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—an enviable position in American industry

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This, briefly, is the business story of Cheney Brothers.

**CHENEY
SILKS**

FABRIC ANALYSIS.

Richly Illustrated.

Ascertaining Weight per Yard of Finished Sample	2
Ascertaining the Weave	5
Magnifying Glasses.....	6
The Point Paper.....	8
Clear Face Desired.....	9
Distinguishing Warp from Filling.....	10
How to Pick Out the Weave from a Sample.....	13
When to Pick Warp Out of Filling.....	18
Double Cloth	19
2 Systems Warp, 1 System Filling.....	20
1 System Warp, 2 Systems Filling.....	23
2 Systems Warp, 2 Systems Filling.....	24
How to Pick Out Pile Fabrics.....	24
How to Analyze a Double Cloth Weave.....	26
Ascertaining Texture of Finished Fabric	28
Obtaining Texture by Counting.....	28
Obtaining Texture by Calculations.....	29
Fancy Cotton Dress Goods.....	29
Worsted Trousering.....	32
Woolen Trousering.....	33
Silk Waisting.....	34
Ascertaining Materials Used in Construction of Fabrics	36
Physical Tests	36
The Microscope.....	36
How to Prepare Yarns and Fibres for Microscope..	39
The Photographic Apparatus	40-41
Wool	42
Hair	50
Artificial Wools.....	51
To Test Shoddy from Wool.....	53
Silk	54
Cotton	56
Mercerized Cotton.....	57
Other Vegetable Fibres.....	59
Artificial Silks.....	62
Tests by Burning	65
Distinguishing Wool and Cotton.....	65
Distinguishing Cotton and Linen.....	67
Silk	68
Distinguishing Artificial from True Silk.....	69
Chemical Tests	70
A Few Chemical Tests for Cotton, Wool and Silk...	70
Distinguishing Shoddy from New Wool.....	73

Analysis of Raw Silk.....	74	Worsted Trousering	112
Tests for True, Wild and Artificial Silks.....	75	Worsted Suiting	113
To Distinguish Silk, Cotton and Wool.....	77	Ascertaining Weight per Yard and Count of Yarn	114
To Ascertain the Percentage of Silk, Cotton and Wool	78	Worsted Plaid Dress Goods.....	114
To Ascertain Weighting of Silk.....	79	Woolen Cheviot Suiting.....	116
Calculations as to Percentages of Weighting Silk...	80	To find Number of Yards of Cloth to the pound, Avoirdupois	117
Scroop of Silk.....	82	Testing Yarn	118
Distinguishing Vegetable Fibres.....	83	Testing for Count.....	118
To Distinguish Mercerized from Untreated Cotton..	84	Cut System—Run System	126
To Distinguish Mercerized Cotton from Silk.....	85	Cut System—Cotton Yarn	126
Polished Cotton.....	86	Cut System—Worsted Yarn	126
Chemical Examination of Vegetable Fibres.....	86	Cotton—Spun Silk	126
Ascertaining Quantities of Materials in Union Yarns and Fabrics.....	87	To Ascertain Counts of Worsted Yarn.....	127
Analysis of a Wool-Cotton Fabric.....	87	To Ascertain Counts by Tables.....	129
Analysis of Silk-Cotton Fabrics.....	88	To Find Counts by Calculations.....	129
Analysis of Silk-Wool Fabrics.....	90	To Ascertain the Number of Cotton Yarn	129
Analysis of Wool-Silk-Cotton Fabrics	91	To Ascertain the Number of Worsted Yarn	130
Analysis of Cotton-Linen Fabrics	92	To Ascertain the Number of Woolen Yarn	130
Mechanical Analysis.....	94	To Ascertain the Number of Linen Yarn	130
Grading of Yarns as to Size or Counts	94	Testing by Comparative Weighing.....	130
Cotton Yarns	94	Testing Yarns for Strength and Elasticity.....	131
Woolen Yarns	96	Lea Testing	132
Run System	96	Single and Double Thread Strength Testers.....	134
Cut System	97	Testing Strength and Stretch of Single Threads..	134
Worsted Yarns	97	Testing Apparatus for Raw, Thrown, Spun and Artificial Silk	140
Silk Yarns	97	A Continuous-Acting Strength Tester.....	141
True Silk	97	Twist	144
Spun Silks	97	Object of Twist.....	144
Universal Textile Calculations.....	98	Influence of Twist Upon the Fabric.....	146
Changing Cotton "Yard System" to "Metric System" and Vice Versa.....	102	Testing for Twist	149
Artificial Silk Counts, Vice Versa, Mercerized Cotton-Spun Silk	103	Testing for Take-up in Folded Yarns.....	151
American System	104	Effect of Twist on Length and Counts of Cotton Yarn	155
Ascertain Counts of Minor Threads of Union or Twist Yarns or Fabrics.....	104	Testing for Regularity.....	157
Ascertain the Counts of Worsted & Cotton Components in Union Yarns.....	105	To Find Counts of Yarns by Comparison.....	160
Calculations	105	Testing Diameters of Threads.....	162
Chemical Tests and Calculations.....	105	Identification and Separation of Fibres.....	163
To Ascertain Texture Required in Loom.....	107	Testing Strength and Stretch of Fabrics.....	164
To Ascertain Width of Fabric in Reed.....	107	Testing Yarns and Fabrics for Moisture.....	169
Take-up of Warp During Weaving.....	109	Over-condition	169
Shrinkage of Fabric in Length During Finishing...	109	How to Test for Moisture.....	170
Arrangement of Colors, Counts and Twist	110	Time for Drying.....	171
How to Proceed with the Analysis.....	111	Error Due to Weighing Hot.....	171
		Effects Produced at Different Temperatures.....	171
		To Ascertain Amount of Moisture.....	172
		Wool—Silk—Cotton—Flax	172
		Union Yarns and Fabrics.....	173

Conditioning	173
Standard Regains	174
Conditioning Oven	175
Conditioning Process	178
Testing Scoured Wool	179
Testing Raw Cotton	179
Testing Yarns for Moisture	180
Testing Fabrics for Moisture	180
Conditioning Unscoured Material	181
Silk Conditioning	181
Count in Correct Condition	182
Count in Condition Received	182
Hygrometer	185
Standard Condition for Testing	188
Defects of Bone-Dry Tests	188
Preparations for Testing	189
To Keep Yarn Numbers Uniform	190
Wear Resisting Qualities of Cloth	190
To and Fro Rubbing	191
Boring Machine	194
Cylinder Rubbing Machine	194
Moisture Absorbing and Retaining Qualities of Cloth	195
Porosity of Fabrics	196
A New Method of Testing the Durability of Cloth ..	197
The Importance of Testing Strength of Yarns and Fabrics	198
Dissection of Woolens and Worsteds	206
Loss in Weight	207
Shrinkage from the Loom to Grey Cloth	208
Scouring and Finishing Effect on Length and Width	209
Variations in Shrinkage of Typical Fabrics	211
Total Size, or Sizing Matters	213
Analysis of Size, Sizing Compositions, Finishes, etc.	214
Stained, Tentered, or Otherwise Damaged Goods	214
Mildew	214
Tentered Cloth or Yarn	216
Testing Cotton Bleached for Gun-cotton	217
Water Tests	219
Testing Soaps for Textile Purposes	220
Dye Testing	221
Microscopic Examination of Textile Fibres	225
Wool — Hair — Mohair — Alpaca — Cashmere — Camel Hair — Cow Hair — Horse Hair — Cot- ton — Mercerized Cotton — Silk Cultivated Silk — Wild Silk — Silk Tests — Artificial Silks — Flax — Hemp — Jute — Ramie	
White and Pale Mixed Tissues	231

FABRIC ANALYSIS.

The analysis of textile fabrics forms an interesting and at the same time most important subject for the designer, superintendent, manufacturer, the sales agent, as well as others connected with the textile industry.

The object aimed at is to ascertain by experience, tests and calculations, full details as to the construction and characteristics of a fabric, cost of its production, etc., items which, if carefully solved, mean success.

A complete fabric analysis comprises not only the picking out of the arrangement of interlacing warp and filling (the weave) but also ascertaining the nature of the materials the latter are composed of, their texture, quality, counts and twist of yarn used, weight of fabric per yard and amount for each different kind of yarn used in the construction of the fabric; also the various processes commonly designated as dyeing and finishing the fabric has to be subjected to, to bring it into saleable condition for the market.

This complete analysis referred to may not always be necessary, in fact the experienced designer, in his line of goods, may rely very frequently on his experience only—having made similar fabrics before—and in most instances can tell at a glance the construction and average cost of fabric. Such men, however, are few, and again even such men will come in contact with fabrics not as well acquainted with; the mill may change on a different class of goods, again a designer may change his connection to a mill making a different class of goods he has been accustomed to, features which may compel him to make at least a part if not the complete analysis.

A thorough knowledge of weave-formation and fabric-structure will greatly simplify the work of the analyst. Not only will he become convinced that his pick-out is correct, but for instance, the harder a weave takes-up the filling, *i. e.*, the closer the interlacing, the stronger the warp-yarn must be, both as to quality of stock as well as twist.

We will now in turn take up the various divisions of a complete analysis, with rules and practical examples.