

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

P

Preparing Salt: See Sodium Stannate.

President: A filling-backed woolen cloth, 2 picks face to alternate with 1 pick back. Face weave 5 leaf satin, backing tied in 5 leaf satin order. A cotton warp is usually employed with a wool and mungo blend face filling and a long fibrous Alpaca or Mohair waste, back filling.

Press: A finishing process, consisting in pressing the fabric between heated plates or cylinders.

Press Cloth: A kind of bagging used by chemists, and oil manufacturers in hydraulic presses for filtering purposes, pressing out oil, etc.

Presser: In speeder or fly frames the spring arm or finger of the flyer which presses against the bobbin to regulate the tension in winding the slubbing or roving, as it runs on the bobbin.

Presser Bar: In a knitting machine, a bar forcing the needle's barb into the groove of the shank, to form the yarn into a loop.

Presser: The arrangement of a set of specially constructed and independently operated harnesses, placed in front of the comber board in a Jacquard loom, by which arrangement elaborate designs, in single cloth fabric structures, are produced. It consists in applying two separate systems of harnesses in the loom. The warp-threads, after having passed through the Jacquard harness, are then passed through the compound harness placed in front. Each system of harnesses performs a special duty, although they are both operating the same warp. The Jacquard harness is used for forming the general design on a large scale; the presser or compound harness, in turn, divides this pattern into detail (twills, satins, or any other desired weave). As a rule, four warp-threads are threaded to each harness cord of the Jacquard, the presser harness interlacing said four warp-threads individually by the weave required. This explains that in this instance the compass of the Jacquard machine is increased four fold, *i. e.*, 600 needles of the Jacquard machine on a straight through tie-up operate ($600 \times 4 =$) 2400 warp-threads. Also called *Compound Harnesses*.

Presser Wheel: A device, on a knitting machine, which controls the opening and closing of the beards of spring beard needles. They are made with removable blades, which can be set so as to produce a great variety of stitches or changes in the operation of the needles.

Pressing: Finishing cloths by putting them under pressure, either on the hydraulic or rotary press, in order to produce smoothness and lustre to the fabric.

Finishing hosiery and underwear by boarding and pressing with the hydraulic or screw press.

Primary Colors: Red, blue and yellow; so called because it was supposed that all other colors could be made from them.

Prime: A term applied by the sorter in the woolen trade to the choicest sort of his fleece. "Australian Mer-

ino Sorters" also apply the term to the sides and shoulders of a very fine fleece.

Primuline: A direct color which was discovered in 1888. *Thiochromogen* is claimed to be a very pure form of primuline. Primuline is a yellow powder, readily soluble in hot water, less soluble in cold. Like congo, it can be salted out of solution by sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, or other salts. The direct dyeings of primuline are of little interest. It is usually converted into other dyes by a process called diazotizing and developing. It is an important member of a group of direct cotton colors which are diazotized and developed to produce colors highly fast to washing. Also called *Carnotin*, *Polychromin* and *Aureolin*.

Princess: A Bradford term for alpaca linings, made with 50's black cotton warp, 94 threads per inch, using 100 picks per inch of 40's alpaca, in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 5 up 1 down, 1 up 1 down, 8-harness twill.

Princess Cashmere: A cotton dress fabric with a warm-looking nap on the wrong side, imitating woolen goods or cashmere.

Princetta: An English worsted fabric in the 19th century, made with silk warp and worsted filling; originally made of pure worsted.

Print Cloth: Cotton cloth woven and finished suitably for printing.

Printed Carpets: Tapestry carpets, *i. e.*, carpets in which the design is printed on the pile warp previous to weaving.

Printed Hosiery: Low-grade fancy stockings on which the design is placed by a printing process.

Printers: Plain, woven cloths used for printing, made from pure yarns of good quality and well woven. Burnley (England) Printers or "Lumps" are usually 32 inches, 116 yards, 16 squares, *i. e.*, 16 ends and 16 picks to the quarter inch. Glossop or Cheshire (England) printers are about 36 inches, 50 yards, 19 by 22 reed and pick.

Printfield: The area in which printing and bleaching are carried on.

Printing: A great variety of processes for decorating textiles of all descriptions by applying to certain parts various colors or chemicals. Printing can be applied to the sliver for mixture yarn effect (see *Vigoureux*) to the warp or to the woven fabric. Printing differs from dyeing inasmuch as it applies the color or chemical only to certain parts of the textile by means of engraved cylinders or blocks, while in dyeing, textiles are submerged in the color; the two processes, however, are applied together in many processes. With the exception of India and other Oriental countries and a few expensive lines of silks where hand printing is still in use by means of blocks, printing is done by machinery, with a different engraved roller for each color in the design. Fabrics are prepared in various ways before printed on. Woolens are often chlorinated to increase their affinity for dyes, or are treated in weak solution of ammonia.

Linens are scoured in soda or lime. Cottons are always singed and often bleached; they are also often mordanted or mercerized or scoured in soda or lime. The more important styles of printing are: The *pigment-printing*, where insoluble colors are fixed to the fabric by means of albumen; *discharge-printing*, where parts of a previously dyed ground are destroyed by chemicals applied in printing; *mordant-printing* for basic colors; *resist-printing*, where the fabric is printed with some chemical which prevents the subsequently applied dye to take effect on certain parts of the cloth. These styles are combined in various ways.

Prints: Generic name for printed cotton fabrics, as a different class from white goods. They come in warp and calico prints in a great variety of weaves, either with fast selvage or made as splits.

Prismatic Colors: A term applied to the seven simple colors, purple, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red, which result from the decomposition of a ray of light by means of a prism.

Pro-legs: The ten non-jointed legs under the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and last joints of the bodies of the silkworm.

Proofing: A process through which goods pass whereby they are rendered impervious to rain and are also supposed, as a rule, to be unspottable and unshrinkable. Also called *Shower-proof* and *Spot-proof*.

Prunella: From the French *prunello*, which means plum, a purplish shade similar to that of a ripe plum. A variety of rich satin-faced worsted dress goods, either piece or hank dyed.

Prunelle Twill: The English term for a 3-harness warp effect twill. The simplest twill that can be obtained.

Prunello: A light smooth fabric made from woolen yarns.

Prussian Binding: A kind of twilled binding having a silk face and a cotton back.

Prussian Blue: A precipitate formed by the reaction of ferrous or ferric salts with yellow or red prussiate of potash. Turnbull's Blue, Williamson's Blue and Chinese Blue, are all forms of this same blue. Has been applied to cotton finishing as a tinting medium. Usually obtained as a thick paste.

Pryolignite of Iron: See Ferrous Acetate.

Psorospermia: Scientific name for the floating corpuscles in the bodies of silkworms affected by pébrine.

Psychrometer: See Hygrometer.

Pua Hemp: Very strong bast fibre, resisting water; found in Assam, Burmah, Japan, etc., where it is used for fishing nets, ropes, twine, bags, etc.

Puffer-pipe: The central pipe of a bleaching keir, discharging water over the cloth.

Pugliese: Variety of inferior raw cotton from South Italy.

Pugree: A light scarf wound around a hat to keep off the sun; a turban worn by Hindus.

Puke: A woollen fabric worn during the Middle Ages in England.

Pulled Wool: The name given to wool that is pulled from the skin or pelt of the dead animals as they come from the slaughter-houses. These pelts with the wool on are thrown into vats containing lukewarm water and left to soak for twenty-four hours to loosen the dirt which has become matted into the wool. From these vats the pelts are taken to scrubbing machines and there subjected to the action of a revolving brush, and from which the wool issues perfectly clean and white. Any particles of flesh or fat which may adhere to the pelts are then removed, after which they are then taken to the painting-room, where they are laid flesh side up and carefully painted with a preparation in order to loosen the roots of the wool. This preparation is left to remain on the pelts for about twenty-four hours, when it is cleaned off and the pelts taken to the pulling-room. Here each wool puller stands before a small wooden frame-work over which the pelt is thrown, and the wool easily pulled out by the handful for the puller and thrown by him, assorted as to grade and length, into different barrels, conveniently arranged. When a barrel is filled, it is taken to the drying-room and placed there several inches in depth on sheets of wire netting, and when hot air is forced underneath it by means of a blower, men with rakes at the same time working the wool over to hasten, as well as make, the drying more thorough. When this is accomplished, the wool is taken to store bins, where it usually remains conveniently stored for inspection until sold, and when it is then bagged for transportation. Sometimes the fleece may retain its fleece-shaped form, but as a rule it breaks up. In the mill, pulled wool must be carefully handled in the scouring process to prevent any adhering lime from absorbing the cleansing substances used for scouring wool. All pulled wools may be recognized under the microscope by the presence of the ovoid hair roots. They are classified according to the quality and length of staple. For quality the terms are XX, Extra, A Super, B Super, C Super, etc.; for length, Combing and Delaine. Also called *Mortling*.

Pulling Cotton: A test to determine length, strength and uniformity of the cotton fibres. A small quantity of cotton for this test is pulled part with two hands, the projecting long fibres separated from the rest and broken between two hands to test the strength.

Pulling of Flax: The first process to which flax is subjected. At a certain stage of its growth the plants are pulled in handfuls and are laid across each other diagonally until a sheaf is complete, when the whole is carefully bound. The flax is then ready for the second process, known as rippling.

Pullom: Silky, yellowish seed hair of the Bombax tree in Africa.

Punjab Silks: Domestic imitations of Indian fabrics. Seen in checks, fancies, shot and changeable effects, or with figures imparted by the dobbie or the Jacquard machine.

Punjam: A stout cotton cloth made in India. It is dyed in Madras and exported to Brazil, the Mediterranean, and London, for the West Indies.

Punjabore: A silk of rough weave. A trade name.

Punjum: A plain grey calico, similar in particulars to Mexicans, but usually 36 yards to the piece.

Punjum Waste: A peculiar silk waste of great strength and lustre, having the appearance of hemp bands. It is produced from cocoons of coarse and uneven texture, and in reeling the ends off, from 6 to 12 cocoons are taken up and reeled together, no attention being given to its being straight. It is very heavily gummed, in some cases to the extent of 50 per cent., and in the best parcels 45 per cent.

Purdah: Closely woven, but very fine cotton or linen veil, worn by the women of high caste in India.

Pure Alkali: This is the refined anhydrous sodium carbonate, and it is by far the best form to use, containing from 99 to 100 per cent. of anhydrous carbonate of soda, equal to 58 per cent., and only traces of impurities. Used in Lye Boiling in the Bleaching of Cotton Goods.

Pure-size: Sizing with vegetable or animal substances, used for light percentages.

Purified Cotton: See Absorbent Cotton.

Purl: The stitch used in knitting which gives a ribbed appearance to the fabric.

A narrow braid in use for bordering needlework. Also called *Pearl Edging*.

Purling: Early English name for narrow edgings made in a loose plaited fashion.

Purpurin: This coloring matter, besides alizarine, exists in matter, but is present in much smaller amount than alizarine. It closely resembles that body in appearance and properties, but may be distinguished by the color of its alkaline solution, which is cherry-red instead of purple. The alkaline solution of purpurin also is slowly decolorized by exposure to air, whereas the color of the alkaline alizarine solution is permanent. The absorption spectra of alizarine and purpurin in alcoholic solution are quite distinct.

Putang Cotton Cloth: The coarsest home-made cotton cloth produced in China, woven in pieces 24 feet long and 17 inches wide.

Putto: A fabric made in Cashmere and neighboring countries of India, of the longer and coarser wool of the goat, after the fine and soft under-growth, as used in the manufacture of cashmere shawls has been separated from it. Also called *Cashgar Cloth*.

Puya Fibre: A wild plant of India possessing very few of the difficulties so hard to overcome in Rhea, and men who have experimented with it have pronounced it far more easy to deal with than the true Rhea.

Pyrene's Sheep: This very distinct race of sheep is remarkable as being found in all the Southern regions of Europe, in Spain, Italy, Greece, the basin of the Danube, and the further side of the Alps.

Pyroligeneous Acid: Crude acetic acid. Also called *Black-liquor* or *Wood-vinegar*.

Pyrolignite of Iron: Used in silk-dyeing (blue-black); for dark shades of alizarine red; in cotton-dyeing more rarely on account of its high price. Also called *Ferrous Acetate*, *Acetate of Iron*, *Black Mordant*. See also (Chamois Mordant.)

Pyrosulphite: See Sodium Bisulphite.

In New York.

Eleanora De Cisneros, an opera singer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$10,825 and assets of \$25,000 in money invested in a textile factory at Lille, France. The debts are largely for gowns, millinery and musical advertising. The creditors for gowns and dresses are Paquin, Paris, \$4960; M. J. Kraus & Co., New York, \$1518; Doucet, Paris, \$890; Maison Lewis, millinery, Paris, \$1180. The Musical Courier, \$1396; Musical America Company, \$324; Billboard Publishing Company, \$218, and Music News, Chicago, \$44. Albert D. Gould, \$150, and Edouard, tailor, \$144.

In announcing their monthly sale of domestic cottons, bedding and other staple lines of merchandise MARSHALL FIELD & Co. say that the sooner manufacturers and distributors of merchandise base prices upon cost under present day conditions, the sooner business will show activity that will promise well for prosperity.

Opens Yarn Office Here.

The Rhode Island Yarn Company has opened an office in the Drexel Building, with Albert Ruby as manager.

Bathing Suits to Cost More.

Record prices for men's bathing suits at retail are predicted for the coming summer, due to the lack of advance preparation on the part of the jobbers and the big retail trade for the demand that will result from the demobilization of several million men in the national service. The buyers say that they are not to blame for the situation, inasmuch as when the lines of these goods were opened for the current season by the manufacturers the war was still on, and that the only thing they could do was to "play safe." The latter, however, insist that the buyers held off too long in the hope of lower prices resulting from the suspension of hostilities, and that only lately have they been making real efforts to cover their needs. With women's goods the situation is different, so far as the supply is concerned. Prices, however, will continue high, especially on knitted suits.

Bacon Hosiery Company.

H. N. Bacon has been appointed receiver of the Racine Hosiery Company following the institution of bankruptcy proceedings by Hampton Company, East Hampton, Mass., \$8450; Major-Schley Company, New York city, \$3490, and the Wildman Manufacturing Company, Norristown, Pa., \$700. Preferential payments amounting to \$30,000 are alleged.

RAW SILK CABLE received by H. L. Gwaller & Co., New York, quotes prices as follows: Kansai fil. double extra, 1,920 yen; Kansai fil. extra, 1,850 yen; Shinshui fil. No. 1, 1,740 yen.