

## Dictionary of Textile Terms.

**Tap:** A term originally of Scotch application, given to male sheep; much used in Yorkshire.

**Tuque:** A Canadian cap, made by tucking one tapered end of a long knit fabric into the other; much worn as part of a winter costume, as in tobogganing or snow-shoeing.

**Turban:** An ornamental head-dress. In India it is a strip of cloth from 9 to 12 inches wide, and from 5 to 25 yards long, and sometimes even longer; the most common color is white; next red, yellow, green, blue, black, buff, shot colors and gray; made of silk or cotton, with printed colors.

**Turbelik:** Turkish name for Oriental rugs, intended to be hung over graves; the designs are always tree and flower patterns.

**Turc:** Turkish colorings or designs of Turkish character.

**Turkey Carpet:** See Turkish Carpet.

**Turkey Red:** A most prominent cotton dye, used as a specialty by certain dyers. In connection with the process, the material is first treated with olive or castor oil, then mordanted with alumina, and finally dyed with alizarine, several subsidiary processes being necessary to thoroughly fix the color and develop its full brilliancy. Well dyed Turkey red is a bright, fast scarlet. It is the brightest and fastest, and at the same time the most expensive red, which can be produced on cotton. The French were the first to dye pieces with this color, the art having been previously applied merely to the dyeing of yarn.

**Turkey-red Bleach:** A bleaching process to which cotton fabrics are subjected when they are to be dyed with Turkey red. The goods are singed, shorn, washed, treated with acids and washed, resulting in a pale cream color.

**Turkey-red Oil:** The only soluble oil, largely used in the dyeing of cotton goods and where it has a softening effect. Turkey-red oil is made by the action of sulphuric acid upon castor oil. The acid is gradually added to the oil with constant stirring, the temperature being kept below 35 deg. C. If the temperature is allowed to rise much above this point, incipient charring sets in, accompanied by the evolution of sulphur dioxide. After the action of the sulphuric acid, the mixture is added to water and allowed to settle, after which the lower layer is separated and washed with a solution of sodium sulphate till only faintly acid. It is then treated with a solution of ammonia or soda until it emulsifies readily with water. The oil has an acid reaction, and is used in dyeing *Turkey Reds*.

**Turkish Carpet:** A velvet pile carpet similar to the Persian, but differing by the selection of the tufts of colored wool according to the pattern followed, and the manner of their attachment to the back; made in Turkey and Armenia. Also called *Turkey Carpet*.

**Turkish Knot:** Used in rugs; it is formed by the yarn being twisted about the warp threads, two ends of the pile alternating with every two

threads of the warp. (See Ghiordes Knot.)

**Turkish Madder:** See Madder.

**Turkish Shawls:** Shawls made of coarse wool, woven in broad stripes of pattern, made chiefly in the Gurdaspur District in the Punjab, India.

**Turkish Towelling:** A loop pile fabric used for bath towels and bath robes, etc. Two warps are employed in the weaving, the ground warp being tightly weighted and the pile warp very lightly tensioned. For two picks the reed gives way slightly as it approaches the cloth, but on the third pick it is held firmly and gives a full stroke, thereby sliding the three picks along the tight ground warp, and flushing the pile warp, which has been intersected by the filling, in the form of loops on one or both surfaces of the cloth. Lately used in the manufacture of ladies' summer hats. Also called *Terry Towelling*.

**Turkish Yarn:** Another name for mohair yarn.

**Turkoman:** Made with silk or cotton warp and thick chenille filling; used for drapery.

**Turkoman Carpet:** A carpet made by the Nomads on the northern frontiers of Persia, usually simple in design, but of soft and long nap and rich colors.

**Turk Satin:** A soft silk material with a glossy surface and twilled back. It is used for men's waistcoat and women's evening shoes, and for lining garments. Sometimes written *Turk's Satin*.

**Turmeric:** A yellowish coloring-matter, the root of *Curcuma longa rotunda*, growing in the East Indies and Java, now chiefly cultivated in Bengal. It is used in silk-printing and dyeing. The color is not at all fast.

**Turns (per inch):** The extent of the torsion in yarn.

**Tussah:** A species of rough silk obtained from wild worms, not in captivity, and that feed on oak and other leaves of the forest. It is sometimes called the *Wild Silk of India*, is darker in color than ordinary raw silk, contains more gum, which permeates the whole wall of the cocoon, imparting to it its darker color, and is more difficult to utilize in reeling, throwing, bleaching and dyeing, as compared to true silk.

In India, tussah silk has various names indicative of varieties, such as *Tasar*, *Tasar-muga*, *Data*, *Laria*, *Bogai*, etc., the four latter being applied to varieties of cocoons. In this country and Europe it is known as *Tussore*, *Tussah*, *Tusser* and *Tussur*, its general name in India being *Tasar*, the *a* being pronounced as *u*, it is therefore perhaps more correctly Anglicized as *tussur*, which gives its exact pronunciation. This name is said to be derived from *Tasara*, a weaver's shuttle.

The difference in the fibre structure of tussah silk from that of the ordinary raw silk of commerce, the product of the bombyx mori silkworm, is very considerable. The width of the single or ultimate fibre of tussah silk is about the 750th part of an inch, and in this narrow width there are about 20 small fibres of fibrillae lying longitudinally, and connected with each other by a hardened fluid

seriposited at the time the worm forms this silken thread.

**Tussah Waste:** Dark-brown in color, and exported from China. It is nearly all used either for plush purposes or for dress goods. It is marketed in the waste in two grades, known as No. 1, and No. 2, which are packed quite separate in bales, and parcels are generally offered at 60 per cent. of No. 1 and 40 per cent. of No. 2, or 50 per cent. of each, written usually 60/40 and 50/50 respectively. Also called *Newchwang Waste*.

**Tussar:** See Tussah. Sometimes written *Tusser* or *Tussur*.

**Tussore:** See Tussah.

**Tussores:** Narrow, fine cotton dress goods made usually of mercerized cotton, with filling cords. The number of warp ends is twice as much as that of the filling, the latter being the coarser; used for dresses in the Philippines.

**Twanse:** Stout Chinese silk satin, finished with little gloss; comes in solid colors or patterns.

**Tweed:** A rough unfinished woolen, or cotton and wool fabric, of a loose flexible texture, usually of yarn of two or more shades, originally the product of the weaves on the bank of the *River Tweed* in Scotland. The face of the cloth presents the desired unfinished appearance in opposition to a sharp and clearly defined pattern. English and Scotch tweeds differ in stock and character. The coarser kinds of tweeds are often called cheviots.

**Twel:** Scotch name for *Twill*.

**Twill:** A term applied both to a special system of weaves and also to fabrics interlaced with those weaves. Twill weaves are the second system of the foundation weaves. The characteristic of the twill weave is the twilled effect running across the fabric in a diagonal direction. The number of twills to the inch in standard fabrics is often used to indicate their quality.

**Twilled Hopsack:** See Celtic Twill.

**Twill-set:** The name given to a mode of wire-insertion into the foundation of card-clothing. There are three modes known respectively as *Rib-set*, *Open-set* and *Twill-set*.

**Twine:** A cord composed of several strands, especially when made of hemp or manila; also a strong thread made of hemp or cotton, used in sewing sails.

**Twine Cloth:** English cotton shirting finished to imitate linen.

**Twiner:** A machine for doubling, similar to the mule, as distinguished from a frame.

**Twin Needle:** Refers to a double row of interlocked machine stitching; used for covering raw edges and seams on knit underwear.

**Twist:** The number of twists or turns given to a yarn to bind its fibres together and thereby to add more strength for manipulation and weaving. The amount of twist applied varies according to the material, process, means employed for its application, and ultimate requirements.

**Twister:** In weaving, the person whose occupation is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another.

A machine for twisting yarns, threads, cords, etc. These are of vari-

ous kinds, as twisters built upon the throstle frame principle; the mule jenny principle, which are known as twiners; and ring frame twisters, or ring twisters. The latter is the most frequently used twister. What is most in favor of the ring twister, compared to the other styles of twisters, is the amount of production and the even twist. The thread twisted on the twiner is more woolly in appearance.

**Twisting:** The binding of fibres into a yarn to add to its strength. This is definitely accomplished by running the spindle at a decided number of revolutions according to the number of inches taken up by the rollers of the spinning frame to which the silk is delivered.

**Twisting-in:** Joining a new warp in the loom to the ends of an old one, in turn saving drawing-in as well as adjusting the harnesses of a new warp in the loom.

**Twisting Machine:** A machine for making rope or cordage.

**Twist Machine:** A form of lace making machine.

**Twist on Twist:** English mill parlance for yarns with especially elastic properties, the twist of the two-fold being the same as the twist of the single yarn.

**Twist Silk:** Silk thread made especially for sewing purposes. Also called *Sewing Silk*.

**Twist Stitch:** See Cord Stitch.

**Twist Tester:** A machine for testing the number of twists or turns in a thread of spun yarn.

**Twit:** A thin place in a piece of yarn; small knots or irregularities caused by uneven drawing or too much draft in the spinning.

**Twitshed Yarn:** Fancy yarns made with colored nubs or flocks; obsolete.

**Twitty:** A term applied to yarn which is irregular, that is, thick and thin, the thin places being below the count required, and the thick places above. The defect is caused by the material being drafted to too high a count, or to either defective or badly running rollers.

**Twizzle:** Another name for the flyer eye.

**Two-faced:** See Double Faced.

**Two-fold:** In England, name for two-ply yarns.

**Two-ply:** Yarn composed of two minor threads.

Two single cloth structures united in one fabric.

**Tyrian Purple:** Red dyestuff, yielded by several species of the murex, a snail in the Mediterranean; used extensively and highly prized by the ancient people.

**Tyrian Taffeta:** Brand name for a pure-dye organzine taffeta.

**Tyrlind:** Striped French dress goods, made with fine silk warp and heavy schappe filling, forming cross ribs.

**Tyrolienne:** Fine French dress goods made with fine silk warp and worsted filling, forming pronounced cords; obsolete.

## U

**Uganda Silkworm:** A wild silkworm of Africa which feeds principally on the leaves of a species of *Ficus*, but the cocoons are found in almost all the forest trees. The caterpillars construct a large nest, inside which they form their cocoons in considerable numbers. These nests are composed

entirely of silk. The outer layers are of somewhat loose texture, while the inner part is firm and paper-like, but, on degumming, each portion yields the same silky material. It seems probable that the whole of this product may be capable of utilization as *waste silk*.

**Uki:** Strong, fibrous grass in Hawaii; used for cords.

**Ulang:** In the Chinese markets, stout strong worsted satins.

**Ulster:** A long, loose overcoat worn by men and women; originally made of frieze in Ulster, a province of Ireland.

**Ulster Cloth:** A heavy-weight woolen fabric, finished with a considerable nap which is well brushed and laid straight, resembling somewhat a zibeline, but without its lustre. Constructed with one system of warp (body) and two systems of filling, arranged 1 pick Face; 1 pick Back—using the 5, 6, 7 and 8-harness satin filling and warp effect in weaving; resulting in a filling float on face and back of fabric.

**Ultimate Fibres:** The smallest part of an organic structure which can be separated without destroying the organic structure altogether.

**Ultramarine:** The same is a mixture of aluminium and sodium silicate with polysulphides of soda. Little is obtained naturally from lapis lazuli, the bulk being manufactured by igniting a mixture of silica, china clay, caustic soda, sodium sulphate, and rosin, the proportions varying according to the nature of the product required. It is very rarely adulterated, but different coloring powers, depending upon the composition and fineness. The coloring power can be determined by diluting it with a neutral white powder, such as kaolin, until it has the same tint as a given quantity of a standard compound. Used as a blueing material in the finishing of cotton goods.

**Ultra-violet:** Beyond the violet rays in the spectrum.

**Ulwan:** A variety of cashmere used in embroidered India shawls for the making of plain centres.

**Umbrella Gingham:** A gingham made expressly for the manufacture of umbrellas.

**Umbrella Silk:** Twilled or plain silks, with special selvages, and fast dyed; used for covering umbrellas.

**Unbleached:** Not bleached; said of cotton or linen cloth not having its yellowish tinge removed.

**Uncut Velvet:** Velvet in which the loops are not cut; terry pile velvet.

**Under-fleece:** The short dense fleece beneath the top coat of a woolly animal; the soft, woolly undercoat of the cashmere goat.

**Under-motion:** A device for reversing the action of the harness motion where the latter is above the level of the harnesses.

**Under-pick:** A method of driving the shuttle by a picking shaft placed under the level of the shuttle box.

**Undyed:** Yarns and fabrics left in their natural color, without any addition of artificial dyeing.

**Unfinished:** Woolens which are not fully and sheared but have a nap; worsteds which have been pressed or shorn a little, but otherwise are left in the condition as when taken from the loom.

**Ungreenable-black:** See Aniline Black.

**Ungummed Silk:** See Boiled-off Silk.

**Ungumming:** A term used interchangeably with stripping or boiling-off in preparing raw silk, to obtain its full lustre.

**Uni:** French for single colored or plain effect.

**Uni-colored:** Fabrics dyed in one color.

**Uniform Cloths:** Woolen and worsted fabrics intended for uniforms.

**Union Cassimere:** A cloth made with cotton warp and wool filling; made in plain and fancy.

**Union Carpets:** In England, double carpets with pile on both sides; held together by a binder filling.

**Union Cloth:** A napped shoddy fabric, with cotton warp, made in England.

**Union Damask:** Made with cotton or linen warp and worsted filling, woven with satin figures over satin ground; used for hangings, etc.

**Union Dyes:** A number of colors which have affinity both for vegetable and animal fibres and can be used as direct dyes on union fabrics.

**Union Fabrics:** Fabrics composed of mixed materials, usually a cotton warp and worsted or wool filling. The term, however, may also be applied to silk and cotton or silk and wool mixtures.

**Union Linen Lawns:** A combination of linen and cotton, usually having a cotton warp and filling of linen. There may be considerable variation in quality of yarns and texture of fabric.

**Unions:** Fabrics having the warp and filling of different fibres.

Plain woven or twilled fabrics made with cotton warp and linen filling, bleached. Used for outing dresses, drapery, lining, etc.

In Yorkshire, a dress face fabric made with cotton warp and woolen filling.

**Union Silk:** A fabric made usually with cotton warp and silk filling; used as umbrella cloth.

**Union Suit:** A term applied to knit underwear, in which both shirt and drawers are combined in one piece, making one garment instead of two.

The garment, in the making up from the fabric, is shaped to conform to the shape of the body at different points and is continuous from neck to ankle. Also called *Combination Suit*.

**Union Yarn:** Yarns spun from a mixture of two or more raw materials, as for example, cotton and wool, silk and cotton, etc. This term is oftener applied to twist yarns of two or more materials, rather than to carded or combed mixtures.

**Universal Oil:** See Monopole Oil.

**Unravel:** To separate or unmix the threads of, as a tangled skein; take out or unwork, as the threads from woven or knitted fabrics.

(To be continued.)

Saint-Etienne reports fairly prosperous conditions, orders being in hand sufficient to absorb the production many months ahead; favored by the exchange, exports to England and its colonies would be enormous if only the means of production could meet the demand, but it is not possible under prevailing conditions; and the transport service is such that at date hundreds of cases of goods are held at Saint-Etienne awaiting conveyance to India and China.