

kämmerei & Kammgarnspinnerei, Bremen and Delmenhorst, Germany.

8. Sheetings and Shirtings.—Garner Print Works & Bleachery, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

9. Elastic Webbing.—Boston Gore & Web Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

10 and 16. Thread.—John E. Barbour, Acquackanonk township, Lake View, N. J.

11 and 19. Duck.—William L. Barrell Co., New York, Boston and Lawrence, Mass., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

12. Cotton Dometts and Flannels.—Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

13. Hosiery.—Paramount Knitting Co., Chicago.

14. Hosiery.—Carter, Webster & Co., Baltimore.

15. Hosiery.—Ipswich Mills, Boston.

17. Silk Thread.—The Nonotuck Silk Co., Florence and Boston, Mass.

20. Linen and Hemp Piece Goods.—The Gourrock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow, Scotland.

22. Artificial-Silk Skein-Yarn.—Wm. H. Horstmann Co., Philadelphia.

23. Hosiery.—E. Sutro & Son Co., Philadelphia.

24. Bedspreads and Counterpanes.—Monument Mill, Housatonic, Mass., and New York.

25. Thread for Fine Needlework.—Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., New York.

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 by 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.

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.

PUNJAB SILKS:—Domestic imitations of Indian fabrics. Seen in checks, fancies, shot and changeable effects, or with figures imparted by the doobby 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.

PURE-SIZE:—Sizing with vegetable or animal substances, used for light percentages.

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.

PURPURIN:—This coloring matter, besides alizarin, exists in matter, but is present in much smaller

DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS RELATING TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 133.)

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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

amount than alizarin. 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 decolorised by exposure to air, whereas the color of the alkaline alizarin solution is permanent. The absorption spectra of alizarin 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.

PYRENEE'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.

PYROLIGENOUS ACID:—Crude acetic acid, also known as black-liquor or wood-vinegar.

ERATA:—In connection with definition "POTASH SOAP" on page 133, November issue read: The best wool-scouring material. Obtained by treating an oil with caustic potash, which is made by treating carbonate of potash with lime.

Removing Imperfections in Yarn.

In the spinning of cotton and worsted yarn, it is

that the yarn which enters into the construction of the fabric may be as perfect as possible, these imperfections are usually removed by means of attachments designed for that purpose.

The spooler guide, for instance, is a device of this character, and of which there are several types.

One which is of unusual interest and exception-

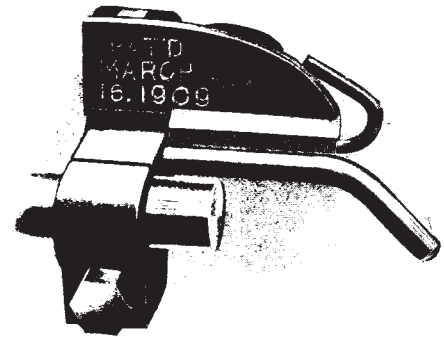


Fig. 2

ally effective is the *Mac Coll Patent Spooler Guide*, manufactured by the *Draper Co.*

This guide is made in such a manner that it allows a much more open setting, which does not in any way interfere with removing the slubs or bunches in the yarn which would otherwise pass through other guides.

At the same time, it will remove the imperfections from the yarn without breaking the same, the slubs being retained by the teeth of the comb until it is cleaned.

This arrangement does not interfere with the passage of small piecings and knots which are usually unobjectional, and as it works with a large opening

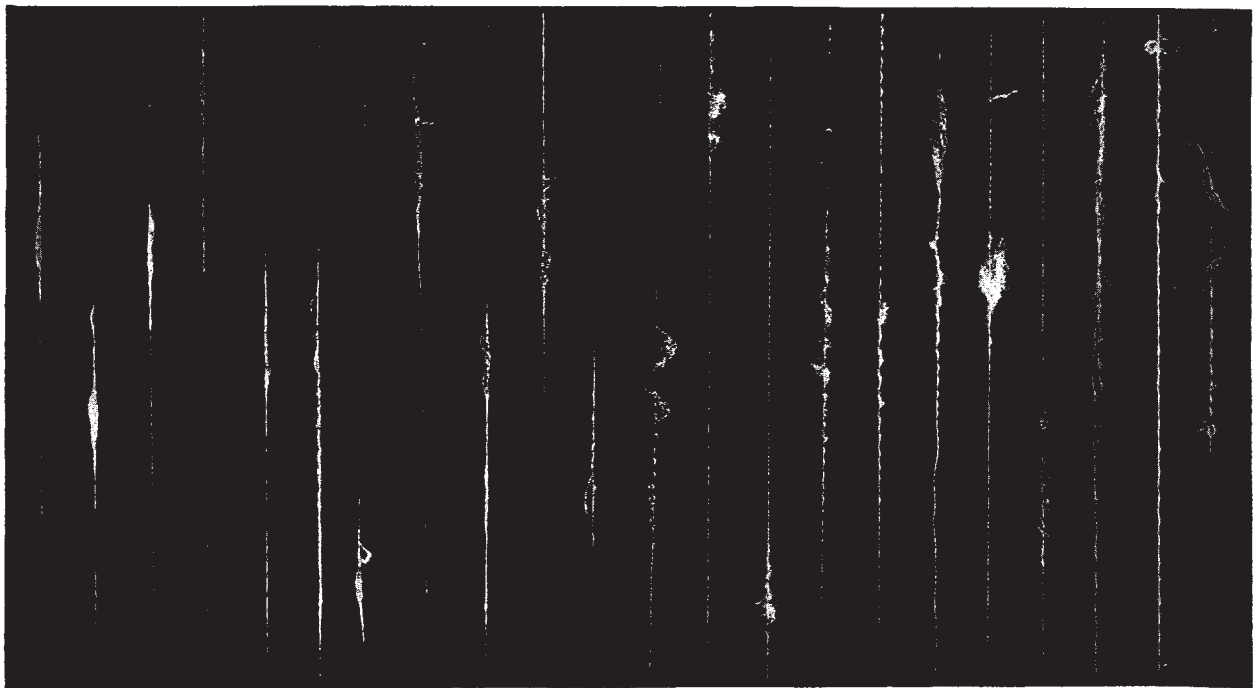


Fig. 1

practically impossible to eliminate entirely all slubs, bunches, knots and other imperfections, but in order

it requires less frequent adjusting than other guides. An idea of the work which is done by this attachment