DIRECTORY OF TEXTILE TERMS

Point de Gêne Lace: Openwork embroidery made on a wool ground which is afterwards eaten away by acid. (See Plauen Lace.)

Point de Mechlin: A lace made in one piece, with the pillow, the ground being formed with the pattern, and as both are made of the very finest thread and require much skill to execute, the lace is exceedingly costly.

Point de Milan Lace: A variety of guipure, having a ground of small meshes, and a pattern consisting of flowers or roll devices.

Point de Paris Lace: A variety of cheap, cotton, machine lace, of simple design.

Point de Racorec: A method of fastening together the different pieces of lace as in Brussels and Bayeux laces; it is not sewing, but is a fresh row of meshes, imitating in part the ground of a brocaded fabric.

Point de Rose Lace: This lace was formerly made in Italy, but was entirely lost there. The art was revived in 1900. It has since been revived in Italy, but much of the rose lace now sold in Italy is made in Alencon. It often requires a year's work to produce the 11 yards of point de rose; many of the girls and women instead of using horsehair, on which it is usually worked, use the sake of their own hair.

Point de Esorit Lace: Dotted bobbinet with dots either singly or in clusters.

Point de Venise: A stitch largely used in guipure lace, with which to fill in the angles of meshes, and in Guipure en Relief to form raised meshes; it is also a term for Venetian lace.

Point de Ireleand Lace: Coarse machine lace, made in imitation of real Venetian point.

Point Draw: One of the systems of threading or drawing-in a warp in its harness. It differs from a straight harness in that after drawing in a certain number of warp-threads successively always on the next harness, this direction of drawing-in is reversed; drawing-in alternately in one direction then in the other, a new repeat until the repeat of the drawing-in draft is obtained. The object of the point draw is to reduce the number of harnesses required for a given weave. Point draws are used either by themselves or they may form only a portion of the complete drawing-in draft for a given weave, the balance being either portions of straight, mixed or double draws.

Point Kant Lace: Flemish pillow lace, with a net ground, the design running largely to pot effects. Also called Pot Lace.

Point Lace: Lace made by hand with needle and single thread. It is made in many varieties, as Point de Alençon, Point de Venise, etc. Also called Venetian Lace.

Pointed Twills: A sub-division of the regular twills. In their construction, after arranging the twill, for a certain number of warp-threads, to run in one direction, the direction is reversed; running the twill alternately in one direction and then in the other is continued until the repeat of the weave is obtained.

Point Net: Literally, needle made net. For the manufacture of this by machinery, a patent was taken out in 1781. From that time to 1815 point net contributed more than anything else to the prosperity of Nottingham. Eng. Now superseded by the bobbinet manufacture.

Point Net Frame: See Lace Frame.

Point-paper: The squared designing paper used by the textile designer. Paper ruled in squares or rectangled, the latter to suit, in connection with figured work, the texture of the fabric under consideration.

Point-plat: In lace making, flowers or sprigs of bobbin-work as distinguished from needle-point work; application lace, in which pillow-made flowers or sprigs are applied to a net ground.

Points: Bearded needles which change the loops on the knitting frame. Lifting needles on the Levers' lace loom.

Point-tie: The tie of the harness in which after tying, say one division from 1 to 400 left to right, the next division is tied 400 to 1, right to left.

Point-tie-up: One of the systems of tying up a Jacquard harness, being for Jacquard work what the point draw is for harness work.

Polka: A short quilted fancy of fine taffeta used in America.

Polka-jacket: A style of knit jacket for women's wear.

Pollock: A variety of cotton originated in 1890 by W. A. Pollock, Greenville, Miss., by fertilizing some unknown long-stapled variety with pollen from Peerless. A cluster variety maturing a little later than the Peerless, with a staple 1.4 to 1.6 inches.

Polonaise: A garment for women, consisting of a waist and an overskirt in one piece.

Polychromia: See Primuline.

Polyvollins: A term applied indiscriminately to all races of silk worms which produce more than one brood in a year. Such as yield two crops as known as big silkworms, and as trifollines, etc. The silk worm using the largest number of crops (8) is known as daisy, and is found in Bengal and India.

Pomegranate: A dye plant, formerly used by the natives of India in dying brilliant colors.

Pomeranian Sheep: A hybrid of the common or "Zaupel sheep" with the "Zweiterovet sheep" to form a coarse wool. A native of Pomerania, Ger.

Pompadour: From Madam Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV, who created an epoch in fashion for a portion of that century. "Pompadour effects" as seen in silks and ribbons are largely floral in character, and are executed in rich, soft colorings, somewhat of the pastel order. Sometimes applied to a peculiar crimson or pink shade.

Pompadour Gros de Tour: A high-class grosgrain, with fine ribbed surface and in Pompadour effect.

Ponceau: Any one of several dark dyes that yield a red or a reddish brown color on stock, yarns or fabrics.

Poncho: A blanket with an opening in the middle for the head, worn by "Spanish Americans" as an outer garment or cloak.

Pongee: A plain soft, unbleached, washable silk, from the cocoons of the wild silkworm, Antheraea Peruni, also known as the Chinese Tussah silkworm. The fabric is woven in the gum, usually of singles, used in that form, or boiled-off. The fiber kinds are bleached, dyed or printed, and are known in the trade as China silks. Said to be a corruption of the Chinese pun-chi, a native silk, made or home woven. Another suggestion is that the word is a corruption of pun-shik, a native or wild silk.

Pongee: A variety of dress goods woven with a (wild) silk warp and a fine worsted filling.

Pongee Imperial: A heavy pongee silk woven with a taffeta surface.

Poor Man's Relief: A California variety of cotton, closely resembling Indian.

Poplin: From the French popeline — lustre. Said to have been first introduced during the early part of the 16th century at Avignon, then a napal diocese, and to have been so-called in
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compliment to the reigning pope. The name of the class of fabrics distinguished by a rib, or cord effect running filling ways in the cloth. Originally it referred to a fabric having rib and wool filling heavier than the warp, which imports to the fabric its characteristic corded effect resembling that of pop. Population manufacturing was introduced in Ireland in 1693, by a colony of fugitive French Hugenots, the industry being concentrated at Dublin. Irish poplin is celebrated for its uniformly fine quality and high accounts for the high price it commands in the markets. In its construction, a fine grade of Cape or Australian wool is used for the filling, its usual organism being used for the warp.

At present it refers more particularly to a ribbed fabric than to one made from 100 and 120's worsted materials. In connection with cotton poplins the plain weave is used for interlacing warp and filling, the rep effect being obtained either by using a finer count of yarn for the warp compared with that of the filling, or using a high texture for warp compared to that of the filling; again both characteristics may be used. It is used for ladies' waistcoats, wraps, and gowns.

Prickly poplin: A Brocaded poplin: a popular texture having brocaded or embossed effects.

Ponponette: An extremely light-weight poplin, between a grenadine and taffeta.

Porcupine-roller: A spiked roller used in the process of French drawing, in worsted spinning, also in cotton, silk, and waste spinning. The silver, in the process of drawing, is made to pass through the teeth of the porcupine, and in turn the fibres are laid more parallel.

Porjee: A coarse East Indian silk.

Porta: A unit of measurement for reed calculations, used in Scotland to determine the dents in the warp, forty warp-threads; in England it is known as a beer.

Portia Tree: See Tulip Tree.


Port Phillip Wool: Australian merino wool, the spinners for the spinning of worsted as well as woolen yarns. It is of good length, very waxy and strait, the best of it permitting spinning up to 100's worsted counts. Cross bred Port Phillip wool is the same as Merino crossed with the Leicester sheep, yielding a medium count of worsted, good staple for spinning from 40's to 52's worsted yarn of a bright appearance. Used in the best class of woolens and worsteds.

Positive Motion Shuttle Drive: A device invented many years ago by James Lyall, of New York, causing the shuttle to travel through the shafts with a uniform motion. In this loom the shuttles travel on a roller carriage drawn by a cord in the shuttle race below the warp; the harness wires having a set of upper rollers. The shuttle has a pair of under rollers, one at each end and travels over the lower series of warp-threads being passed along by the carriage, while the warp-threads are passed between the upper rollers of the carriage and the rollers of the shuttle.

Potash: Potassium Carbonate and Carbonate of Potash. Formerly obtained from brine, now made from the chloride by the Leblanc process. Also called Potassium Carbonate and Carbonate of Potash.

Potassium Ferricyanide: Used as an oxidizing agent for steam annealing black; as a dilute for indigo, alizarine blue, cerculein, etc. (MgO or water glass is then added as a diluent); or it is occasionally used for logwood black to oxidize the col- oring matter. Also called Red Prussiate of Potash.

Potassium Ferricyanide: The same may contain as impurities: potassium sulphate, carbonate, and chlorite; the potassium salt may contain the gudium salt. These impurities are inspected in the solution immediately or after fusing in a porcelain crucible with potassium nitrate, extracting with water. Principally used for the preparation of Prussian blue upon cotton, wool, and silk, especially for silk, which is to be washed free; also for aniline black (very restricted use). Also called Yellow Prussiate of Potash.

Potassium Permanganate: See Permanganate of Potash.

Potassium Silicate: See Water Glass.

Potato Starch: Its use as a stiffening material in the finishing of cotton goods is conducive to mellow and thick feel, and dull or rough surface effects. Its capacity for holding filling materials is some 20 per cent. higher than that of flour.

Pot Eye: In a spinning frame, the glass or metal guide eye through which the roving passes from the roving to the flyer.

Pot Latex: See Point Kant Latex.

Poult de la Reine: Very heavy silk dress goods, woven with a pebbled surface.

Poult de Soie: A corded silk dress material of rich, strong quality.

Pounce: In that making, to raise a nap on a felt hat. A term for rubbing down the outside of a (felt) hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper or emery paper.

Pouncing: See Pinking.

Prayer Rugs: Oriental rug of usually small size, used by the Moslems to kneel on when praying. The chief characteristic is the representation of a niche or arched doorway at one end, sometimes with a tree of life or a lamp hanging from the middle; occasionally there are only three medallions, two for the knees and one for the head.

Preparing Gill-box: This consists of a pair of back rollers, gills or fallers riding on screws, and front rollers, with feed sheet and lap, billing-head, and delivery. The wool may be either a combing action or principally a drawing action. For example, when wool is much matted, the fallers, working quicker than the back rollers, comb out the fibres and deliver them to the front rollers, which should be set to the fallers. But when the material has been worked and is fairly straight, the faller-pins simply slip through the fibres and consequently can only act as supports between the faller-rods; in other words, the operation becomes a drawing operation. The distance apart of drawing rollers, size of rollers, etc., must be exactly maintained; the work is then very carefully considered.

With wool the ratio or distance between back rollers and fallers or back rollers and front rollers is equally important, as the wool fibre is so much longer than the cotton fibre, the size of the rollers need only be taken into account from a weight and tear and position of the warp and weighting points of view.