

NOVELTIES IN COTTON PONGEE SHIRTINGS.

(Lately Patented)

Fig. 1 shows a neat effect in

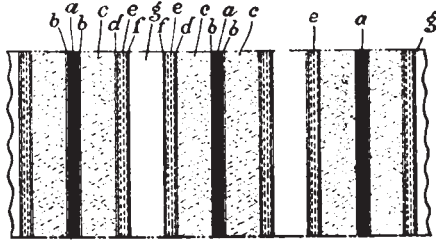


Fig. 1

Cotton Pongee Shirtings constructed thus:

- a illustrates a woven colored stripe flanked by the cords b;
- c is a section of momie weave or crêpe weave;
- d is a cord;
- e is a section of crêpe with colored warp;
- f is a cord;
- g is a section of plain weave.

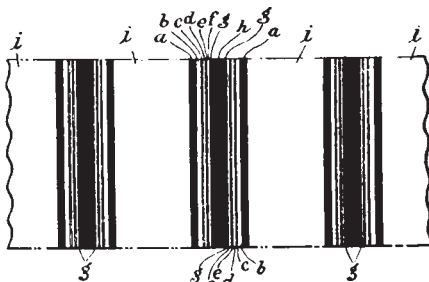


Fig. 2

The design repeats itself in the manner illustrated. The fabric sections, cords, etc., are brought out in light colored shades or white.

Fig. 2 illustrates another neat, standard effect in these Pongee Cotton Shirtings, showing at

- a a colored satin stripe about half the width of the woven colored stripe h;

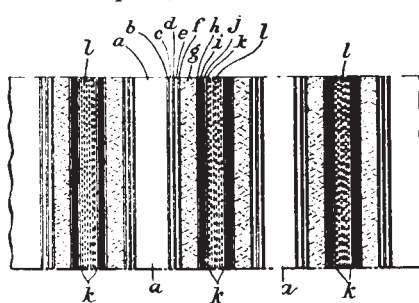


Fig. 3

- b is a stripe of plain weave;
- c is a cord;
- d again plain weave;
- e another cord;
- f again plain weave;
- g a third cord; and

h a woven colored stripe, the color of which is less pronounced than the color of the satin stripe a; i is a section of plain weave ground.

Fabric sections, cords, etc., are preferably light colored or white.

Fig. 3 shows a well balanced stripe effect for Cotton Pongee Shirtings constructed by the following details:

- a is a section of plain weave;
- b a light cord;
- c plain weave;
- d a light cord;
- e plain weave;
- f a light cord;
- g a section of momie or crêpe weave;
- h a light cord;
- i a solid colored satin stripe;
- j a light cord;
- k plain weave;
- l is a woven crêpe with colored warp.

Fabric sections, cords, etc., are either light colored or white.

Fig. 4 shows a novelty in these Cotton Pongee Shirtings with a momie effect for ground. A description of the construction of the fabric structure is best given by quoting letters of reference accompanying illustration and of which:

- a represents what is known as a satin stripe;
- b is a section of momie weave, or crêpe weave;
- c is a stripe of colored satin weave;
- d is again momie, or crêpe weave ground;
- e is a colored satin stripe;
- f again momie or crêpe weave; and
- g a colored satin stripe.

Fabric sections, cords, etc., are either light colored or white.

Fig. 5 shows another novelty for Cotton Pongee Shirtings, showing stripes on a piqué ground. Letters of references in illustration indicate thus:

- a is a colored satin stripe,
- b is plain weave;
- c satin stripe;
- d plain weave;
- e colored satin stripe;
- f plain weave;
- g satin stripe;
- h plain weave;
- i colored satin stripe;
- j is a section of plain weave, the centre of which is a panel formed by the large number of flat V's woven in the fabric in a horizontal direction, the horizontal lines of the V's being very close to each other.

Fabric, sections, cords, etc., refer again to light colored shades or white.

Points on Sizing.

Of great importance in the sizing of cotton warps is the character of the quetsch rollers, between which the yarn passes after leaving the size trough. Heavy pressure must be exerted on them, and the rollers, particularly the top one must be well clothed with a suitable quality of wrapping.

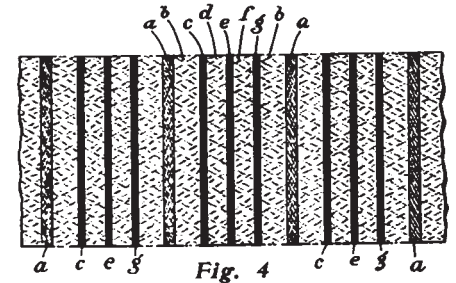


Fig. 4

In the sizing of dyed warps consideration must be paid to the nature of the coloring matter that has been used. If substantive dyes have been used the size should be neither acid nor alkaline in character, or, if it is, it should be made neutral, since an acid size will generally dull such dyeings, and an alkaline size is apt to remove some of the color. All warps to be sized after dyeing should be well washed after any dyeing, in order to remove the un-

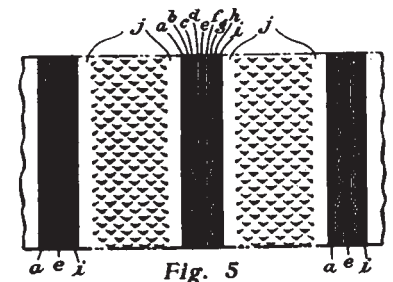


Fig. 5

fixed coloring matter, and thus prevent soiling of the size mixture. More particularly is this necessary if dealing with deep dyeings. In many instances this bleeding into the size may be prevented by adding to the size a quantity of sugar of lead, about 40 grms. per 100 litres of size.

A late German patent for the preparation of a slightly acid size prescribes the use of boric acid as the emulsifying agent for the fats contained therein. The usefulness of an acid size lies of course where an alkaline one would be harmful, and this is especially so in the sizing of animal fibres. The mixture is made up of 100 litres water, 7

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kilos. potato-flour, 150 grms. boric acid, and the required quantity of fat, and a suitable salt like for instance, copper sulphate and zinc sulphate, the former in a size for worsted and woolen warps, and the latter in a size for cotton.

Another mixing, serving for the sizing of wool, cotton, and silk yarns, contains a proportion of talc, and is quoted thus: 275 grms. talc, 45 copper sulphate, 140 borax, and 275 wheaten flour. The several

substances are first mixed together in the dry state, then agitated in sufficient quantity of water, and eventually boiled. The mass is then added to 25 kilos. of dry starch, and 2 kilos. of lard, made up to 1,000 litres with water. This size is to be used in the hot state.

Cotton Mills in Texas.

It is proposed to erect more than a dozen new cotton mills in Texas in the immediate future. Plans to

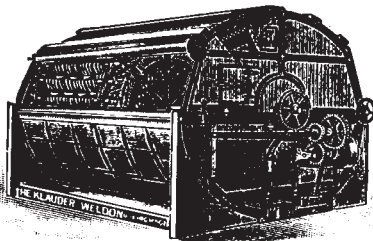
that end are being discussed in Austin, Dallas, Gonzales, San Antonio, Terrell, Irving, Waco, Gainesville, Denison, Houston and a number of other communities.

There are now 16 cotton mills in the State with a total of 129,400 spindles and 3,070 looms, and employing \$2,468,000 of capital.

The "Post Mills" in Western Texas is buying at 8 cents a pound all the cotton that the farmers of the tributary section are offering.

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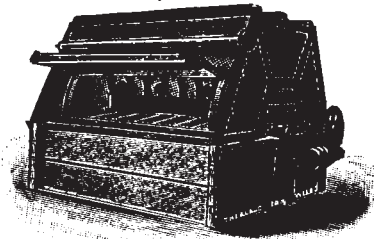
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