

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from June issue.)

Hyraldite: Hyraldite is a stable formaldehyde compound of hydro-sulphite, and serves for discharging and also for stripping. It is marketed in the following brands: Hyraldite A, C extra, CL, Special, W, C. W. extra, Z for stripping, Z soluble conc. Hyraldite A, C extra, CL and Special, are easily soluble in water; the "W" brands are partially soluble. Hyraldite Z for stripping is insoluble in water and keeps exceedingly well; Hyraldite Z soluble conc. is soluble in water, and likewise keeps exceedingly well. Hyraldite should be kept in a cool place in closed vessels. Hyraldite A and the double strength brand Hyraldite C extra, serve for discharging and also for stripping. Hyraldite Z for stripping and Z soluble conc., are used especially for stripping; the other brands are used for discharging purposes only.

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Ibyria: A leaf fibre yielded by the Bromeliaceæ in South America. It is strong, silky and does not rot; used for cord and twine.

Ice Colors: See Azo-dyes.

Iceland Moss: This plant occurs in enormous quantities in the plains of high northern latitudes, and also in many hilly districts in the temperate zone, the market being supplied from numerous sources (Sweden, Spain, Germany, Austria). It contains a gum similar to pectin and is used in much the same way. It is more soluble in water than Irish moss, containing about 70 per cent of soluble matter. It often contains much mineral matter. Used as a stiffening and binding agent in sizing cotton warps and dressing of fabrics.

Iceland Sheep: In Iceland a peculiar breed of sheep exists; indeed there are two different breeds, one evidently the result of importation, probably from Norway or Sweden, and larger in size than the native breed, with a finer and whiter wool, and the other a small active sheep, in color varying from dark brown to black. One great peculiarity of this sheep is that it seldom has less than four and often as many as eight horns. They look more like goats than sheep, as the outer covering is a long, coarse hair, with a close fine layer of wool underneath. In the combing operation this coarse hair is removed, leaving the short hair or noil (in this case the more valuable product) for working up into yarn.

Ida Canvas: A soft, open face canvas, made of unbleached linen.

Idria Lace: Coarse pillow lace made of coarse yarn by the peasant women in Idria and Dalmatia. The designs are geometrical, usually made like a tape lace.

Ieie: Native Hawaiian name of the Freycinetia plant, the air roots of which are used for mats and baskets.

Ife: A very long and strong leaf fibre yielded by the Sansevieria cylindrica, grown in Southern Africa; it does not deteriorate in water; used for cordage and twine.

Ihram: The white cotton cloth dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims.

Iimas: Navajo blanket woven with four harnesses, the design showing diagonal and diamond effects, usually double faced.

Iiicha: A cloth of silk and cotton made in East India and used for shawls by native women.

Ilixanthin: A crystalline compound (C₁₇H₂₂O₁₁) obtained from holly leaves (*Ilex Aquifolium*). When mordanted with iron or alumina, it dyes cloth yellow.

Illuminated Mixture: Color effects in fabrics, consisting of a small quantity of bright color on a dark background.

Illusion: A fine, transparent French silk tulle, used for trimmings; also a net with star mesh, used for veils and dresses.

Imagdong: A plant grown in the Philippines, the fibre of which is used by the natives for cords and ropes.

Imbabura: A fine, white, clean stapled cotton grown in Peru.

Imbe: A fibre obtained from the stem of a species of *Philodendron* in Brazil; used for ropes.

Imbrocado: Cloth of silver or gold, used for trimming.

Imbue: To deeply dye, tinge, or impregnate a fabric with color.

Imirat: A plain, woven cotton fabric of East India.

Imitation Gauze: Open work fabrics in which the perforations are produced without twisting or crossing of the warp-threads and picks, but which perforations are not as durable as real gauze, *i. e.* they will disappear with wear, being held temporarily in position by sizing. The perforations are in this instance produced by leaving one, two or more dents empty between each set of threads, using certain standard weaves for interlacing warp and filling.

Imitation Lace: Machine made lace. The same frequently rivals real lace in fineness. The chief difference from the latter consists in the mechanical regularity of the pattern, which makes the design appear lifeless.

Immature Cotton: Unripe cotton.

Imperial: See Fustian.

Impermeable: Waterproofed.

Imprimé: A French term for printed; derived from the Latin *imprimatur*—let it be printed.

Inaja: A fibre yielded by the Inaja palm, a native of Brazil; used for cordage and similar purposes.

Incombustible: See Fireproof Fabrics.

Incroyable: A style of costume modeled upon the dress of a dandy in the period of the French Directorate.

Indanthrene Blue: The great fastness of colors produced by the vat process has caused many research chemists to direct their attention towards the production of dyestuffs of this type, and within recent years a large number of important colors have been introduced. These dyes have been known in the dyeing industry as vat colors, and have hitherto been almost exclusively manufactured in Germany. Indigo was for many years the sole representative of this group, and after the structure of indigo had been def-

initely established, work was directed to the preparation of derivatives of indigo, and to the isolation of substances having similar properties. The first technically important derivative of indigo was *tetrachloroindigo*, which was first prepared in 1901. Many others of this type have since been prepared, and then in 1906 this field of research was greatly widened by Friedländer's discovery of the sulphur analogue of indigo, *thioindigo*. The search for vat colors having a different structure from that of indigo was successful in the year 1901, when *indanthrene* was prepared by fusing aminoanthraquinone with potash. Since that date, the number and importance of the coloring matters of this type have increased rapidly. The important difference between the vat colors of the indigo class and those of the indanthrene series is that, whereas the vats formed by the reduction of indigo and its derivatives are colorless, or at most pale yellow, the hydro derivatives of members of the indanthrene series are themselves colored substances, which are substantive in alkaline solution to the cotton fibre; hence the vat liquors derived from the members of these series are always intensely colored.

Index Machine: See Dobby.

India Chintz: A thick, stout chintz with large patterns; used for upholstery.

India Cotton: Cotton grown in India. In commerce known as Surat-Hingunghat and Broach, Tinnivelly, Dharwar, Oomrawuttee, Dhollerah, Western Madras, Comptah, Bengal, Scinde, and Rangoon. An inferior quality of cotton as compared to our cottons.

India Lawn: See Lawn.

India Linen: A material slightly heavier than batiste, distinguished by its imitation of linen finish, requiring a special calendering. They come into the market from 28 to 36 inches wide, about 40 inches long and average 12 yards to the pound.

Indian Dimity: A light, corded sheer lawn, with a kind of nainsook finish. The cords run either warp or warp and filling ways in the cloth.

Indian Gum Waste: This is a very poor silk waste, and the despair of the waste spinner. It contains a good fine waste mixed with the coarsest qualities produced, besides about 10 per cent of cotton, twist, hairs, strings and other foreign matter.

Indian Hemp: The fibre derived from the *Cannabis sativa*.

Indian Mallow Hemp: This also is a malvaceous plant, from which a fibre has been obtained that is reputed to be superior to Indian jute. It is used for cordage purposes, and is mixed with silk in the manufacture of the cheaper kinds of quasi silk goods.

India Rubber Cloth: A fabric covered with India rubber. The latter is cleaned, triturated with sulphur dissolved in benzine or other solvent, and spread upon the fabric by rollers.

India Shawl: A cashmere shawl.

India Silk: A name applied to the plain woven silks manufactured in India on the primitive hand looms. The warp and filling are woven

evenly and produce a beautiful natural lustre. It is similar to China and Japanese silk; most of these fabrics come from China and Japan, India silk being almost a myth, so little of it is exported. The durability of these silks is about the same, and there is little difference in the prices.

Indican: A Sirupy compound of a light brown color ($C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$) contained in several species of *Indigofera*, *Isatis tinctoria* and other plants. Its decomposition results in the blue coloring matter, indigo.

Indigo: A valuable blue dye, which has been in use for ages. It is prepared from varieties of *Indigofera tinctoria*, a plant of the bean family, grown chiefly in India. Indigo is also contained in woad, a plant formerly grown in Europe, but now almost entirely replaced by indigo. Indigo finds extensive use as a dyestuff, coloring cotton, wool, and silk, dark blue—indigo blue. In recent years indigo has been prepared artificially. The honor of its invention belongs to A. Baeyer, one of the foremost German Chemists connected with the textile industry, who in 1885 discovered a method of preparing indigo-blue or indigotin. Other methods have since been devised. At present large quantities of *Synthetic Indigo* are manufactured, and the competition between the natural and the artificial product is sharp, the latter before the war having been driven out of the market. *Commercial Indigo* appears as dark blue cakes, sometimes as a powder. *Artificial Indigo* is sometimes sold in the form of indigo-white. Indigo is insoluble in water, dilute acids, or alkalis. It is soluble in boiling alcohol, with a blue color, but is deposited again on cooling. Dyeings of indigo are very fast to washing, acids, alkalis and light. It is liable to rub, especially when improperly applied.

Indigo Blue: A superior grade of wool, used in the manufacture of men's suits, but more particularly for the uniforms of the members of the *G. A. R.*

Indigo Extract: Sulphuric acid dissolves indigo and changes it chemically. When its action is continued long enough, an acid is formed which is soluble in water, forms salts with bases and dyes wool directly in an acid bath. It is prepared in several degrees of purity, and is known as acid indigo extract, neutral extract of indigo, refined extract, best refined extract and soluble indigo. Indigo extract is not applicable to cotton; and on wool it is not as fast to washing and light as indigo. Also called *Indigo Carmine*.

Indigo Prints: A cotton cloth dyed by indigo; staple patterns are formed by the resist or discharge process.

Indigotin: The color substance of indigo dye.

Indigo-white: The form into which indigo is reduced for dyeing purposes.

Indulin: Any one of a group of coal-tar dyes which dye cotton, wool, and silk, prepared variously, but possessing similar dyeing properties, and yielding dark dull-blue colors resembling indigo, as violaniline, *Couper's blue*, etc. Also written *Induline*.

Infantado: Variety of Spanish merino wool.

Ingrain: Dyed in the yarn or thread before manufacture. It is a term used to describe textile fabrics dyed before being woven or manufactured. Ingrain as applied to carpets was originally intended for a fabric where the wool was colored before carding and spinning, but which is not true at present, as the yarn is mostly spun before coloring.

Ingrain Carpet: A two or three ply structure made either of worsted or cotton warps and wool, cotton, cow-hair, etc., filling. It is also called *Scotch* or (in England) *Kidderminster*, from the place where it is made. Ingrain carpets are made 36 inches wide, and with from 800 to 1072 warp-threads, according to the quality. Ingrain carpets using 1072 warp-threads are termed *Extra Super*; using 960 threads *Super*; using only 800 threads *Fine Ingrains*. The latter represents about the lowest grade of these carpets. These constitute the standard grades of Ingrains made. Sometimes variations in these textures are met with, to suit a certain purpose. A proportional change in the filling texture also takes place with a change in warp texture.

In Gum: Raw silk, that has not been boiled off.

Injira: A variety of raw cotton from Columbia.

Inlaid Linoleum: A better grade of linoleum, more thickly coated than ordinary linoleum, hence more durable.

I nodi, le anse, arciffamenti: A silk term used in Italy, meaning "slubs" or "foul" occurring on the bave of raw-silk; in French the small ones are called *duvet* and the larger ones *bouchons*; they are not of the nature of *flocchetti*, but are excrescences of imperfect cocoon-reeling.

Inorganic Acids: A large number of the inorganic acids are of no value to the colorist and bleacher when in the "free state," while the compounds derived from them (the salts) are in some cases of very great importance. By far the greater number of the salts which find application are sodium or potassium compounds, a fact which is due to the ready solubility of the sodium and potassium salts in water, to the lower price of these salts, and to the comparative ease with which they may be prepared on a large scale.

Insect Wax: See Chinese Wax.

Insertion Lace: Any narrow lace with a plain edge on either side that admits of it being inserted in a fabric.

Intake: The point at which a knit or woven article is narrowed.

Integument: Skin or outer covering of the silkworm.

Intermediate Frame: The second Fly frame in cotton spinning, transforming the slubbing into roving. This machine is a repetition of the slubbing frame, the only difference being that more spindles are used in a given width of machine, since this machine deals with a finer strand of fibres. For common class of yarns, say below 20's, the process is dispensed with, but for better yarns of this count, as well as for all the higher counts, the use of this frame is essential. Its object is to further reduce the slubbing strand in its dimensions.

In the Grease: Signifies wool in its natural condition as it comes from the sheep's back, with all the grease and other impurities attached to it.

Intermediate Scutcher: See Cotton Scutcher.

Irene: A Bradford term for alpaca linings made with 2/90's black cotton warp, 84 threads per inch, using 69 picks per inch of 30's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 2 up 1 down, 3-harness twill.

Iridescent: Rainbow and shot color effect showing prismatic hues and play of color.

Irish Crochet Lace: Heavy hand-made lace, remarkable for the beauty and distinctness of its patterns and the startling whiteness of the linen thread used in its manufacture.

Irish Duck: A stout linen cloth used for overalls.

Irish Finish: A standard finish imparted to a fine class of cotton goods intended to make them imitate linen as nearly as possible in feel and appearance. This kind of finish is given extensively in England to cotton goods intended for the export trade.

Irish Frieze: A stout, durable, heavily felted woolen cloth, impervious to rain.

Irish Lace: General term used to designate all lace made by the Irish peasantry.

Irish Moss: See Carrageen Moss.

Irish Point Lace: Hybrid combination of appliqué, cut work and embroidery on net work, in the higher grades elaborate needle stitching.

Irish Poplin: A light variety of poplin sometimes also called single-poplin, made in Dublin, and celebrated for its uniformly fine quality. The genuine Irish poplin is manufactured from the best organzine silk for its warp, using a wool filling of the very best quality, the result being a rich, handsome, durable fabric.

Irish Sheep: There are two varieties, those found in the mountains and those found in the valleys.

Irish Trimming Lace: Simple woven lace, used on white wear.

Irish Wools: The same possess a strong, thick hair of moderate length and fine color. They are similar in many respects to Welsh wools and are often classed with them. They are used in the production of low and medium tweeds, as well as for fancy woolen cloths requiring no high counts of yarns, neither felting qualities.

Iron Acetate: This important mordant consists of protoxide of iron, combined with and kept in solution by crude wood-vinegar or pyroligneous acid. It serves for producing upon cotton a variety of shades according to its strength, and the coloring matter with which it is used. It gives its oxide of iron to the fibre more readily than copperas.

Iron Buff: A fast, rust colored dye, produced by soluble salts of iron which was fixed by some alkali; little in use now, mostly for cotton and linen fabrics.

Iron Liquor: See Ferrous Acetate.

Iron Mould: The stain produced by ferrous oxygen or rust.

(To be continued.)