

Bur'nett-iz'ing. A process for preventing decay of wood and fibrous materials or fabrics, patented in England by Burnett, 1837.

The wood or fiber is immersed in a solution of chloride of zinc, 1 pound; water, 4 gallons for wood, 5 gallons for fabrics, 2 gallons for felt, contained in a wooden tank.

Timber is saturated two days for each inch of thickness, and then set on end to drain for from two to fourteen weeks.

Cotton, yarns, cordage, and woolens are immersed for forty-eight hours.

Cloth Em-boss'ing. This is performed in a rolling-press, the engraved cylinders of which act upon the fabric (or paper), which is passed continuously between them; or one or more of the cylinders may be printing-cylinders having the usual color-*vats* and *doctors*.

Cloth-prov'er. A magnifying-glass employed in numbering the threads in a given space of cloth.

Clothes-dry'er. A frame on which clothes are suspended to dry. Among the multitude of forms may be mentioned the post with extensible bars and parallel cords, Fig. 1339; this may be dismantled and collapsed like an umbrella. The toggle-jointed frame, with cross-rounds like a ladder, and folding up on the lazy-tongs principle. Others are clothes-horses, consisting of frames with cross-bars, and shutting together like book-covers. Another form has radial bars like spokes, or a slatted frame hinged like a trap door, etc., etc.

The centrifugal machine is used to remove all the moisture that can be got rid of by mechanical means.

Comb.

A comb was formerly used to drive up the woof-thread to compact the fabric in weaving. It remains in the modern reed. Combs are used in the same manner by the modern Hindoos.

Combs for removing the grain from the straw (wheat or flax) were used in Egypt and in Rome. See RIPPLE.

Moz'ing. Giggling of cloth.

Nap. 1. The pile of cloth.
3. *Naps.* The loops of velvet which are cut to make the pile.

Rus'sia-mat'ting. Matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the linden (*Tilia Europæa*). This matting is much used for packing, and the *bast* of which it is composed is used for tying up plants.

Scrib'bling. (*Cotton and Woolen Manufacture.*) The first rough carding, preparatory to the final carding.

Scutch'ing-mill. A mill in which fiber is scutched. See SCUTCHING-MACHINE.

Spool'ing. The winding of yarn or thread upon *bobbins*: either *pirns*, for netting; *shuttles*, *spools*, or *cops*, for weaving; little wooden *spools*, for sewing; small metallic *spools*, for sewing-machine shuttles, or round bobbins for the machines using the rotary hook below the cloth-plate.

Tat'ting. A kind of lace edging, consisting of a set of loops strung upon a thread, on which they are afterward pulled up to form a loop-edging.

Tew'ing-bee'tle. A spade-shaped instrument for beating hemp; *tewing*, *touseling*, *tawing*, or *teasing* being yet existing terms for the working by pulling and beating.

Thread-wind'ing Guide. A handle containing a holder for a spool, and having suitable tension-devices, and at one end an eye through which the thread is guided upon a bobbin.

Wool'ding. Wrapping. As of the yarn in serving a rope. A wrapping of hemp or yarn around a piston or plunger, acting as a packing.

A wrapping of rope or cord around a splice, scarf, or a *sprung* mast.