

## DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS

(Continued from March issue)

- Grenadine:** A transparent dress material of cotton, silk, mohair or wool, or combination of these fibres, woven on the leno principle with a low reed and pick, or with the ordinary plain weave, in which case the filling is of a stiff nature, generally obtained by polishing. Harness or Jacquard work.
- Grenadine Crepon:** A thin transparent material made entirely of wool, having a check-like pattern made of coarser threads or cords; used for women's summer dresses, etc.
- Grenadine Twist:** Grenadine twist is hard-twisted organzine silk, delivered either in skeins or on bobbins. The number of turns generally given to this class of silk is 40 to 60 turns per inch (both ways).
- Gres:** The saliva encasing the silk fibres for its protection. The amount present in raw silk being about 25 per cent. and upwards.
- Grey:** A term given to yarn as it leaves the spinning frame, or to a piece of cloth upon leaving the loom. A term applied to wool fibres of varying shade markedly distinct from the standard color of the fleeces. These grey fibres are usually to be found in the poorer types of fleeces.
- Grey Washing:** In calico bleaching, the operation following singeing, consisting of washing the cloth in pure water for the purpose of wetting it out and rendering it more absorbent, also to remove some of the sizing of the warp.
- Griffe:** A series of horizontal (parallel) bars or knives cast in a reciprocating frame; being a part of the Jacquard machine placed there for raising and lowering the hooks and in turn the leashes of the Jacquard harness as connected to the latter.
- Gri Gri Fibre:** Is derived from plants of the genus *Astrocaryum* (Palmaeae). The fibres have been used for the making of fishing nets, bow strings and other articles. The plants are natives of the Brazils.
- Grille:** In lace, a background, consisting of bars or brides, crossing open spaces. The name is also given to the background itself.
- Grin:** A flaw in the cloth resulting from the warp showing through the covering threads.
- Gris:** The name for grey cotton goods in the Philippines.
- Grisaille:** A fancy dress goods of French origin, woven on taffeta, having a printed cotton or silk warp and a worsted filling.
- Grisette:** A gray woolen dress material characteristic of being worn by the working women of France.
- Grist:** A Scotch term for count or size of sliver, slubbing, roving, or yarn.
- Gritty:** A term applied to wool containing sand and grit, which is consequently dry and unnatural to the touch.
- Grivelé:** Speckled.
- Groffer:** Crimping or plaiting frills.
- Grog:** Any form of fabric woven two ends together, for instance a "grog cashmere."
- Gros:** The French term for ribbed, *i. e.*, 2, 3, 4 or more picks in one shed of the taffeta weave; used in connection with silk fabrics, presenting on their face fine, medium or heavy ribs. Designated in the market as Gros-grain, Gros d'Afrique, Gros de Londres, Gros de Lyon, and Gros de Tours, etc.
- Gros d'Afrique:** Double faced plain woven dress goods, made of two silk warps, one being a single thread of ecru silk, the other a double or triple strand of boiled-off silk. The filling is a low count, loosely twisted cotton yarn. The effect produced is a pronounced velvety crossrib.
- Gros de Londres:** Glossy silk dress goods with fine, flat cross ribs, lighter than faille; the filling is not beaten up tight.
- Gros de Lyon:** Cross ribbed French silk fabric, made with a heavy filling and two sets of warps, one containing one-third, the other two-thirds of the warp ends.
- Gros de Tours:** Resembling taffetas, the difference being that instead of one, two or more picks are inserted in the same shed, imparting to the fabric a fine, flat ribbed surface.
- Gros-grain:** A fabric made with a fine silk warp and a heavier cotton filling, producing a filling ribbed effect. From *gros* (coarse or large) and *grain* (kernel).
- Gross:** Twelve dozen, or 144 hanks; worsted fillings are sold in England sometimes by the gross.
- Ground:** That portion of a fabric, usually of a simple weave, which in connection with fancy structures serves as a base on which to display a figure. The body color upon which figures are printed.
- Ground Curd Soap:** Soaps obtained by grinding down curd soaps or other soaps of equal value, without adding any other ingredient.
- Ground Warp:** In gauze weaving, the warp around which the whip-threads twist. Also called *Standard threads*. In pile weaving, the warp which forms by interlacing with the filling the body structure, *i. e.*, binding base for the pile.
- Guanaco:** One of the native sheep of South America. Its wool is of the same nature and color as that of the Vicuna, but is shorter and coarser. When thoroughly scoured it is very fine and soft, and is employed in the manufacture of hats. It is also used for the manufacture of cloths for the covering of umbrellas.
- Guinea-cloths:** The same comprises tissues of cotton interlaced with the plain weave, and dyed in blue of an indigo shade, of a breadth not exceeding 91 centimetres, containing 18 threads or less in warp and filling in 5 square millimetres, and weighing from 7 to 12½ kilos per 100 square metres.
- Guinget:** A light French camelot; also a coarse French hemp canvas.
- Guipure:** Originally gold and silver lace made with the bobbins or the needle, the patterns being formed by heavy cords padded with parchment (called *cartisane*) or by a thick thread. Also called *parchment lace*. Tape laces in the 16th and 17th century with the outline of the patterns formed of needle-point or bobbin made tape over a coarse round meshed ground, occasionally ornamented with brides.
- A kind of lace in which the pattern or heavy parts are cut out of cambric, after which they are applied to an open part of stitch work.
- A lace without a ground mesh, the pattern being held in place by connecting threads.
- At the present, laces with large patterns, without any brides or mesh ground.
- Guipure d' Art Lace:** Linen net upon which raised-on intersecting patterns are worked.
- Guipure Lace:** Little fancy wire cord trimming whipped round with silk or cotton threads, the pattern being stitched together.
- Gum:** The gelatinous substance cementing the natural pair of brins into the bave or silk fibre (Fibroin) it being liberated from the silk thread after reeling by means of the boiling-off process, and in which silk yarn loses from 20 to 26 per cent. Also called *Sericin* or *Bast*.
- Gum Arabic:** The same is the dried exudation obtained chiefly from trees of the *acacia* species growing in the Soudan. There are many different qualities of Gum Arabic, which are generally distinguished by names denoting their origin, such as picked Turkey, white Sennaar, gum Senegal, Cape gum, Indian gum, etc. The true Gum Arabic comes only from the Soudan. The varieties differ in solubility in water, and in the strength of the mucilage or jelly which they form. Gum Arabic should consist of irregular shining and brittle lumps of a white to wine-yellow to brown color, generally traversed by cracks in the interior. It must be readily powdered and not at all hygroscopic, show a shining conchoidal fracture and give with water an almost clear, thick viscous solution, which produces threads. The solution should not be slimy or gelatinous, it may have only a slight acid reaction and must be very adhesive. The test must be slight and mucilaginous. Gum Arabic is frequently adulterated by insoluble cherry resin, dextrine, etc., and bleached with sulphurous acid. In the latter case sulphuric acid can be detected. It is also often adulterated with the less valuable Senegal gum, or the latter is sold directly as Gum Arabic.
- For printing purposes it must be quite free from sand and the solution must not turn sour too soon. The keeping capacity should be tested as with starch. 100 grammes of gum dissolved in 1 litre of water should give a solution of about 5 deg. B. The ash should reach only fractions of 1 per cent. Used in printing and finishing cotton and silk fabrics giving them a bright stiff finish. It is a good binding agent, but can not be used in quantities, owing to their liability to make the cloths sticky. It has a tendency to get sour, but this may be partially corrected by the addition of soda.

**Gum Dragon:** See Gum Tragacanth.

**Gum Senegal:** The same, as compared with Gum Arabic, forms larger and more transparent spherical lumps, more rarely exhibits cracks, which however then reach to the interior, and frequently has in the interior large tear-shaped air bubbles. Externally it is rougher and less shining, white to reddish yellow in color; it shows a large conchoidal fracture of high lustre. It also differs from Gum Arabic in giving only a slight turbidity with mercurous nitrate and in being considerably thickened by borax; it is soluble in water with more difficulty, more slimy and gelatinous (thus of less binding power) and is more readily curdled by many reagents. The last property explains the smaller worth of gum Senegal as compared with Gum Arabic. It is a thickener, similarly to Gum Arabic.

**Gum Silk:** Thrown silk from which the gum has not been discharged.

**Gum Tragacanth:** The sap derived from various kinds of plants, forming flat leaf shaped or worm-like strings of a yellowish white or brown color without any smell or taste, transparent, horny and tough, so that it is very difficult to powder. It is similar to Gum Arabic, but differs therefrom and from other kinds of gum considerably by the fact that it does not dissolve in cold water, but merely swells in water to a thick mucous mass. It ought not to turn sour too rapidly and should contain no foreign constituents (ash). Gum tragacanth is employed as a thickening and sizing agent. In preparing the thickening, tragacanth is soaked for 24 to 48 hours in the proportion of 6 to 10 lbs. per 10 gallons water and then boiled for several hours until a uniform mass is obtained. By continued boiling it becomes more soluble, but less mucous. In combination with potato and especially wheat starch (with which it works better) size, dextrine, etc., it is much used in the finishing of silk and silk mixtures, also for other fabrics. It is also used by printers, who often boil the tragacanth six to ten hours in order to obtain complete division through the water. Also known as *Gum Dragon*.

**Gum Tragacanth:** The same is prepared from carob seed, *i. e.* the kernels of the locust bean. It forms a viscous mucilage of powerful binding properties, and may be used either alone for light sizing, or it may be combined with starch and china-clay for medium and heavy sizing. It imparts to the yarn strength, smoothness, and suppleness, and dispenses with the necessity of employing as much tallow or other softening material. Also, being transparent, it does not impair the lustre or tone of dyed yarn, and is said to be practically immune from any tendency to mildew.

**Gum Waste:** The product of grege or raw silk produced by the sericulturist, the filature and throwster.

**Gun Cotton:** Cotton which by steeping in a strong solution of nitro-sulphuric acid has become explosive. It is the most highly nitrated compound of cellulose, very explosive, and insoluble in alcohol and ether.

**Gunn:** A Highland tartan presenting the following color combination: A wide, dark green bar, split in the middle by a single narrow red stripe; a black stripe, half the width of the green; a very fine green line; a navy blue bar, same width as green bar, split in the middle by a very fine green line; another very fine green line; followed by a black stripe, measuring half the width of the green bar.

**Gunny:** A coarse heavy sacking of jute or hemp for wrapping cotton bales and for making bagging. It is manufactured to a great extent in Bengal, India; as well as Dundee, Scotland.

**Gutta Percha:** The concrete juice of an evergreen saponaceous tree. Dichopsis (Isonandra) Gutta, common in the Malay peninsula and archipelago. It is used for a great variety of purposes, in insulating electric wires, in the manufacture of hose, belting and other flexible goods as a substitute for leather.

**Guzzy:** A low grade of East Indian cotton cloth.

**Grandrelle:** A type of twist yarn composed of two or more differently colored threads, produced extensively in woolen, worsted, and cotton material. A common type of worsted "Grandrelle" is obtained by twisting together two threads, one a single-twist thread of colors and a single thread either of different color or, more usually, of the same color as one of the colors of the other single thread.

**Gypsum:** Gypsum is hydrated calcium sulphate, a mineral of foliaceous granular, fibrous, dense, and earthy structure, which readily parts with its water of crystallization when heated, and sets rapidly, with moderate increase in volume, when stirred up to a paste with water. Commercial gypsum is a more or less pure white powder, the finest quality being alabaster gypsum. When mixed with a large quantity of water, gypsum loses its property of setting, and it is only by reason of this peculiarity that it is used in the finishing of cotton fabrics and where it acts as a covering and filling (weighting) agent. Also called *Calcium Sulphate*.

**Gypsy Cloth:** A heavy napped cotton cloth used in the manufacture of negligee shirts, tennis and boating costumes, etc. Somewhat the same as flannelette.

### The Future of Great Britain's Silk Trade.

In his speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Wednesday, February 14th, Mr. Frank Warner, the President of the Association, referred to that there were one or two points to which he would like to draw attention.

The first thing he wanted to bring to their notice was the condition of the silk industry of the United Kingdom as it was to-day, and in doing so he compared it with what it was in 1907, when the last census was taken. In the year 1907 the total value of the output of silk in Great Britain was between five and six millions sterling. It was shown by the figures

of that year that England exported no less than 43 per cent of the output. To-day, with an import of a lesser quantity of raw material, and with some restriction in the supply of labor, and some falling-off in output, it was a fair proposition to say that England's export to-day was even at a higher rate, probably 50 per cent if not more than in 1907.

What about the remainder of the output of the industry he asked. There was, Mr. Warner said, an enormous output of silk cloth for cartridge bags, sewing silks for uniforms, silk in various forms for aircraft, and also for surgical instruments, while silk was used in larger quantities for insulating electrical wires, etc. If all these articles were added to the 50 per cent of export, they will account practically for the whole output of the United Kingdom, leaving very little for articles of luxury for home consumption.

"To illustrate the importance of Great Britain's silk industry, for example, consider the exporting of coal and that of silk. Consider a five-thousand ton ship which would carry coal to the value of £5,000. If, however, instead of putting coal on that ship they put manufactured silk goods, valuing the goods at 20s. per one pound weight, the value represented would be between eleven and twelve millions sterling."

Proceeding, Mr. Warner said he was complaining about their position to-day. They could not get away from the fact that wealth was the result of trade; it was the foundation of their strength, and through it Great Britain was able to finance their Allies as well as their own government. Those present, he said, must have noticed since the beginning of the year the returns of the great textile houses, from which they would see the wonderful prosperity that had existed in 1916. These excellent results were not to be deplored, but on the contrary were facts over which they should rejoice. How, indeed, could they help the War Loan but for this prosperity?

Speaking of the war loan, Mr. Warner said he was proud to see that the silk trade was doing its share in supporting that splendid scheme for victory. It was their duty to give their savings and indeed to mortgage their future savings and lay them on this great altar of patriotism. But they were not at the same time expected to sacrifice their businesses. They could not have it both ways. It would be no use to have military victories if these were to be followed by industrial defeat. So far as their trade was concerned they had of course been subjected to certain inconvenience, but beyond this they had nothing whatever to complain of.

"For a fact in the early days of the war promises were made to many of those who joined the Forces that their places would be kept open for them. This was a pledge so generally given that it became almost a national pledge. For this reason the government has allowed the mills to keep their business going so that the pledge can be fulfilled, and the lads,

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