

## NOVELTIES IN FABRIC FROM ABROAD.

### Fringed Braid.

Fig. 1 illustrates this fabric structure, being produced by traversing fringe threads  $b, b^1$  as shown, the fringe threads being caught in with the ground-work as at  $c, a^2, a^3$ , and being looped round lacing-threads  $e$  as at  $d$ .

After removing the threads  $e$  and cutting the loops  $d$ , the edge of the braid presents the appearance shown at  $b^1$ .

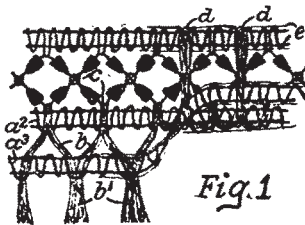


Fig. 1

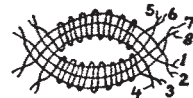


Fig. 2

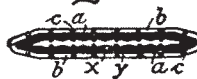


Fig. 3

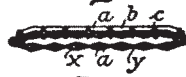


Fig. 4

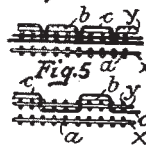


Fig. 5

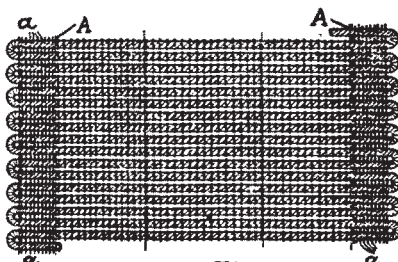


Fig. 8

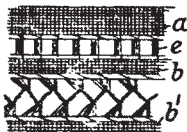


Fig. 9

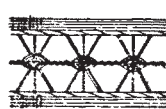


Fig. 10

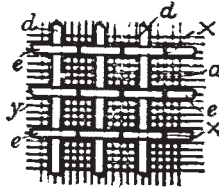


Fig. 7

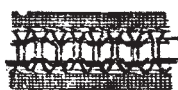


Fig. 11

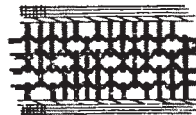


Fig. 12



Fig. 13

According to an alternative method, the fringed braid is produced in duplicate, the corresponding fringed portions of the two braids being connected by lacing-threads.

In another form, the fringe threads are taken round a stationary post to form the loops  $d$ , which are subsequently cut.

### Medallion Effect in Braids.

Medallion Effects in Braids, as shown in Fig. 2 are produced from eight threads divided in two groups of four. Threads 1, 2, 4 are interlaced by thread 6, while threads 5, 7, 8 are interlaced by thread 3.

Two bowed portions are thus produced which are joined together at the ends by the re-grouping of the threads into sets 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 6, 7, 8.

### Multiple Tubular Fabrics made with Strengthening Strips.

Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are given to illustrate the subject. Woven belting, fire or other hose, paper-makers' felts, printers' pads and blankets, duck cloth,

and like woven fabrics, indicated by  $a$  in all five illustrations, are provided with a protective covering  $b$  of floating picks, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, or of warp-threads  $d$ , Fig. 7, and picks  $e$  alternately or otherwise, the said protective covering being bound to the foundation or ground fabric (which comprises picks  $y$  and warp-threads  $x$ ) by special binder-threads  $c$ , Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, or by ground fabric threads as shown in Fig. 7; moreover, as also shown in Fig. 7, when both floating warp-threads and picks are used, floating warp-threads suitably bound may bind floating picks, and *vice versa*.

The protective covering may be applied on one side only, as shown in Fig. 4, or on both sides, or all round the foundation fabric as shown in Fig. 3. Again, it may be applied continuously as shown in Fig. 5, or intermittently as shown in Figs. 6 and 7; the covering being bound either continuously or intermittently. The filling threads of the covering may be applied by a separate shuttle or shuttles, or by the shuttles or shuttle used for the foundation fabric.

### Wheel Tyres.

For this purpose jackets and covers are built up of cords, consisting of groups of ramie or other textile threads covered with cotton, laid transversely in one or more layers across and stitched to a canvas base. The stitches  $a$  (see Fig. 8) near the tyre edges are circumferential and pass through the cords, while the stitches extending from  $A$  to  $A$  pass between the cords. The cords may be impregnated before being covered with cotton.

### Ribbon.

The same refers to ribbons woven with an imitation embroidery insertion, consisting of two strips  $b, b^1$ , Fig. 9, of plain fabric connected together by fancy openwork formed by filling threads or by warp and filling threads, which may be intertwined after the manner of leno or gauze weaving.

A third strip  $a$  of plain fabric may be connected to the strip  $b$  by picks  $c$ . Figures 10, 11, 12 and 13 show various arrangements of the connecting threads.

### Puropol—a New Soap.

A new soap of the sulphated class bearing the designation *Puropol* has appeared abroad on the market; some of its properties are interesting to the textile trade.

*Puropol* is offered for use in the several processes connected with the bleaching, dyeing, and finishing of all classes of materials. Its usefulness will be gathered from the facts that it is perfectly soluble in water; does not form any lime-soap with hard water; resists the action of dilute acids; and is not precipitated in the presence of most salts.

Furthermore the product is highly concentrated. Used in dyeing, it is said to improve the body and beauty of the dyeings, since it greatly assists penetration of the fibre. The shades, it is claimed, are brighter and fuller, and the yarns or fibres in the treatment of which it has been used are distinguished by a full soft handle.

*Puropol*, it is claimed, is a product which can be employed with certain advantages in the conduct of any operation in which the use of a soap is desired, and also with beneficial results in other instances where ordinary sulphated oils are applied.