

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

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Territory Wool: Wool raised in the Dakotas, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, *i. e.*, formerly western territories, hence the name; wool from sheep of all grades, from the churro to the merino.

Terry: Uncut or loop pile.

Terry Cloth: Is woven with two sets of warp and one filling, one warp forming rows of loops on the face or back or on both sides, which are not cut. It comes bleached, dyed, in colored patterns or printed. The loop piles can cover the entire cloth or form patterns. It is made of cotton, linen, wool or silk and used for a great variety of purposes. When made of cotton or linen it is also called Turkish toweling. The warp which forms the loops is dressed on a separate warp beam and is kept very slack. In weaving, a number of picks are let in, quite far apart from each other before beaten up, hence terry is designated as 3, 4, 5 or 6 pick, according to the number of picks put in in one row of loops. When the picks are beaten up they will slide over the stoutly stretched ground warp but the friction is sufficient to pull the pile warp with it. The section of that warp between each pick, originally far apart, now forms a loop on any or both sides when beaten up. It comes in stripes, checks, plaids or brocaded effects in various colors. Used for towels, bathrobes, etc.

Terry Fabrics: Besides those referred to under "*terry cloth*," Brussels and tapestry carpets, as well as certain styles of upholstery fabrics, are terry fabrics.

Terry Pile: See Loop Pile.

Terry Poplin: A silk and wool dress fabric in the construction of which the alternate warp-threads (silk) are thrown upon the surface of the fabric in the form of minute loops.

Terry Towelling: See Turkish Towelling.

Terry Velvet: A velvet showing a pile uncut.

Tertiary Colors: Citrine, olive, and russet, so called because it has been thought that they were made from combinations of the secondary colors.

Tester: A machine for testing the strength of yarns and fabrics, known respectively as yarn or cloth testers.

Tête de Nègre: Niggerhead; bunches of various colors in fancy yarns.

Tetrachloride of Tin: This is used in the form of very pure crystals or of solutions, or else in the form of a double salt together with ammonium chloride known as *pink salt*. It is exceedingly easily soluble in water, and is used largely for the weighting of silk, and further as a substitute for tartar emetic. Also called *Perchloride of Tin*.

Tetrachloroindigo: See Indanthrene Blue.

Tetrapol: Mixture of tetrachloride of carbon and soaps soluble in water, which bring into use the property of tetrachloride of carbon to dissolve fat and oil in aqueous baths also. Exceedingly well suited for removing spots and thoroughly removing non-aponifiable fats and oils from wool, especially from fabrics and yarns.

When scouring impure goods, about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. tetrapol may, for instance, be added for a piece of 50 to 60 lbs. weight, the goods otherwise being worked in the usual manner. It is used in steam laundries in place of soap. Also called *Nettolavol* or *Oxyvol*.

Texas Cotton: Of a light golden tint; other characteristics are similar to Orleans cotton. Average length of fibre 1 inch. Suitable for spinning from 30's to 50's warp and filling.

Texas Storm Proof: A tall cotton plant, produced first by W. J. Smilie, of Baileyville, Texas, having slender and often drooping limbs, not very prolific; bolls large, pointed, maturing late; lint 33 to 35 per cent., staple 23 to 26 mm. The matured seed cotton does not fall from the bolls as readily as in most varieties, hence its name of *Storm Proof*.

Texel Sheep: See Flanders Sheep.

Textile: Woven or knitted fabrics. Derived from the Latin *textilis*—*texto*, *textum*, to weave anything woven or suitable for weaving.

Textilose: A paper composition made as a substitute for jute.

Texto-festona: An artistic embroidery floss used for scalloping edges of doilies and centrepieces. Made only in pure white, that will wash without turning to a yellow white.

Texto-rope: A trade term for an artificial thread made in a great variety of artistic shades for high-class decorative hand embroidery.

Texture: The disposition of the threads in a fabric, showing the combination of warp and filling; the closeness or openness of a fabric; the number of warp and filling threads per inch, either in the woven or the finished fabric, hence a warp and a filling texture. In knit goods, the number of loops per inch.

Texture-counter: A pocket microscope, having a square field of a given area, used to count the number of threads per inch in a fabric, both for warp and filling ways.

Thermaline: A registered name in England, for a system of dyeing white-warp union lustre stuffs to solid colors, thus dispensing with preliminary warp-dyeing.

Thibet: An all-wool stout dress goods or coating, well felted and given a smooth and soft face, showing an indistinct twill. Often made with a cotton warp. It comes usually in solid piece dye or in mixtures.

Thibet Cloth: A fabric occupying a place midway between a Melton and Cheviot. It is more elastic and softer than a Melton and not so nappy as a Cheviot, the nap being slight and laying close to the surface of the cloth, causing the goods to assume a rough, unfinished appearance. A camlet formerly made of goat's hair, but now of wool, being of shaggy appearance, used for ladies' dresses, etc.

Thibet Shawl: Made in France of wool and waste silk with various colored patterns woven into.

Thickener: In calico-printing, materials used to give to the mordant, or the dye, such consistency as will prevent it from spreading too much.

Thicksets: See Fustian.

Thiele Silk: See Artificial Silk.

Thimble Top Effect: See Roughness.
Thioindigo: See Indanthrene Blue.

Thiosulphuric Acid: The *hyppo*, which is sometimes used by cotton bleachers as an *antichlor*, is the sodium salt of this acid. It is used in this case as it is capable of re-acting with a free chlorine which may be in the goods and thus render it harmless. The hypo bath is used then in place of the acid bath or the *bisulphite* bath.

Third Combing: Wool taken from the lower part of back of the fleece.

Thistle: Used for raising the nap on the cloth.

Thlinket Blanket: Made by the Alaska Indians of the hair of the white mountain goat; the warp containing wool and fibres from the cedar tree bark twisted together.

Thread: In general, a twisted strand of cotton, flax, wool, silk, etc., spun out to considerable length is called thread.

In a specific sense, thread is a compound yarn consisting of two or more minor yarns firmly united together by twisting.

Thread is used in some kinds of weaving, but its general use is for sewing, for which purpose it is composed of either silk, cotton or flax. Thread made of silk is technically known as *Sewing Silk*; that made of flax is known as *Linen Thread*; while cotton thread, intended for sewing is commonly called *Spool Cotton*.

Threadbare: A name for the finish on goods which leaves no nap, clearly showing the interlacing of warp and filling in the finished fabric.

Thread Carrier: A hook, eye, or loop on the carriage of a knitting machine through which the thread passes. Any hook, or guide eye in any machine by means of which a thread is guided from one part of the machine to the other.

Thread Frame: A machine for doubling and twisting yarns or strands into thread.

Thread Gait: The space or gait in a lace machine, between two carriages.

Threadiness: This term refers to the production of undulations in the surface of the cloth during finishing, so as to bring out, or imitate, the disposition or lay of the interwoven threads which constitute the fabric, and as they would naturally appear at the surface of the cloth. The effect is developed in the operation of *raising* (not to be confused with *nap raising*), *beetling*, and *chasing*. The term applies whether the effect be produced on a pure or a starched face.

Thread Lace: Made of linen thread, as distinguished from cotton and silk laces.

Thread Mill: A factory or department in which the process of doubling, singeing, sizing and polishing threads is carried on.

Thread Plates: A row of horizontal iron plates, working on swivels a few inches above the spindles and secured to the flax, *i. e.*, linen spinning frame.

Thready Effect: This effect is induced in the finishing of cotton fabrics, with the object of maintaining or simulating the properties which are associated with pure cloth. Also called *Clothy Effect*.

Three-eighths Blood: See Blood.

Three-frame Brussels: The cheapest kind of a Brussels carpet, containing only three separate pile warps for forming each row of loops lengthwise in the fabric.

Three-harness Twill: A twill in which three threads and three picks form the unit of the weave; the closest interlacing weave after the plain weave.

Three-ply Carpet: Ingrain carpet constructed with three systems of warp and three systems of filling, each system being of a different color. Each system of warp interlaces with its mate system of filling with the plain weave, and the three systems of plain woven fabrics thus formed change positions continually in the complete fabric structure after a given design. Also called *Scotch Carpet*, as compared to *Kidderminster carpet*, which is a two-ply ingrain carpet.

Three-ply Cloth: A fabric produced by combining, by various methods possible, three single cloth fabrics into one structure.

Three-quarter-bred: A cross of sheep produced by a half-breed crossed again onto a breed already represented.

Three-quarter Hose: A variety of ribbed top stockings made for children and reaching nearly to the knees.

Throw: To turn; twist; specifically, to form into threads by twisting two or more filaments together, or by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves; as, to throw silk.

Throwing: The technical term used for winding, cleaning, doubling, twisting, rewinding and reeling, as the case may require, the raw silk of commerce, either for tram or organzine. The operations necessary to convert raw silk into any desired size or count suitable for manufacturing.

Thrown Silk: The silk produced on the throwster's mill. This is usually made from cultivated silk and from unbroken cocoons, the singles having previously been reeled. Each fibre of filament being the longest length possible to obtain from a cocoon, and such fibres of reeled silk having been thrown, meaning wound together and twist put on the thread in a silk throwing establishment. It is finer, stronger, and more lustrous than the spun type which is made from waste silks. There are various types, *viz.* singles (which may be considered as a thrown silk) tram, organzine, no-throw, and sewing silks.

Thrown Singles: See *Dumb Singles*.

Throwster: One who conducts a silk throwing business.

Thrum: The end of a warp where the threads are knotted together and which remains in the loom harness when the last web on the warp beam has been woven and in turn cast off; also ends of filling or warp sticking up through the cloth; remainder of warp and filling; any loose thread or a mass or tuft of loose filamentous material; a tuft or a collection of tufts; a fringe or tassel; short bits of rope yarn used for sewing on mats; in the plural, coarse yarn or waste yarn.

Thrust-screw: A screw so arranged as to ease the thrust of a revolving spindle.

Thunder and Lightning: See Oxford Gray.

Thymol: A white, crystalline substance of $C_{10}H_{13}OH$, of a pleasant aromatic odor and strong antiseptic properties, occurring in oil of thyme and in other essential oils. Suggested in cotton finishing as a powerful antiseptic, but its price is prohibitive.

Tiara: A head-dress worn by the Kings of Persia and also by the Jews.

Tibet: A dress fabric made of the hair of the Tibet sheep, or a woolen imitation of it.

Tibet Sheep: A small variety of the fat-rumped Persian sheep, extending through Afghanistan and into the north of China. In some of these sheep there is a small portion of wool growing at the roots of short hair, but in others the wool is both long and fine; out of the long wool, after careful separation from the hair, some of the fine shawls of India are manufactured.

Tibisiri: Strong leaf fibre, yielded by the Ita palm in British Guiana; used for hammocks, cordage, etc.

Ticking: A heavy, stout, stiff, all-cotton fabric, woven with a heavier warp than filling in a warp face twill. It is almost always woven with blue, brown or other yarn dyed warp stripes; used for mattresses and pillow cases.

Ticks: A strong heavy cotton or linen cloth, used for bedticks, awnings, and similar purposes. Woven with twills, herring-bones, basket and satin weaves, usually striped blue and white, red and white, etc.; often made with linen warp and sized cotton filling, to give strength and firmness.

Tidy: A more or less ornamental covering for the back of a chair, or the arms of a sofa; a pinafore or apron.

Tie: The word usually used in this country to indicate the iron band round the cotton bale. In England it is called *Hoop*.

Tie Silks: Name given to a large variety of plain and fancy silk, worsted or cotton goods, suitable for the making of men's neckties.

Tiffany: An early modern English name for a kind of thin silk or gauze, or a kind of gauze muslin resembling silk gauze; deriving the word from the old French word *tiffer*, to dress up.

A sort of thin silk or fine gauze, used by fine painters for the same purpose as tammy.

A kind of transparent gauze stiffened with gum, produced for employment in the production of artificial flowers.

Tiftekt: The Turkish and Persian name for the wool of the Angora goat.

Tights: A special kind of hose which combine stockings and drawers in one piece, made with or without feet, and fitting the leg very closely.

Tilt: A wagon cover, usually of canvas, on wooden bows.

Tin Acetate: The same is used to discharge azo-dyestuffs in calico-printing.

Tincal: See Borax.

Tin Crystals: This important salt often comes into commerce chemically pure; it is, however, often adulterated with magnesium sulphate (since the two salts are similar in appearance) also with zinc chloride and sulphate. Tin crystals should be analyzed quan-

titatively. Tin crystals find extended use in the following operations: in dyeing wool with flavine and cochineal (to 7½ to 10 per cent. of cochineal, about 3 to 5 per cent. of tin crystals, with a little tartar, and perhaps also oxalic acid; oxalic acid shades towards yellow, tin crystals towards blue, cochineal giving a red); in silk-dyeing, as a mordant and as fixing agent for catechu; also to make dyes fast to water; in calico-printing, as a discharging agent, since it reduces and destroys the azo dyestuffs; it is also the raw material from which other tin compounds are prepared, *i. e.*, tin acetate. Also called *Tin Salt* or *Stannous Chloride*.

(To be continued.)

New Throwing Mill at Shamokin, Pa.

THE STAR SILK THROWING CO., who some time ago purchased the Neilson tract at Shamokin, Pa., expect their new throwing mill, now in the course of erection, to be in operation before cold weather sets in. At a recent meeting of those interested in the new project, the following officers of the company were elected: P. Frank Barr, president; John Tinley, vice-president; W. K. Heffelfinger, secretary; William Wayne Wirgman, treasurer. The factory building is 30 x 200 feet, of cement block construction. About 100 hands will be employed.

DYE PRICES BRING PROTEST.

Advance From \$9 to \$14 Per Pound for Patent Blue Cited.

Washington, May 1.—As indicated by communications received by government officials, certain large dye consumers in this country are balking at the high prices being quoted for some grades of dyes produced in the United States. Several requests have been received here for information as to the prices of foreign dyes and where dyes referred to can be obtained.

It is pointed out by one large textile concern that the price for patent blue has advanced from \$9 to \$14 a pound.

Aerial Mail Service for Colombia.

The Colombian Legation at Washington has informed the Department of State that the Colombian Government will let to the lowest bidder contracts for the carriage of mail in airships (aeroplanes, dirigibles, etc.) between the capital and certain other places in the Republic. The bidding will take place in Bogota on November 2, 1919. A circular setting forth the terms of the proposed contracts may be inspected at the Washington office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by referring to file No. 120567.