

## Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

### P.

- PACK**:—A measure of weight for wool and flax, usually 240 lbs.; from the Middle English *pak*.
- PACK-CLOTH**:—Cloth of a coarse texture, for packing merchandise; burlap.
- PACK-DUCK**:—A coarse linen cloth for packing purposes.
- PACK-THREAD**:—Strong wrapping or sewing thread, or twine, used for sewing up packages, tying up bundles, etc.
- PACKING-WHITS**:—An ancient kind of cloth. From several severe restrictions and stringent regulations imposed on the cloth manufacture of England, by an act of 1483, this stuff was exempted, together with "plonkets, turkins, celestrines, vesses, cogware, worsteds, florences, bastards, kendals, saylingware with cremil lists and frise ware, so as in other respects they be fairly and legally made."
- PADDED BACK LININGS**:—Fancy waist and skirt linings, printed or backed black on one side, to prevent the pattern, as printed on the other side, from showing through.
- PADDING**:—The process, in calico printing, of imbuing the fabric all over with a mordant which is dried, after which a design is printed on it in acid discharge, with the result that after the cloth has been dyed and cleared, white patterns appear on a ground of plain color. These white patterns may afterwards be printed.
- PADDING-FLUE**:—In calico printing, a drying chamber in which the cloth is dried after padding. It has several forms, but each generally comprises an inclosed passage of considerable length through which heated air is circulated in one direction, while the padded piece of cloth is unwound from a roller and passed through the flue in the opposite direction, being dried during its passage, and finally rewound upon another cylinder.
- PADDING MACHINE**:—In calico printing, the apparatus for mordanting cotton cloth previous to printing. The apparatus consists of a combination of rollers for feeding and receiving the fabric, which is caused to pass through a vat containing the mordant.
- PADLETE**:—An ornament of raised embroidery or applique work used after the manner of spangles.
- PADOU**:—A kind of narrow silk ribbon.
- PADUASOY**:—A strong, rich silk fabric worn by both sexes in the 18th century; originally made at Padua, Italy.
- PÆONIN**:—A red coloring-matter obtained from yellow corallin by treatment with ammonia-water at a high temperature, used to produce yellow or red orange shades on wool, cotton and silk, by printing. Called also red corallin.
- PALETTE DE SOIE**:—A silk fabric spangled with jet gelatine or otherwise; a spangled silk.
- PAJAM**:—A cotton cloth made in southern India.
- PALAMPOOR**:—A bed cover; a highly decorated printed cotton goods of India.
- PALETOT**:—A loose, thin overcoat; a great overcoat; an overcoat; an outer coat.
- PALMETTO**:—Any one of several fan-leaved palms of different genera. The fibrous leaves of several species of the palmetto are much used for hats, fans, etc., and also in furnishing upholstery material.
- PALMLEAF**:—In decorative art, a motif remotely resembling the leaf of a palm, seen in India shawls, and many Eastern and Western fabrics.
- PALM OIL**:—Oil from any one of several palms whose fruit yields oil, especially *Elæis Guineensis*, of western tropical Africa, which has been introduced into the West Indies; also *E. Melanococca*, of tropical America. In a bleached and highly refined state it is used extensively as an emollient for size-mixing, both in a pure state and in conjunction or in combination with other softening materials.
- PAMPA SHEEP**:—A South American sheep derived from the well-known Spanish breed, the *Chuna*, the long-wooled race introduced from Spain into various parts of South America. It is superior to the *Creole* sheep, the wool being long and straight, with more or less brightness.
- PANAMA CANVAS**:—A sort of hop sacking, with the basket weave effect rather prominent, due to the use of heavy counts of yarns. There are a variety of effects, some plain, some with dots and two toned threads.
- PANAMA CLOTH**:—A plain weave, piece dyed, worsted dress fabric, of any color.
- PANNE**:—The French name for plush; applied to a range of satin faced velvet or silk fabrics having a high lustre, produced by pressure.
- PAPER MAKER'S FELT**:—A coarse, twilled, loosely woven material, neither giggered nor shorn; used in paper manufacture, to place between wet sheets.
- PAPILLON TAFFETAS**:—From papillon, the French for butterfly. Showing a design of different sized spots, as miniature palmettos, etc., or with shot grounds in designs of exquisite chiné flowers.
- PARAFFIN WAX**:—A substance reduced from paraffin and petroleum mineral oil, varying from a brown to a white tone, according to its purity. It melts at a temperature ranging between 100° and 140° F., according to quality; but that having a melting point of about 120° to 125° F. will meet the requirements for size-mixing. The use of paraffin wax as a sizing emollient, however, unless it is confined strictly to yarns for fabrics which are not to be bleached, dyed, or printed, cannot be too strongly condemned, as it offers greater resistance than other varieties of wax to the bleaching agents, and does not saponify under their influence. Therefore, any preparation of tallow, fat, grease, or other material containing paraffin wax, and intended as an emollient for size-mixing, should be strictly avoided.
- PARA GRASS**:—A commercial name for the Piassava fibre.
- PARAMATTA**:—A light, twilled dress goods made with a cotton warp and worsted filling; deriving its name from Paramatta, a town in New South

Wales, probably because the wool of which it was first made was imported from there. It was first made with silk warps, resembling *Coburg*. First made at Bradford, Eng., where it soon came to be a prominent manufacture.

**PARAPECTIC ACID:**—A product derived from pectic acid.

**PARA RED:**—A very brilliant and fairly fast cotton dye. Largely used as a substitute for Turkey red.

**PARIDIA-KAFAR:**—The finest of all the cotton cloths made in Assam, India, being used for a kind of shawl or wrap, richly embroidered or otherwise artistically ornamented. This article of clothing is made and worn only by the upper classes in India. It is the highest example of the art of weaving, as known in Assam. The ornamenting thread is usually a gold or silver thread, sometimes both, and the design, though generally confined to the border, spreads sometimes over the whole article. Representations of flowers and birds are the commonest species of decoration, but the pattern consists sometimes of nothing but graceful curves arranged symmetrically along the border.

**PARKALA:**—Fine calico or dimity made in India.

**PARMOLINE:**—A patented article used in place of tallow, as a softener, in sizing and finishing.

**PASHM:**—Fine shawl-wool, the downy substance growing next to the skin and under the thick hair of the goat; found in Thibet and in the elevated lands north of the Himalayas. It is of three colors, white, drab and dark lavender.

**PASHMINA:**—Made of pashm, as the thread of Cashmere shawls.

**PASSÉ:**—In embroidery, tambour-work.

**PASSEMENT:**—A Middle English name for lace, also for a decorated edge or trimming, especially a gimp or braid.

**PASSEMENTERIE:**—Edgings and trimmings in general, especially those made of gimp, braid or the like, being often made with jet or metal bead, as *Jet Passementerie*; plain *Passementerie* being without beading.

**PASSING:**—An ornamented thread produced by rolling a very thin gold or silver strip spirally about a silken core.

**PASSING-BRAID:**—A braid made of passing, twisted or braided as in making galloons.

**PAT:**—In India, indigo plants cut off within a foot of the ground and made into bundles for delivery at the factories. Also an East India name for jute-fibre.

**PATOLA:**—Bride's garment, or bride's silk, made in the Bombay Presidency, India. It is of different patterns, being woven of colored silk threads, warps and fillings of which have been separately tied and dyed by the *Bandhana* or knot-dyeing process.

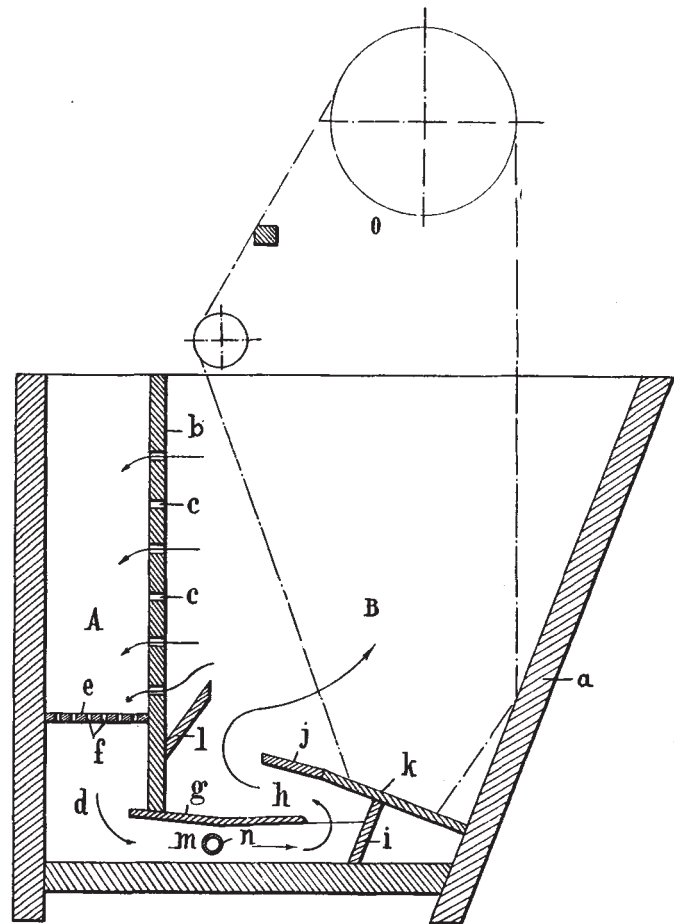
**PATTERN CHAIN:**—See harness chain, also box chain.

**PEACHWOOD:**—This wood is one of the red woods similar to Brazil-wood, although giving poorer coloring matter.

**PEARL-ASH:**—Refined salt of potash (potassium carbonate,  $K_2CO_3$ ).

### A New Circulatory Dyeing Apparatus.

The object aimed at in the construction of this dyeing apparatus is to secure even dyeing. To describe the means for accomplishing this, the cross section of the apparatus is shown. It consists of a tank *a*, usually made of wood. A vertical partition *b*, formed with holes *c*, divides the tank into two unequal compartments *A* and *B*, it resting upon the planes *g* and *h*, which in turn rest upon three or more transverse partitions. The latter divide the space below the horizontal perforated partition *e*,



and the planes *g* and *h*, into four or more compartments. These partitions extend to the upright plane *i*, which in turn supports the inclined planes *j* and *k*. The plane *l* is inclined to the partition *b* so as to form beneath itself an obtuse angle with *b*.

The purpose of all the planes *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k* and *l* is the same, *i. e.*, to direct the circulating flow of the dye liquor, while the transverse partitions, previously mentioned, are for the purpose of preventing localization of the dye material.

A tube *m*, extending transversely the length of the tank, forms a bubbling device. It is provided throughout its length with holes *n*, which distribute the steam in the tank. The tube *m* is made preferably of earthenware or porcelain so that the acids will not affect it, or enlarge the holes *n*.

The driven roller *o* gives the necessary movement to the fabric which passes over it in the form of a continuous band.