

Dictionary of Textile Terms.

Tot (for *to it*): The term given to the process of cutting fustians, *i. e.*, the floats are in this instance not cut in the centre, as is done with silk velvet, but they are severed slightly to the left, in the direction of the cutter. This procedure imparts a better appearance to the finished fabric than if cutting the floats in the centre, and accounts for the fact that fustian, properly cut, rubs smoothly in one direction only. (See *fro't.*)

Touchardia: A native of the Hawaiian Islands, a shrubby plant nearly allied to *Bahmeria nivea*. This plant produces a fibre that is easily detached from the plant. The stem fibres are adapted for cordage purposes.

Tcach-pin: A sharp square or triangular pin set upright in a block of hard wood, used in roughing flax to break off the loose fibres left in the hackle.

Tournay: A printed worsted upholstery material.

Touz: See India Shawl.

Tow: The short fibres and refuse that come off flax during its scutching, machining and dressing; used for making low grade yarns and twines.

Toweling: Loosely woven, twilled narrow cotton or linen fabric, woven of slack twist yarn in long strips or in separate pieces (connected sometimes by the warp); used for towels.

Toweling Embroidery: Decorative work done in heavy material, such as toweling, usually by a combination of drawn-work and needle-work with addition of fringes.

Tow Linen: A coarse, rough cloth, made from tow or tow flax in Philadelphia, about 1788.

Toy: English woolen dress goods with blue and black checks. An 18th century fabric worn by women in England made of all worsted or mixed with silk.

Tracery: Name for the raised work in Honiton Bobbin Lace.

Tracing Cloth: A smooth, thin, linen fabric, coated with size, used for making tracings and drawings, etc. Also called *Tracing Linen*.

Tracing Thread: In lace-making, a bordering thread thicker than most of the threads of the fabric, usually indicating the pattern; a group or cluster of threads used for such bordering.

Trafalette Croissure: The crossing of silk threads (with 30 or 40 turns) upon itself in the reeling of the silk thread from the cocoons.

Tragacanth: The same is the dried exudation of *Astragalus gummiger*, which grows in Lebanon, Syria, Central Asia, and America. The gum occurs in two forms: (1) leaf gum in small, irregular curved strips with a crinkled surface; and (2) vermicelli gum in cylindrical sticks. It varies in color from white to yellow or brown and grey. When boiled with water it gives up about 60 per cent. of its weight capable of being removed by filtration. With cold water it gradually swells and forms a thick jelly-like mass which forms a partial solution on warming, settling to a jelly when cooled again. Its solution has a very high viscosity, greater than that of gum arabic, and only exceeded

by Iceland moss. It does not form a clear jelly, but is somewhat opaque with white specks scattered through it. Though tragacanth exudes spontaneously from the stems of these plants, the yield is frequently increased by making incisions in the stems. The best grades, which consist of foliaceous pieces, are the result of artificial interference with the plants; the inferior, lumpy masses being spontaneous exudations. Tragacanth is used as a stiffening material in the finishing of cotton and silk fabrics, but is too expensive for general use, and the cheaper grades are generally adulterated.

Tragasol: The same is made from the seed of the twist bean, the fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. The seeds are split and the gum extracted and mechanically separated into husks and cotyledons. The cellulose tissues of the latter contain the gum, which is extracted by careful kneading with hot water. The solution is strained or filtered, and treated with a preservative. The gum forms a stiff, whitish, transparent jelly, somewhat similar to tragacanth, but containing no starch, and a considerable amount of nitrogen (equal to 2.4 per cent. of albuminoids). It does not dissolve in water, but, when stirred with it, appears to take up the water, the mass remaining as stiff as before. It mixes most readily with water at a temperature of 100 deg. to 140 deg. F. It is important that it should be thoroughly mixed with the water before use. It is a valuable binding agent for mineral fillings and starch, and gives to the cotton cloth, where used in the process of its finishing, a smooth, tough, leathery feel.

Trait: A term employed in needlework to denote the two short seams made on each side of the front of a bodice, whence small gores have been cut which make the slope required, so as to cause the dress to fit in closely under the bust.

Tram: From *tramé* or *tram*, the French for filling. It is the union of two or more (generally 3 to 6) single raw silk threads, doubled together, and which then have from 2 to 3½ turns of twist per inch put in. This is sufficient to hold the silk together in the dyeing and weaving, and at the same time leaves the thread full and open and so that it fills the cloth properly. Used for filling.

Trama: Name for filling in old Rome.

Tramped Dornoch: Scotch linen cloth.

Transferred-stitch: See Lace Needles.

Trap: Faults in weaving caused by the shuttle becoming trapped, which will break out the warp-threads for several inches in the width. To piece up these ends leaves an ugly place; therefore, if the weaving is continued, this blemish has to be cut out, and the piece seamed. Also called *Smash* or *Mash*.

Trap Boards: Lifter boards used in connection with the 2-ply Ingrain carpet Jacquard machines in place of the lifting blades of the griffe as used in other Jacquard machines. These boards are made to trap the knots of cords (taking the place of the hooks in the regular machines) by means of slots extending from the holes, through the latter of which a knot can pass if so directed by its mate needle, or the knot is caught in the

slot of the trap board and in turn its cord raised simultaneously with the trap board.

Traveling Rug: A rug, plain or fancy, made expressly for the use of travellers.

Traveller: The small loop of finely tempered steel, sprung into the flange of the ring on the ring frame, acting as the winding-on drag to the yarn, which is made to pass through them (one thread to each traveller) on its way to the bobbins. The tension upon the threads while spun is largely governed by the weight or size of the travellers used.

Travers: Stripes running in the direction of the filling, similar to those in bayadères.

Traverse: The distance the builders in spinning and winding machinery rise and fall on the spindles.

Tray Cloth: A piece of cloth usually of linen damask, used to cover a tray upon which dishes of food are carried.

Treadles: The levers by which the harnesses are actuated on the hand loom and other simple looms.

Trellis: French term for the net ground as distinct from the pattern in hand-made laces.

Coarse, stout French canvas made of unbleached hemp; used for bags, trousers for farmers, etc.

Trellis-work: A kind of fancy work made by cutting out patterns in different materials, and applying them upon a background with needle-work, edging, etc. The name is derived from the common use of a pattern of vines and climbing plants supported on a trellis.

Trevette: The cutting instrument or sliding knife in cutting velvets woven double.

Trevoltins: Those races of silk-worms of which there are three broods in one year. Sometimes written *Trivolines*.

Tricala: Sort of raw cotton in Macedonia.

Tricollette: See Jersey Cloth.

Tricot: A woolen or worsted fabric, characterized by faint lines or ribs running either warp or filling ways, produced by a special system of weaves known as *tricot weaves*. Originally, a name given to fabrics made of woolen yarn by hand knitting, hence the name (from the French) *tricot* meaning knitting. Later was applied to materials made on knitting frame now known as jersey cloth. Since about 1840 applied to woven woolen and worsted cloth (as previously referred to) the weave of which is intended to imitate the face effect of a knitted fabric. This tricot line is similar to the rib line in a ribbed cloth except that it is not so pronounced. Warp tricots (and which are the ones most often met with) are constructed with two systems of warp-threads and one system of filling, and are characterized by a texture which while dense is singularly elastic, somewhat similar to heavy jersey cloth. Tricots are commonly dyed in plain colors. Worsteds structures are finished with a clear face, so as to show the threads and their interlacing distinctly. When intended for fancy worsted trouserings, neat colorings are used in the warp.

Tricot Cloth: See Jersey Cloth.

Tricotine: A woolen fabric made with black filling and small patterns.

Tricot Stitch: See Rail Stitch.

Trinidad: Variety of raw cotton from the West Indies.

Trinitrocellulose: Gun cotton.

Trinitrophenic Acid: See Picric Acid.

Trinitinum: Medieval silk fabric, made with three-ply warp.

Trolley: In English lace-making, lace, the pattern of which is outlined with thicker thread, or a flat narrow border made up of several such threads.

Tronadora: Durable bast fibre, yielded by a species of abutilon plant in Mexico; used for ropes, nets, etc., by the Indians.

Tropical Cloth: Very light men's wear fabric, used for summer clothes, made usually with cotton warp and mohair filling, showing various colors and designs.

Tropical Weight: Suitings weighing from 9 to 11 oz. per yard.

Troughing the Shed: Arranging the shed in a loom to give the fabric, more particularly those woven with the plain weave, the appearance of fullness and density of face, or what is usually spoken of as cover. It will also be noticed that by it fabrics interlaced with a twill will show the twill lines more prominently. It is accomplished by adjusting the position of the back roller and breast beam, raising the former so that the bottom shed line of warp is depressed more below the *warp-line* than the top shed is raised above it. The result is that greater tension is applied to the threads when at the bottom shed line than when forming the top shed, and when in this position they are practically free from tension, hence their better covering power.

Trousering: A large variety of woolen and worsted fabrics, also cotton worsteds; used for trousers.

True Iron Mordant: See Iron Nitrate.

Trueness of Wool Fibres: Under true or even fibres are classified those having a nearly uniform diameter throughout their entire length, whereas fibres wanting this character are termed untrue or uneven. The latter is the result of two causes, the one atrophy of the fibre at certain parts, the other hypertrophy. Untrue fibres are found most frequently in the fleece of poor and neglected sheep, or are the result of sickness of the animal. In some instances we find a sudden contraction of the fibre at a certain point (atrophy), whereas in others we find a more gradual contraction. With reference to hypertrophy, none of the sharp or pronounced variations are found; the fibre begins to enlarge at a certain point, and this enlargement may continue through the length of the fibre until attaining a diameter of even twice the dimensions at other parts. Where these abnormal forms occur, there are changes in the form and size of the epithelial scales of the outer layer as well as in the diameter of the fibre, consequently the internal structure of the fibre must be equally affected, thus reducing the strength and elasticity of such fibres, and consequently reducing the value of wool in which such fibres are found.

Truitt Premium (Truitt Improved): A specimen of a cotton plant originated by G. W. Truitt, La Grange, Ga. Plants large; limbs long and spreading, prolific; bolls very large, roundish, maturing late: lint 30 to 32 per

cent., staple 22 to 25mm. Very similar to Duncan Mammoth and Mammoth Prolific.

Trumpet: Any funnel-shaped gatherer or guide for slivers and yarns.

Trunk Length: Applied to women's hosiery, midway between ordinary and opera length, and which is usually widened gradually above the knee.

Tsatlees: The two great classes of silk as exported from Central China are known in all places of consumption as *Tsatlees* and *Taysaams*. The former is simply the Chinese for *seven li*, or the area, with Nanking as the centre, where the best fine-sized silk was formerly produced.

Tsamugi: A narrow and very expensive Japanese silk fabric made as follows: The silk is spun into a heavy yarn and woven into a coarse cloth with cotton warp. This cloth is run several times through the vat and then buried in the ground. After the cotton warp has rotted, the silk is rewoven into a fabric, the spots which were left unaffected in the dye, forming a mottled design; used for kimonos.

Tsudzure-no-nishiki: Japanese brocade made of strong silk warp and twisted gold paper filling, made like gobelins.

Tsuni: In Chinese markets, a very heavily napped wool flannel.

Tuanse: A Chinese satin.

Tuareg: Wool rugs made in Morocco.

Tub: In connection with the name of a fabric which is washable, *i. e.*, tub silk.

Tube: A piece of rolled paper or cardboard shaped as a tube on which material in yarn form is wound. Its advantage lies in its weight and in the small cost at which it can be produced.

Tubular Fabrics: Knitted or woven, made in the form of seamless tubes, as in hose, knitted neckwear, pillow cases, etc.

Tuck: Light-weight cotton or silk fabric, made with pleats running from selvage to selvage and formed with a separate warp and a filling usually heavier than that used for the ground weave; used for shirts, waists, etc.

Tucker; Same as fuller; walker.

Tucking: The same consists of textile material ornamented with parallel rows of tucks, either arranged close together and covering the surface or in clusters with spaces between. It is used for women's summer waists, yokes, underwear, and skirts, and as fronts for men's shirts.

Tucking Mill: A fulling mill; obsolete.

Tuck Knitting: Framework knitting, in which a number of loops are accumulated on a needle, thus forming the design.

Tuck Presser: An early invention on the knitting frame, designed to gather loops in groups and vary the texture of the work.

Tucks: A cloth made by using two or more warps, generally composed of all cotton, cotton and silk, and all silk. In effect it is a perfect pleat running across the cloth from one selvage to the other.

Creases artificially induced in fabrics.

Tuck Stitch: A stitch used in knitting, in which every alternate stitch casts off two loops and those between cast off every loop.

Tucum: Fine and very strong fibre yielded by the leaves of the *Astro-*

caryumtucuma, a palm in Brazil; used for ropes, baskets, hats, hammocks, etc.

Tucum Fibre: In South America, a very fine fibre is obtained from this species of palm. The fibre is held in high esteem. A fine fibre is extracted also from the leaflets of *Astrocaryum Tucuma* in tropical South America. This is knitted by hand into a compact web of so fine a texture as to occupy two persons three or four months in its completion. The handsome hammocks afterwards made from the web sell for \$15.00 each, and sometimes double that amount.

Tuf: Coarse, French carpet, made of strong hemp tow warp and cow hair filling.

Tuft: A bunch of wool; a lock of fibre.

Tuftaffeta: A tuft or shaggy taffeta fabric woven with a pile, like velvet; in use in the 16th and 17th Centuries. One of the terms used then to imply a satin or a silk fabric *scraped or cut to produce fluffy surfaces*.

Tufts: Figured and printed English cotton velvets; obsolete.

Tulip Tree: A tree of India, formerly used in the manufacture of vegetable dyestuffs by the natives. Also called *Portia Tree*.

Tulle: A delicate kind of fine and thin silk net with a small mesh, sometimes dotted or sprigged, but more commonly plain; used for veils and light dresses. It derived its name from the town of Tulle, France. The Jacquard system has been very successfully adapted to the manufacture of tulle. *Blonde* is a narrow tulle adapted for quillings.

Originally made with bobbins on the pillow, same as lace, but now woven by machinery.

Tumbler Stop Motions: A class of appliances consisting mainly of a falling lever, used as a stop motion on various textile machines, like for instance in cotton spinning with drawing frames, silver and ribbon lap machines, etc.

Tune: Canton Chinese name for wrought silk of a very thick kind.

Tuner: An operative who keeps the loom in working order; one of the English names for loomfixer.

Tungchow: A better grade of Chinese raw cotton.

Tungstic Acid: The sodium compound of this acid is used for rendering decorative textiles fireproof. It was at one time used for weighting silk, whereby about 15 per cent. can be added to the weight of the material.

Tuning: A term used in Yorkshire synonymous with the term tackling (used in Lancashire); it means repairing, etc., a loom when it breaks down, and keeping it generally in order. The English for loomfixing. These duties are performed by a special workman, called a tuner, *i. e.*, loomfixer.

Tunic: An undergarment worn in ancient times by both sexes; an undergarment worn by Catholic Bishops when officiating at divine service; a coat worn by soldiers and pupils while attending school; also the upper part of a woman's gown. The tunic, as a body garment of various lengths, materials and fashions, has existed from the time of the Romans to the present day.

(To be continued.)