

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from April issue)

H

Habeck: An instrument with a hook at each end, used for dressing cloth.

Haberdasher: A dealer in small articles of dress and in ribbons, trimmings, thread, etc.; a dealer in hats.

Haberjet: A coarse, medieval woolen broadcloth, made in England; said to have been worn by the monks.

Habiliment: An article of clothing; a garment, garb, etc.

Habit Cloth: Broadcloth felted to a smooth hardness made usually in dark blue, black and other dark colors, more particularly adapted for women's riding habits, also used for other outer garments.

Habutai: In the Japanese language, signifies soft as *down*. A soft, ribbed, white, washable Japanese silk fabric, one of the handsomest Japanese silks. It is a medium between crape and rep. Both, warp and filling are much thicker than those used in taffetas and twills, the filling being loose and peculiarly twisted; one thin, two-ply thread is wound in long spirals about a thicker, six-ply thread. It is made in all widths, from 12 inches for handkerchiefs, to 44 inches, the full skirt width. Now also made in this country. Also called *Habutaye*.

Hackle: A tool for splitting or reducing flax, hemp or jute, to the finest condition they are capable of assuming, without detriment to the fibres. Also called *Hatchel* or *Heckle*.

Hackling: The first preparatory process through which flax passes in the spinning mill; a combing process for preparing flax for its next process. Also called *Roughing*.

Hackling Machine: A machine furnished with teeth or needles for splitting or reducing flax, hemp, or jute to the finest condition they are capable of assuming, as well as combing off all impurities from the fibres, leaving them straight and parallel. The combs or hackles used are of zinc or steel, and are of varying degrees of fineness; the process begins with a coarse comb and ends with a fine one. The fibres are hereby brought to lie almost parallel. The product obtained by the operation is dressed flaxed or *line* and hackling *tow*; the latter being the short and tangled refuse.

Haddat: Square printed cotton cloth; used as head covering in Asia Minor.

Hadjar: A hand-spun gold thread in India, used for embroidery.

Haik: The outside garment as is worn by Arabs and other Eastern peoples; it is an oblong piece of woolen cloth, woven with colored stripes.

Haining Wool: A Chinese fine grade carpet wool.

Hair: A smooth, almost straight, fibre, of varying length, fineness, and lustre, grown by various animals—the goat, the horse, the cow, the rabbit, etc. Its structure is cellular, the exterior surface of each hair being of a scaly character, although not apparent under the microscope, owing to the fact that the scales are embedded for two-thirds or more of their length close into the trunk of the fibre.

Hairas Yarn: Made of coarse Oriental wool, has little lustre.

Hair Cloth: A fabric having a warp of either cotton or linen yarn, the filling being composed of the long hairs of horses' tails; used for stiffening in women's dresses, formerly much used for covering furniture.

Haircord: Dress muslin made with thick warp cords; also a bleached cotton fabric with colored warp cords.

Hair Line: Effects in fabrics in which the color and texture are so combined so as to produce fine lines, running warp ways. Strictly speaking, these stripes should be formed on the true hairline principle, which is, that for stripes in the warp direction each color of warp must be covered by its own color of filling, and that for stripes in the filling direction each color of filling should be covered by its own color of warp.

Halching: In spinning, the entanglement of the coils of yarn at the cop nose.

Half Blood: See *Blood*.

Half-bred: See *Cross-bred*.

Half Hitch: In lace making, the loop for tightening the thread on the bobbin; a rolling hitch.

Half Hose: See *Hose*.

Half Mourning: A mourning costume less somber than full or deep mourning, produced by the introduction of lavender, gray, and other neutral colors, into black.

Half Silks: Fabrics constructed partly of silk and partly of cotton; in some cases the warp is of cotton and the filling of silk, in others a silk warp is used in connection with a cotton filling.

Hali: Turkish name for large size Oriental floor carpets.

Hamadan: A standard make of a Persian rug made partly of wool and partly of cotton, mixed with camels' hair and tied in Ghiordes knot. The design consists of a centre medallion and corner spaces on a field of yellow or brown ground, together with floral patterns in blue and red.

Hamamlik: Oriental bath rugs, usually square.

Hamburg Edging: A kind of embroidery worked on cambric or muslin.

Hamilton Lace: Coarse Scotch bobbin lace showing lozenge patterns; now obsolete.

Hammock Cloth: Generally made from a coarse, heavy count of cotton yarn (warp and filling). The better class is made with a texture of from 16 to 25 warp-threads and 12 to 20 picks per inch; the cheapest grades being made with as low a texture as 8 by 6. Fancy weaves are used with the higher textures quoted, the 8 by 6 texture referring to interlacing with the plain gauze weave.

Hampshire Down Sheep: A native breed of England, originated, years ago, between the white-faced, horned sheep of the Hampshire District and the pure South Down. The weight of this fleece is from 6 to 7 pounds, the fibre is longer but not as fine as that of the South Down.

Hampshire Down Wool: See *Down Wool*.

Hanabishi: A Japanese silk fabric with gold brocaded diaper pattern.

Hand Embroidered Lace: Heavy point lace, made extensively for export in Plauen, Saxony, with fancy floral or other figures embroidered on the design.

Handle: A wool term denoting the degree to which all the attributes which comprise quality—such as softness, fineness, length, and elasticity—are noticeable when wool is judged by the feel.

A short wool of about 50's to 56's quality. It is somewhat dry and harsh, owing to the presence of chalk in the districts where it is grown. It is largely used in the flannel and hosiery trades.

Hangi: The count used by the carpet weaver of India for beating (combing) down pile loops and body picks in the *hautelisse* loom.

Hangings: Fabrics, like tapestry, used to drape or cover the wall of a room; curtains at doors or windows.

Hank: A skein of yarn or thread of a fixed length; 840 yards for cotton and spun silk; 1,600 yards for wool, run system; 300 yards for wool, cut system; 560 yards for worsted; 1,000 yards for raw silk; 300 yards for linen, or jute.

Hank Clock: In spinning, an attachment to fly frames, ring frames, or mules, for measuring and indicating the length of slubbing, roving or yarn made. It indicates the amount in hanks and fractions of hanks.

Hanking: The bunching or bundling of yarn in long and unbroken lengths, in such a way as to ensure the unwinding of these into long or short lengths according to requirements.

Hank Tester: A machine for testing the strength and elasticity of a hank of yarn. It consists of two hooks upon which the yarn is suitably hanked, an arrangement for receding one of these hooks from the other, thereby putting strain upon the yarn, and a mechanism for recording the amount of such strain and also of the elasticity. The best form is on the dead-weight principle. Also called *Lea Tester*.

Hanolchade: Navajo blanket made with black and white stripes with small diamonds of blue and red in the black stripes. Worn usually by the tribal chiefs.

Haploma: An outer altar cloth.

Haps: A coarse, heavy grade of Shetland shawls made by the natives.

Harami: Large size East Indian rugs made for the mosques.

Hard Cotton Waste: Waste made in the spinning, warping, winding and weaving departments of a cotton mill.

Hard Crepe: Plain woven, light silk crepe, dyed black and gummed; used for mourning.

Hardness: This is a natural consequence in the finishing of cotton fabrics, of compression or drying up in the absence of a lubricating principle in the cloth, especially if the cloth be clogged with filling matter and itself compressed into a hard

- mass. Hardness particularly follows calendering with keen metal nips and weight, as also tight beetling with shallow winding.
- Hard Silk:** Silk from which the gum has not been extracted, thus distinguished from soft silk, i. e., silk from which the gum has been boiled out. Also called *Raw Silk* or *Grège*.
- Hard Twist:** A yarn which contains more than the usual number of turns per inch, and is consequently employed only in special cases, such as for hard twist fabrics like *crêpe de chine*, *grenadines*, etc. In connection with cotton, woolen or worsted yarn any twist more than the square root of the count multiplied by four should be ranked as a hard twist.
- Hard Waste:** Headings from finished cloth, old samples, woven waste made in the weave room by starting warps, hard twisted or double and twisted yarn wastes made in the weaving or spinning departments, etc.
- Hard Water:** Water is generally spoken of as being so many degrees of hardness, and a degree of hardness implies more than one grain of bicarbonate of sulphate of lime per gallon. Less than six degrees or six grains of mineral substances per gallon constitutes *soft* water, and above six grains *hard* water.
- Hardwickia Fibre:** The plant (one of the *Fabaceæ*) from which this fibre is obtained is a native of India, where it grows to a height of 100 feet. The bast part of the stem is the region from whence the fibre is obtained; it is of considerable importance for cordage purposes.
- Harl:** Filaments of flax or hemp drawn out or hackled.
- Harle:** See Boon.
- Harlequin Checks:** A plaid effect in three or more distinct colors. After the parti-colored dress of a buffoon, or harlequin.
- Harness:** A frame of wood or metal used in weaving, for holding the heddles in position in the loom and operating the raising and lowering of the warp-threads. Also called *Leaf*, *Shaft*, *Heald*, or *Stave*.
- Harness-board:** See Comber-board.
- Harness Skips:** Weaving imperfections, when warp ends skip over filling threads that they should be under.
- Harris Tweed:** A registered trade mark under England's Board of Trade regulations, legally defined as "a tweed hand-spun, hand-woven, dyed and finished by hand in the Islands of Lewis, Harris, Uist, Barra, and their several purlenances, and all known as the Outer Hebrides." In their manufacture the best native blackface or cheviot wools, in natural colors or dyed with vegetable dyes, are used. Any one selling as Harris tweed material which does not answer to this description is liable in Great Britain to prosecution. Also called *Hebridean Cloth*.
- Harsh:** A term applied to wool which is harsh and crisp to the handle.
- Harvard:** Colored shirtings interlaced with the four harness (even-sided) twill as a ground weave; this twill is called in the colored cotton trade the Harvard twill.
- Hasp:** A spindle upon which yarns are wound; an obsolete measure of
- linens, commonly considered to be 3600 yards.
- Hastening Motion:** See Anti-snarling Motion.
- Hatched:** The term applied to the shading-in of mechanical drawings with diagonal lines; certain recognized forms of shading indicate the various metals.
- Hatchel:** See Hackle.
- Hatching:** In embroidering and weaving, the art of disposing threads so as to give the effect of shading. A thread made for the purpose.
- Hatter's Plush:** A silk plush of special construction, for use in making men's high hats.
- Hatter's Silk:** Silks used by hatters for the ornamenting, trimming and lining of hats; being woven, dyed and printed especially for the purpose.
- Haum:** See Boon.
- Hautelisse Loom:** A loom especially built for the manufacture of Smyrna or Turkey carpets and rugs; a kind of loom in which the warp-threads are made to pass in a vertical direction in front of the weaver. The heddles are placed in a horizontal position and are fastened to two rollers which are turned alternately to the right or left, operating the heddles and in turn producing the opening of the shed after the plain weave principle. The pile in these fabrics is produced by inserting around two warp-threads, individual short lengths of yarn of required color for each square on the point paper of the design. The body or ground structure of the fabric is produced by inserting two picks of strong woolen, linen or jute threads, between each horizontal row of pile tufts. The beating-up of ground picks and the pile tufts is affected by means of a comb. In this method of operation the weaver inserts two body-picks; next, he places one row of pile loops over the entire width of the fabric, selecting their different colors in accordance with the design which is to be produced. Then he again inserts two body-picks (by turning the rollers as previously mentioned, one way and then the other way, for each pick) to be followed by inserting the next row of loops across the width of the fabric, selecting the colors as required by the design. This method of alternately exchanging two body-picks with one row of loops is repeated until the length of the fabric is finished. On fabrics of a sufficient width two or more persons can operate at one time. After the fabric is finished on the loom it is sheared so as to produce an even height of the pile. This method of tying each individual pile-thread to the ground structure in Smyrna or Turkey carpets and rugs is very laborious, hence materially increases their cost of manufacture. Also called *Vertical Loom*.
- Haute Nouveauté:** French for novelty fabrics.
- Hawking:** A process in dyeing. Several pieces of the fabric are sewed together, end to end, and passed between two rubber rolls, being constantly kept under the surface of the dye in the vat.
- Hay:** A highland tartan, composed of green stripes over a red ground, narrow white and yellow lines splitting the field.
- Head:** A term used in wool sorting (for the woolen trade) designating inferior sorts from this part of the sheep.
- A bundle of flax or hemp, 2 feet in length, and giving about 18 to 1 cwt.; a measure in the "cuts" system of counts, containing 1920 yards, or 8 cuts of 240 yards each; a division of a drawing frame.
- Headings:** The beginning and ending of a piece of goods, generally woven from some waste material for the filling. Also called *Head Ends*.
- Head-lease:** A term applied to the arrangement of the threads at the commencement of a warp, usually end-and-end.
- Headstock:** This, which is placed near the middle of the mule, is the centre of the controlling forces of the machine. At this point the motive power is received from the driving shafts, and this power is distributed from the headstock by various appliances and in the ratio required to the different parts of the mule.
- That part of a slashing machine which comprises the measuring mechanism, dividing rods and winding-on arrangement.
- Heald:** See Harness.
- Heather Mixture:** Tweeds and homespun having flakes in heather and sand colors on the face.
- Heather Silk:** Trade name for a rough finished, pure dye, soft fabric, of a great variety of artistic color-effects, resulting from the union of two contrasting colors or shades, both in warp and filling. An imitation in silk of the heather effects seen in Scotch woolens.
- Heather Wool:** Wool or worsted yarn made for knitting and other fancy work, partly colored or mottled in various shades and producing work of a mixed or speckled color, thought to be like that of heather.
- Heavy Spar:** See Barytes.
- Hebridean Cloth:** See Harris Tweed.
- Hechima:** Japanese cotton drapery cloth, printed with flowers, etc.
- Heck:** A vertical grated frame in a loom, beamer or warper; through the spaces of which pass the warp threads. A coarse guide reed.
- Heckle:** Same as Hackle.
- Heddle:** A series of vertical cords or wires, each having in the middle an eye to receive a warp-thread, passing at their ends around parallel bars, together forming part of the harness. They work in sets of two or more, which, by rising and lowering, form the sheds for the passage of the shuttle, and interlace the warp-threads with the filling.
- Heddle-eye:** The opening (eye) in the centre of the heddle, through which the warp-threads are passed. Called *Mail* in connection with a Jacquard harness.
- Heddle Hook:** See Drawing-in-hook.
- Hedging:** An insurance against spot transactions made for buying cotton for future delivery, accomplished by means of purchase or sale of cotton futures.
- Heel Rack:** The perforated board which supports the ends of the Jacquard needles in a Jacquard machine.