

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from page 128.)

- TRUENESS OF WOOL FIBERS:**—Under true or even fibers are classified those having a nearly uniform diameter throughout their entire length, whereas fibers wanting this character are termed untrue or uneven. The latter is the result of two causes, the one atrophy of the fiber at certain parts, the other hypertrophy. Untrue fibers 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 fiber 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 fiber begins to enlarge at a certain point, and this enlargement may continue through the length of the fiber 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 fiber, consequently the internal structure of the fiber must be equally affected, thus reducing the strength and elasticity of such fibers, and consequently reducing the value of wool in which such fibers 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 silver 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.
- TUCK:**—To thicken; full; said of cloth.
- TUCKER:**—Same as fuller; walker.
- TUCKING MILL:**—(Obsolete). A fulling mill.
- 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 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.
- TUFT:**—A bunch of wool; a lock of fibre.
- 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.
- 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 (loomfixer).
- TUNIQUE, OR TUNIC:**—An undergarment worn in ancient times by both sexes; an under-garment 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.
- TUP:**—A term originally of Scotch application, given to male sheep; much used in Yorkshire.
- 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.
- TURC:**—Applied to patterns and colors of Turkish character.
- 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 alizarin, 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 REDS:**—Plain cotton cloths of good quality, dyed Turkey red.
- TURKISH OR TURKEY CARPET:**—A velvet pile carpet similar to the Persian, but differing by the selec-

tion 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.

TURKISH SHAWLS:—Shawls made of coarse wool, woven in broad stripes of pattern, made chiefly in the Gurdaspur District in the Punjab, India.

TURKISH OR TERRY 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. Also used lately in the manufacture of ladies' summer hats.

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 waistcoats and women's evening shoes, and for lining for garments. Also called 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.

FOREIGN IMPROVEMENTS IN WEAVING MACHINERY, SUPPLIES, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF FABRICS.

Needle Loom.

Fig. 1 is given to illustrate subject, showing such parts of a needle (*i. e.*, shuttleless) loom to which the improvement more particularly refers. Consulting illustrations, we find the loom provided with a filling-tension stop-motion, in which filling passes from one or more spools 2, 3, 4 over pivoted hooks 6 supported from a rod 8, through a guide 1, and thence to the needle. The hooks 6 are normally vertical, but when the filling slackens they assume a horizontal position and come in the path of a reciprocating rod 5, which knocks the rod 8 outwards and stops the loom by means of the handle 9. The needle works in an open-sided tube 7 and is steadied by a projection at its rear end working in a similar open-sided tube.

Loom Reed.

As seen from Fig. 2, which is a diagrammatical section of this reed, the same has crossed dents *b*, which are provided with indentations *d* in their front surfaces at the crossing point, so as to give a large and uniform beating-up surface. Connecting-bands *c* maintain the dents in position.

Heddle.

Heddles constructed of two wires soldered together and twisted to form a loop through which the warp thread is passed, have a tendency for the thread to lodge in the winding of the wires and in consequence to break. To overcome this objection, the new heddle has its thread loop provided with an eye which, when inserted in its loop, is there held by its own

elasticity or by the elasticity of the wires forming the loop.

Figure 3 illustrates the looped portion of a heddle thus furnished with an eye, while Fig. 4 shows the eye detached.

The heddle *a* is formed with a loop *b*, which is furnished with an eye *c*, constructed from a length of wire flat or round in cross-section and bent into the form shown in Fig. 4 with the opposite ends adjacent to each other. The width of the eye is a little greater than the inner width of the loop, so that when pressed into the latter the outward pressure, due to expansion, maintains the eye firmly between the wires of the loop. The thickness of the metal or the diameter of the wire forming the eye should not be greater than that of the wires of the heddle, thereby avoiding any increase in the depth of the loop.

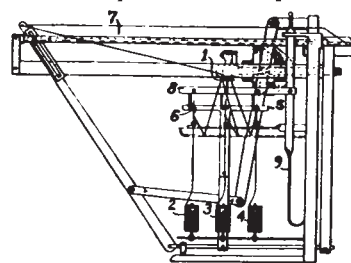


Fig. 1

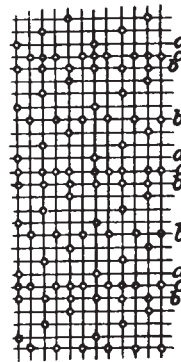


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

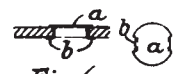


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Closing Holes in Jacquard Cards.

The object is to provide a conveniently applied covering for wrong punched holes in a Jacquard card.

Figs. 5 and 6 are given to illustrate subject; Fig. 5 shows the covering and Fig. 6 the same applied to a Jacquard card.

The covering comprises a metal plate *a* having securing strips *b* slightly recessed (by cutting) into the edge of the plate, as shown in Fig. 5. When desired to cover a wrong hole cut in the Jacquard card, the strips *b* of the covering plate are passed through the hole in the card and clinched on the underside thereof as shown in Fig. 6, making a neat covering and doing away with the glueing of waste plugs into the holes and in turn covering the surface of the card with additional glue to make the plugs secure.

Pile Fabrics.

The same refers to a novel construction of Velveteens and other filling pile fabrics. Fig. 7 is the new weave-plan, just patented abroad, showing a filling pile structure with a plain or regular face, provided, in addition to the usual face pile picks *a* and ground picks *b*, with covering-picks *c* floated at the back of the fabric so as to cover the roots of the face pile floats, each pick *c* being interposed between a face pick and a ground pick.