

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from November issue.)

- Chiffonette:** The flimsiest of all the chiffon family.
- Chiffon Lace:** Chiffon embroidered in twist silk.
- Chiffon Twist:** Thrown silk (single ends) with special hard twist for use in chiffons, usually 60 or more turns per inch.
- Chijimi:** A Japanese silk fabric used for draping purposes.
- Chillo:** A colored cotton fabric made in England for the African trade.
- Chimere:** The upper robe of a bishop.
- Chin:** See Catty.
- China Clay:** The mineral known as *kaolin*, also known as *Chinese white*; a porcelain earth distinguished by its dazzling whiteness and plasticity, a natural product, chiefly found in Cornwall, Eng. One, if not the most important substance used for weighting cotton cloth, having a high covering power, imparting a mild and greasy feel to the dressings for cotton fabrics, and on this account is often used; being inert, it has no injurious action on the fabric. It is the result of the decomposition of the felspathic constituent of granitic rocks brought about by the action of the carbonic acid and moisture of the atmosphere. The crude clay is separated from its grit and mica by levigation with water, the quality of the product depending more or less on the care with which this process is carried out. After levigation the clay is dried in kilns, and when the product is ready for use. China clay is an amorphous white glistening powder, insoluble in water, dilute acids and alkalies and most other solvents. It is only decomposed by fusion with alkalies or prolonged digestion with strong sulphuric acid. When pure and of good quality, it is quite white, if a faint yellow or reddish tint, the same is due to the presence of impurities, such as oxide of iron, organic matter, mica, etc.
- China Crêpe:** A fine silk gauze woven with a hard-twisted filling.
- China Finish:** A hard, very bright finish applied to cotton goods intended for the China market, also that of Egypt and other markets. They vary a little in feel and brightness, some being very hard and feeling papery, others softer. By being filled (*i. e.* weighted) to a great extent, an eight pound piece is sometimes made to weigh as much as twelve pounds. When the cloths are of poor quality this heavy weighting is hard to accomplish without showing it and making the cloth look powdery.
- China Grass:** This plant belongs to the same family as ramie, and grows extensively in China, Japan and East India. The separated and bleached fibre in some respects resembles silk, and is pure white. China grass is mostly extensively cultivated in China. After undergoing various chemical processes, the long fibres are subjected to spreading, drawing, roving and spinning (similar to the process of preparing linen yarns) whereas the short fibres are treated similar to tow yarns.
- China Muslin:** A kind of fine muslin in printed or figured effects, used for ladies' summer dresses, etc.
- China Ribbon:** A narrow ribbon about an eighth of an inch wide, used for markers in bound books and the like; also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.
- China Silk:** A term applied to plain woven silks manufactured in China. The term China silk has been adopted in the United States in recent years for a class of machine-woven silk made in imitation of the hand-loom product. These imitations are narrow in width and lack the soft, lustrous quality of the Eastern fabric, and are also free from the uneven threads. Original China silks are distinguished by their irregular threads, (some of the threads being heavier than others) and their extreme softness. Warp and filling are identical in size and color, and being woven evenly produce a beautiful natural lustre. They are generally of a plain color, although the figured goods are printed in much the same manner as calico. It is used for gowns, waists, under-clothing, etc. It launders as well as white cotton.
- Chinchilla:** A thick, heavy woolen cloth having a short wavy-rubbed nap, used for overcoatings, cloaks, etc.
The soft costly pearly gray fur of the chinchilla, much used in women's dress.
- Chiné:** A name given to silk fabrics usually woven plain, which have a warp-printed effect, produced by printing the warp-threads in blocks and then grouping them in the loom so as to form blurred, indistinct, mottled or clouded patterns.
- Chinese Cotton:** The same is whiter than Indian, for which reason the product of the Shanghai mills is superior in color and cleanliness to either Japanese or Indian yarn, but being shorter in staple is not so strong nor is it so well reeled, owing to the low class of labor employed.
- Chinese Green:** A green coloring matter first introduced from China. Upon silk it produces an agreeable green color when lime is used as a mordant with it. Later a green similar to Chinese green was extracted from the plant known as the dyers' buckthorn.
- Chinese Hemp:** See Chingma.
- Chinese Wax:** One of the lesser-known varieties of wax, which when refined forms a white, crystalline substance, resembling spermaceti wax, but possessing more of the constituents of beeswax, with a high melting-point, ranging from about 82 to 86 deg. C. Also known as *Insect Wax*.
- Chinese White:** See China Clay.
- Chingma:** A light-green hemp, cultivated in the Tientsin district, in the Pei-ho Valley, along the Grand Canal, and in the region to the north and west of Pekin. The methods of preparing the fibre for market are very primitive. The leaves are stripped from the stalks by hand, and are used for a number of purposes. The fibre is contained in the outer rind or bark of the stalk, as is the case with flax, and is submitted to a process analogous to the retting of flax. The stalks, bound in bundles, are submerged in water, generally in a stagnant pool, and mud from the bottom is piled over them to keep them covered. After time has elapsed to allow the vegetable gum which holds the fibres together, and to the inner stalk, to decay, the stalks are stripped of the fibre by the latter being drawn by hand over the teeth of a rude iron comb, fixed to a heavy plank. This combing is all the preparation it gets. It is then made up into bundles for the market. The inner stalks, which are very white, are used for fuel. Large quantities of the fibre are exported from Tientsin. Also called *Chinese Hemp*.
- Chintz:** See Cretonne. The Hindoo word for variegated. The Hindoo wears it as a body covering. Also written *Chints*.
- Chirimen:** The name given to a Japanese silk crape.
- Chitrag:** Most of the species are natives of India, and one or two are peculiar to China. They are lofty trees with large leaves. As fibre-producing plants, only the species *S. Wightii* seems to have received attention for its bast fibres, which have been used for cordage making.
- Chloin:** The same generally contains free chlorine; it is obtained by the action of bleaching powder on starch. 150 parts of starch are treated with 100 parts of bleaching powder solution of 5 deg. B., and 1,750 parts of water at 60 deg. to 70 deg. C., or at the boiling point for ten minutes. The commercial preparation should be rejected, but it is said to be most suitable for felting woollens and woolen mixtures.
- Chlorate of Potash:** A white crystalline solid, used in calico printing as an oxidizing agent. It was formerly used for hastening the ageing of madder and garacine mordants.
- Chloric Acid:** The same is used in the form of potassium chlorate as an oxidizing agent in the production of aniline black on cotton hosiery.
- Chlorid:** A binary compound of chlorine with another element or radical; as, hydrogen chloride (muriatic acid), sodium chlorid (common salt). Also written *Chloride*.
- Chloride of Barium:** See Barium Chloride.
- Chloride of Calcium:** See Calcium Chloride.
- Chloride of Lime:** The same is a white powder, smelling of chlorine, which should be free from lumps. On exposure to the air it absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide, forming then a doughy mass. Mixed with a little water, it evolves heat, and dissolves in 20 times its weight of water, a considerable residue always remaining. Chloride of lime should contain 35 to 39 per cent. active chlorine. It decomposes gradually when stored, thereby losing in strength; the decomposition may assume the character of an explosion.
Chloride of lime is used for bleaching vegetable fibres, and for chloring wool and hair. Also known as *Calcium Hypochlorite* or *Bleaching Powder*.
- Chloride of Magnesium:** When pure it is a white solid, amorphous or un-

crystalline, contains 25 per cent. magnesium and 75 per cent. chlorin. It is used extensively in the finishing of cotton cloth, being bought either in solid or liquid, the latter being the purer. Its extensive use in finishing is due to its deliquescent properties and when, although given little weight, it makes the cloths feel fuller and softer. Care must be taken, however, not to use it in excess, since otherwise the cloths will be too damp, and therefore likely to become mildewed. It should not be used in cloths that get a calender finish, since heat will decompose it into oxide of magnesium and hydrochloric acid, the latter tendering the cloth. Adding a little chloride of zinc will be found beneficial.

Chloride of Zinc: This is considered one of the best antiseptics at the disposal of the cotton cloth finisher. As a rule it is prepared by dissolving metallic zinc in hydrochloric acid, and boiling down the solution until it will solidify on cooling, or to a heavy syrupy liquid.

Chlorin: A greenish-yellow, very poisonous, liquefiable, gaseous element discovered by Scheele in 1770. It is one of the most suffocating gases, possesses powerful bleaching qualities and is highly valued as a disinfecting agent. It is soluble in water, forming chlorin-water, and is still more condensed by lime, forming chloride of lime or bleaching powder. Also written *Chlorine*.

Chlorophyll: The green coloring matter found in leaves, grass, etc. In the attempt made to use it as a dye, grass has been first boiled out in water, and the color extracted from the residue by a very weak lye of carbonate of soda, from which the chlorophyll is thrown down as a paste by the cautious addition of an acid. Mixed with salt of tin it has been experimentally used in dyeing and printing, but not with satisfactory results, as it is dull, fugitive, and very low in tinctorial power, and consequently expensive.

Choice: A woollorter's term in the woolen trade, usually applied to the third quality, taken from the middle of the sides of the fleece.

Choked Cocoons: A term applied to those cocoons in which the chrysalis has been killed.

Choking the Shed: The term given in weaving to an imperfect formation of the shed; the warp-threads will not separate readily, either on account of too high a warp texture used, or on account of the rough character of the warp yarn, and when the two sections of warp-threads that form the shed and between which the shuttle has to pass, will not open properly on account of the protruding fibres of the threads clinging to each other.

Chops: The qualities or names under which raw and waste silk is sold.

Choquette: An imperfect cocoon.

Chouse: A large rosette of ribbon or tulle.

Chromate of Potassium: The potassium salt employed as a pigment in calico printing, made by fusing chrome iron with carbonate of potassium and chalk, and treating with water.

Chrome: To subject wool previously to dyeing to the mordant action of a solution of potassium bichromate.

A yellow pigment obtained from lead chromate; the basis of chrome green, chrome red, and chrome yellow. Also called *Chromium*.

Chrome Alum: Chrome alum is obtained as a waste product in various chemical manufactures; it forms dark crystals which in spite of their beautiful, crystalline form may contain a great many impurities, more particularly calcium sulphate, tarry and other organic substances and free sulphuric acid. One part of chrome alum dissolves in 7 parts of cold or 2 parts boiling water. Chrome alum is used sometimes for fixing Chrome Colors, Diamine Colors and Immedial Black.

Chromium: See Chrome.

Chromium Acetate: Chromium acetate is produced by dissolving chromium hydroxide in acetic acid or by the double decomposition of chrome alum with sugar of lead. Chromium acetate serves chiefly for fixing dyestuffs in calico and wool printing. It is readily soluble in water. Also called *Acetate of Chrome*.

Chromium Chloride: Commercially as a solution of 30 deg. B., etc. The percentage of chromium gives the value of the substance. The solution should not be strongly acid, neither basic or contain much sulphuric acid. Used as a mordant on cotton and silk, for adjectival coloring matters and especially for alizarine. It deposits the chromic oxide more readily upon the fibre than chrome alum; also used in calico-printing to produce the lake of the coloring matter.

Chromium Fluoride: Chromium fluoride is a green crystalline powder readily soluble in both cold and hot water, and has a corroding effect on glass and most metals. It is used chiefly in Vigoureux printing for fixing some of the Diamine Colors fast to washing and fulling, as well as some of the Chrome Colors. It is also used in the dyeing of a pure Yellow by means of Anthracene Yellow G.G. which with chromium fluoride yields clearer shades than with bichrome. It has been used sometimes in the place of bichrome as a chrome mordant, 4 per cent. chromium fluoride being used with the addition of 2 per cent. oxalic acid.

Chromium Formate: This salt is marketed as a grayish-green powder, easily soluble in double its weight of water. It is applied in Vigoureux printing in the place of chromium fluoride and acetate of chrome for fixing Chrome and Vigoureux Colors, because it preserves the soft handle and the spinning capacity of the wool particularly well. Also called *Formate of Chrome*.

Chromium Oxalate: Used in calico-printing.

Chrysalis: The third or restful state of the silkworm, or that between the worm and the moth, inclosed in the cocoon.

Chrysoidine: See Auramin.

Chudah: Applied to billiard cloth; relates to color. Chudah is the Hindoo name of a bright green cloth.

Chupkun: A cloak worn by the male inhabitants of Upper India.

Churka: An ancient form of roller gin, composed of two tapering rollers, by which the cotton lint was freed from seeds in India.

Cilice: A coarse cloth, originally made of goats' hair, formerly worn by monks and others in doing penance.

Circassienne: An extremely lightweight cashmere.

Circular: A sleeveless cloak worn by women.

Circular Frame: The circular knitting machine originally invented by Brunel, and continuously improved by machinists, various forms being constantly employed in knitting factories.

A knitting machine with a circular base, making a tubular knitted fabric.

Circular Loom: A type of loom where the shuttle is made to travel in a circular race through warps arranged in a circle.

Citric Acid: Generally applied in the form of lemon juice, which occurs in commerce as a 25 per cent. syrup. Often adulterated by cheaper acids, viz. oxalic, tartaric and sulphuric. Heavy metals may also be found. Oxalic acid is detected by means of lime water and ammonia, or calcium sulphate or chloride. Tartaric acid is detected by heating for one hour with strong sulphuric acid at 60 to 70 deg. C.; if tartaric acid is present, a black or brown coloration is obtained, 0.5 per cent. may readily be detected in this manner. The citric acid, or lemon juice, is also titrated: 50 grammes are dissolved to 1,000 c.c. and 100 c.c. titrated with N caustic soda and phenolphthalein, 1 c.c. of N caustic soda = 0.07 gramme of crystallized acid = 0.064 gramme of anhydrous citric acid. Principally used in silk-dyeing for brightening; also as a discharge for alizarine colors; similarly to oxalic acid for removing alumina and iron from the fibre; used also in finishing silk goods. The disadvantage to its extensive use is its high price.

Clan Tartans: A term descriptive of the parti-colored plaids long worn by the different clans of Scotland; a specific variety of Tartan dress formerly worn by any of the Highland clans of Scotland.

Clarté: Clearness of the face of a textile fabric.

Classing: Grading of fibres, yarns and fabrics (indiscriminately) according to their quality; a preliminary sorting. Referring more particularly to the allocating of the fleece to any particular standard quality, according to its quality or qualities; this classing is usually carried out on the wool growing stations of England's Colonies.

Classique: Designs of approved conventional type; classical or standard.

Clawker: A ratchet feed pawl in a knitting machine.

Clay Worsted: A standard worsted made from a high grade yarn, not necessarily fine spun, interlacing with the 3 up 3 down, 6-harness even-sided twill, in which the diagonal lines, characteristic of this weave, are flat on the surface of the cloth and barely perceptible; clear finish. Clay worsteds do not gloss as readily as other fabrics made from hard-twisted worsted yarns, on account of the warp and the filling being only slackly twisted. Named after Clay, the English manufacturer, who first introduced this make of fabric in the market.