried and pressed. Forty grams of this precipitate are now taken and dissolved in hot water with the addition of some concentrated acetic acid, and the whole boiled for a little time, then cooled and filtered. On standing, the solution deposits yellow-pink crystals of brazilein, which, with alkalies, form a rich red color, and are fluorescent in weak aqueous solutions. It is distinguished from barwood in that it gives up its color (a bright red) to water; sandal-wood and barwood on the other hand do not color water. It is nearly identical with peachwood, lima-wood, and sapanwood. Also known as *Pernambuco Wood* or *Red-dye Wood*.