

## DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from May issue)

**Hard Water:** When a water contains in solution, any calcium, or any magnesium, or both, in any combination, that water is hard. The amount of calcium and magnesium present determines the degree of hardness.

**Heer:** Linen and jute yarn measure, equal to 600 yards.

**Heilmann Comb:** See Combing Machine.

**Hemlock Bark:** The bark of the hemlock spruce, a tree very plentiful in the northeastern States. It is like sumac, an astringent, and has not been used for dyeing purposes with satisfactory results, as it gives a rusty surface reflection to the goods.

**Hemp:** The fibre of the plant of this name, obtained from the skin or rind, by rotting the stalks under moisture, and prepared by various processes for manufacturing purposes. The hemp plant is supposed to be a native of India, but has long been naturalized in Europe and America. Climate has much to do with the successful cultivation of this plant, as it makes the best length of stalks, and therefore gives a greater yield of fibre in countries where the climate is mild and the atmosphere humid. The best hemp comes from Piedmont, Italy. Hemp is stronger and coarser in the fibre than flax, equally susceptible of bleaching, and possesses more of the property of improving in color by wear. The uses, culture and management of hemp and flax are much the same. The finer grades of the fibre are spun in yarn and used extensively in the manufacture of sail cloth, carpets of all descriptions, ropes, etc.

The term hemp is often used in a generic sense, and is applied to fibres derived from entirely different plants. "Sunn hemp" is yielded by a species of *Crotalaria*, "Manila hemp" by a wild plantain, "Sisal hemp" by an aloe (*Agave*), while "Chinese hemp" is applied indiscriminately to the fibre of an *Abutilon* pineapple. "Sisal hemp" is mainly obtained from *Agave Ixtli*, of Yucatan; also, the name of the plant. The fibre is exceedingly valuable for ships' cables, on account of its resisting dampness better than hemp.

**Hemp Brake:** A machine or tool for beating out the fibre of hemp stalks after they have been rotted and dried; a hackle.

**Hemstitch:** The ornamental finishing of the inner edge of a hem, done by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing together in groups the cross threads by successive stitches; as to hemstitch a handkerchief.

**Henrietta:** A term originally used to designate a fabric of the cashmere variety, having a silk warp and a wool filling. Later, it was used to distinguish German cashmere from French cashmere; now generally applied to a fabric made with a twilled face and a smooth back, produced by the 3-harness twill weave, from various fibres, alone or combined. When silk is used for a warp, it is spun silk. The name was given to the fabric in honor of Henrietta Maria

of England, Queen of Charles I. The silk warp, hand-woven fabric was first produced about the year 1660.

**Hen-wing Sliver:** A sliver from a square motion comb in which the fibres are drawn from the comb circle by drawing-off rollers placed at a tangent to the comb circle, thus, in a sense, first taking the long fibres and then the short.

**Herat:** Very durable all-wool rugs made in Persia and Afghanistan, the medium long pile is tied in Ghiordes knot. The design is of floral and fish patterns or of a centre medallion. The colors are blue, red and yellow.

**Herdwick Sheep:** This sheep is found only in the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, England.

**Hereford Sheep:** A race of English sheep peculiar to Herefordshire.

**Herring Bone:** A fabric interlaced with broken twill weaves, broken warp-ways only, the weave showing plainly on the face of the fabric; the effect resembling the spine or bone of a herring, hence the name given to such fabrics. The name of a binding often used in facing the neck and front openings of undershirts. Applied to hosiery, it refers to the stitching which is made to cover the edge of the split sole.

**Herringbone Stitch:** A zigzag embroidery stitch, crossed at the corners.

**Hesp:** A measure of yarns containing two hanks in the Aberdeen table, or the half of a spynle.

**Hessian Cloth:** A kind of bagging made of hemp, or of jute and hemp.

**Hiapu:** Light Chinese cloth, made of ramie.

**Hibiscus:** The tribe of *Malvaceæ* from which a number of hems are derived. *H. cannabinus*, grown in India, is the most important.

**Hickory:** A very durable stout but pliable cotton trousering and shirting, made with colored stripes in the warp and white filling, woven with a warp effect twill weave.

**Hickory Shirting:** A heavy, coarse twilled cotton shirting with narrow blue stripes or checks, commonly worn by laborers.

**Hide Picker:** A loom picker made of prepared buffalo hide.

**Highland Sheep:** This breed of sheep is found in the extreme north of Scotland, in the Orkney and Shetland Islands, and in the Hebrides. It produces a long stapled, coarse wool, chiefly used for carpets, rugs, Scotch blankets.

**High Pile:** A long pile, such as occurs in plushes, distinguished from low pile, as in velvets.

**Hilda:** A Bradford term for alpaca linings, made with 20's black cotton warp, 66 threads per inch, using 68 picks per inch of 40's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 6 up 1 down, 7-harness twill.

**Hindi:** A kind of bad cotton or cottonweed apt to make its appearance among practically every variety of Egyptian cotton and spoil the crop. For several years past special efforts have been made to put an end to this pest.

**Hingunghat Cotton:** The best variety of Indian (Surat) cottons, raised on

the fields of the Berar province and those to the south of the plateau of Deccan. The color of this cotton varies slightly throughout the bulk, some parts being of a higher tint than others, in all probability owing to the crops of several planters being mixed and packed together, but taken as a whole it is much superior to any of the other Indian varieties. When compared to the American cottons, however, the Hingunghat appears much inferior in point of cleanness, containing a considerable percentage of broken leaf, seed, shell, large motes, sand, and other mineral matter, but when placed alongside several of the Brazilian species, it can bear a favorable comparison in these respects. One important property that it possesses is strength, so that a good marketable yarn (when the material is properly cleaned) can be extracted from it. Average length of fibre 1.03 inches; used mostly for spinning from 32's counts and downwards.

**Hodden Gray:** A coarse woollen cloth of natural color; formerly worn by peasants in Northern England and Scotland.

**Hoehnel's Reagent:** Solution (a): One gram of potassium iodide dissolved in 100 c.c. of water, and iodine added in excess. Solution (b): Twenty cubic centimeters of glycerol are mixed with 10 c.c. of water. To this cold solution are added 30 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid. The fibre is first treated with solution a, the excess of reagent is removed with filter paper, and after one or two minutes, solution b is applied.

**Hofman's Violet:** A basic dyestuff in greenish lumps easily soluble in water to a bluish violet solution. It is used in cotton finishing for tinting *i. e.* correcting yellow shades.

**Hoggeret:** A sheep of the second year.

**Hogg Wool:** The fleece sheared from a hoggett or hogg, a sheep which has not been previously shorn as a lamb. This wool is of a superior quality, soft to the handle, of good length, being generally of from 14 to 18 months growth, fine, wavy, and elastic in the fibre. It is the most valuable clip which the sheep yields. Hogg wool may be readily recognized by the pointed character of its staples, and the tenacity with which the latter cling to each other. When one is pulled out of the fleece, it invariably brings with it a portion of the adjoining staples. Also called *Hogget Wool*, or *Teg Wool*.

**Hole Stitch:** In the making of pillow lace, a stitch forming a small round opening in the thick part of the pattern.

**Holland:** Unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed, used for window shades, as brown holland.

**Holland Sheep:** A cross of the Durham sheep of England with the long-legged Guinea sheep.

**Home:** A Highland tartan, composed of dark blue and black stripes, split by red and green lines.

**Homespun:** A rough, loosely woven material made from coarse yarn. It is soft but rather clumsy. A general

term used to designate cloth spun or wrought at home. The homespun of the present day is a woolen fabric in imitation of those fabrics made before the innovation of textile machinery as spun by hand. It is made of coarse, rough and uneven thread; usually of plain weave and no felting; presenting a hard feel. Used and woven by the early settlers of the Eastern and Southern States. Used as woolen suiting for men's wear and various kinds of coarse, spongy, shaggy cloth for women's gowns.

**Honeycomb:** A variety of fabric that has a honeycombed surface, hence its name, the cloth being used largely for bedspreads, honeycomb quilts, etc. The honeycomb effect is produced by interlacing warp and filling in the weaving so as to form small squares by floating threads, with plain woven centre portions. Said centres, on account of the tight interlacing, are made lower than the sides of the squares, thus forming the characteristic honeycomb effect.

**Hongroise:** Plain French serge dress goods, interlaced with a 8 by 4 satin weave.

**Honiton Appliqué:** See Honiton Lace.

**Honiton Braid Lace:** Narrow machine-made braid of ornamental oval figures connected by narrow bars. Used for collars, handkerchiefs and tides.

**Honiton Guipure Lace:** Large flower pattern lace on very open ground, the sprays being held together with brides or bars.

**Honiton Lace:** English bobbin lace, famed for the beauty of its designs. Named for the city where it was first manufactured. Now made in Belgium, Holland and France. Sprays sometimes made separately, and then worked on a net—*Honiton Appliqué*.

**Honon Pongee:** A trade name; the best pongee exported from Shantung, China, by the way of Tsingtau, Shanghai, etc.; also by caravan across Mongolia to Russia.

**Hoop:** See Tie.

**Hop Fibres:** The hop is a twining plant. After the hops have been picked, the stems or *bines* are cut down, often for funerial purposes. In Sweden the bines are retted, and fibres obtained from them, which are woven into a cloth of a strong and durable nature.

**Hopper Feed:** In woolen as well as cotton manufacturing, a receptacle in which the raw material is dumped in quantities, to be in turn fed to the machine to which it feeds; used in connection with Wool washing machinery, Wool pickers, Woolen and Worsted cards, Cotton pickers, Cotton cards, etc.

**Hopsack:** See Basket Weave.

**Hop Sacking:** Hop sacking is like a very coarse panama. It is loosely woven and shows the weave. A coarse bagging made commonly of a combination of hemp and jute, used for holding hops during transportation. The name hop sacking is also applied to a variety of woolen dress goods, made from different classes of yarn. It is a carded woolen fabric of the plainest kind. The cloth is characterized by an open weave, and a square check-like mesh, the struc-

ture being designed to imitate that of the coarse jute bagging. Very little finish and usually dyed in solid colors. Used for women's and children's dresses.

**Horsehair:** Horsetails and manes, the former being of greater value, are exported in great quantities from South America, Siberia, China and Australia. While a great quantity is collected in this country, South America supplies the finest quality. After the hair is cleaned, it is drawn into various lengths and used for weaving haircloth fabrics; the shorter lengths are used for brush-making, and the shortest is curled for stuffing furniture and mattresses.

**Hose:** A term applied to stockings for women or children, which are knit the full length of the leg. *Half Hose* are men's stockings, so called from their being only half the length of the leg. *Three-quarters Hose* is the name given to a style of children's stockings made three-quarters' length. *Opera Hose* is a style of women's stockings made of extra length, so as to come well above the knee. Hose are made on a plain stitch knitting machine; the ribbed tops, if such are used, being first made on a rib machine, then transferred onto a plain stitch knitting machine and the hose completed by it.

**Hosiery:** In this are included stockings for women and children, men's half hose or socks, infants' socks, etc., also golf hose and other special styles and types of garments worn on the leg and foot. Woolen hosiery includes socks, stockings, gloves, drawers, undershirts, jackets, opera hoods, shawls, scarfs, comforters, and other knit goods, both all wool and mixed.

**Hosiery Seaming Machine:** A machine for sewing together knitted goods. Also called *Looper*.

**Hot Finishing:** The process of forming an artificial gloss upon the surface of goods by the use of hot rollers.

**Hot Press:** There are two kinds of hot presses in use for textile fabrics, (a) the Hydraulic press, where the fabric, folded between glazed paper boards, is pressed between heated iron plates, and (b) the Rotary press, then running the fabric between an iron roller and bed, one of which is heated; a cold pressing may also be desired.

**Hot-pressed Finish:** A finish which is given to pieces usually woven from yarn dyed material, to obtain the desired handle, and also to prevent the color from bleeding.

**Houriar:** A small wild sheep of western Tibet.

**Huccatoon:** A cotton cloth made in England, expressly for the African export trade.

**Huck:** A coarse and very durable cloth of cotton, linen, or linen and cotton, woven with alternate elevations and depressions so as to present a rough surface, combined with a firm structure. It is used especially for towels, and is woven either in separate towels, or in rolls, which may be cut at will. Also called *Huckaback*.

**Hue:** Color, by wave length, much the same as color; the chief quality

by which one color differs from another color, as red differs from blue or green.

**Huller Gin:** A cotton gin for ginning cotton gathered with the bolls.

**Humbug:** A roller used in connection with the carding of cotton waste yarns;  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, clothed with inverted wires, and is placed beneath the feed roller and taker-in. This roller serves some slight cleaning purpose, and gives back to the licker-in some fibre that would otherwise escape, having a good surface speed.

**Hurds:** The coarse part of flax or hemp; hards.

**Husk:** The outer protective part of a cocoon, composed of a hard gummy substance; also called *Knub*.

**Husking Cloth:** Stout and heavy cotton ticking; used for working gloves.

**Hydraulic Press:** See Cloth Press.

**Hydrochloric Acid:** Hydrochloric or muriatic acid appears in commerce as a liquid, either colorless or colored greenish yellow by traces of iron. The commercial acid usually has a specific gravity of 26 to 38 deg. Tw., and is contaminated with iron, arsenic, sulphuric acid and organic substances; for dyeing it is usually sufficiently pure. In dyeing, hydrochloric acid is used for various purposes, *i. e.*, for preparing the diazotizing baths and for souring off.

**Hydro-extractor:** See Centrifugal Drier.

**Hydrogen Peroxide:** See Peroxide of Hydrogen.

**Hydrosulphite Conc. Powder:** See Sodium Hydrosulphite.

**Hydrosulphite of Soda:** See Sodium Hydrosulphite.

**Hydrosulphuric Acid.** The sodium compound of this acid is used as a solvent and assistant in the application of the sulphur colors to cotton. The copper salt (copper sulphide) is used as a carrier of oxygen in the production of aniline black on cotton, because of its great affinity for oxygen and the readiness with which it again gives off the oxygen to certain other substances. It must be kept moist with water and preserved in the form of a paste.

**Hygrometer:** The instrument for measuring the degree of relative humidity, *i. e.*, drying power of the atmosphere. Also called *Psychrometer* or *Wet Bulb Hygrometer*.

**Hypernic:** A name given to Nicaragua wood, and sometimes to any other redwood extract of the same class.

**Hypo:** See Sodium Thiosulphate.

**Hypochlorite of Soda:** See Sodium Hypochlorite.

**Hypochlorous Acid:** The bleaching powder used in the bleaching of cotton is known to chemists as calcium hypochlorite. This compound is also used for preparing wool previous to printing, for giving to wool the "silk scroop," and for the production of cotton yellows that are fast to chlorine. The latter article is produced by after-treating primuline dyeings with solutions of chloride of lime.

**Hyposulphite of Soda:** See Sodium Thiosulphate.

**Hwayong:** A Chinese silk velvet, made in green or poppy colors.