

Abb. (*Weaving.*) Yarn for the warp.

Caam. The weaver's *reed*. The *sley* or *slavie*. *Cawning*, the *setting* of the *reed* by the disposing of the warp-threads.

Cord'ing. (*Weaving.*) The *cording* of a loom is the arrangement of the heddles so that they move in such clusters and times as may be required for the production of the pattern. (See **DRAFT**.) A set of heddles connected with a given shaft is called a *leaf*. Each shaft is connected by a *cord* to the treadle whereby it is moved.

Cross-weav'ing Loom. A loom for weaving with a crossed warp.

Dam'ask-loom. A loom for weaving figured fabrics. See **JACQUARD**.

Dent. 1. (*Weaving.*) One of the *splits* of the *reed*, which is fixed in the swinging lathe, and whose office it is to beat the *weft*-thread up to the *web*.

Di'a-mond-draft. (*Weaving.*) A method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles.

Draw'ing-in. (*Weaving.*) The process of arranging the yarn threads in the loops of the respective *heddles*.

Drop-box. (*Weaving.*) A shuttle-box used in figure-weaving looms in which each shuttle carries its own color. The box is vertically adjustable by means of a pattern-chain or otherwise at the end of the shed, and, by automatic adjustment, the shuttle holding the required color is brought opposite to the shed and so as to be struck by the picker.

End.

2. (*Weaving.*) One of the worsted yarns in a loom for weaving Brussels carpet. It proceeds from a bobbin on the frame and through a small brass eye called a *mail*, by which it is lifted when its turn comes to be raised to form a loop in the pattern. See **BRUSSELS CARPET**.

Pow'er-loom. A loom driven and actuated by machinery; in contradistinction to a *hand*-loom.

It was invented by Dr. Edmund Cartwright. He patented it April 4, 1785. Steam was applied to his loom in 1807. He received a Parliamentary grant of £10,000 in 1808. He died in 1823, aged 80. See **LOOM**; **WEAVING**.

Rad'dle.

2. (*Weaving.*) A bar with upright pegs, used by weavers to keep the threads in place when winding the warp on to the beam.

Rav'el. (*Weaving.*) A comb-like instrument between whose teeth the yarn-threads are passed when being distributed upon the beam of the loom. The *ravel* has a length equal to the width of the web, and maintains the order which the threads acquire in the *warping-mill*. A *separator*.

The ravel is also used in winding yarns from balls or hanks on to a *balloon*.

Rib'bon-loom. The ribbon-loom first appeared at Dantzic in 1586, and the inventor is said to have been strangled to prevent the spread of what would throw so many mechanics out of employment. It was prohibited in Holland for that reason in 1623. It is first noticed in England in 1674. In 1780, the mode of ornamentation (watering) by pressing between figured steel plates was adopted. Steel cylinders were afterward substituted. See **NARROW-WARE LOOM**.

Rock'ing-tree. (*Weaving.*) The axle from which the *lay* is suspended.

Sat'in-loom. (*Weaving.*) The satin-loom has at least a *five-leaved* set of heddles, with corresponding treadles, which are so operated that the shuttle passes over one and under four or more of the warp-threads at each throw. The upper is the glossy side.

Scarf-loom. A narrow-ware figure-loom of such width and capacity for variety of work as to adapt it for ornamental weaving of fabrics of moderate breadth.

Shaped Fab'ric-loom. A loom for weaving corsets, skirts, etc.

Shed. 1. (*Loom.*) The space between the upper and lower warps, forming a raceway for the shuttle.

Shut'tle-bind'er. (*Weaving.*) A contrivance in a shuttle-box to catch the shuttle and prevent its bouncing out.

Shut'tle-check. (*Weaving.*) A device to prevent a shuttle from bouncing out of the box by recoil. It may be a simple binder, which grips the shuttle with sufficient force, or it may be a positive bar to the motion of the shuttle, operated by the stop motion.

Shut'tle-race. (*Weaving.*) The track on the lay on which the shuttle runs as it passes through the shed.

Sieve-cloth Loom. (*Weaving.*) A form of loom for weaving the fine goods known as bolting-cloth.

Silk-loom. (*Weaving.*) A loom specifically constructed for weaving silk. See WEAVING; LOOM.

Sim'blot. (*Weaving.*) The harness of a draw-loom.

Sim'ple. (*Weaving.*) *a.* A draw-loom employed in fancy weaving.

b. A cord dependent from the tail of a harness cord in a draw-loom, having at its end a *bob*, by which it is pulled to work a certain portion of the harness.

Slaie. (*Weaving.*) A reed. See SLEY.

Slay. (*Weaving.*) A weaver's reed. A *sley*.

Sley. 1. (*Weaving.*) A weaver's reed. A frame of parallel vertical slats, between which the warp-threads are passed. The *sley* is mounted in the *batten* or *lathe*; the slats passing between the warp-threads beat the *weft-threads* against the *web* when the batten is swung. See HAND-LOOM.

Split. 1. (*Weaving.*) One of the flat strips which are arranged in parallel vertical order and form the reed of a loom. The warp-threads pass between the *splits* or *dents*. The reed is placed in a swinging frame, called the *lay*, *lathe*, or *batten*, and its office is to beat the *weft-thread* up to the *web* to compact the fabric.

Split-ful. (*Weaving.*) The number of yarns, usually two, which is passed between each *split* or opening in the reed of the *batten* or *lathe*. A rod lying athwart the warp divides the yarn-threads into split-fuls, two threads passing alternately over and under it.

Stripe. (*Weaving.*) A pattern produced by arranging the warp-threads in sets of alternating colors; or, —

In sets of varying fineness, of the same color; or,
By drawing bunches of warp-threads through the eyes of some of the heddles; or,
By passing several heddlesful through the same intervals of the reed.
A *weft stripe* crossing the warp stripe constitutes a *check pattern*.

Take-up. 1. (*Weaving.*) That motion of the cloth-beam in a loom by which the web is wound up as fast as the weaving proceeds. The *let-off* is the paying off of the yarn from the beam, and proceeds coincidentally with the take-up. See LET-OFF.

Tem'plet. 1. A mold or pattern used by mold-
4. (*Weaving.*) The templet of the horsehair-loom is a pair of jaws for each selvage. See TEMPLE.

Ter'ry-fab'ric. (*Weaving.*) (Fr. *tirer*, to draw, to draw out.) A pile fabric, such as plush or velvet; probably from the *drawing out* of the wires over which the warp is laid to make the series of loops seen in Brussels carpet or uncut velvet.

In some looms for weaving pile fabrics, mechanism is employed for actuating the wires, the *terry loop* forming the pile being obtained by inserting wires in a shed formed between the body warp and pile warp, which wires are woven in the fabric. to be again withdrawn in succession when a sufficient number of wires have been woven in the fabric to secure the loops or woven pile against the strain produced in the process of weaving.

Twist.

4. (*Weaving.*) The warp-thread of the *web*. Also known as the *filling*, or *chain*.

Two-box Loom. (*Weaving.*) One having two boxes for as many shuttles carrying differently colored yarns.

Two-ply. Woven double. See TWO-PLY CARPET.

Vel'vet-loom. A pile-fabric loom.

Warp.

2. (*Weaving.*) The threads running the long way of a fabric. They are wound on the *warp-beam*. The threads of the *warp* are carried up and down by the *heddles* of the harness, forming a track called the *shed*, along which the *shuttle* flies, leaving the *weft*, *woof*, or *filling*, as it is variously called.

The number of threads in a woolen warp is calculated by *biers* of 40 threads each. Thus an ordinary broadcloth having 3,600 threads in the warp is said to consist of 90 *biers*. The threads would be set in a *sley* or reed 3³/₁₆ yards wide, 2 ends or threads passing between every *dent* or reed of the *sley*. Fulling will reduce the width of the goods to 1¹/₂ yards.

A Venetian cloth having 5,880 threads in the warp would be set in a *sley* of 1¹⁵/₁₆ yards wide, with 4 ends in a reed; and the cloth, when full, would be about 58 inches wide.

The *warp* is known also as the *twist*, or the *chain*; and in silk as *organzine*.

The *weft* is also known as the *woof*, the *shoot*, the *filling*; and in silk as the *tram*.

Warp-frame, or Warp-net Frame.

2. (*Weaving.*) See WARP-MACHINE.

Warp'ing-block. One used in the rigging-loft in warping off yarn.

Warp'ing-jack. The contrivance suspended between the *travers* and the revolving *warp-frame*, and whose duty it is to separate the warp-threads into the *leas* or two alternate sets, one set for each *heald* or *heddle*. Also called the *heck-box*. See WARPING-MACHINE.

Weft. The *filling* or *woof* of a *web*; running from selvage to selvage. Also known as the *shoot*, or *tram*.

Weft-fork. (*Weaving.*) *a.* One used in certain kinds of looms where the filling is laid in, one piece at a time. See SLAT-WEAVING LOOM.

b. An arrangement for stopping the loom if the weft-thread should break or fail. The original *stop-motion*.

It was invented by James Bullough. English patent enrolled July 14, 1841.

"In the end of the reed three or more wires are inserted, and when the stay moves the reed forward to beat up the weft, the forks of an elbow-forked lever enter between these wires, and, being pressed against the weft, are forced back a little, thereby raising the hooked end of the lever, which is the heavier. But when the weft-thread fails, the forks project through the wires, and the hooked end of the lever falls by its own weight, and is caught by another hook, formed in the segmental head-piece of a vibrating lever and drawn back. By this movement a horizontal lever is made to strike the knocking-off rod, which shifts the belt from the fast to the loose pulley, and lifts the click of the taking-up apparatus out of the teeth of its ratchet-wheel."

Weft-hook. (*Weaving.*) One for drawing in the filling in the case of *slat-weaving looms* and some forms of narrow-ware and ribbon looms.

Woof. (*Loom.*) The *weft* or *filling* of cloth, carried by the *shuttle* and laid in the *shed*. Also known as the *shoot*, or *tram*.