

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from May issue.)

- Denmark Satin:** A coarse worsted fabric with smooth surface, often used as a lasting for women's shoes.
- Dent:** The space between the wires of a reed. The latter explanation is obtained by the fact that the reeds as now made of metal, were originally made of split reeds. Through the dents of the reed the warp-threads (after being threaded in the harness) are passed. Technically indicated by \times ; for example, 14×3 , in which case 14 refers to the number of dents per inch in the reed and 3 to the number of warp-threads passed through each dent of the reed. The dents per inch or in a standard width indicate the set of the cloth woven by any particular reed. Also called *Split*.
- Dental Silk:** Pure silk threads, specially treated for use for dental purposes. Also called *Dental Floss*.
- Dentelle:** A small indented edging; a term also applied to bone lace or needlework.
- Deo Cotton:** Cotton grown in India, used for making the turbans for the priests of India. Also called *G. Arboreum* or *G. Religiosum*.
- Deora:** Indian jute, having a very dark, strong and coarse fibre; used for making ropes.
- Derby:** A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men and also by women for walking or riding, introduced about 1874.
- Derby-rib:** Hosiery having six ribs showing on the (face) outside, alternating with three ribs showing on the (back) inside.
- Deriband:** An East Indian bleached cotton fabric.
- Desi:** Indian jute, a long, soft, dark colored fibre, used for making gunny bags, etc.
- Design:** The arrangement of forms, effects or colors, to be applied to a textile fabric for ornamentation.
- Designer:** One who makes designs for any kind of textile fabrics; the person who designs styles for fabrics, garments, etc.
- Designer's Paper:** A paper upon which squares are lined out; vertical rows represent warp-threads and horizontal rows filling threads, *i. e.*, picks, the small squares themselves showing where a certain warp-thread and pick meet, either one or the other showing on the face, as indicated by the design on the paper. Also called *Point Paper*.
- Deux-tous:** Two-tone.
- Developing Agents:** Different organic chemicals which, mixed with dyestuffs or other chemicals, bring forth insoluble colors which are not lakes.
- Devil:** A name often applied to fearnoughts or spurr-toothed pickers, revolving in such a manner as to thoroughly disintegrate thread waste, cloth, rags, etc., subjected to them.
- Devil's Cotton:** A native of the East Indies, the peculiarly white bark of which has yielded fine silky fibres from which cordage has been made. The fibres can easily be detached by maceration. Also called *Abroma*.
- Devil's Dust:** Fine particles of wool fibre; the refuse of the rag-picker, and the flyings of other machinery.
- Devil's Nettle:** A species of nettle found in Assam, yielding a strong, white and fine fibre used for cordage as well as coarse fabrics by the natives.
- Devon Sheep:** One of the varieties of pure English sheep.
- Devonshire Lace:** A bobbin lace of old origin, made in Devonshire, England; especially that made in close imitation of Honiton lace.
- Dewdrops:** Netting, ornamented with little drops formed of gelatine or glass.
- Dewing:** See Dampen.
- Dew Retting:** The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fibre from the feculent matter.
- Dextrin:** Starch heated to 210 deg. C. The change is accompanied by the production of a faint brown color, more readily brought about if the starch be moistened with dilute nitric acid, the paste slowly dried and then heated to a temperature of 110 deg. to 150 deg. C. It may also be prepared from starch by boiling it with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid for some hours. In this case a mixture of dextrin and dextrose is formed. A mixture of dextrin and maltose may be prepared by treating gelatinized starch with diastase or cold malt extract. Dextrin occurs in several forms, the most important of which is erythro-dextrin, which gives a characteristic red color with iodine. Another class of dextrin gives no color with iodine. Commercial dextrin is chiefly erythro-dextrin, and may readily be detected by means of its iodine reaction. In the presence of starch the blue color of iodide of starch is first produced, but on adding excess of iodine, this is gradually masked by the red color of the dextrin compound. British gum, gomme-line, starch gum, all consist chiefly of dextrin, and it is also a variable constituent of many of the so-called thin starches. When pure, it is a white, amorphous, solid substance, with neither taste nor smell. It is deliquescent and dissolves readily in water. It may be precipitated from its aqueous solution by the addition of alcohol. When boiled for three or four hours with dilute acid, it is converted into dextrose. Commercial dextrins are seldom quite pure, being mostly contaminated with considerable quantities of starch, grape-sugar, mineral and organic acids, and adulterated with sand, gypsum, heavy spar, and talc. It is used to give a crisp, elastic feel to the fabric, it does not give so stiff a finish as starch, however, it gives the fabric a much fuller feel, due to its more elastic and hygroscopic properties. It is frequently used, and is generally mixed with starch for fine goods. Owing to its deliquescent nature, goods dressed with it alone are rather apt to have a damp and sticky feel. There are two varieties of commercial dextrin, yellow and white.
- Dharwar Cotton:** An Indian cotton cultivated in the Bombay Presidency, fairly clean, much of the fibre sometimes broken; other characteristics are similar to the Broach. Mean length of fibre $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Suitable for spinning up to 20's warp and filling.
- Dhollerah Cotton:** Indian cotton cultivated in the Bombay Presidency, with fibres rather deficient in strength. Mean length of staple $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; used in spinning 24's counts and downwards.
- Dhooties:** Plain cloth ornamented by stripes of grey or colored yarn. These stripes, in connection with grey dhooties, are tape edges formed by cramping grey or bleached yarn at the selvage. In colored dhooties, stripes of vari-colored threads are introduced near the selvage, varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in width; in some cases they being introduced at intervals all across the fabric. In figured dhooties, as woven on the dobby or jacquard loom, these stripes are woven in a great variety of fancy figures and colors. Also written *Dhooty*.
- Diable Fuerte:** The name for bedford cords and corduroys in South American countries.
- Diagonal:** A heavy twill, running in a diagonal direction across the face of the fabric. The diagonal is produced by raising the warp-threads in groups in a progressive order, having the filling make them stand out in ridges or heavy twills.
- Dialyser:** A membrane which possesses the power of allowing certain substances in solution to pass through it, while it rejects others in the same solution.
- Diameters:** When applied to microscopy, signifies the number of times that a linear inch is magnified by the eye piece and object glass in use.
- Diamond:** Term applied to patterns of a twilled check character, such usually being produced by weave development. Wool sorter's term, indicating the sides of a Down fleece; about 50's quality. Worsted warp yarn, made by twisting a 4's with a 2/36's with eight turns per inch and then reverse twisting this with a 2/36's strand with four turns per inch. A commercial variety of short staple, upland cotton.
- Diamond Braid:** A soutache braid made with five threads, each thread passing alternately under and over two threads.
- Diaper:** As applied to fabrics the name describes two distinct styles, the first of which consists of a small diamond weave, while the second, and true diaper, has rectangular figures or dices which are interwoven on the satin weave principle. As applied to pattern or design the term signifies a small pattern which is repeated in a geometrical order all over the surface to be decorated. From the Greek *diapron* meaning "figured."
- Diaphane:** A transparent white or printed, French cotton gauze.
- Diastafor:** A solvent for starch; a malt preparation of very high dias-

tatic power. It is free from acid and fatty substances and has no action upon the cotton fibre nor on fast dyes the cotton yarn has been dyed with. Since it is completely soluble in lukewarm water, it is ready at once for use. It is used in the preparation of supple and closely adherent finishes, the starch being converted by its fermentation into soluble starch, dextrin and maltose; additions of salts, fats, etc., give it a basis for its use for special finishes. It does not dust or harden by exposure, and naturally is of advantage with fabrics requiring napping, like flannels, etc.; again, in connection with calendaring, the dressing then takes a high lustre and will stand considerable resistance to the influence of the weather. It is specially adapted to be used in connection with farina.

Diastase: A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of 3 parts water and 1 of alcohol at a temperature of 113 deg. C., a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150 deg. C. transforming it first into dextrin and then into sugar. Used for removing starch sizing out of cloth, where a soft finish is demanded. One part of this active ferment is sufficient to change 2,000 parts of starch into dextrin and sugar.

Diazo Colors: A class of coal-tar dyes produced by various chemical processes from aniline.

Diazotizing: The process of producing by semi-fast or fugitive dyes fast colors, by treating the fabric, after dyeing, in a solution of sodium nitrate and sulphuric acid and then with some developer (naphthylamines, ammonias, carbolic acid and other organic compounds).

Dib: A species of *Scirpus* or *Bulrush*, which grows in India. After the stems have been macerated and beaten to make them pliable, they are used as the filling in certain kinds of durable mats, made by the natives.

Dice Pattern: A type of pattern consisting of squares of various dimensions emphasized in various weaves.

Dieppe Lace: Fine needle-point lace made in Dieppe; resembles Valenciennes. Made with a regular ground of squares of small meshes alternating with open squares upon which the pattern was applied in close stitch.

Differential Motion: The device by which the speed of the bobbins in fly frames is regulated, for the purpose of securing a uniform rate of winding on a circumference growing larger with the addition of every layer. Also known as *Box of Tricks*.

A differential motion or epicyclic train of gearing consists in introducing gears on movable centres into a regular train of gears.

Dimethylaniline: It is the basis of many coal-tar colors obtained from meth-aniline in the same process as those by which the latter is producible

from aniline. It is a liquid, boiling at 202 deg. C. or at 192 deg. C. when perfectly pure.

Dimity: A light-weight cotton fabric, the distinguishing feature of which are cords or ribs running lengthwise through the cloth, produced by doubling warp-threads in sufficient number to form the rib desired. The name is from Damielta, a town in Egypt, where the cloth was originated. Dimity is a ladies' summer dress fabric, and is made of regular cotton yarn, from single 60's to the finest counts, both in warp and filling; it is made in white and colors, solid white being used in the most expensive grades (warp and filling). It is always interlaced with the plain weave; colors are printed upon the face of the fabric after it has been woven in the white.

Dimity Ruffing: A narrow ware cotton fabric plaited (drawn) lengthwise during weaving.

Diphenyl: A substitute aniline, which when pure is a solid crystalline body melting at 45 deg. C. and distilling without change at 310 deg. C. It is chiefly characterized by its power of yielding deep blue products of great tinctorial power on treatment with certain oxidizing agents. Produced by passing phenyl chloride or iodide or aniline vapor through a hot tube; also by simply heating aniline hydrochloride to 300 deg. C., or by treating aniline with potassium (not sodium) and acting on the product with phenyl bromide. Also called *Diphenylamine*.

Direct Dyes: Those dyes which color cloths without the aid of a mordant; such dyes are mostly synthetic.

Directoire: In style at the French Directorate, 1793 to 1801.

Direct Printing: Patterns printed direct on a cloth from rollers or blocks; the color is often set by steam.

Dirodina: A medieval silk fabric of dark pink color.

Dirt Roller: A special feature of the cotton-waste card; a very slow revolving roller covered with coarse wire and placed immediately over the licker-in. It may have eight or nine revolutions per minute, and serves to take out hard ends, and some heavy dirt. Formerly used in cotton carding with roller cards.

Discharge Printing: The method of printing cotton and silk fabrics in which the cloth is first dyed the ground color and then printed with a substance (acids or other chemicals) which, by further treatment, will discharge the dye and leave the pattern white or some other shade of color differing from the ground.

Discharging: Another term for degumming or boiling-off silk.

Discolored Wool: See Stained Wool.

Diseased Wool: The wool of fleeces taken from dead animals having diseased skin or unsatisfactory general health. This wool is usually in a very matted condition.

Distaff: A stick, about three feet long, used in the earliest practice of spinning. On this staff was wound a quantity of the material (wool, cotton or flax) to be spun. The lower end of the staff, during the spinning, was held between the left arm and the side of the spinner, the thread, pass-

ing through and being gauged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn and twisted by the fingers of the right hand, and in turn wound on a suspended spindle, made to revolve like a top and which completed the twist. Also called *Staff*.

Ditsosi: An Indian (Navajo) blanket presenting a long shaggy pile on one side. The latter consists of loops twisted around the warp and held in place by the filling.

Divi-divi: The native and commercial name of *Caesalpinia coriaria* and its pods. The pods which are about 2 inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad and curled in a remarkable manner are exceedingly astringent, containing a large portion of tannic and gallic acid and for this reason are sometimes used by dyers or calico printers.

Diyogi: A plain woven Indian (Navajo) blanket constructed of a heavy count of loosely twisted yarn.

Djidjim: Oriental portieres composed of wide stripes of different colored cotton and wool fabrics sewed together and crudely embroidered at the seams and the edges.

Dobby: The head motion of a loom which operates (raises or lowers) the harness frames; sometimes when operating a great many harnesses considered a small Jacquard machine; also called *Index Machine*, or *Witch*. A method of operating the harnesses of a loom for patterns beyond range of cams and too limited to be economically produced by a Jacquard loom.

Doctor: A steel blade which takes superfluous color from the rollers on the calico-printing machine; the blade which removes threads and fluff from the rollers.

Documa: Very wide coarse gingham, often with large check designs, having a medium soft finish; used in Turkey for bed and table covers, curtains, skirts, etc.

Doeskin: A fine, compact woven woolen cloth, made from the best Botany wool, finely spun and closely set in the loom, being as a rule interlaced with the 5-harness satin, using warp effect for the face of the fabric. A soft dress face finish is afterwards imparted to the fabric. In some instances the 7-harness satin is used in place of the 5 for the interlacing of warp and filling, resulting in turn in a more expensive fabric.

Doff: To take off or strip off, cotton, wool, etc., fibres from the clothing of the carding engine.

To remove or take away the full bobbins or cops from spinning machinery, so as to make room for empty ones. Also called *Doffing*.

Doffer: The last roller on the carding engine, geared to take from the large or main cylinder the carded fibres.

The person removing the filled bobbins or cops from the spindles of spinning machinery.

Doffer Comb: A finely toothed steel blade in a carding engine, operated at a high speed reciprocating motion, used for removing the sliver from the doffing cylinder. Also called *Doffer Knife*.

Doily: A small square of fabric used chiefly for table or ornamental purposes.