

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

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- Sabrinawork:** Appliqué work, in large designs, on counterpanes, table covers, etc.
- Saccharilla:** A kind of muslin.
- Saccharilla Mull:** A very delicate bleached cotton muslin made of fine yarn with a low construction. It is given a very soft finish. Used for veils and turbans by the Moslems.
- Saccharin:** A coal-tar product.
- Sack-cloth:** Plain solid color flannels made in special shades for women's dressing sacks.
A coarse, hempen, jute or linen fabric for sacks, bagging, etc. Also called *Sacking*.
- Saddle-cloth:** A cloth attached to a saddle and extending over the loins of the horse; a shabrack.
- Saddle-felt:** A coarse felt used in the manufacture of saddles for horses.
- Safety Locking Arrangement:** See Block System.
- Saffron:** A fugitive yellow dyestuff derived from the flowers of the crocus; used formerly to some extent.
- Saggathy:** A name of Roman origin, still applied in particular localities in England to woollens woven with the 4-harness twill.
- Saging:** Philippine fibre, used for cordage.
- Sago Starch:** This starch is obtained from the pith of various species of palms. Sago produces much the same kind of finish on cotton fabrics as Indian corn starch, and they are frequently used together. It requires to be well mixed with water before boiling, and to be well boiled, to make a good smooth size, which, however, does not keep well. It soon becomes watery, and should therefore only be made as required.
- Sail-cloth:** A canvas for sails made of flax, hemp, cotton or jute.
- Sailor-scarfs:** Scarfs made in sailor fashion of grenadine or similar materials.
- Sakalarides:** See Egyptian Cotton.
- Salago:** Coarse Philippine fibre, used for cordage.
- Sal Ammoniac:** This salt should leave only a slight residue on ignition, it should not contain too much water, iron or lime. It is not much used, principally as a hygroscopic substance in dressings, also as an addition to printing colors, and in aniline black dyeing as a carrier of moisture in order to accelerate the oxidation. Also called *Ammonium Chloride*.
- Salampore:** East Indian blue cotton cloth of good quality; it is very loosely woven and used for garments by the natives in Madras.
- Salaoag:** A variety of the Manila hemp in Negros, P. I.; yields a coarse, white fibre.
- Salicylic Acid:** A derivative of phenol, a powerful antiseptic and mildew preventive in cotton finishing; only used when chlorides are not present in the mixing.
- Sallo:** A kind of red cotton cloth. Also written *Saloo*.
- Salonica Cotton:** Cotton grown in the Levant, presenting a short, mossy staple; used for making candle wicks.
- Sal Soda:** Soda crystals $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —*mol. wt.* 280.
- Salt:** Salt is called chloride of sodium, and has in itself chlorine gas and the metal sodium.
- Salt Colors:** Direct synthetic dyestuffs containing table salt which increases the fastness of the color. They are used on the cotton and linen at a low temperature, but on animal fibres only at high temperature.
- Saltillo:** Woolen blankets made by the natives of Northern Mexico, with a large and richly ornamented medallion, consisting of various colored concentric bands. This medallion is in the centre of a ground, covered with small all-over geometrical designs in vertical or diagonal rows. The leading colors of these blankets are blue or red with smaller quantities of green, yellow and black. The weave is usually very fine; the selvages are finished smoothly and without overcasting, the ends being finished with fringes. These blankets are used as ponchos or serapes.
- Salts:** Salts are composed of alkalies and acids.
- Saltuarita:** A silk term used in Europe, meaning irregularity of recurrence.
- Samite:** A rich silk fabric worn in the middle ages; originally made with six thread organize warp; later, any heavy satin or other lustrous silken material. Employed for church embroideries and robes of state.
- Sammee:** A shade approximately olive drab.
- Samoa:** Hopi Indian name for the Yucca grass, used for baskets, mats, etc. Used for ropes, twines, saddle blankets by other Indian tribes.
- Samorong:** The most valued variety of the Manila hemp grown in Albay, P. I.
- Sample Blanket:** Material woven in different colors of warp and filling and used as samples.
- Samuhu:** Good bast fibre, yielded by a species of the *Chorisia* tree in Argentine; used for cordage.
Silky, flexible but short fibre, yielded by a species of the *Bombacæ* in Paraguay; used for ponchos, etc. The Indians used the net-like bast for various purposes.
- Sanat:** A kind of Indian calico.
- Sandal:** See Sanderswood.
- Sanderswood:** Obtained from the *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It is imported from the East Indies, Ceylon, the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, Golconda, Madagascar, and tropical Africa generally. It is shipped in the form of hard, compact billets of a dull red color, and is subsequently ground or rasped to coarse powder. When boiled with water it gives off an aromatic odor, resembling that of orris root. Also called *Sandal*, *Santel* or *Red Sanders*.
- Sand Roller:** A roller covered with emery cloth, to present a rough surface; used in some makes of looms or other machinery to prevent slippage of cloth.
- Sangi:** A cotton and tussah silk mixed fabric, made in the Northwestern Provinces of India.
- Sanglier:** A fabric made of a wiry worsted or mohair yarn, with a close texture, interlaced with the plain weave, presenting a somewhat rough finished surface. From the French *sanglier*, meaning wild boar; hairy, wiry cloth, resembling the nature of the coat of the animal.
- Sangue de Drago:** A Brazilian vegetable dye, which yields red. Also called *Dragon's Blood*.
- Sani:** A dye producing plant found in Ecuador and other tropical countries of America.
- Sannah:** A kind of East Indian muslin.
- Santel:** See Sanderswood.
- Santos Cotton:** A variety of cotton grown in Brazil and to some little extent along the southeastern coast of South America. It is raised from the American species *Gossypium Hirsutum*. Although retaining many of the characteristics of the American cotton, yet it has also largely partaken of the peculiarities of the Brazil varieties, being harsh and flexible in the fibre, and of little importance.
- Sanyan:** Variety of wild silk from West Africa.
- Saplier:** A kind of packing cloth.
- Saponified Olein:** See *Olein*.
- Sappy Wool:** A wool containing a superabundance of grease and for this reason loses considerably in scouring.
- Saracenic Tapestry:** Earliest medieval name for tapestry made on *hasse lisse*.
- Sarakhs Rugs:** Heavy, all-wool Persian rugs, the long and close pile is tied in Ghiordes knot. The design consists of medallion and floral figures chiefly in rich red and blue.
- Sarapas:** A kind of parti-colored woolen blanket made in Mexico.
- Sarashi Cariko:** Bleached cotton shirting in Japan, made about 36 inches wide.
- Sarashi Kanakin:** Plain, woven, bleached cotton shirting in Japan.
- Sarasses:** Variety of East Indian raw cotton.
- Saree:** Coarse East Indian cotton cloth with colored heading.
- Sari:** A long piece of cotton or silk cloth, constituting the principal garment of Hindu women; worn round the waist, with one end falling to the feet, the other crossed over the bosom, shoulder and head.
A long scarf or gauze of silk.
- Sarnak:** Silk floss from Turkestan.
- Sarongs:** Cotton goods for the Indian as well as the Eastern Market in general. Usually constructed from 32's warp and 40's filling. The color design is of a bold character produced from colored warp and colored filling, in brilliant shades of red, dark blue, green and yellow, along with black and white. For export to the southern portions of India, it is almost always specified that the colors shall be fast, particularly to light and to washing, whereas the requirements made for the northern portions are not so exacting, satisfaction being accorded with less fast colors. As to the red, for the one class of material it is produced with alizarine, and for the other primuline red suffices. Weighting of the goods to any great extent is not usually required on colored sarongs, particularly those of the better qualities, and with these just a light weighting answers the purpose. Used for scarfs in Eastern countries.
- Sarplier:** A coarse, strong, plain woven cotton fabric; used in England for baling wool.
- Sarraux:** French linen canvas made with blue checks; used by sailors for trousers.

Sarrie: A dhootie cloth with a special heading.

Sarsenet: A thin, sheer, soft-textured silk fabric, of a veiling kind, now used as millinery lining. The name comes from the Arab *Saracens*, who wore it in their head dress. The earliest figured silks known and produced in Europe were thin, resembling sarsenet and taffeta.

Satara: A kind of woolen cloth, ribbed, highly dressed and lusted; fulled and sheared in the finishing process.

Sateen: Cotton cloths woven with filling face for printing and lining purposes, and with warp face for shirtings.

A cotton imitation of satin; Italian cloth.

A thick and strong fabric resembling jean, used for corsets, shoe-linings, etc.

Satellites: Printed cotton goods in the African market.

Satin: A warp face, glossy silk fabric having a less lustrous back. The high lustre of the face is produced partly by quality of the silk, partly by texture and weave (the silk warp being allowed to float over the filling) and partly by the dressing with hot rollers. Satins are sometimes figured.

Satin a la Reine: Closely woven six-end silk satin.

Satin Athena: Brand name for an all-silk piece-dyed satin.

Satin Back: Velvets or taffeta and other ribbons made with a reverse side of satin.

Satin Charmeuse: Piece-dyed satin made with a warp of hard twist organzine; filling is usually of spun silk.

Satin Cloth: A thin woolen dress fabric with a satiny surface.

Satin Crêpe: A satin-faced material made with organzine warp and crêpe twist filling.

Satin damask: A satin with a rich floral or arabesque pattern, sometimes raised in velvet pile.

Satin de Bruges: An upholstery fabric of silk warp and wool filling, showing a satin face.

Satin de Chine: A strong, close-woven silk fabric, having a dull finish resembling satin.

A satin finished material, composed of cotton and worsted; chiefly used for coat linings, etc. Also called *Farmer's Satin*.

Satin de Laine: A thin, glossy, worsted fabric, or a fine woolen fabric in satin weave or finish; used for ladies' dresses, etc.

Satin de Lyons: See *Fleur de Soie*.

Satin Directoire: A trade term for a soft, rich satin made of high-grade silk.

Satin Duchess: A name applied to a heavy grade of silk dress fabric. It is woven with a grain so fine that it does not produce a grain effect, but partakes more of the nature of a perfectly close weave, the surface being apparently composed of minute elevations and depressions, similar to *Peau de Soie*, but having more lustre. Originally satin duchess was a thick and generally a plain satin of good quality.

Satine: Twilled cotton cloth of light-weight, finished to imitate silk satin.

Satin Empress: Brand name for a Liberty satin.

Satinet: A material made of cotton warp and wool filling, so woven that the wool forms the surface. Woven

usually on a four-harness loom, and often printed in imitation of cassimere.

Satinet-loom: A narrow loom weaving satinets, jeans, twills, and similar goods.

Satinette: Thin silk satin made in England and France.

Satin Faconné: A Jacquard-figured material with a satin ground, usually of a fancy design.

Satin Feutre: A satin cloth woven with a single strand spun silk yarn, which has been rendered fluffy by teasing in order to give the back of the material a furry effect.

Satin Finish: High gloss given to cotton, wool or silk fabrics by calendering.

Satin Foulard: Foulard silk, the surface of which is especially smooth and has a satiny appearance.

A silk stuff printed in various designs and colors; also a silk representing handkerchief effects.

Satin Grec: A silk fabric interlaced with the 12-harness double satin weave, making the cloth much firmer than if using a regular satin weave.

Satin Imperial: A printed all-silk satin. Registered brand name.

Satinisco: Inferior grade of satin; used for linings.

Satin Jean: A smooth, glossy, hard twilled cotton fabric.

Satin Lisse: A cotton dress fabric with a satiny surface, usually printed in delicate patterns.

Satin Luxor: This may be a heavy 12-harness satin, or double-face *Peau de Soie* of subdued lustre. A brand name for a wool-filled satin.

Satin Marabout: A satin having a single warp of Marabout silk; used for millinery purposes, etc.

Satin Marveilleux: A light, brilliant twill satin, shot in color contrasting with the warp.

Satin Panne: An unweighted piece-dyed heavy satin.

Satin Rhadame: A dress fabric, the satin surface of which is broken by fine twilled lines, extending diagonally across the web. It is a lustrous fabric, largely in use for fine silk dresses, made both all-silk and cotton-backed.

Satin Royal: A very fine and expensive variety of dress silk, with a glossy satin finish on both sides, each face being crossed by fine twills or sunken lines.

Satin Serge: A satin-surfaced cloth showing a form of twill.

Satin Serrano: Piece-dyed satin of light-weight.

Satin Sheeting: A cotton fabric, with a satiny silk surface, made wide for use in upholstery.

Satin Soleil: A fabric of satin-like surface with a cross-line appearance and a pronounced sheen.

Satin Stitch: Used in embroidery. Also called *Long* and *Slanting Gobelins Stitch*.

Satin Surah: Surah silk with specially glossy surface.

Satin Taffeta: A satin-faced fabric reversing taffeta.

Satin Turc: One of the family of irregular satins made on the four-shaft straight through draw.

Satin Vigoureux: Dress fabric having a satin face or satin stripes, the warp yarns being printed according to the vigoureux process, giving a mottled color effect.

Satin Weaves: A scheme of inter-lacements of warp and filling in which the points of intersections are evenly distributed over the repeat of the weave, and in such a manner that no two consecutive warp-threads intersect with successive picks of the filling. This imparts to the fabric the characteristic smooth, even surface, and enables the intersections to be completely covered; the surface threads, whether warp or filling effect, should be greater in number than the other set. A broken satin has the warp and filling threads twisted in such directions as will neutralize the slight twill effect in the fabric otherwise produced with pure satin weaves.

Satin White: The name given to the precipitate obtained by treating aluminium sulphate with milk of lime. It consists of a mixture of aluminium hydrate, together with some free calcium hydrate and calcium sulphate. This body is largely used in paper coating and has a great covering power, combined with a high lustre. The quantity of free lime present renders it difficult to use in the finishing of cotton goods unless previously well washed by decantation.

Satin Zephyr: French dress goods, made of cotton warp and woolen filling, with a filling plush satin weave, fulled in the finish.

Satranji: Thick, very durable and washable woven cotton carpet, from India, made in large size.

Satsuma Crêpe: A fancy, or trade name for a cotton wash dress fabric.

Savage: Bleached, stout woven and hard finished cotton shirting in Venezuela, used for collars and cuffs.

Savona Velvet: Brand name for a Jasper velvet dyed in the skein.

Savonnerie Tapestries: Savonnerie carpets, the production of the ancient factory of *La Savonnerie*, established at Paris under the reign of Henry IV, and which afterwards were united with the *Gobelins factory*.

Saw Gin: See Cotton Gin.

Saw Ginned Dharwar: See East India Cotton.

Saxon Lace: Spindle lace, made all over Germany, Denmark and Bohemia.

Saxony Blue: Indigo dissolved in sulphuric acid.

Saxony Wool: Wool occupying a premier position, which for general qualities, fineness and regularity of fibre is unequalled. It possesses excellent clothing properties, the fibres are full of serrations, the staple is short, strong and elastic, with good felting powers and possess a good color. They are suited for the finest and best woolen fabrics made, referring to face finished as well as felted structures. Silesia wool is a companion to this class of wool.

Say: An all-worsted, 4-harness serge of black color, made in England since the middle ages until the 19th century; it was used for linings and shirts by certain religious orders and for aprons by the Quakers. It was usually made of Holland, English or Spanish wool. Also written *Saye*.

Say Cast: The coarsest part of the fleece at the tail end of the sheep.

Sayette: A wool, wool and silk, or silk and cotton fabric, used for linings and furniture coverings.

A woolen yarn used for stockings, carpets, and Berlin wool work.

Scarf: A light kind of shawl; a broad ribbon; necktie.

Scavenger Roller: A roller, in a spinning machine, to gather loose fluff.

Schappe: A term applied to spun yarn made from waste silk that has not been wholly degummed.

Schapping: The fermentation of silk waste necessary to remove a pre-determined percentage of gum or bast (sericin) from the silk fibre.

Schiffli Embroidery: Embroidery made on large power machines called *shuttle* or *schiffli machines*. Schiffli the Swiss-German word for a little boat, alludes to the resemblance in shape to boats of the small shuttles used. The principal centres for the manufacture of embroideries in Europe are St. Gall, Switzerland, and Plauen, Germany.

Schreinerung: This operation consists in passing suitably constructed cloths between a pair of solid heavily weighted steel rollers, one of which has a plain papier-mâché surface and the other is ruled with extremely fine lines, from 190 to 500 to the inch. The effect on the piece is to develop a really wonderful lustre specially applicable to mercerized cotton goods, which then rivals silk in appearance.

Schweitzer's Reagent: An ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide. Cross and Bevan prepare this reagent as follows: 2 grams of copper sulphate are dissolved in 100 c. c. of water. Hydrated copper oxide is precipitated from this solution by adding a slight excess of a 10 per cent. solution of sodium hydro-oxide. Wash the precipitate entirely free from alkali, drain, and mix with a 10 per cent. solution of glycerol. Preserve in stoppered bottles, and when desired for use wash free from glycerol and dissolve in ammonia water of 20 per cent. strength. Bronnert, Fremery & Urban prepare a Schweitzer's solution containing about 5 per cent. of copper and a relatively small amount of ammonia as follows: A cold solution of ammonia is poured over copper turnings in tall cylindrical vessels, and the whole is cooled down to 0 to 5 deg. C. by placing in a freezing mixture. Cold air is now blown through this mixture of copper and ammonia for about 10 hours. The solutions so obtained are only stable at low temperatures, so that suitable precautions must be observed when using the same.

Scinde: See East India Cotton.

Scintillant: French for scintillating, sparkling. A changeable effect.

Scintillé: Sparkling.

Scotch Blackfaced Sheep: These Sheep yield wool of a medium length, but coarse and shaggy. It is remarkable for the quantity of kemps which are present. This is also a characteristic feature of the Welsh and Shetland breeds, which, though somewhat soft to the handle, are nevertheless hairy and almost devoid of serratures. Usually the mutton is of fair weight and quality, but the wool is poor, being long, thick in fibre, well intermixed with kemps, and light in weight of fleece. Generally, it does not cross well, though distinct improvement has been wrought in it by carefully selected types of the Cheviot, Lustre and Down varieties.

Scotch Cambric: A finely woven cotton cambric much like linen cambric.

Scotch Carpet: See Ingrain Carpet.

Scotch Feed: See Ribbon Feeding System.

Scotch Fingering: Soft twist woolen yarn for knitting.

Scotch Finish: Heavy woolens, finished with a loosely shorn nap.

Scotch Gingham: Gingham made in Scotland; a trade name for a superior make of domestic ginghams.

Scotch Plaid: A peculiar ancient dress worn in the Highlands of Scotland, and which was merely an oblong piece of stuff wrapped round the body to defend the wearer from rain. It is always made of a checkered pattern of various colors, there called Tartan. The latter is the name of the color, while plaid is that of the dress. The true Scotch plaid is a strong, coarse stuff, and is still used to some extent in Scotland.

Scotch Rug: A rag rug made with a coarse two-ply cotton warp and long and narrow strips of wool rags.

Scotch Tweed: Originally an all-wool tweed, spun and woven in Scotland.

Scott: A Highland tartan, composed as follows: Wide red field, split in the centre by a narrow green stripe with a fine black line near each edge of the green; green stripe (measuring half the width of the distance between the edge of the red field and the nearest black line); group (as wide as green stripe), composed of three red and two green stripes, the latter being wider and split in the centre by a fine white line; green stripe as above.

Scoured Wool: Wool washed perfectly clean in a warm alkaline bath, by mechanical and chemical processes, in machines prepared for that purpose; subsequently thoroughly rinsed (in a special machine) in clear water, until nothing remains but the clean fibre, absolutely clean, and ready for manufacture.

Scouring: Cleansing of raw wool by machinery; washing of cloths by machinery.

Scouring Ball: Soap mixed with ox-gall, often with fuller's earth or infusorial silica, made generally into a ball; for removing stains, grease, etc., from cloth.

Scray: A frame which carries the cloths on finishing machinery.

Screw Faller Gills: Sets of gills impelled by horizontal screws on gilling frames.

Screw Tree: A native of the East Indies. The fruits of the plant are twisted, hence its name of *screw tree*. The fibres are derived from the bast and are well adapted for the manufacture of cordage. They have also been used for the making of gunny bags and the blinds of verandahs.

Scribble: To card, as wool, roughly or preliminarily, run through the scribbler or first breaker carding engine.

Scribbler: See Breaker.

Scribbling: The English word for carding.

Scrim: A loose woven, flimsy-looking cloth, composed entirely of two-ply cotton yarn, both warp and filling, and resembles a fine meshed fish net. Usually made in bright colored stripe and plaid effects. It is peculiarly adapted

to the draper's art, as it is soft and pliable; it is also used as a fly net for horses in the summer time. It is made of 2/20's cotton, both warp and filling, and requires no finishing except being run through a hot press, to smooth wrinkles.

Scrimping-bar: A grooved bar for removing wrinkles from a web of cloth on its way to the printing machine.

Scroll-pick: A picker-motion composed of a disk and scroll in a loom.

Scroll-shaft: A shaft used in a spinning mule for fixing the band scrolls.

Scroll-tappet: A motion for shedding the warp-threads in a loom when the harnesses required are not numerous.

Scroop: The term applied to the peculiar rustling noise of silk frequently imparted to it by means of a dilute solution of tartaric acid, but lime juice is also used; indeed, it is regarded by some silk dyers and finishers that this latter substance yields more lasting results.

Scutch: In linen manufacturing to beat off and separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax.

In cotton manufacturing, to separate the individual fibres after they have been loosened in picking.

In silk manufacturing, to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

Scutcher: Any machine which breaks up and makes smooth the fibres in preparation for carding; an opening machine.

Scutching Knife: An instrument used for striking and breaking the stems of flax as they hang upon the scutching board, in order to break the outside membrane into fibres, and remove the outside woody part.

Scutching Tow: A by-product of the scutching of flax straw, often being re-scutching; it is classified in Ireland as coarse, fine and re-scutching; used for ropes.

Sea Island Cotton: A variety of *Gossypium Barbadosense*, also called *Long Stapled Cotton*. The most superior cotton in the world, commanding the highest prices. Its superior points as compared to others are: (a) five-eighth of an inch longer than the average cottons; (b) smaller in diameter being much finer; (c) a greater number and at the same time more regular twists; (d) stronger staple as compared to the average cottons; (e) more silky and glossy in color. The latter is of a creamy silk, while in appearance the cotton is very clean, i. e., free from broken leaf, seed, earthy and foreign matter. Used in spinning from 180's to 300's count, going for special purposes sometimes as low as 120's count. (See *Gossypium Barbadosense*.)

Sea Island Peruvian Cotton: A variety of Peruvian cotton, coming largely from "Supe"; being fourth in quantity of cotton raised in Peru.

Seal Plush: Silk plush cloaking, imitating real sealskin, the dyeing material is tipped on the ends of the pile, which has to be straight and slanting in only one direction.

Seal Skin: The skin of the seal, especially when prepared for use as a fur by dyeing dark brown and removing all the long hairs. This cloth must not be mixed up with seal

- skin plush, which is also made in imitation of seal fur and used for ladies' cloaks and caps; the pile of the latter being composed of Tussah silk.
- Seaming:** Joining the parts of knitted goods together.
- Seaming Lace:** Narrow, openwork insertion.
- Seamless Hose:** Seamless hose are made on a circular machine that forms the entire stocking, but leaves the toe piece to be joined together by a looping attachment, or girls do it by hand with needle and thread. The defect in this class of hose is that the ankle of the stocking is made just the same size as the upper part of the leg, which is remedied by steaming, and then drying the stockings on boards, shaped to produce leg, ankle and foot of proper dimensions. Neither by machine or handwork can the opening at the toe be closed with exactly the same stitch as that made by the needles of the circular machine, however, the seam is of small proportions and when the goods are scoured, pressed and finished, the presence of the seam is a minor item, as it neither incommodes the wearer nor mars the appearance of the stocking.
- Seams:** Clippings, containing threads or having attached portions of cloth made of cotton or other vegetable fibre; made by sorters in preparing woolen rags for the picker, *i. e.*, the manufacture of shoddy.
- Seam-stay:** A sewing machine attachment for pressing down the folds of a fabric in forming a seam.
- Sea Silk:** See Byssus Silk.
- Sea Weed:** Fibres yielded by species of algae; used for cordage, fishing lines, etc.
- Seaweed Mucilage:** The same is sometimes employed in cloth finishing, but rarely as a sizing ingredient, because the presence of salt tends to impart a harsh feel to the fabric. This tendency, however, may be reduced by steeping the weed or moss in cold water previous to macerating it in either hot water or an alkaline solution. After boiling, the substance is strained to separate the *pectin* mucilage from the cellulose tissue, and the jelly thus obtained may then be combined with other sizing ingredients as required.
- Sechuen:** See Shanghai Szechuen.
- Secondary Colors:** Orange, green and violet; so called because it has been thought they were made from combinations of the primary colors.
- Secondary Sodium Phosphate:** See Sodium Phosphate.
- Second Breaker:** The same is one of the carding engines composing what is known as a set of woolen cards, *viz:* First Breaker, Second Breaker, and Finisher. It is a duplicate of the first breaker, the only difference being that there are generally one or two more workers and strippers used, and that the card clothing used is finer, since the stock is delivered to it in better shape than is done for the first breaker.
- Second Combing:** Longer and coarser wool—a quality lower than the first combing. (Wool Classers' term.)
- Second Pieces:** The smallest, dirtiest, and lowest portions from the skirting. (Wool Classers' term.)
- Seconds:** One of the grades made in sorting a fleece for woolen spinning; taken from the edges of the front part of the fleece. Also the coarse skirtings from merino fleeces.
- Section Beam:** A beam divided into parts for winding on warps built up in sections.
- Seed:** In silkworm raising, the eggs in bulk.
- Seed Cotton:** Cotton taken (picked by hand) from the plant before the seeds have been removed by ginning and when the same is transformed into lint, *i. e.*, the cotton of commerce. Cotton which has been grown in order to obtain good seeds from replanting.
- Seed Effects:** Tiny dots, looking as if small seeds had been strewn over the surface of the tissue.
- Seedling Rot:** See Sore Shin.
- Seedy Wool:** That obtained from sheep which have been fed on timothy and the like. The result is that the seed has become embedded in the fleece, difficult to remove.
- Seehand:** A fine muslin of a grade between nainsook and mull.
- Seersucker:** A thin linen, cotton or silk fabric, the surface of which in portions of the cloth (generally in stripe effects) is irregularly crinkled, producing an effect somewhat like crape. This refers to two or three beam work, the threads producing the seersucker effect being let-off loosely as compared to regularly interlacing portions of the warp, hence the crinkled effect produced by the first, in those portions of the fabric wherever they interlace.
- Seersucker Gingham:** Cotton gingham made with colored or crinkled stripes.
- Self-actor Mule:** See Spinning Mule.
- Self-colored:** Having the natural color.
- Self-feed:** A machine whose purpose is to enter stock to any machine (cotton picker, wool scouring machine, wool pickers, first breaker card, etc.) more evenly and regularly than can be done by the old method of feeding by hand; in connection with Cotton Manufacturing known as Hopper-feed.
- Selvae:** See List.
- Semal Cotton:** See Red Silk Cotton.
- Semiaspero:** The trade classification of a certain sort of Peruvian cotton; next in bulk raised to that of the "Egipto" variety.
- Sen:** A Japanese coin equivalent to half a cent; 100 sen equal one yen.
- Senna Knot:** One of the two kinds of knots found in hand-made Oriental pile carpets. A complete loop is formed by the yarn, thus having a pile extending from every space between the warp-threads, in turn making more knots and a denser and even pile than the Ghiordes knot.
- Sennit:** Braided cording, made by plaiting three or any odd number of ropes together; a coarse hempen yarn; plaited straw or palm-leaf slips for hats, etc.
- Senshaw:** A Chinese textile fabric.
- Separator:** A device for a ring frame, whose object is to keep separated the balloon of each thread, as these would otherwise meet, entangle, and cause breakage of the threads.
- Seragunge:** Grade of Indian jute, produced in the *Patna* and *Mymensingh* districts.
- Serge:** From the Italian word *sergea*, meaning cloth of wool mixed with silk. It is a general term under which is classed a large number of fabrics of *twill* construction, woven either of worsted, woolen, mohair, silk or cotton yarn, or their mixtures, and variously dyed and finished, as, silk serge, serge suiting, storm serge, mohair serge, etc.; the weave is usually 2/2 twill and the yarns woolen or cross-bred.
- Serge Cloth:** English woolen serge of smooth face and napped back.
- Serge de Rome:** Piece dyed, mostly black, fine French serge, made of two-ply warp and very slack twist filling interlaced with an 8 by 4 satin weave. Made with or without double face. Also made of silk.
- Serge de Soie:** Silk serge, or a serge composed of silk.
- Serge Moiré:** A material with a plain or striped rib weave made with spun silk warp and glazed cotton filling, and moiré finished. Sometimes made with mercerized cotton warp.
- Sericaria:** A generic name proposed by *Latreille*, and to which the silkworm is referred by modern writers.
- Sericin:** See Gum.
- Sericulture:** The breeding and management of silk-worms for producing silk.
- Serigraph:** An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk.
- Serimeter:** An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk thread.
- Seritteri:** A silk term used in Europe, meaning the chambers or cavities in the silkworm containing the silk in the viscous state, and the canals from them to the filieras.
- Serpentin:** Spiral or winding.
- Serpentine Twill:** A twill weave made in wavy ridges.
- Serrations:** The outer scales of the wool fibre which project from the body of the fibre and which during the fulling operation, no doubt, assist the felting of the wool by interlocking. Also called *Serratures*.
- Serré:** Pressed.
- Sertao:** Good grade, long staple, inland raw cotton from Pernambuco, Brazil.
- Serviette:** A napkin, made of linen or cotton.
- Servisilk:** Copyrighted trade name for a foundation silk for soft, clinging fabrics.
- Sesquicarbonate of Sodium:** The same is made by the rapid crystallization of a solution of sodium bicarbonate which has been treated till it parts with a portion of its carbon dioxide. Used in Lye Boiling or the Bleaching of Cotton Goods.
- Set:** The number of threads of which a cloth is composed within a given width, *i. e.*, so many threads per inch. In England the word implies the number of times a convenient number of threads repeat in a given distance: thus the *Bradford set* implies the number of times that 40 threads (that is a beer) repeat in 36 inches, etc.
- Setangula:** Variety of Egyptian raw cotton.
- Set Check:** A check pattern in which certain squares, for instance black, form the main features of the design, and are set a corresponding distance apart, with respective shades alternately intervening. It is designated a *set check*, on account of the manner in which the large spaces of the leading shade of the pattern are arranged.

(To be continued.)