

Burl'ing. (*Woolen-manufacture.*) A process in which woolen cloth is examined for rents, flaws, knots, defective yarns, etc., a deficiency being made good with a needle, and offensive matters removed. This is done after *scouring* and before *fulling*.

Burl has the same old English definition as *Bur*, and the name of the process is probably derived from the plan of picking out the *burs* from the cloth.

Burl'ing-i'ron. (*Woolen-manufacture.*) A sort of pinchers or nippers, used in *burling* cloth.

Burl'ing-ma-chine'. One for removing knots and foreign matters projecting from the surface of woolen cloth before fulling.

Bur'ring. (*Woolen-manufacture.*) A process in the manufacture of wool by which burs and foreign matters are removed from the wool, which has been opened by the preceding *willowing*-process.

Bur'ring-saw. A serrated wheel or blade which works in a burring-machine to seize the fibers of wool and draw them away from the burs, which cannot pass the opening through which the saw works.

Cot. 1. A sort of refuse wool.

Gig-mill. A machine in which woolen cloth is napped or teased. A *gigging-machine*.

Lay.

4. (*Wool-manufacture.*) A quantity of wool or other fiber in a *willow* or carding-machine.

Roll-boil'ing. (*Woolen-manufacture.*) A process for giving a luster to cloth by scalding the cloth, while tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel of hot water or steam. (Hirst's English patent, 1830.)

Roll'er-bowl. (*Woolen-manufacture.*) A device at the delivery end of a wool-carding machine, for rolling the *slivers* detached by the *doffing-knife* from the longitudinal band-cards of the *doffing-cylinder*. The rolling compacts the *slivers* into *cardings* or *rolls*, which are delivered upon an apron, and are removed to the *slubbing-machine*, where they are joined endwise and receive a slight twist.

Rov'ing-frame. The roving-frame for worsted is similar to that for cotton. It takes in two slivers from the cans of the *drawing-frame* and elongates them four times, giving them a slight twist to impart coherence.

Rov'ing-head. A roving-frame used in the worsted manufacture.

Scour'ing. 1. (*Woolen Manufacture.*) The pounding of woven woolen cloth by mallets in a trough provided with a detergent and water, in order to remove the oil and acquired dirt incident to its deck-load.

Scour'ing-ma-chine'. (*Woolen Manufacture.*) An apparatus consisting of two large rollers placed over a trough, through which cloth is passed after being woven, and is treated with stale urine and hog's dung.

Scour'ing-stock. (*Woolen-manufacture.*) A machine like a fulling-mill, in which woven woolen cloths are pounded by heavy mallets in troughs provided with water and a detergent. The latter consists of urine, hog's dung, soda, or fuller's earth. The mallets are of oak, and oscillate on an axis, being raised by tappet-wheels acting upon their shanks. *Scouring* follows weaving, and is for the purpose of removing the oil added to the wool before *carding*, and also to rid the cloth of dirt or soil acquired in the course of manufacture. *Burling* and *fulling* succeed the scouring.

Scrib'bling-en'gine. (*Woolen Manufacture.*) A form of carding-engine for fine, short wool, having one main cylinder, and having, in lieu of the top cards, numerous small rollers lying and rolling upon its upper surface.

Scrib'bling-ma-chine'. (*Woolen Manufacture.*) A machine in which oiled wool receives one or more preliminary cardings before passing through the regular carding-machine. It is a somewhat coarser process than carding, but of the same nature; its purpose being to bring wool to a broad, thin fleece or *lap*. It corresponds to the *breaker* for cotton. See CARDING-MACHINE.

Shear'ing-ta'ble. (*Husbandry.*) A bench for holding sheep while being sheared. The table is tilted, the sheep backed upon it, and the table then restored to its horizontal position. The sheep is held by straps, and rests upon the curved block while under the operation of the shears. The spring-supporting rests sustain the leaves in the several positions they are made to assume in turning the sheep.

Sheep-hold'er. (*Husbandry.*) A cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn.

Sheet'ing-ma-chine'. 1. (*Wool-manufacture.*) A wool-combing machine for bringing the fiber into an even sheet. The surface of a drum is provided with long comb teeth, like porcupine quills, and hence called a *porcupine roller*. The *sheeter*, having gathered a bat, is denuded by stripping off the envelope of wool, which is then ready for *combing*. Ross's English patent; 1851.

Sheep-shears. The blades are united by a steel bow which makes them self-opening, the cutting being done by the grasp of the hand.

Sliv'er-box. The machine in which slivers of long-stapled wool are lapped on each other and then elongated. It is like the drawing-frame of the cotton manufacture, except that the slivers of worsted being made by hand-cards, taper toward each end and are not continuous. Each sliver is laid upon the one preceding, so that its end reaches to the middle of the one in advance. The rate of acceleration of the relative speeds of the pairs of rollers is such as to make a uniform sliver eight times the length of the slivers as fed into the first pair of rollers.

Wool-bur'ring Ma-chine'. A machine for picking the burs from wool. A *wool-picker*. See BURRING-MACHINE, Fig. 993.

Wool-clean'er. A machine for cleaning dust, burs, and other foreign matters from wool.

The material is placed in the feed-box, and carried forward by the endless apron on one side thereof, to the toothed cylinder at the bottom of the box. It is taken from the cylinder by the toothed beaters, and deposited upon the endless apron, by which it is carried to a second beating-cylinder, which throws it upon an apron by which it is carried to the pressure rolls. The sheet is then coiled upon a cylinder, the layers being separated by a cloth, and is retained thereon until fed to the carding-machine. See also WOOL-PICKER, and Fig. 993, page 412.

Wool is also cleaned by treatment in a chamber with petroleum, or with sulphide of carbon; see Fig. 3378. Also Robins's patent, No. 75,980, March 24, 1868.

Wool-comb'ing. Said to have been invented by Bishop Blaize, who gave the name to St. Blazy, a village of Cornwall. He was bishop of Sebastia, in Armenia, and was decapitated in the Diocletian persecution, in 289. Processions in his honor are still celebrated in some parts of England, on the 3d of February.

For early English patents, see Cartwright, 1790; Wright and Hawksley, 1793; Toplis, 1793.

Wool-comb'ing Ma-chine'.

Lister's (English patent) circular machine is for separating the long from the short fibers of the wool. It is specially designed for long wool. The long fibers are also laid in regular order, so that they can be readily spun into yarn. Lister's apparatus clears the long fibers by drawing them through a series of teeth by means of a nipper. A pair of jaws seizes a mouthful of wool, and conveys it into a carrier, which, in its turn, deposits upon the comb a brush, pressing it down on the teeth to a proper depth. Having cleared one end of the staple, it transfers the uncleared end to the rotating comb, from which it is extracted by drawing-rollers. The *noil*, or short portion of the wool, is left in the comb, and is removed by another set of drawing-rollers. The long, cleared wool is delivered in a continuous sliver from the machine at one point, the *noil* being passed away at another. See COMBING-MACHINE.

Noble's machine is for combing short wool. It separates the long fibers from the *noil* by means of two circular separating-combs. These combs work together, and at the point of junction the wool is placed on their teeth. As they travel apart from each other, the fibers are cleared, and each comb presents a cleared fringe, which is drawn off in a sliver by drawing-rollers; the *noil* being passed away into a receptacle.

Wool-sort'ing. In the systematic sorting of wool, the bales are opened, spread on a table, and sorted according to quality and condition. The technical names of the sorts are, *pick-locks*, *prince*, *choice*, *super*, *head*, *downright*, *seconds*, *fine-abb*, *coarse-abb*, *livery*, *short-coarse*, *breech*. These may not all be found in the same bale, but occur in the various grades and kinds.