

IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIALS

Gros grain silk is dull in appearance, and has a fine cord running from selvedge to selvedge horizontally. Both sides are alike.

Ottoman silks are thicker, have a bolder cord, are bright and glossy. Both sides are not alike. They sometimes have smaller cords woven between the thick.

Chené silks are plain, untwilled, *thin* rustling silks, covered with a cloudy design. These silks are alike on both sides.

Glacé silks are thin, bright, papery. Can be obtained both plain and patterned.

Taffeta silks have slightly more substance than glacé, and are alike on both sides.

China silks are softer and brighter than Pongee.

Gauze, Lisse, Chiffon are all thin, semitransparent materials with a soft, silky surface.

Areophane belongs to the crêpe family, and is of a thin, semitransparent nature, streaky, worsted appearance, yet without the decided figure of crêpe proper.

Brussels net is made very wide, the mesh is large, the thread silky.

Breton net is much smaller than Brussels in its mesh, and is made in silk as well as cotton. These nets are often sold one for the other.

Tulle is of the same class, but very bright, silky, and finer in the mesh.

Paris net is a highly glazed, stiff, large-meshed net, only used for foundations and stiffening purposes.

Stiff net is a finer-meshed, *unglazed*, not so highly stiffened net, used for cap foundations, children's bonnets, interlinings.

Espartea is a straw-coloured substance made from esparto, and rendered smooth by having thin, highly starched muslin on the one side.

Satin wire is round and thick, and the filaments covering it very glossy.

Silk wire is round and very fine, the filaments covering it less bright than those covering the satin wire.

Ribbon wire is a flat strip of woven cotton containing three and sometimes four strands of fine cotton-covered wire which have been woven in with it.