

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

T

- Tabaret:** A silken fabric used for upholstery, distinguished by alternate stripes of watered and satin surface, generally made in different colors. It resembles Tabinet, but is superior to it.
- Tabinet:** A fabric of silk and wool like poplin, with a watered surface, chiefly used for upholstery.
- Tabbis:** French for tabby. Old name for a watered or figured silk. Also commonly used to denote a plain or simple weave.
- 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-backs:** See Fustian.
- Tabbying:** Passing fabrics between specially engraved rollers to confer a wavy or watered appearance to the fabric. There is but little difference between tabbying, 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.
- Tabi:** Japanese name for socks or short stockings.
- Tabis:** Heavy, all-silk taffeta, made with organzine warp.
- Taborett:** An 18th century woolen fabric in England, made plain or brocaded.
- Tabs:** Cams which lift the fulling stocks of the hammer fulling mill.
- Tachetè:** French term for spotted.
- Tackeling:** The English term for loomfixing.
- Tacking:** Sewing or basting together the edges of woolen or worsted cloth preparatory to fulling.
- Tacking Machine:** A sewing machine arranged 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.
- Tael:** A Chinese measure equivalent to one-and-a-third ounces of silver, but of varying value in different districts.
- Taffeta:** A name applied at different times to very different materials; in the 16th century it appears as a thick and costly material, used for both men and women; in the 17th century it is mentioned as being very soft and thin; in the 18th 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. The name taffeta is from the Persian *tafian*, to spin.
- Taffeta Chameleon:** 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. Also called *Taffeta Cameleon*.
- Taffeta Façonné:** A taffeta with a jacquard or fancy weave effect.
- Taffeta Glacé:** A taffeta having different colors in warp and filling, producing shot effects.
- Taffetaline:** Piece-dyed pongee with spun silk filling in taffeta finish.
- Taffeta Lustré:** A brilliant strong taffeta cloth.
- Taffeta Metallique:** A 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 Souplesse:** Trade name for a pure dye, soft finish taffeta, dyed in the piece.
- 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:** See Cotton Weave.
- 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.
- Tahiti Sea Island Cotton:** This variety is also the product of the *Gossypium Barbadense* species, the seed having been introduced from Georgia and Florida some years ago. The color and appearance of Tahiti Sea Island cottons is of a glossy creamy silk, greatly resembling the Fiji Sea Island. Like it, also, the fibres are rather irregular in length, so that as it has been found from experience in working that long fibres do not incorporate well with those that are short, but have a tendency to throw them out, the waste made in its manipulation is comparatively great. In strength it is rather weak, and consequently not well adapted for the production of warp yarns. Average length of staple $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; used in spinning filling yarns from 100's to 130's count.
- 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.
- Taker-in:** A person engaged in the taking-in or passing of pieces as they come from the loom.
- 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.
- Talc:** The same is a hydrated silicate of magnesia. It is a translucent mineral of specific gravity of 2.5 to 2.8. When ground it forms a white powder with a soapy feel. The presence of iron or other impurities renders it grey or yellowish in color. The chief impurities are clay, lime and iron, and their presence greatly detracts from its value. Some varieties contain more than 5 per cent of clay and iron. It is used in the finishing of cotton goods. 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.
- Talitan:** Chinese cotton rugs with overcast edges; used as bed covers.
- Talma:** A kind of cloak for women, in fashion during the first half of the 18th 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.
- 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 without 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 that are 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, poor tallow not only acts as a hindrance to good finishing materials, but even goes as far as to destroy the fabric. A good tallow should not contain more than 4 per cent. of free fatty acids. It consists approximately of equal proportions of the glycerides of oleic and stearic acids, and it gives a titer of 44 deg. C. A lower or higher titer indicates excess of either oleic or stearic acid. Good tallow should contain practically no water or unsaponifiable oil, and not more than 0.25 per cent. of mineral matter. It is sometimes adulterated with other and inferior oils, and often contains lime soaps. Used as a softening agent in the finishing of cotton goods.
- Tamaito:** Japanese term for a grade of silk waste obtained from the dupions.
- Tama-mayu:** The Japanese name for double silk cocoons.

Tamas: Practically the lowest class of Japan waste which is shipped for consumption in England for the ordinary spinner, but there are many lower varieties from Japan which are well suited for Continental schappe spinners. *Tamas* are stringy waste, not very good color and are subject to a certain amount of refuse. They are generally shipped in proportion 60/30/10. Also called *Noshito Joshiu*.

Tama-tsubaki: A very delicate test paper has been prepared in Japan from the fruit of the *Tama-tsubaki*, which has a violet color and is turned to greenish-blue by a mere trace of alkali, and to red by an extremely dilute acid solution. The plant is also known in Japan as *Nezumi-mochi*, or *Tera-tsubaki*. The inventor noticed that the color of its fruit never fades, while the color of the flower quickly fades. He squeezed the fruit, and dyed a filter paper with the juice, which gave a violet shade.

Tambour: Embroidery, having the design executed in chain stitch on a machine made net ground, with the help of a hook.

Tambour Lace: Made in England and Ireland by embroidery black or white net in chainstitch, stretched in a tambour (embroidery) loop. Variety of Limerick Lace.

Tambour Work: Originally meant a kind of embroidery worked by hand on muslin tightly stretched by means of hoops or a frame similar to that encircling a tambour. It is now usually applied to work, made on the embroidery machine, in which the tambour stitch is used. This stitch produces a pattern of straight ridges crossing each other in every direction at right or acute angles.

Tamin: A thin highly glazed woolen or worsted fabric.

Tamise: Originally an English, all-wool or silk mixed open face light fabric.

French silk dress fabric, made with satin stripes on a sheer, plain woven ground.

Light-weight, thin, plain woven woolen dress goods with a corded face.

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: In the 18th and 19th centuries, a fine, all-worsted dress fabric in England, made with single warp and twilled, and highly finished.

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.

Tancao: A variety of the Manila hemp in Negros, P. I.; yields coarse and glossy white fibres.

Tangibs: See *Jaconettes*.

Tanjibs: Lightly sized plain cloths, about 12 by 12 to about 14 by 14, with two lilac, red, and cord headings in the middle. It is usually dyed or printed, and worn as a head cover in India, Syria and Arabia; is about 27 or 30 inches wide.

Tanner's Wool: See *Pulled Wool*.

Tannic Acid: An amorphous, strongly astringent acid $C_{13}H_9O_7 \cdot CO_2H_2 \cdot H_2O$ obtained in the form of brownish

white shining scales from gallnuts, sumac, tea and other plant products. Many parts of plants hold tannin, particularly gallnuts and pure sumac (from *RHUS CORIARIA*). It is obtained principally from the gallnuts in Eastern Asia, which are very rich in tannic acid. It is marketed in the form of a light colored powder or of yellowish to brownish scales, or again as a brittle, glassy substance of a brownish color or as a spongy mass. When exposed to the air it gradually becomes darker. It dissolves in six times its weight of cold water, and more easily so in hot water; in dilute alcohol, dilute acetic acid or glycerine it dissolves very freely. The aqueous solution decomposes gradually when left standing. Alkaline solutions become strongly discolored. The better kinds of commercial tannic acid contain about 65 to 85 per cent. tannin. Good tannic acid yields a clear solution in water or in alcohol containing water, and on being reduced to ashes leaves but little residue. There are, however, very efficient qualities on the market which do not yield a perfectly clear solution in water. Pure Gallo-tannic Acid yields a clear solution in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ether, while most of the impurities and adulterations (gallic acid excepted) are not dissolved thereby. It is used in dyeing and tanning, sometimes in the pure state or the product from which it is obtained is used for these purposes, the principal one being sumac. Also called *Gallo-tannic Acid*.

Tannins: In the dye-house the tannins are principally used on account of their property to yield insoluble compounds with certain metallic oxides and dyestuffs as mordants and weighting agents. (Cutch and Gambier also belong to the group of tannins.)

The most important tannins for the dye-house are the following:

1. *Tannic acid or Gallo-tannic Acid.*
2. *Gallnuts or Galls.*
3. *Sumac.*
4. *Myrabolans.*
5. *Chestnut Extract.*

These tannins are used largely for dyeing cotton, and for weighting silk, more particularly black silk.

Tapa: A material made by the Pacific Islanders from the fibre of the paper-mulberry; used for clothing, hangings, mats, etc.

Tapalos: Fancy colored Mexican shawls.

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; the break in the weave occurring in the centre 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.

Taped: Two or more separate warp ends run through one heddle eye and thus woven as one.

Tape Dresser: A machine for applying size or dressing to cotton warp yarns. Also called *Tape-sizing Machine*.

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.

Tapestry: This fabric is of Oriental origin and was made either by embroidering a ground fabric with colored worsted or gold and silver thread, or by stretching the warp and working the pattern with colored threads, each color of a filling extending only the width of the pattern. At the present, tapestry is made either on high (vertically stretched) or low (horizontal) warp, the principle being the same in both cases. The stout warp is stretched, from 8 to 22, within an inch space, and the patterns worked from the wrong side by means of small shuttles. In the design only the filling is visible. Each filling extends continuously only the width of that particular colored field, the edges of these different colored fields being properly interlaced with each other to form a continuous fabric. When in use the tapestry is hung with the filling running vertically. Tapestries are ornamental textiles, used mostly for covering walls, curtains and also for upholstery. They are distinguished by the style as verdures, gothic renaissance, etc., and by the origin. Since the 12th century Arras, in France, also Brussels, Lille, were the most famous places for tapestries, succeeded by the Gobelin, Savonnerie, Beauvais and Aubusson tapestries since the 17th century.

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, with the desired pattern in any number of colors; this being the difference between the Tapestry carpet and Brussels carpet, although the two are similar in appearance.

Tapestry Cloth: A corded linen fabric, grounded for so-called tapestry painting.

Tapestry Quilts: See quilts.

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: Open mesh of coarse cotton, used mostly in fruit packing, sometimes for dress and drapery. The name is from *tarlantanna*, the Milanese for coarse weave of linen and wool. Also written *Tarlatan*.

Tarmate: Waste silk, obtained from stained or imperfect cocoons. (See *Cocoons Perces*.)

Tarnatan: Very thin East Indian cotton muslin.

Tartan: 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. (See *Scotch Plaid*.)

Tartan Velvet: Velvet with a short nap, having a tartan pattern.

Tartar: The acid potassium salt of tartaric acid, and is produced by refining the sediment resulting from the fermentation of wine. In its natural state, the substance is known as argols (red or white, according to the color). Tartar is used as an assistant in chrome mordanting, as it causes the bichromate to better impregnate the fibre, and by reduction converts the bichromate at the same time into a form suitable for fixing the dyestuffs. Also called *Argols*, *Bitartrate of Potash*, *Cream of Tartar*, *Potassium Acid Tartrate* or *Potassium Bitartrate*.

Tartar Emetic: Tartar emetic, the double tartrate of antimony and potassium, is a crystalline salt not very soluble in cold water, but more so in hot water. Tartar emetic is used for fixing tannic acid for various purposes, and more particularly in the dyeing of Basic Colors on cotton. The corresponding *sodium salt of tartar emetic*, on account of its much greater solubility, is given the preference for printing purposes. Tartar emetic is relatively expensive on account of the high cost of tartar used in its manufacture, and has been replaced successfully by cheaper antimony salts which have the same effect. Some double salts of antimony fluoride, antimony oxalate and antimonine are the substitutes most in use.

Tartaric Acid: Tartaric acid is marketed in the shape of large colorless crystals, which are very readily soluble in water, but less easily in alcohol. 100 parts water dissolve 115 parts tartaric acid at 0 deg. C. (32 deg. F.) and 140 parts at 20 deg. C. (68 deg. F.). It is used largely for fixing Acid Colors in wool printing, and for brightening silk dyeings.

Tartrazin: An orange-yellow dyestuff

($C_{16}H_{12}N_4O_{10}S_2Na_2$) made by synthesis, yielding yellow colors on fabrics.

Tasar: The Hindustani for the wild silkworm *Antheræa Mylitta* of India. (See *Tussah*.)

Tasar-muga: See *Tussah*.

Tash: A Hindu silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both, are used; a variety of the *Kincob*.

Tashiko: Trade name for a Japanese silk, claimed to be perspiration-proof.

Tassel: A pendent ornament, for curtains, cushions, and the like, consisting of a tuft of loosely hanging threads or cords, as of silk or wool, generally headed with a silk-covered head or knob.

Tassel-stitch: In embroidery, a stitch in which are made open loops of the thread, which afterward are cut to form fringe.

Tatagiba: See *Tatauba*.

Tatagiba do Brejo: A Brazilian vegetable dye, yielding a yellow color; found abundant in the southern part of the State of Bahia, Brazil.

Tatami: A kind of floor mat or matting made in Japan.

Tatauba: A Brazilian vegetable dye yielding a yellow color. Also called *Tatagiba*, *Tatagiba do Espinho* or *Fusteite*.

Tatsu Broché: A broché fabric with a filling of dupion or double cocoon silk.

Tatta: An East Indian name for a frame of finely woven bamboo splints, which is used as a screen for window-openings, and kept moist by trickling water so as to cool the air passing through it into the apartment.

Tatting: Looped lace edging; lace formed by knotted loops.

Taunton: A special broadcloth of a weight fixed by law; in use in the 17th century, so called from the place of its manufacture, Taunton, a town in Somerset, England.

Tauty: A Hindoo loom, consisting of a bamboo frame in which the heddles are moved by the feet of the operator, a needle taking the place of a shuttle.

Tavellette: A small pulley used in the Italian system of silk reeling.

Taysaam: A medium grade of Chinese raw silk, raised in the district of Nanking.

Tchesma: Sort of coarse raw cotton from Macedonia.

Tchillia: Silk yarn made in Central Asia, used for warp.

Tchusan: Chinese fancy colored fabric of worsted and cotton.

T-cloths: Plain grey cotton cloth made in England of low quality and heavily sized yarns in 24-yard lengths. The name is derived from the mark *T* of the original exporters.

Teazle: A plant nearly allied to the thistle, with a glomerate arrangement of flowers that are invested with uncinat bracts. The dried capitula of bracts are used at the gigning process for raising a nap on woolen goods, like flannels, blankets, broadcloth, beavers, etc., without tearing the fibre and thus weakening the fabric. Some species do not develop the hooked needle-like bracts, and are therefore not used for nap raising in the woolen industry. The French teazles have the strongest and most wiry hooks, the English the softest, while the American and German have a strength between the two. Each variety has its use on the various kinds

of cloth. The high price of teazles, and the large number required by woolen mills, have led to attempts to supersede the teazle by the introduction of wire brushes or metallic teazle cards, to be used in a machine known as a Napper.

Teazeling Machine: The English name for *Gig*.

Teazer: The English name for wool-picker; *Fearnaught*.

Teazing: The English name for wool-picking; the separating and disentanglement of wool fibres.

Technical: Specially appertaining to an industrial art, business, or profession. Relation of art to manufacturers.

Technologist: One who applies science or art to manufacturers; one skilled in technology.

Technology: The branch of knowledge dealing with the systematic study of the industrial arts.

Teg: A sheep and wool term used in the South of England, equivalent to the north-country "hogg," i. e., a year-old sheep or the first clip fleece.

Teg Wool: See *Hogg Wool*.

Temple: An appliance secured to the breast beam at each side of the loom, which grips the selvage and keeps the cloth stretched across the loom against the transverse pull of the filling, thus preventing (as much as possible) useless chafing and in turn breaking of the warp at the weaving.

Ten: A coarse hackle as used in preparing flax for spinning.

Tender: A top, yarn, or cloth which has been abnormally weakened during any of the operations through which it has passed.

Tender Goods: Fabrics not commercially strong enough, made weak by improper dyeing or finishing, or both.

Tender Hook: One of the sharp hooks fastened into a tenter-chain, of the tenting or as also called stentering frame, for holding the cloth by its selvages while it is being stretched; in some tenting machines, automatic acting clamps take the place of the hooks. Also called *Tender Clamp*.

Teneriffe Lace: Made in the Canary Islands, the patterns consisting of wheels.

Tennis Cloth: A cloth usually made from wool, of a lightish texture and color, soft to the touch of the hand.

Tent Cloth: Canvas or duck cloth, used in the manufacture of tents; waterproof.

Tenter: A machine minder; the mechanic who repairs slight defects on looms; one of the English words for loomfixer.

Tenter-hook-willey: See *Fearnaught*.

Tentering: A finishing process in which goods are widened out or tented by being hooked or clamped onto chains, which expand to the width required, then carry the cloth through a heated chamber, or over gas jets, so that the cloth is dried in this position.

Tent Stitch: See *Double Stitch*.

Tenuguiji: A soft and plain woven cotton fabric; used as toweling in Japan. It comes in 12 and 15 inch widths and often hand oriented. It is also used for table covers, centre pieces and extensively for advertising

Tepis: Coarse East Indian fabrics made of cotton and silk waste with colored stripes.

(To be continued.)