

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

P

- Pachras:** Bright striped, heavy textured cotton cloth, made in India and used for clothing.
- Pack:** A term applied for a weight of 240 lbs. for wool, wool tops or flax. A convenient weight for the purpose of price estimation, since the price per pound equals the cost in pounds per pack.
- Pack-cloth:** Cloth of a coarse texture, for packing merchandise; burlap.
- Pack-duck:** A coarse linen cloth for packing purposes.
- Packing-whits:** An ancient kind of cloth. From several severe restrictions and stringent regulations imposed on the cloth manufacture of England, by an act of 1483, this stuff was exempted, together with "plonkets, turkins, celestrines, vesses, cogware, worsteds, florences, bastards, kendals, saylingware with cremil lists and frise ware, so as in other respects they be fairly and legally made."
- Pack-thread:** Strong wrapping or sewing thread, or twine, used for sewing up packages, tying up bundles, etc.; made two or three ply, of hemp or flax, in various thicknesses and fineness.
- Paco:** See Alpaca.
- Padded Back Linings:** Fancy waist and skirt linings, printed or backed black on one side, to prevent the pattern, as printed on the other side, from showing through.
- Padding:** The process, in calico printing, of imbuing the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried, after which a design is printed on it in acid discharge, with the result that after the cloth has been dyed and cleared, white patterns appear on a ground of plain color. These white patterns may afterwards be printed.
- Padding Flue:** In calico printing, a drying chamber in which the cloth is dried after padding. It has several forms, but each generally comprises an inclosed passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece of cloth is unwound from a roller and passed through the flue in the opposite direction, being dried during its passage, and finally rewound upon another cylinder.
- Padding Machine:** In calico printing, the apparatus for mordanting cotton cloth previous to printing. The apparatus consists of a combination of rollers for feeding and receiving the fabric, which is caused to pass through a vat containing the mordant.
- Padlette:** An ornament of raised embroidery or applique work used after the manner of spangles.
- Padou:** A kind of narrow silk ribbon.
- Paduasoy:** A strong, rich silk fabric worn by both sexes in the 18th century; originally made at Padua, Italy.
- Pæonin:** A red coloring matter obtained from yellow corallin by treatment with ammonia-water at a high temperature, used to produce yellow or red orange shades on wool, cotton and silk, by printing. Also called *Red Corallin*.
- Paesano:** Trade term for the best two grades of Naples hemp; the third and fourth grades are called *Cordaggio*.
- Pahom:** A narrow plaid shawl, 1 foot 9 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, usually woven in very brilliant colors, used by Siamese men and women as an upper garment, draped loosely over the shoulders or breast. Also called *Slendang*.
- Paillette:** Spangled. Also written *Paillete*.
- Paillette de Soie:** A silk fabric spangled with jet gelatine or otherwise; a spangled silk.
- Paisley Shawl:** An elaborately extra filling figured shawl, style imitated by the Paisley weavers from the cashmere shawls originally imported from India. It was made of a fine cashmere wool warp with a silk core and Botany worsted filling. The shawl was woven face downward, later made double-faced.
- Paita:** See Payta.
- Pajam:** East Indian cotton fabric.
- Pakea:** Mats woven, without figures, by the natives of Hawaii; used for garments, etc.
- Palai:** See Panung.
- Palampoor:** A bed cover; highly decorated printed cotton goods of India.
- Palembangs:** Cloths similar to sarongs, but slightly different in the lengths and heading pattern.
- Paletot:** A loose, thin overcoat; a great overcoat; an overcoat; an outer coat.
- Palmetto:** Any one of several fan-leaved palms of different genera. The fibrous leaves of several species of the palmetto are much used for hats, fans, etc., and also in furnishing upholstery material.
- Palmite:** A native plant of South Africa, growing in marshy situations. The leaves have been used for basket making, and the fibrous portion of the old leaves for brushes and cordage.
- Palmleaf:** In decorative art, a motif remotely resembling the leaf of a palm, seen in India shawls, and many Eastern and Western fabrics.
- Palm Oil:** Oil from any one of several palms whose fruit yields oil, especially *Elæis Guineensis*, of western tropical Africa, which has been introduced into the West Indies; also *E. Melanococca*, of tropical America. In a bleached and highly refined state it is used extensively as an emollient for size-mixing, both in a pure state and in conjunction or in combination with other softening materials.
- Pampa Sheep:** A South American sheep derived from the well known Spanish breed, the *Chuna*, the long-wooled race introduced from Spain into various parts of South America. It is superior to the *Creole* sheep, the wool being long and straight, with more or less brightness.
- Panaché:** Plumed; variegated.
- Panama:** Plain woven worsted dress goods, dyed in the piece; made of coarse yarn, interlaced with basket weaves, made plain or in two colors.
- Panama Canvas:** A sort of hop sacking, showing its basket weave effect rather prominent, due to the use of heavy counts of yarns. There are a variety of effects, some plain, some with dots and two toned threads.
- Panama Cloth:** A plain weave, piece dyed, worsted dress fabric, of any color.
- Pangalo:** A new variety of Egyptian cotton; the staple of which presents a brownish, silky gloss; a strong fibre.
- Pangdan:** Name of the screw pine in the Philippines; the long leaves are split and woven into bags and mats.
- Panhistophyton:** Name given by Lebert to the floating corpuscles in the bodies of silk-worms affected by pébrine. This is now acknowledged to be an incorrect classification.
- Panne:** The French name for plush; applied to a range of satin faced velvet or silk fabrics having a high lustre, produced by pressure; the pile is either laid or pressed down. The ground is usually organzine silk and the pile of wool.
- Panne Velvet:** Velvet with the pile laid flat and having a satiny sheen.
- Pantograph:** An instrument for copying on a reduced or enlarged scale, designs or plans.
- Panung:** A piece of cotton cloth 3 by 10 feet, used as a nether garment by both men and women in Siam. Commercially it is divided, according to quality, into (1) the *Pata*, a rather heavy cloth printed in checked or crossed designs, with one or more stripes at either end, (2) the *Papoon*, woven in fast colors, with a narrow stripe at each end, and (3) the *Palai*, a common print stiffened with sizing.
- Paó Brazil:** A natural dye-wood producing a fiery red color, the Brazil wood of commerce.
- Pao Cravo:** A Brazilian vegetable dye which yields an intense black. It is used extensively throughout the entire of Brazil in households for the dyeing of cotton cloth.
- Paper Maker's Felt:** A coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither giggered nor shorn; used in paper manufacture, to place between wet sheets.
- Paper Yarn:** Unfinished, pure sulphate paper is cut into strips one-sixth inch wide and upwards, according to the required size of the yarn. Each strip is wound on a bobbin, from which it is spun by dampening it first, sized and finally twisted. It can be dyed before or after spinning and it takes water-proofing well; used for packing twine, tarpaulins, waterproof canvas, trimmings, drapery fabrics, carpets, mats, towelings. It is used usually as filling with cotton or wool warp, and also has been made into cheap clothing. For the finest sizes, tissue paper is used and for very strong yarns.—*Swedish Kraft Paper*.
- Papillon Taffeta:** Showing a design of different sized spots, as miniature palmettos, or other, or with shot grounds in designs of exquisite chiné flowers. From *papillon*, French for butterfly.
- Papoon:** See Panung.
- Papyrus:** The paper reed, *Cyperus papyrus*, of Egypt; the stem fibres of which are used for cloth, sails, mats, cords, etc.
- Para:** Variety of raw cotton from Brazil.
- Paraffin Wax:** This substance, obtained by the distillation of brown coal, bituminous shales, petroleum residuum, bitumen and oxokerite, is a mixture of solid hydrocarbons with relatively high carbon contents. In dressings,

paraffine wax is never met with in a saponified condition, but only in an extremely fine state of division. Nevertheless, it is capable of imparting a more or less high glaze to the fabrics, under suitable treatment (calendering).

Para Grass: A commercial name for the Piassava fibre.

Paraguayan Peso: Equivalent to from 2.75 to 3 cents United States currency.

Paramatta: A light, twilled ($1\frac{1}{2}\times 3$ -harness, filling effect, twill) dress goods made with a cotton warp and worsted filling; deriving its name from Paramatta, a town in New South Wales, probably because the wool of which it was first made was imported from there. It was first made with silk warps, resembling *Coburg*. First made at Bradford, Eng., where it soon came to be a prominent manufacture.

Paramatta Cloth: See *Coburg*.

Paramentine: This sizing preparation, invented by Torlotin, consists of 100 parts of gelatine glue dissolved in a minimum of water and mixed with 70 parts of dextrine, 20 of glycerine, 20 of magnesium sulphate, and 20 parts of zinc sulphate, the whole being thoroughly incorporated, and dried in moulds. According to Trappel, the same product may be prepared by dissolving 100 parts of glycerine (20 deg. B.), 1 part of carbonate of soda, 0.01 part of alum, and 0.01 part of borax, and mixing the solution with 10 parts of potato or wheat starch. Gelatine, soaps, stearine, gum arabic, or tragacanth, can be added as desired.

Parapeptic Acid: A product derived from pectic acid.

Para Red: A very brilliant and fairly fast cotton dye. Largely used as a substitute for Turkey red.

Parchment Lace: See *Guipure*.

Paridia-kafar: The finest of all the cotton cloths made in Assam, India, being used for a kind of shawl or wrap, richly embroidered or otherwise artistically ornamented. This article of clothing is made and worn only by the upper classes in India. It is the highest example of the art of weaving, as known in Assam. The ornamenting thread is usually a gold or silver thread, sometimes both, and the design, though generally confined to the border, spreads sometimes over the whole article. Representations of flowers and birds are the commonest species of decoration, but the pattern consists sometimes of nothing but graceful curves arranged symmetrically along the border.

Parisienne: A mixed silk and wool fabric.

Parkal: In India, same as *percale*.

Parkala: Fine calico or dimity made in India.

Parmoline: A patented article used in place of tallow, as a softener, in sizing and finishing.

Parsifal: Registered trade name for a fabric of the *peau* family. A novel weave of exquisite softness, resembling *peau de crêpe*.

Parwalla: A term in Bengal for cotton cloth with a colored selvage.

Pasac: Philippine fibre, used for cordage.

Pashm: An extremely fine quality of wool obtained from the goats of Kashmir, and in the elevated lands of the Himalayas. It grows close to the skin of the animal, being protected by

the long, thick hair of the goat. It is as smooth and lustrous as silk and is used for the beautiful soft shawls for which Kashmir is famous. It is sometimes used in the manufacture of extremely fine qualities of carpets, resembling silk structures.

Pashmina: Made of pashm, as the thread of Cashmere shawls.

Passé: In embroidery, tambour-work.

Passement: A Middle English name for lace, also for a decorated edge or trimming, especially a gimp or braid.

Passementerie: Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid or the like, being often made with jet or metal bead, as *Jet Passementerie*; plain *Passementerie* being without beading.

Passing: An ornamented thread produced by rolling a very thin gold or silver strip spirally about a silken core.

Passing-braid: A braid made of passing, twisted or braided as in making galoons.

Pastel: Applied to tones of any color when exceptionally pale.

Pastel Colors: Shades having a chalky or hazy appearance.

Pastille: A round or oval spot.

Pat: In India, indigo plants cut off within a foot of the ground and made into bundles for delivery at the factories. Also an East India name for jute-fibre.

Pata: See *Panung*.

Patola: Bride's garment, or bride's silk, made in the Bombay Presidency, India. It is of different patterns, being woven of colored silk threads, warps and fillings of which have been separately tied and dyed by the *Bandhana* or knot-dyeing process.

Pattern: A specimen or sample of a particular style of yarn or fabric.

Pattern Weaver: A power or hand loom weaver whose time is occupied in producing *blankets* of new styles.

Patwa: A climbing plant, indigenous to the Himalayas and Assam. When the plant is cut down the stems are collected and their outer bark taken off, leaving the bast fibres separated. These are then immersed in water and twisted into ropes or cordage. The plant has been used for making vegetable bridges in the Himalayas. Also called *Mohwal*.

Pauly Silk: See *Artificial Silk*.

Paxo (wool term): A term used for alpaca.

Payta: Variety of raw cotton from Peru, the staple is of grayish color, little lustre and strong. Also called *Paita*.

P. C.: A term implying *pin cop.* that is, a small or filling size of *cop.*

Peachwood: This wood is one of the red woods similar to Brazil-wood, although giving poorer coloring matter.

Pea-jacket: A thick woolen jacket worn by seamen.

Pearl: The plain knitting stitch reversed; *purl*.

Pearl-ash: Refined salt of potash (potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3).

Pearl Edge: See *Bead Edge*.

Pearlin: A silk or thread lace. Fine cambric or linen.

Pearl Moss: See *Carragheen Moss*.

Pearl-stitch: A loop-stitch in embroidery, forming an edging; a seam-stitch in knitting.

Pearl-tie: A tie or loop in lace making.

Peau: French for skin, hide, pelt.

Peau de Crêpe: Trade name for an exquisitely soft, crêpy material, kid-like to the touch, and of superior wearing and draping qualities.

Peau de Cygne: Skin of swan. One of the numerous varieties of the *peau* family. Of a soft texture and finish, and a "hand" suggestive of the feel of the plumage of a swan—French *cygne*.

Peau de Mouton: A woolen cloth having a very rough surface like sheepskin, used for ladies' cloaks, etc.

Peau de Pêche: Literally peach skin, having the soft handle like the skin of a peach.

Peau de Soie: A variety of heavy, dull finished, plain colored dress silk, interlaced with an 8-harness double satin weave, the additional spot being added obliquely, imparting to the fabric a somewhat grainy appearance. Literally, skin of silk.

Peau de Souris: Mouse skin, a soft finished silk not unlike *duvetyn*.

Peau de Suede: A woolen cloth with velvet plaids on the surface, used for ladies' wear.

Pebbled: The effect produced by various irregular twill weaves, mostly on silk fabrics.

Pébrine: A silk-worm disease.

Pectic Acid: The gelatinous acid formed by the decomposition of pectin, which is found in nearly all vegetable substances.

Peeler: One of the best and most widely cultivated varieties of Upland cotton, originated in Warren County, Miss., about 1864. It is a very large and vigorous plant, branching widely; bolls are large, maturing late; its staple is very strong and silky and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The yield is from 30 to 32 per cent.

Peerless: A variety of Upland cotton, originated in Georgia. A medium plant well branched, pyramidal; the bolls are small or of medium size, round, sometimes clustered, maturing early; staple about $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length.

Peg: A bar or block of wood, soapstone, or granite used for pegging or rubbing the pile of velveteens, corduroys, or plushes to produce the required finish.

Pegging: The process of imparting the bloom or lustrous finish to cotton pile fabrics, by means of rubbing the pile with a block of soapstone, granite or wood.

Pegging Plan: The English term for what we call a "drawing-in draft," *i. e.*, to reduce by it fancy weaves of a large repeat to a lower number of harness, *i. e.*, within the capacity of the loom.

Peignoir: A loose wrapper worn by women during toilet.

Pekin: A trimming fabric, made in alternate stripes of satin and velvet. *Pekin gauze* is a variety in which gauze is substituted for the satin stripes.

Pelang: White or colored silk satin made in China.

Pelerine: A long narrow, silk or lace, cape, cut to a sharp point in front, worn by women.

Pelisse: A cloak; originally one of fur or lined with fur and worn by either sex, but now of silk or other material and worn by women.

Pelotage: The name given in Spain to wool in bales or packs.