

# Fairchild's Dictionary of Textiles

7th Edition

Novel

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Couching is either raised or flat, and is named according to the configuration of the stitches, e.g., basket, diamond.

†**coumatch** A twilled cotton fabric dyed red; was made in Russia.

**Council for Textile Recycling (CTR)** See Appendix.

**Council of American Embroiderers (CAE)** See Appendix.

**count** 1. The count of yarn is the numerical designation given to indicate yarn size and is the relationship of length to weight. See **YARN NUMBER**. 2. Woven fabric count is indicated by enumerating first the number of warp ends per inch then the number of filling picks per inch. For instance, 68 x 72 means there are 68 ends per inch and 72 picks per inch. When in cotton greige goods the word "square" is used, as in "80 square," it means the construction or count of the cloth is 80 x 80. In cotton goods the number of yards to the pound generally is quoted with the end and pick description. In such linen cloth as **TABLE DAMASK** the count is indicated by the total number of yarns in a square inch. This same type of count designation carries over in sheeting for beds with such designations as "type 160." 3. In knit goods, count of cloth is given in terms of the number of wales or lengthwise lines of loops together with courses that are the successive rows of knitted loops in the width direction. 4. In a loom reed, the count is the number of **DENTS** per unit reed width.

**counter-change check** A British term for checked pattern fabrics in which the checks vary in color or weave.

**counterflow** Describes any process in which the treatment fluid moves in the opposite direction to the motion of the material.

**counterpane** A bedspread or coverlet.

**countervailing duty** Extra tariff levied on imported goods to offset subsidies paid to the producer or exporter.

**count of cloth** See **COUNT 2**.

**counting glass** See **PICK COUNTER**.

**country cloths** A British term for mats and fabrics made by African natives.

**country of origin labeling** Provision of the **TEXTILE FIBER PRODUCTS IDENTIFICATION ACT** that requires all products to carry a label at the neck or, for garments without a neck, at some conspicuous spot on the product identifying the country of origin, whether foreign or domestic.

**count-strength product** See **BREAK FACTOR**.

**coupled dye** See **DEVELOPED DYE**.

**coupling** An organic compound, e.g., a phenol or arylamide, combines with a diazonium salt to form a larger azo compound. In textile

dyeing, the coupling component is applied to a fabric that already contains a diazotized **DIAZO COMPONENT** and converts this to an insoluble colorant inside the fiber. Also see **AZOIC DYE**, **DEVELOPED DYE**.

**coupling component** See **COUPLING**.

**coupure** A twilled cashmere fabric. In use, it is cut so that the twill runs in the lengthwise direction of the cloth. Derived from French, and means "cut through."

**couratari fiber** A mesh-like material derived from the bark of trees, extensively employed in South America for rough clothing. One variety is obtained from the tururi tree, *Curatari (Couratari) legalis*, which is a small tree with a white bark, from which single pieces up to 4 yds. (3.7 m) long may be obtained. The material resembles a coarse, woolen fabric composed of two layers of a wavy fiber. A similar material is obtained from the tree *Curatari tauari* of Brazil. Thin sheets are extracted from the inner bark of this larger tree and are used for clothing and blankets. In Peru and Bolivia, the fabric is dyed and used for shirts. The *Curatari guianensis* of the Guiana region also produces a similar material. See **TURURI**.

**courimari** A term used in Venezuela for **COURATARI FIBER**.

**couronne** [kuhr-ahn] A lace term for small loops edging cordonnet. Synonym: *fleur volante*. See **CORDONNET 1**.

**course** [kohrs] A knitting term for rows of loops or stitches running across the width of a knitted fabric. In weft knits, yarns run in the course direction.

**course counter** An instrument for determining the number of courses in knitting. The knitting machine can be stopped whenever the instrument indicates that the planned number of courses has been completed.

**course density** The number of courses per unit length in a knitted fabric measured along a wale.

**course length** Length of yarn in a knitted course.

**courtaille** A coarse French canvas that is made of hemp.

**Courtek M** Trademark of Courtaulds Fibres Ltd, United Kingdom, for bioactive, acrylic staple fiber.

**Courtelle** Trademark of Courtaulds Fibres Ltd., United Kingdom, for acrylic staple and tow.

**courte pointe** A French term for quilts made of **PIQUÉ** or printed cotton and stuffed with cotton batting.

**Court of International Trade (CIT)** Hears cases usually involving disputes between shippers and the U.S. Customs Service.



course



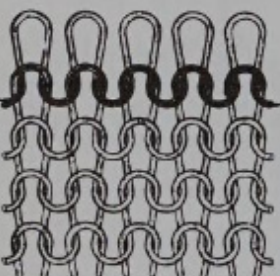
jersey knit fabric (face)



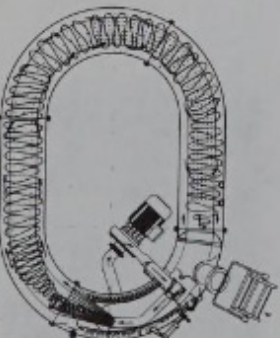
jersey knit fabric structure (face)



jersey knit fabric (back)



jersey knit fabric structure (back)



jet dyeing machine

**jersey** [juhr'-zee] 1. A plain knit fabric made on a single set of knitting needles; all the knitted loops are pulled from the face side to the back side of the fabric so the two sides look different. Originally made of wool, jersey fabric first was manufactured on the island of Jersey, in the Channel Islands off the English coast, and used for fishermen's clothing. Synonym: SINGLE KNIT. Also see JACQUARD JERSEY, KNITTED PILE FABRIC, TUCK JERSEY. 2. Loosely defined term used to refer to any knitted fabric without a distinct rib. 3. A fine, choice wool combed from the rest of the wool. 4. A very fine woolen yarn.

**jersey cloth** See TRICOT 1.

**jersey flannel** A wool jersey with a nap on one side.

**jersey-jacquard fabric** Jersey fabric that embodies patterns created by: (1) knit and tuck; (2) knit and miss; and (3) knit, tuck, and miss. See JACQUARD JERSEY, SINGLE KNIT, TUCK JERSEY.

†**jersey silk** An early 18th-century British wool and silk dress fabric that was made both in solid colors or printed patterns.

**jersey stitch** A trade term used for the KNIT STITCH as used in plain single-knit (jersey) fabric.

**jersey tweed** A plain-colored, soft wool tweed. Uses: ensembles, jackets, skirts.

**jersey wool** 1. A fine, choice fiber combed from the fleece. See JERSEY 3. 2. Fine count wool yarns, especially in Great Britain.

†**jerusalem cotton** See BAZAC.

**jesselmere wool** A variety similar to KELAT WOOL, produced in India. The color is inferior and it is used for filling only.

**jesuit cloth** A coarse, heavy, black wool cloth made of hard twist yarn in a plain weave. Used by religious orders.

**jesuit lace** See IRISH CROCHET LACE.

**jet** 1. See SPINNERET (1.). 2. Device with a narrow opening through which such fluids as air, water, or dye solutions are forced at high velocity. See AIR JET LOOM, AIR JET TEXTURING, JET DYEING MACHINE, JET SPINNING.

**jet blast carpet machine** Forms carpet by cutting tufts of yarn and embedding them in hot-melt adhesive on a carpet backing.

**jet crater** Deposit around the hole of spinneret used for viscose rayon extrusion.

**jet dyeing machine** High temperature batch dyeing machine for rope-form fabric that circulates the dye solution carrying the fabric through a tube with a narrow throat. The high velocity of the dye solution as it passes through the throat (i.e., the jet) pulls the fabric rope along.

**jetee** See RAJMAHAL HEMP.

†**jethro cotton** An obsolete, long-staple Ameri-

can cotton developed in Mississippi about 1846. It is the parent of JONES LONG-STAPLE COTTON and SIX OAKS COTTON, as well as other varieties.

**jetlaced** See HYDROENTANGLED.

**jet loom** See AIR JET LOOM, WATER JET LOOM.

**jet printing** See JET SPRAY PRINTING.

**jet ring** Deposit inside the hole of spinneret used for viscose rayon extrusion.

**jet spinning** Produces FASCIATED YARN. Jets of air are used to create temporary or false twist as part of this process. Synonym for AIR JET SPINNING.

**jet spray printing** A technique for creating designs in which droplets of dye are deflected by computer control to create the pattern. Trademarked jet spray printing processes include Millitron® and Polychromatic®. Synonym: *ink jet printing*.

**jew's mallow** A variety of jute obtained by retting and washing the stem of the species *Corchorus olitorius*. The plant is native to India and is grown in the highlands of West Bengal (India), and Bangladesh. The fibers are lustrous and whitish in color. Used for rope, cordage. The name has been given to the plant because of its use as a pot herb throughout the eastern Mediterranean. Synonym: *bagi pat*.

**jeypore print** A square of cotton cloth printed with small blocks in elaborate patterns. Made in different sizes, as large as 8 to 9 ft. (2.4 to 2.7 m). Uses: garments, hangings. Made in India.

**jeypore rug** An Indian cotton rug made in designs of Persian character with tree and animal forms, in red, ivory, and blue colors.

**jhalawani sheep** A breed of Indian long-tailed sheep with coarse, black or gray fleece.

**jhapan** An Indian cotton muslin with silk floral design.

**jharan** A handwoven Indian cotton fabric of fairly coarse carded yarns. It is bordered on all sides.

**jhibandlik** A coarse cotton LENO that is made in India.

**jhilmeel** A very lightweight, open weave silk fabric made in India.

**jhuganat** A heavy, bleached Indian cotton fabric of poor quality; has a glazed finish.

**jhuna** A plain weave Dacca MUSLIN made in an open construction. Used for costumes for Indian dancers and singers.

**jig** See JIG DYEING.

**jig dyeing** (jigg dyeing, jigger dyeing) Method of dyeing in which a roll of fabric, full width, is mounted on a type of dyeing machine called a jig. The fabric then is run down through the dyebath and wound up on a second roll. This process is repeated, back and