

Dictionary of Technical Terms Relating to the Textile Industry.

(Continued from December Issue.)

SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS:—Pile fabrics of a special method of construction, made upon the Haute-lisse loom.

Imitation in rugs are made in, chenille structures, woven with pattern upon each side so as to be reversible; in large sizes, known as Smyrna art squares.

SNARLS:—Small twisted loops of yarn, hence, any complication, entanglement, or confusion. Caused frequently by bad winding in the mule, which may sometimes be traced to faulty spindle-blades, the tops of which interfere with the coiling of the yarn on the cop.

SNARLING MOTION:—This is the term applied to those motions of the mule which have for their object the keeping of the rollers out of gear a little after the carriage has commenced its outward traverse.

SNICKS:—Places where the yarn is almost cut through. They are attributable to the use of badly covered rollers, or to over-weighting. Sometimes they are due to the draft rollers being too wide in the setting for the length of staple spun, thus causing undue stretch in the yarn.

SOCK:—A knitted covering for the foot, coming half-way up the leg; half-hose.

SODA ASH:—The commercial name for anhydrous sodium carbonate, used principally in scouring. It contains varying percentages of caustic soda, sodium chloride, sulphate, etc.

SODA ASH BOIL:—The clearing process in bleaching.

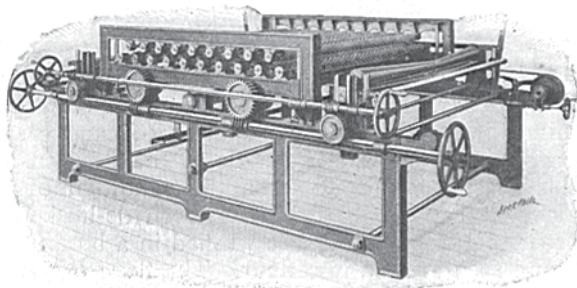
SODIUM CHLORIDE OF COMMON SALT:—NaCl. Added in cotton finishing to mixings for the sake of its hygroscopic properties, and impart a crisp handle.

SODA CRYSTALS:—A carbonate of sodium; a purer form of soda ash, since it contains no caustic soda, and is consequently well adapted for scouring.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE:—A green mordant.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE:—Used as a fixing agent for the aluminium mordant in the dyeing of turkey red. In this instance it is used to replace the cow and sheep dung baths of the original process. Its use in calico printing in connection with the benzidine dyes depends upon its brightening effect.

SOF:—A plain fabric made of Angora goat's hair.



SOFTENER (*Button Breaker*).
The Johnson-Van Vlaanderen Machine Co.

SOFTENING:—Breaking down the hardness of finishes in fabrics, by various machines and methods.

SOFTENINGS OR SOFTENERS:—This name is applied to a number of preparations of highly divergent com-

position, some being true soaps, others merely mixtures of saponifiable fats with emulsifying salts, and also with borax, salt, sodium phosphate, etc. They are made by either boiling the finished soap with the requisite quantity of water and then adding the other ingredients, or by saponifying the fats with soda lye.

SOFTNESS OF WOOL FIBRES:—The same is a result of the quantity as well as the quality of yolk found upon the fleece, and which nature put there both for nourishing the fibres as well as to impart the pliability known as softness.

SOFT-SILK:—In this case the boiling-off or un gumming of the (raw) silk is made complete, the silk losing by this process from 24 to 30% of its weight, vice versa Souple silk which loses from 5 to 12% and Ecrú silk in which the loss is only 2½ to 5%.

SOLEIL:—French for sun, applies to the brightness of the finished fabric.

An all-wool fabric with a highly reflecting warp surface of a broken rib character.

A name attached to shiny materials as are largely used in the millinery trade.

SOFT WASTE:—Woolen and worsted yarn waste that has received only a little twist, also roving and card waste, etc.

Such wastes as can be reconverted into the material from which they came, and used for the same purpose for which that material was originally purchased.

SOFT WATER:—One that contains no such impurities as bicarbonates and sulphates of lime or magnesia.

SOIE BATISTE:—Silk batiste, one of the most diaphanous of summer silk fabrics. May be plain or with self-colored dots or other tiny figures.

SOLUBLE OIL:—See Oleine.

SOMERSET SHEEP:—An English breed of sheep, a variety of the Dorset sheep, but more Leicester in character, differing from the Dorset in having a pink nose in place of black and white; the wool is also longer and heavier.

SORE SHIN:—Also known as *Damping Off*; or *Seedling Rot*. One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. These are names applied to a very common disease which causes young plants to rot off partially or entirely at or near the surface of the ground. Sometimes the tissues undergo a soft rot, which progresses very rapidly, and the early stages are not marked by any striking color characteristics. Another phase may progress rapidly or slowly and is usually quite well characterized by a reddish brown color which accompanies it. This phase is also characteristic in that it is usually manifested on one side of the stem in the form of an ulcer which gradually deepens until the vascular system is reached, when the life of the plant becomes really endangered. Even when this stage is reached, however, the plant may and does frequently recover. This latter phase is characteristic of a very common disease of seedling cotton. It is called *sore shin*. The term is sometimes applied to injuries upon quite large stalks of cotton, but

it should not be confused with the *sore shin* of seedlings which is caused by the parasitism of a fungus. The fungus which is responsible for the phenomena of *damping off* is *Pythium debaryanum*. The diseased portion of the plant is just beneath the surface of the ground and presents an area of shrunken tissue of a dull brown or reddish color. It does sometimes recover, but frequently death results.

(To be continued.)

**DIRECTORY OF TRADE MARKS
RELATING TO THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.**

Registered December, 1912.

1. Cotton Piece Goods.—Gibbon, Lange & Steven, New York.
2. Hosiery.—I. Rome & Sons, Worcester, Mass.
3. Hosiery and Knit Underwear.—Vermont Hosiery and Machinery Co., Northfield and Bennington, Vt.
4. Lath-Yarn.—American Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.
5. Fancy Gingham.—Rusch & Co., New York.
6. Waterproofed Textile Fabric.—Massachusetts Chemical Co., Walpole, Mass.
7. Loom-Pickers.—Holbrook Raw Hide Co., Providence, R. I.
- 8 and 14. Cotton Piece Goods.—Grinnell Willis & Co., New York.
9. Knitted Underwear, Hosiery, and Caps.—The William Carter Co., Needham Heights, Mass.
10. Spinning and Twister Rings.—Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass.
11. Hosiery.—Henry G. Hodges, Reading, Pa.
12. Stockings.—Ellen W. Decker, New York.
13. Hosiery.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.

15. Cotton Piece Goods.—Arista Mills Co., Winston Salem, N. C.



As a result of several recent accidents, the Public Safety and Accidents Investigation Committee of the Royal Aero Club in England has just recommended that some experiments should be made with the fabrics used for the wings of aeroplanes, both before and after treatment, to determine the effect on their resistance to tearing.

Consumption of Actual Bales of Cotton.

used in the World for the year ending August 31, 1912.

	American	East Indian	Egyptian	Sundry	Total
United States	5,243,000		125,000		5,368,000
Great Britain	3,289,976	39,957	329,821	105,708	3,765,462
Russia	545,831	18,369	72,251	*1,398,628	2,035,079
Germany	1,375,694	224,116	106,836	63,640	1,770,286
India	79,552	1,524,032	1,052	1,915	1,606,551
Japan	365,240	810,464	20,515	145,620	1,341,839
France	804,516	82,538	73,727	27,062	987,843
Austria	644,812	162,373	33,543	23,368	864,096
Italy	616,162	161,842	21,245	13,511	812,760
Spain	284,890	13,308	15,410	10,142	323,750
Belgium	171,899	60,998	537	948	234,382
Canada	114,665		453	300	115,418
Switzerland	59,606	2,824	25,112	3,289	90,831
Netherlands	73,962	8,822		2,033	84,817
Sweden	73,626	4,875	128	98	78,727
Portugal	50,260	1,020	980	15,680	67,940
Denmark	24,342	331		472	25,145
Norway	9,690	894		201	10,785
Mexico, Brazil, etc.....	4,607		375	242,699	247,681
Total	13,957,330	3,116,763	701,985	2,055,314	19,831,392
<i>Total August 31, 1911</i>	<i>11,559,401</i>	<i>3,647,714</i>	<i>664,822</i>	<i>1,947,133</i>	<i>17,819,070</i>
<i>Total August 31, 1910</i>	<i>11,145,178</i>	<i>3,683,912</i>	<i>639,596</i>	<i>1,561,825</i>	<i>17,030,511</i>
<i>Total August 31, 1909</i>	<i>12,098,280</i>	<i>2,479,315</i>	<i>781,107</i>	<i>1,308,735</i>	<i>16,667,437</i>

* Mostly Russian Cotton, 270 to 290 lbs. to the bale