

bundle 1. Measure used in the linen trade for 60,000 yds. (55,000 m) of linen yarn. There are 200 cuts per bundle; each cut contains 120 yarns wound on a reel 90 in. (229 cm) in circumference, with 300 yds. (274 m) per cut. 2. Five- or 10-lb (2.5 to 4.5 kg) packages of skeins or hanks of yarn. Also used in various trades for different lengths and weights of yarn.

bundle handkerchief A linen or cotton handkerchief with dark blue plaid patterns.

bundle stitch See SHEAF STITCH.

bun ochra fiber (ban ochre fiber) A soft bast fiber, which is obtained from *URENA LOBATA*. Uses: twine, bags, sacks; also as a substitute for jute in India. Synonym: *toja fiber*. See CADILLO.

bun raj See BAUHINIA FIBER.

buntal fiber A very light fiber obtained from the stalks of unopened leaves of the buri palm (*Corypha utan*) in the Philippines. Used in the better grades of straw hat braid.

bunting 1. A cotton or worsted fabric with a plain, open weave that is similar to cheesecloth and scrim. It is dyed in the piece and used for flags, decorations, and industrial purposes. Cotton bunting often is woven with ply yarns, with approximately an equal number of ends and picks per inch. Wool bunting is woven with worsted yarns of strong, wiry wool; it has two-ply warp and single filling and is a soft, lightweight, durable fabric. Derived from the German word *bunt*, which means bright, gay colored. Synonym: BANNER CLOTH. ≈2. A worsted fabric made in England during the 18th century.

∞**bunt lace** An obsolete bobbin lace made in Scotland during the 18th century from coarse thread in lozenge patterns. It originated when the Duchess of Hamilton, who had seen lacemakers at work on the Continent and brought French lacemakers to her husband's estate in Scotland to teach poor women lacemaking so that they could earn money. Synonym: *Scottish lace*.

bur (burr) 1. A seed or seed pod having bristles that become entangled in the sheep's fleece. 2. A process of removing burrs. 3. A knotty silk waste.

∞**bura** See BURE 3.

∞**burail** An obsolete, plain-weave, lightweight French dress fabric made with a silk warp and filling of cotton, wool, or other fibers.

Burano lace [boo-rah-noh] Lace made on the island of Burano, near Venice. Originally, needlepoint lace of fine quality with net ground; ALENÇON LACE, ARGENTAN LACE, and BRUSSELS LACE, along with others, are currently made there also.

∞**burat** (buratee) An obsolete, plain-weave, light French dress goods, dyed in the piece. It is described as stronger than ÉTAMINE. Uses: mourning garments, ecclesiastical vestments, judges' robes, and other ceremonial garb.

burat à grosgrain A fabric similar to BURAT in its construction, made with filling ribs.

burates A fine, plain-weave, open fabric made with worsted yarns. Used for women's veils in Venezuela.

buratine 1. A raw silk from Iran. 2. (British usage) A poplin with about 160 ends and 80 picks per inch, woven either entirely of silk or rayon filament yarns or with a silk or rayon warp and a worsted filling.

buratte 1. An all-silk fabric woven in southern Italy. 2. A kind of stiff, transparent linen used in DRAWN THREAD work in Italy.

buratto lace See FILET LACE.

burberry 1. A mercerized, waterproof, lightweight cotton fabric. 2. A classic staple CHEVIOT for coats and suits. During the First World War, burberry became known for its use in officers' clothing. Thereafter, it was exported to the U.S. The name Burberry® is now a registered trademark that applies to a wide variety of apparel and other textile products.

burbon cotton See BOURBON COTTON.

burda An Arabic name for various types of coarse, black-and-white, warp-striped, or colored fabrics used for garments in lower Egypt and Yemen.

∞**burdalisander** See ALEXANDER 2.

∞**burdett** An 18th-century term in England for a plain-weave, cotton calico fabric.

∞**burdies** A worsted fabric made during the 18th century in Norwich, England.

bure 1. A coarse, heavy, plain-weave or twilled French dress fabric and suiting made with a cotton or hemp warp and woollen filling and finished with a dense nap on the face. 2. A lightweight, open-weave French woollen dress goods. ≈3. A coarse, woollen fabric with a long nap, used to clothe the poor during the Middle Ages. The word may derive from *bura*, a heavy, coarse cloth woven in ancient Gaul. Synonyms: *birrus*, *bural*. ≈4. A coarsely woven wool fabric, similar to BAIZE, used for covering desks and chests. Synonyms: *bureau*, *burel*, *burian*. The modern word *bureau* derives from the synonym *bureau*.

∞**bureau** See BURE 4.

Bureau International pour la Standardisation de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques (BISFA) See INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE STANDARDIZATION OF MANMADE FIBRES in the Appendix.

∞**burel** See BURE 3, 4.

∞**burella** See BROELLA.

burgos A dyed blue calico, which is printed in fancy colors. It was originally made in India.

∞**burian** See BURE 4.

∞**buridan** An early 19th-century wide silk fabric horizontally striped in two tones of one color. Used in England.

∞**burying crape** An all-worsted English fabric made during the 18th century.

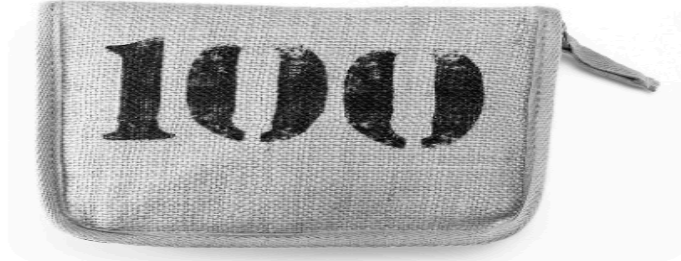
buri raffia A fiber yielded by the unopened leaves of the Buri palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, which is common to the Philippines; it is finer and weaker than RAFFIA. Uses: coarse bagging and hats. Synonyms: BUNTAL FIBER, *talipot fiber*.

buriti A fine, lustrous leaf fiber obtained from the Muriti palm, *Mauritia vinifera*, in Brazil. Uses: hats, baskets, cordage.

burl 1. A small knot or lump in a thread or fabric. 2. To pick knots, burrs, loose thread, and other debris from cloth before finishing. See BURLING.

burlap A coarse, plain-weave cloth made with single jute yarns, natural-colored, dyed, or printed. Used in the unfinished state for

bagging. The terms burlap and HESSIAN are interchangeable in Great Britain and Europe. See also JUTE.



burlap

burl dyeing 1. A trade term for the dyeing or inking of spots of vegetable matter in piece-dyed woolen or worsted fabrics. If this operation were not performed, these spots in the finished piece would have an undyed appearance. 2. Low-temperature dyeing of cotton warps of wool/cotton union fabric in which the wool is already dyed.

burling A process of removing knots, loose threads, slubs, burrs, and other debris from fabric to improve its appearance. While principally a hand operation for woolens and worsteds, it is also applied to spun rayon and cotton fabrics. See MENDING.

bulingham Trade name for a coarse, domestic, silk oriental-type fabric. Uses: as sacking.

burma cotton Cotton grown in Myanmar (Burma) that can be classified in three groups: NANKEEN COTTON, SHAN COTTON, and WAGALE COTTON.

burmah oriental A trade name for cotton piece goods suggesting an oriental character, with an uneven surface and very soft finish.

burmahs cotton Cotton fabric made in Myanmar (Burma) and exported largely from Yangon (Rangoon) direct or overland to China. Manufactured principally in Myingyan and Thayetmyo.

burma sheep A breed of sheep native to Myanmar (Burma) whose wool, used almost entirely for carpets, is coarse and inferior to that of sheep bred in India.

burna An Indian term for filling.

burned entire length See CHAR LENGTH.

∞burnet (burnette) A fine, brown or black woolen fabric made in 13th-century England. Uses: dresses.

burning behavior Of a textile material, this term describes the changes that take place during and after ignition.

burnishing A polishing of a fabric done by rollers.

burnley printers See PRINTERS 1.

burn-off In flame lamination with foam, the loss of foam thickness in the process. See LAMINATED FABRIC.

burn-out fabric (burnt-out fabric) A fabric or lace made with two different yarns with a pattern effect produced by destroying one of the yarns in a printing process that employs chemicals instead of color. Brocaded effects are obtained on velvet by printing with a chemical that will destroy the pile and leave the ground unharmed, and part

of the ground in lace may be burned out (burn-out lace). Uses: dress goods and curtain fabrics. Synonyms: *burn-out print*, *etched-out fabric*.

burn-out lace See BURN-OUT FABRIC, PLAUVEN LACE.

burn-out printing (burnt-out printing) Process of printing a design with chemical on a fabric woven of paired yarns of different fibers. One kind of yarn from the printed design is burned out or destroyed. Frequently done on velvet. See BURN-OUT FABRIC.

burnt-out fabric See BURN-OUT FABRIC.

burnt-out lace See BURNT-OUT FABRIC, PLAUVEN LACE.

burr 1. A device on a bearded (spring) needle circular knitting machine for forming or manipulating loops of yarn on the needles. 2. See BUR.

burrah A plain-weave, heavy cotton fabric of East Africa. It is either dark blue or made with narrow, blue-and-black stripes and border stripes in other colors, and a center stripe in red or yellow. There are headings at both ends of the piece. Uses: native garments.

burr extracting The process of cleaning or removing burrs and other foreign impurities from wool previous to carding. Two methods of execution are in use: (1) the wool is carbonized, i.e., the burrs, SHIVES, are destroyed chemically; or (2) the scoured wool, after drying, is passed through a burr picker. The chemical process is preferred when screw burrs or other small debris are to be extracted; the burr picker is preferred when larger burrs are to be removed. See CARBONIZING.

burrah sheep A type of wild sheep native to the Himalayas of Asia.

burring See BURR EXTRACTING.

burrom sannah An East Indian cotton fabric.

burru A soft, plain-weave, camel hair fabric made by the natives of India on hand looms and used for dressing gowns.

burr-wool waste Short-staple waste wool that comes from carding or burr extracting that is full of burrs or seeds.

burry blanket A plain-weave, slightly napped coarse woolen blanket.

burrys A coarse, heavy English woolen fabric of inferior grade.

burry wool Fleeces entangled with burrs and other vegetable matter; often, fleeces contain so much foreign matter that they must be carbonized to be used. See BURR EXTRACTING, CARBONIZING.

∞burson knit A style of knitted stockings produced in 1872 after the owners of the Burson Knitting Company of Rockford, Illinois, invented a two-faced knitting machine that produced the first manufactured seamless, tubular hosiery.

bursting strength The ability of a material to resist breaking by pressure applied to it; specifically, the force necessary to rupture a fabric by distending it with a force applied under specified conditions at right angles to the plane of the fabric under specified conditions. Bursting strength, though widely used in acceptance testing of knitted textiles, does not correlate well with actual wear experience.



burn-out fabric