

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from October issue.)

- Caustic Soda Lye:** The aqueous solution of caustic soda, and as the dissolving of caustic soda is very inconvenient, it is bought for preference ready-made where conditions of freight and transport are favorable. Caustic Soda Lye, like sodium hydroxide, has a very strong caustic action. It should be particularly borne in mind that the smallest drop of even very dilute caustic soda lye is of grave danger to the eye. Used in the bleaching of cotton and in the dyeing of a good many colors, as well as in the dissolving of certain developers. Also used in the preparation of Turkey red oil; in printing indigo, as well as in the mercerizing of cotton and the preparation of soap. Also called *Sodium Hydrate*.
- Cellular Cloth:** A plain gauze fabric, specially suited for shirtings and underwear.
- Cellulose:** The chemical substance of which the cotton fibre (principally) consists; forming also the basis of some of the artificial silk yarns.
- Cellulose Silk:** See Artificial Silk.
- Celtic:** An English term for our 2 by 2 Basket, or Hopsack weave.
- Celtic Twill:** A weave with a satin base, otherwise spoken of as *Twill'd Hopsack*.
- Centre Shedding:** A method of shedding the warp-threads in the loom in which (when closed) all the threads form practically a straight line from the whip roller to the breast beam, being raised and depressed above and below this straight line, to form the shed.
- Centre Stitching Warp:** An extra warp, usually thin cotton, employed in double cloth structures for binding the two plies of the fabric structure together.
- Centrifugal Drier:** A machine for extracting water from yarn or cloth; the material is placed in a heavily-constructed metal basket to which a rapid whirling motion is imparted; also called a *Hydro-extractor*.
- Cerecloth:** A waterproofed cloth, oftentimes used as a covering, as a bandage for wounds, or as a shroud for the dead. It is produced by saturating or coating the cloth with wax, cerate, or some gummy or glutinous substance.
- Ceresin:** The same is a wax obtained from a bituminous mineral termed ozokerite. Its melting point is from 60 to 70 deg. C. It has a slightly yellowish color, and is a useful softening agent for the finishing of cotton goods. It is frequently adulterated with stearin, paraffin, and carnauba wax.
- Cerise Cloth:** Dress goods produced with delicate stripe effects, using one color in warp and two colors in the filling; one of the filling colors is of the same color as the warp, while the other is a contrasting color, forming the stripe effect on the face of the fabric. Besides the two colored stripes referred to, combinations of three or four colors may be used.
- Cerulein:** A dyestuff derived from coal tar and produced by the evaporation of gallein; used to produce brownish-green colors on cotton, wool and silk. Also called *Anthracene Green*.
- Ceylon Moss:** This is the commercial name of the dried, balled mass of a seaweed of the *Floridæa* family, the numerously branched twigs of which are white or yellowish-white in color, and are very brittle when dry. It occurs in large quantities on East Indian coasts, and is largely shipped to England and the Continent, where it is worked up in the same manner as Carragheen moss, which it closely resembles.
- Chafed:** A defect caused in either weaving or finishing in which the warp, or the fabric is rubbed or chafed.
- Chagnar Fibre:** The fibres of Chagnar have been made use of by the Mataco Indians for purposes of defence. When worn by the Mataco Indians it is padded before and behind with cotton from the fruit of the *yachan* (*Chorisia Insignis*). When the natives roll themselves in water, the fibres swell and the cuirass becomes arrow proof. A cuirass made from the fibres is shown in the No. 2 Museum of the Royal Gardens, Kew, England.
- Chain:** A word used by the trade for indicating the warp; also written *Chaine*.
- Chain-knot:** The loop-stitch of some sewing machines.
A kind of knot used in splicing.
- Chain-loom:** The name occasionally given to the dobbyloom, where the movement of the harness is controlled by risers and sinkers on the bars of the chain.
- Chain-twill:** A twilled fabric of a chain character or appearance obtained by a combination of weave and material.
- Chain-work:** The name sometimes given to the principle of the manufacture of hosiery.
- Chaki:** A silk and cotton fabric made in Egypt.
- Chalk:** The pure compound is found in commerce. The proportion of calcium carbonate may be estimated as in soda; an excess of acid is naturally added, which is titrated back. Since a solution cannot be made, 2 grammes are weighed off, 50 c.c. of N acid cautiously added (the substance should previously be covered with water), the carbonate carefully dissolved and the solution titrated, with or without previous boiling to drive off carbonic acid, by means of N caustic soda and phenolphthalein or methyl orange respectively. 1 c.c. of N acid = 0.05 gramme of CaCO₃. Used for fixing metallic oxides (Turkey red dyeing); for sumach black; for removing traces of acid from fabrics, etc. Also called *Calcium Carbonate*.
- Challis:** A name given to a superior dress fabric of silk and wool, first manufactured in 1832 at Norwich, England. In texture the original material was soft, thin, fine and finished without gloss.
The name now applied to an extremely light-weight summer dress fabric, composed of either cotton or wool, or a mixture of these fibres. In structure it is both plain woven and figured, the ornamental patterns being produced either in the loom, yarn dyed or printed. It is not sized. *All wool challis* does not differ essentially from the old-fashioned muslin delaine. Most challis patterns are copied from the French silks, which in part accounts for their tasteful designs and artistic effects. *French challis* is a similar material, though usually characterized by a more glossy finish.
- Chambers:** A South Carolina variety of cotton of unknown origin, yielding 31 to 32 per cent. of lint, with a staple 22 to 25 mm. Belongs to the Herlong type.
- Chambray:** A staple fabric, next in line of the cotton goods after the better grade of gingham. A light-weight single cloth fabric, always interlaced with the plain weave and having a white selvedge. In effect it is a cloth having but one color in the warp, and woven with a white filling this combination producing a solid color effect, the white filling reducing any harshness of the warp color in the cloth. It is composed of one warp and one filling, either all cotton, cotton and silk, or all silk. It is 27 to 30 inches in width, using single 30's cotton warp to single 60's silk, the count of yarn being governed by the weight per yard desired. The weight per finished yard is from 2 to 3½ ounces. Good colors for the warp are navy blue, dark brown, lavender, black, Nile green, etc. When made of cotton warp and filling, it then receives a regular gingham (linen effect) finish. The loom width is generally restored to the finished fabric by stentering.
- Chameleon:** A three-toned glass effect. From Chameleon, a lizard-like reptile that changes its colors constantly.
- Chamois Mordant:** Pure ferrous acetate obtained by double decomposition from lead acetate and ferrous sulphate; used for pale chamois shades.
- Changeant:** An effect produced in silk fabrics by weaving two colors together in a plain fabric; when the latter is then seen under different rays of light a change in color is noticed. The fabric produced is known in the market as *Changeable Silk* or *Shot Silk*.
- Chantilly Lace:** Pillow lace very similar to *blonde*. Comes from Chantilly, France. Made in both silk and cotton and usually seen in black. Non-lustrous, and looks as if made from black linen thread.
- Chappe:** Silk yarn made from special wastes of cocoon and thrown silk, which has not been boiled-off. It is difficult to distinguish from pure silk under the microscope, but can be differentiated, with more or less accuracy, by the irregular form of the thread, and especially by the remarkable irregularity of the surrounding envelope of sericin or gum. Also called *Spun Silk*.
- Chardonnet Silk:** See Artificial Silk.
- Charmeuse:** A light-weight satin crepe produced with a ribbed-back, possessing a high, natural luster with a moderately hard-twist filling, being finished soft.
- Chase:** The extent of the traverse of the winding faller wire on a mule.
- Chasing:** A kind of finish imparted either at the water mangle or at the dry calender to cotton fabrics. *Chas-*

ing implies the re-entry of the cloth through one or more of the nips through which it has already passed, so that there are simultaneously two thicknesses or layers of cloth at such a nip, one of them passing through it for the first, and the other for the second time. The process may be further extended to effect a double or treble chase, so that in each nip in which this state occurred there would be three or four layers of cloth respectively. The effect of chasing is to produce a thready appearance on the contiguous faces of the cloth. The threads on such surfaces are pressed against each other, and in a sense, emboss their form on each other. The tendency is to round, rather than to flatten the threads, and at the same time the closing up effect is enhanced. Thus the cloth may be passed once, twice, or three times round the mangle. The last-mentioned method is mostly applied to fine shirtings requiring considerable closing, and when they call for second-time mangling. Chasing produced on the dry calender gives a similar result, *viz.*, to impart a thready appearance, as well as closing the threads, giving a degree of firmness to the cloth, distinct from actual hardness. The effect is more final if carried on in the dry-calendering process.

Check: The term given to the square appearance produced on a fabric by employing a special weave for this purpose, or using two or more colors of warp and filling specially arranged to give this appearance. Also produced by imitating the same effect by printing.

Check-band: A contrivance used with spinning machinery, as a means of checking the speed of the spindle carriage as it moves backwards and forwards.

Cheese: The name given by the warp dresser to a double-flanged receptacle for holding warp, a number of these being then beamed together to build up the complete warp.

The name given by the weaver to a quantity of yarn firmly built up in a regular manner on to a centre paper or wood tube in such a way as to prevent sloughing.

Cheese Cloth: A low count light-weight cheap cotton cloth, interlaced with the plain weave and weighing nine to twelve yards to the lb.; used in its bleached state for wrapping cheese and butter after they are pressed. In colors, it is in demand for decorating purposes, light curtains, masquerade dresses, etc.: bright colors, such as red, blue, cream, yellow, green, etc., being those most often used. Also called *Bunting*.

Chelais: A bordered cloth similar to a dhootie, but having a larger heading, and being longer in length.

Chemic: A name commonly given to bleaching powder; a dilute solution of chloride of lime.

Chemicking-machine: One of the series of machines used in the process of bleaching cotton goods.

Chemiloon: An undergarment (union suit) for women, consisting of chemise and drawers in one.

Chemise: A women's undergarment or shirt.

Chemisette: A women's light undergarment for neck and shoulders.

Chene: Sometimes applied to glace silk, or cotton two-toned effects. The name is literal, meaning shiny, bright, having a sheen.

Chenille: A woven cord made of cotton, silk, worsted or wool, having all around its surface loose fibres projecting from it; produced by using either four warp-threads straight weaving, or crossing three warp-threads on the gauze principle, either of these sets of threads being placed in one dent of the reed, one, two or more dents being left empty between each set. A soft twisted yarn is used for the filling. The floating filling threads are afterwards cut in the center of their float into strips on a chenille cutting machine and subsequently twisted, the raw edges, after being twisted, projecting fibres all around the cord. Also made direct in one operation on what is known as a chenille machine. Used either for filling in the manufacture of rugs, curtains, carpets and coverlets, or in its original state in trimmings, fringes, etc. The name is derived from *Chenille* the French for caterpillar, which it resembles in its softness.

Cherry Cluster: A cotton plant originated in South Carolina; of medium growth, cone shaped; limbs of medium length; bolls small, round, clustered, maturing early; lint 30 to 32 per cent.; staple 18 to 22 mm. Belongs to the same type as the Dickson.

Chesting: This means to impart to cotton cloth a bright, thready finish, by successively wrapping the cloth in the batchform around the bowls of a calender or heavy mangle, instead of around an independent batch roller. In a chesting calender it is necessary to provide arrangements for running in either direction, to wrap or unwrap a batch, or transfer it from one bowl to another. An independent adjustable roller is sometimes employed for this purpose.

Chestnut Extract: Derived from the wood of the chestnut-oak which contains about 8 to 10 per cent. of a tannin substance the nature of which is not fully known. The solid extract possesses a shining black color; in the liquid state it represents a brown syrup. The extracts become turbid when diluted, and separate brown substances, so-called *phlobaphenes*, which apparently take an active part in some way in the weighting and dyeing process. Chestnut extract is the most important tannin matter for weighting and dyeing of black silk.

Cheviot: A descriptive term of somewhat loose application, being used indiscriminately of late years to denote almost any sort of stout woolen cloth finished with a rough and shaggy surface. Originally the fabric known as cheviot was woven in England, from the strong coarse wool of the cheviot sheep, hence the name. It is at present a worsted or woolen fabric made of cheviot or pulled wool; slightly felted, short even nap on surface; supple feel. Worsteds cheviots, in plain colorings or of fancy effects, are manufactured from combed

yarn. Woolen cheviots are made from carded yarn. The distinguishing feature of cheviot, whatever the grade of cloth, is the finish, of which there are two kinds. One is known as the "rough" finish, and the other as the "close" finish. "Real" cheviot is a rough finished fabric, composed of a strong, coarse wool and fullled to a considerable degree.

Cheviot Sheep: This sheep is found upon the Cheviot Hills which traverse the boundary between England and Scotland. They have white faces and legs, open countenances, lively eyes, are hornless and have large ears and eyes. The weight of the fleece is from 4 to 5 lbs., and the fibre of medium length, soft to the handle, strong and regular in the staple, and of good color. The wool felts well, and is used for carding and combing, furnishing the material for the well known Scotch tweeds and Scotch cheviots.

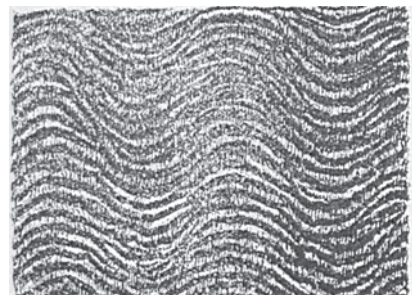
Cheviot Shirting: A coarse, cheap cotton shirting made of single yarn, with a soft finish; made either in the grey, colored or fancy.

Chiffon: From *chiffe*, the French term for a rag; the name given to a light, flimsy texture of plain weave, the warp and filling usually being of a very fine silk material; it is used for evening dress, trimmings and other decorative purposes by women; considered to be the most flimsy and softest of silk material woven. Although one of the thinnest and gauziest of the modern silk fabrics, it is nevertheless relatively strong, considering its lightness. To convey an idea of the fineness of its texture, it is stated that one pound of it will extend a distance of eight miles. In the process of finishing, the fabric receives a dressing of pure size. There are two styles of finish, called respectively the demi- or half-size and the full-size. Chiffon finished by full sizing is comparatively stiff; while the demi-finish produces a softer and lighter texture. It is dyed in a great variety of colors, and sometimes printed in delicate patterns.

The prefix given to other silk fabrics when dealing with an extra light-weight texture, like chiffon taffeta, chiffon velours or velvet, etc.

Novelty Cloaking.

The above illustration shows the



ornamental design for Cloaking, lately patented by the Mianus Mfg. Co., Coscob, Conn.