

**DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS
RELATING TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.**

(Continued from page 11.)

T.

TABARET:—A silken fabric used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally made in different colors. It resembles Tabbinet, but is superior to it.

TABBINET:—A fabric of silk and wool like poplin, with a watered surface, chiefly used for upholstery.

TABBY:—First made in England. A kind of rich silk with a wavy or watered effect, produced by passing the material under pressure between heated engraved rollers.

A term largely employed in the plush districts in England for plain cloth.

TABBY-BACK:—A plain back or backing, as of cotton cloth on worsted or silk, etc.

TABBYING:—Passing fabrics through specially engraved rollers to confer a wavy or watered appearance to the fabric. There is but little difference between tabbing, watering and moiréing.

TABBY VELVET:—A low grade of cotton velvet, used for covering cheap coffin lining cases, made from 16 to 32 inches wide.

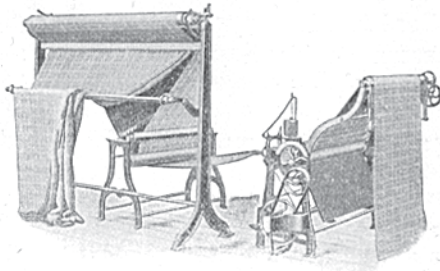
TABS:—Cams which lift the fulling stocks of the hammer fulling mill.

TACHETÈ:—From the French, for spotted.

TACKELING:—The English term for loomfixing.

TACKING:—Sewing or basting together the edges of woollen or worsted cloth preparatory to fulling.

TACKING-MACHINE:—A sewing-machine arranged



TACKING-MACHINE,
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

with suitable doubling and carrying devices to sew cloth into tube or circular form.

TACKLERS:—Men employed as overlookers in the weave room, with the special duty of starting new warps, repairing or fixing looms when out of order; loomfixers.

TAFFETA:—A name applied at different times to very different materials; in the sixteenth century it appears as a thick and costly material, used for both men and women; in the seventeenth century it is mentioned as being very soft and thin; in the eighteenth century it is described as a very lustrous silk, sometimes checked or flowered, and sometimes striped with gold and silver. Modern taffeta is a thin, glossy silk, of a plain, fine texture, interlaced with the taffeta, *i. e.*, plain weave, being thus distinguished from gros grain which is corded, and surah which is twilled.

A fine cloth made from silk warp and botany filling, employing the plain weave.

TAFFETA CHAMELEON OR TAFFETA CAMELEON:—A multi-colored taffeta fabric, most frequently made with two colors in the filling, to contrast with a third color used for warp, producing a vivid, changeable effect.

TAFFETA CHIFFON:—A good quality of taffeta, finished under considerable heat and pressure until it becomes quite soft, silky and light.

TAFFETA GLACÉ:—A taffeta having different colors in warp and filling, producing shot effects.

TAFFETA METALLIQUE:—Taffeta finished in metallic effect.

TAFFETA SILK LINING:—Used entirely for ladies' wear. The stiffening in the goods produces a rustle effect. The goods are plain finished, and come in narrow and wide widths.

TAFFETA UNI:—The customary name used for plain taffeta, made with organzine warp and spun silk filling, interlaced with the taffeta, *i. e.*, plain weave; the fabric is piece dyed.

TAFFETA WEAVE:—The name frequently given to the plain weave by silk manufacturers.

TAG:—The matted and ragged lock of wool on a sheep, separated from the latter during sorting the fleece.

TAG-LOCK:—A tangled lock of wool on unshorn sheep.

TAG-WOOL:—Matted wool made up of tag-locks.

TAIL-CORDS:—The substitutes of the regular hooks as used in the ingrain carpet Jacquard machine.

TAIL-END:—The end of a piece of cloth, the reverse to the head-end.

TAILING:—Colors in calico printing running or spreading into each other.

TAILOR-MADE SUIT:—A lady's tailor-made suit, strictly speaking, is exceedingly plain and severe as to the lines of skirt and bodice, depending upon the exquisite fit and finish for the undefinable but decided style that distinguishes it.

TAJ:—A sort of turban worn by some Dervishes.

TAKE-UP:—A device for taking up lost motion or drawing in the slack of something. The mechanism for drawing up the thread in a sewing machine when the needle rises; also used in looms, knitting machines, and in many other machines for the manufacture and treatment of textile fabrics.

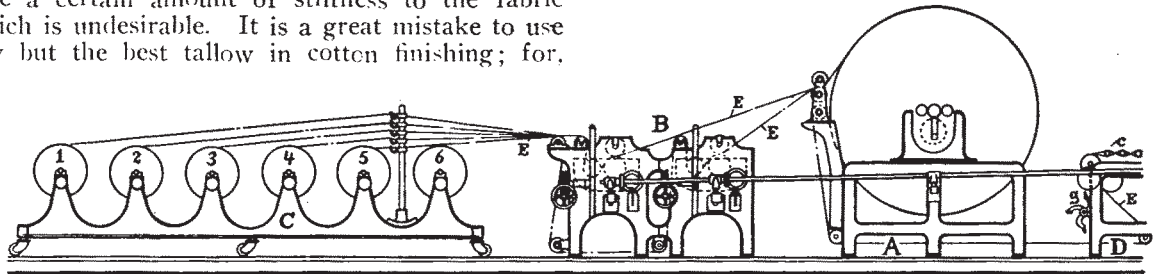
One of the several contrivances used in winding up the woven fabric in the loom on what is known as cloth roller.

TALC:—Natural silicate of magnesium varying in composition. A fine soft and smooth, white powder. French chalk is a preparation of talc. It is used in cotton finishing to give a smooth feel to the cloth when used as a filler, but has the disadvantage of dusting, and for this reason is little employed; can be used only in connection with a good binder.

TALLOW:—The suet or fat of animals of the sheep or ox kind, extracted from membranous or fibrous matters by melting. One of the most valuable softeners in cotton finishing. It is never used alone. Its function is to prevent the other finishing materials from imparting stiffness or a harsh feel to the cotton fabric. The use of tallow has the further advantage that the goods can be much more heavily dressed without losing their suppleness and with-

out dusting than they could without it. Tallow also serves the purpose of making solid finishes, such as china clay, etc., adhere more firmly to the cotton. With heavy finishes, tallow is used unmixed, but for many light finishes it is requisite to combine it with amounts, varying according to circumstances, of fats having a lower melting point, or even with oils liquid at ordinary temperatures. With very light finishes, tallow itself may give a certain amount of stiffness to the fabric which is undesirable. It is a great mistake to use any but the best tallow in cotton finishing; for,

the break in the weave occurring in the center of the tape, and the twill lines running in a right- and left-hand direction. It is used as a trimming in the manufacture of clothing, also used as a binding in innumerable cases, and is sold by the roll, each roll containing a certain number of yards. It is made of all bleached and of regular yarns about 1/26's to 1/40's cotton.



TAPE DRESSER OR TAPE-SIZING MACHINE.
Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.

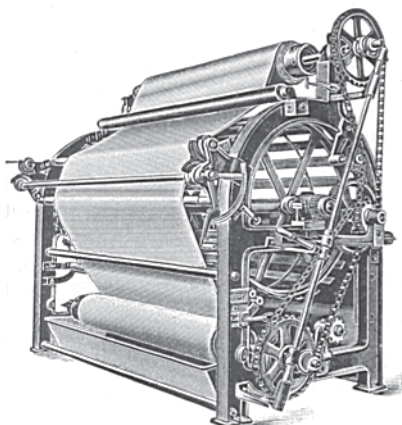
- poor tallow not only acts as a hindrance to good finishing materials, but even goes as far as to destroy the fabric.
- TALMA:**—A kind of cloak for women, in fashion during the first half of the eighteenth century; a coarse wrap with a hood falling to the waist or a little below; also a somewhat similar garment made of heavier cloth and worn by men, usually as an over-coat.
- TAMA-MAYU:**—The Japanese name for double silk cocoons.
- TAMBOUR LACE:**—Variety of Limerick Lace.
- TAMIN:**—A thin highly glazed woolen or worsted fabric.
- TAMMIES:**—Originally made all of worsted, or *estame* in French, from which the name is derived; they are now made of wool with cotton warp, are highly glazed, and dyed in bright colors.
- TAMMY:**—A cloth woven with worsted filling and cotton warp, dyed in fancy colors and highly glazed.
- TAM-O'-SHANTER:**—A tight-fitting woolen cap; a braid bonnet; cap fitting closely about the brows but large and full above, and sometimes having a flat top, often with a knob or tassel, made of various materials.
- TANJIBS:**—Lightly sized plain cloths, about 12 by 12 to about 14 by 14, with two lilac, red, and cord headings in the middle.
- TANNER'S WOOL:**—See pulled wool.
- TANNIC ACID:**—An amorphous, strongly astringent acid $C_{12}H_6O_7 \cdot CO_2H_2 \cdot H_2O$ obtained in the form of brownish white shining scales from gallnuts, sumac, tea and other plant products. It is used in dyeing and tanning.
- TANNIN:**—An astringent substance found in oak and other barks.
- TAPA:**—A material made by the Pacific Islanders from the fibre of the paper-mulberry, used for clothing, hangings, mats, etc.
- TAPE:**—Tape is a narrow fabric composed of either cotton or linen yarns in warp and filling, and usually made with a pointed or broken twill weave.
- TAPE LACE:**—Hand-made needle lace, similar to Renaissance.
- TAPE LOOM:**—A loom specially designed for weaving narrow goods, such as tapes and ribbons.
- TAPERS:**—English for operatives in cotton mills who take the beams as they come from the warper, generally four or five at a time, but sometimes more, and run them through size upon another beam (called the weavers beam). When this process is complete, the product is called a warp. The machine used by the taper is called the tape-sizing machine.
- TAPES:**—Borders of cramped or coarse warp.
- TAPE DRESSER OR TAPE-SIZING MACHINE:**—A machine for applying size or dressing to cotton warp yarns.
- TAPESTRY:**—A highly ornamented faced cloth, with raised figures.
- TAPESTRY CARPET:**—A warp pile (terry pile) fabric, closely resembling Brussels carpet, in which the figures are produced by means of correspondingly printing the pile warp.
- TAPESTRY-CLOTH:**—A corded linen fabric, grounded for so-called tapestry painting.
- TAPESTRY-STITCH:**—A very short even embroidery-stitch made in imitating tapestry.
- TAPIOCA STARCH:**—This is obtained from the roots of the manioc or manihot trees, extensively cultivated in Brazil, tropical America, Africa, and the Straits Settlements. It is not much used in finishing and sizing; it gives a smooth paste when well boiled, which however, like that of sago, does not keep well; it soon goes watery. It imparts a slight crisp feeling to cloth.
- TAPPET:**—A cam, or shaped projection on a driven shaft, acting on levers or treadles attached to harness shafts or pickers, by which shedding and picking motions are effected.
- TAPPET-LOOM:**—A loom in which the harnesses are worked by tappets.
- TARE:**—The allowance or abatement from the gross weight of goods in consideration of the weight of the bagging bobbins, tubes, etc.

TARLETAN OR TARLATAN:—Open mesh of coarse cotton, used mostly in fruit packing, sometimes for dress and drapery. The name is from *tarlantauna*, the Milanese for coarse weave of linen and wool.

TARTAN OR SCOTCH PLAIDS:—A check cloth, usually of elaborate design and color scheme. It probably originated in the Highlands of Scotland, where each clan has its special tartan.

Ladies' dress stuffs made of wool, cotton and silk, or their mixtures, which represent the tartans of the various clans of Scotland.

Originally, a kind of species of shawl of very ancient manufacture. In 1747, the weaving of the distinctive dress was prohibited by act of Parliament, and the grey shepherd's mauds were made instead. In 1782, the act was repealed, but tartans did not become fashionable until 1822, after which the Stirling fancy plaids began to be made. In 1828, clan tartan shawls became fashionable, and the Galashiels weavers took up the trade. Paisley commenced to weave these shawls about 1848.



TEAZELING-MACHINE (GIG).

TEAZELING-MACHINE:—The English name for Gig.

Testing Waterproof Fabrics.

By James Blair.

In passing pieces for being waterproof the common method of testing is to pour a quantity of water on to a pouch in the cloth. The cloth should be able to stand rubbing underneath and should show no trace of wetness when the water is moved about over the surface of the cloth.

This test is valueless when it is desired to make a comparison between different processes or when new processes are being tried on an experimental scale (say) with pieces of cloth 6 in. by 6 in.

A common method is to make a pouch with a piece of cloth by stretching it on a suitable frame. The under side of the cloth should show no appearance of dampness after two or three days.

Another good method is to take about 6 in. by 6 in. and fold it twice like a filter and place in a suitable glass funnel. A definite volume of water is measured into it, and at the end of 24 hours nothing more than a few equally distributed drops of water should be perceptible on the under side. A good cloth will not show any drops on the under side for days.

Many firms make use of the dropping tap for testing their waterproof goods. A bottle or cistern is

fitted with a dropping tap to allow drops of water to fall at regular intervals. A wooden frame is inclined at an angle of 45 deg. One edge of the cloth to be tested is fastened to the uppermost edge of the frame, and the cloth allowed to fall over, the bottom edge being kept taut by means of a bar to which the bottom edge of the cloth is fastened. The drops of water are allowed to drop on the centre of the cloth. At first they run down the incline, but after some time elapses, say from 1 to 5 hours, according to the quality of the waterproof, the drops begin to go through the cloth. The time elapsing before this occurs is taken as the value of the proofing. According to the height the water has to fall, minute drops will spray through the interstices, but the water does not collect to form a drop for a considerable time. The dropping test may also be carried out as follows: The cloth is extended beneath the dropping tap and a piece of blotting paper placed underneath the portion of cloth where the drops will fall. Sixty drops are allowed to descend from an elevation of six feet and if the blotting paper shows no wetness after the test the cloth is considered satisfactorily proofed.

The thistle funnel forms a convenient and excellent means for the comparative testing of waterproof fabrics. A portion of the cloth is tied firmly on to the thistle end, and the funnel fixed in an inverted position in a clamp. By means of a wash bottle the globe part is filled with water. This will represent about 1 in. pressure and any cloth if at all waterproof will stand this. With a pipette the pressure of water is gradually increased, the water level mounting up the stem of the funnel. One should be able to increase the pressure until it is sufficient to force drops between the interstices.

The level in the stem of the funnel now falls some distance, when it remains constant and will stay so for days. The height of the water is measured and may be taken as indicating the degree of *proofing*. Anything above 2 in. of water is quite good. The under side should not become wet and the water when forced through by the pressure should be in evenly dispersed drops. It is also possible to get figures by filling up to a certain height for each test, and measuring the time elapsing before the first drop appears on the under side or the amount of water passing through in a certain time, say 10 hours. More elaborate modern testing apparatus is very similar to the foregoing in principle. A column of water is allowed to act on the test sample and the water passing through in a given time is measured. In one such apparatus a graduated burette has its lower extremity closed with an attachment resembling a polarizing tube, but instead of a glass disc as in such tubes the sample of cloth is cut to correct size and fitted in. A slanting outlet is cut through the metal attachment and a small measuring flask placed underneath. The burette is filled up to the zero mark, and the amount of water falling through in 24 hours collected. From Journal of Leeds (England) University.

Improvements in Connection with the Printing of Textile Fabrics.

According to a late patent by the Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., and W. Browning, in printing textile fabrics the ordinary grey or back cloth is dispensed with and a paper sheet of sufficient strength and requisite porosity substituted.