

DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS RELATING TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 39.)

- TARTAN-VELVET**:—Velvet with a short nap, having a tartan pattern.
- TARTAR-EMETIC**:—Mixtures of tartar-emetic for mordanting are sold containing as much as 33 to 59 per cent zinc sulphate at a lower price, under the names tartar-emetic powder, tartar-emetic substitute, antimony mordant, etc. Several other compounds of antimony have been proposed instead of tartar-emetic for mordants.
- TARTARIC ACID**:—A colorless crystalline compound $[C_2 H_2 (OH_3)_2 (CO_2 H)_2]$ contained largely in the vegetable kingdom either as a potassium or calcium salt, and usually prepared commercially from argol. It is extensively used in dyeing and calico printing.
- TARTRAZIN**:—An orange-yellow dyestuff ($C_{16} H_{12} N_4 O_{10} S_2 Na_2$) made by synthesis, yielding yellow colors on fabrics.
- TASAR**:—The Hindustani for the wild silkworm *Antheraea Mylitta* of India, known in this country and Europe under the various Anglo Indian names: *Tussah, Tusser, Tussore*, etc., silkworm.
- TASHI**:—A Hindu silk fabric in which gold or silver thread, or both are used; a variety of the Kinco.
- TASHIKO**:—Trade name for a Japanese silk, claimed to be perspiration-proof.
- TASSEL**:—A pendent ornament, for curtains, cushions, and the like, consisting of a tuft of loosely hanging threads or cords, as of silk or wool, generally headed with a silk-covered head or knob.
- TASSEL-STITCH**:—In embroidery a stitch in which are made open loops of the thread, which afterward are cut to form fringe.
- TATAMI**:—A kind of floor mat or matting made in Japan.
- TATA**:—An East Indian name for a frame of finely woven bamboo splints, which is used as a screen for window-openings, and kept moist by trickling water so as to cool the air passing through it into the apartment.
- TATTING**:—Looped lace edging; lace formed by knotted loops.
- TAUNTON**:—A special broadcloth of a weight fixed by law; in use in the 17th century, so called from the place of its manufacture, Taunton, a town in Somerset, England.
- TAUTY**:—A Hindoo loom, consisting of a bamboo frame in which the heddles are moved by the feet of the operator, a needle taking the place of a shuttle.
- TAVELLETE**:—A small pulley used in the Italian system of silk reeling.
- TAYSAM**:—A medium grade of Chinese raw silk, raised in the district of Nanking.
- T-CLOTHS**:—Plain grey cotton cloth made in England of low quality and heavily sized yarns in 24-yard lengths. The name is derived from the mark *T* of the original exporters.
- TEAZER**:—The English name for wool-picker; Fearnaught.
- TEAZING**:—The English name for wool-picking; the separating and disentanglement of wool fibres.
- TEAZLE**:—A plant nearly allied to the thistle, with a glomerate arrangement of flowers that are invested with uncinat bracts. The dried capitula of bracts are used at the gigging process for raising a nap on woolen goods, like flannels, blankets, broad-cloth, beavers, etc., without tearing the fibre and thus weakening the fabric. Some species do not develop the hooked needle-like bracts, and are therefore not used for nap raising in the woolen industry. The French teazles have the strongest and most wiry hooks, the English the softest, while the American and German have a strength between the two. Each variety has its use on the various kinds of cloth. The high price of teazles, and the large number required by woolen mills, have led to attempts to supersede the teazle by the introduction of wire brushes or metallic teazle cards, to be used in a machine known as a Napper.
- TECHNICAL**:—Specially appertaining to an industrial art, business, or profession. Relation of art to manufacturers.
- TECHNOLOGIST**:—One who applies science or art to manufacturers; one skilled in technology.
- TECHNOLOGY**:—The branch of knowledge dealing with the systematic study of the industrial arts.
- TEG**:—A sheep and wool term used in the South of England, equivalent to the north-country "hogg." *i. e.*, a year-old sheep or the first clip fleece.
- TEMPLE**:—An appliance secured to the breast beam at each side of the loom, which grips the selvage and keeps the cloth stretched across the loom against the transverse pull of the filling, thus preventing as much as possible useless chafing and in turn breaking of the warp at the weaving.
- TEN**:—A coarse hackle as used in preparing flax for spinning.
- TENDER GOODS**:—Fabrics not commercially strong enough, made weak by improper dyeing, or finishing, or both.
- TENNIS CLOTH**:—A cloth usually made from wool, of a lightish texture and color, soft to the touch of the hand.
- TENT-CLOTH**:—Canvas or duck cloth, used in the manufacture of tents.
- TENTER**:—A machine minder; the mechanic who repairs slight defects on looms; one of the English words for loomfixer.
- TENDER-HOOK OR CLAMP**:—One of the sharp hooks fastened into a tenter-chain, of the tenting or as also called stentering frame, for holding the cloth by its selvages while it is being stretched; in some tenting machines automatic acting clamps take the place of the hooks.
- TENTERING**:—A finishing process in which goods are widened out or tented by being hooked or clamped onto chains, which expand to the width required. then carry the cloth through a heated chamber, or over gas jets, so that the cloth is dried in this position.
- TERRITORY WOOL**:—Wool raised in the Dakotas, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, *i. e.*, formerly western territories, hence the name; wool from sheep of all grades, from the churro to the merino.

- TERRY**:—Uncut, or loop pile.
- TERRY CLOTH**:—A looped pile fabric composed of two warps and one filling, the extra warp producing loops on one side or on both sides of the fabric.
A cotton fabric, with a looped pile surface, used extensively in the manufacture of Turkish towels and bath robes, also in the manufacture of children's cloakings; lately also in the manufacture of ladies' hats.
- TERRY FABRICS**:—Besides those referred to under *terry cloth*, Brussels and tapestry carpets as well as certain styles of upholstery fabrics are terry fabrics.
- TERRY-PILE**:—The pile in a fabric in which the loops are left intact.
- TERRY POPLIN**:—A silk and wool dress fabric in the construction of which the alternate warp-threads (silk) are thrown upon the surface of the fabric in the form of minute loops.
- TERTIARY COLORS**:—Citrine, olive, and russet, so called because it has been thought that they were made from combinations of the secondary colors.
- TESTER**:—A machine for testing the strength of yarns and fabrics, known respectively as yarn or cloth testers.
- TÊTE DE NÈGRE**:—Niggerhead; bunches of various colors in fancy yarns.
- TETRAPOLE**:—A compound of Monopole Soap and tetrachloride of carbon, as being a neutral cleaning agent used for degreasing textile fibres, and also used in steam laundries in place of soap.
- TEXAS STORM PROOF**:—A tall cotton plant, produced first by W. J. Smilie, of Baileyville, Texas, having slender and often drooping limbs, not very prolific; bolls large, pointed, maturing late; lint 33 to 35 per cent, staple 23 to 26 mm. The matured seed cotton does not fall from the bolls as readily as in most varieties, hence its name of *Storm Proof*.
- TEXTILE**:—Woven or knitted fabrics. Derived from the Latin *textilis*—*texto*, *textum*, to weave anything woven or suitable for weaving.
- TEXTILOÛSE**:—A paper composition made as a substitute for jute.
- TEXTURE**:—The disposition of the threads in a fabric, showing the combination of warp and filling; the closeness or openness of a fabric; the number of warp and filling threads per inch, either in the woven or the finished fabric, hence a warp and a filling texture.
- TEXTURE-COUNTER**:—A pocket microscope, having a square field of a given area, used to count the number of threads per inch in a fabric, both for warp and filling ways.
- THERMALINE**:—A registered name in England, for a system of dyeing white-warp union lustre stuffs to solid colors, thus dispensing with preliminary warp-dyeing.
- THIBET**:—A heavy fabric of coarse weave of goat's hair, made by the Thibetans in Asia for men's wear.
- THIBET CLOTH**:—A fabric occupying a place midway between a Melton and Cheviot. It is more elastic and softer than a Melton and not so nappy as a Cheviot, the nap being slight and laying close to the surface of the cloth, causing the goods to assume a rough, unfinished appearance.
- A camlet formerly made of goat's hair, but now of wool, being of shaggy appearance, used for ladies' dresses, etc.
- THICKENER**:—In calico-printing, materials used to give to the mordant, or the dye, such consistency as will prevent it from spreading too much.
- THICKSETS**:—A standard variety of corduroys, made in England.
- THIOSULPHURIC ACID**:—The *hypo* which is sometimes used by cotton bleachers as an *antichlor* is the sodium salt of this acid. It is used in this case as it is capable of reacting with a free chlorine which may be in the goods and so rendering it harmless. The hypo bath is used then in place of the acid bath or the *bisulphite* bath.
- THREAD**:—In general, a twisted strand of cotton, flax, wool, silk, etc., spun out to considerable length, is called thread.
In a specific sense, thread is a compound yarn consisting of two or more minor yarns firmly united together by twisting.
Thread is used in some kinds of weaving, but its general use is for sewing, for which purpose it is composed of either silk, cotton or flax. Thread made of silk is technically known as sewing silk; that made of flax is known as linen thread; while cotton thread, intended for sewing is commonly called spool cotton.
- THREAD-BARE**:—A name for the finish on goods which leaves no nap, clearly showing the interlacing of warp and filling in the finished fabric.
- THREAD-CARRIER**:—A hook, eye, or loop on the carriage of a knitting machine through which the thread passes. Any hook, or guide eye in any machine by means of which a thread is guided from one part of the machine to the other.
- THREAD-FRAME**:—A machine for doubling and twisting yarns or strands into thread.
- THREAD GAIT**:—The space or gait in a lace machine, between two carriages.
- THREADINESS**:—The productions of undulations in the surface of the cotton fabrics to bring out, or imitate, the disposition or lay of the interwoven threads which constitute the fabric, and as they would naturally appear at the surface of the cloth. The effect is developed in the operation of raising (not to be confused with nap raising) beetling, and chasing. The term applies whether the effect be produced on a pure or starched face.
- THREAD LACE**:—Made of linen thread, as distinguished from cotton and silk laces.
- THREAD MILL**:—A factory or department in which the process of doubling, singeing, sizing and polishing threads is carried on.
- THREAD PLATES**:—A row of horizontal iron plates, working on swivels a few inches above the spindles and secured to the flax, *i. e.* linen spinning frame.
- THREADY, AND CLOTHY, EFFECTS**:—Both these effects are induced with the object of maintaining or simulating the properties which are associated with pure cloth.
- THREE-FRAME BRUSSELS**:—The cheapest kind of a Brussels carpet, containing only three separate pile-warps for forming each row of loops lengthwise in the fabric.