DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

P

Preparing Salt: See Sodium Stannate.

President: A filling-backed woolen cloth, 2 picks face to alternate with 1 pick back. Face weave 5 leaf satin, backing tied in 5 leaf satin order. A cotton warp is usually employed with a wool and mungo blend face filling and a long fibrous Alpaca or Mohair waste, back filling.

Press: A filling process, consisting in pressing the fabric between heated plates or cylinders.

Press Cloth: A kind of bagging used by the mangle manufacturers in hydraulic presses for filtering purposes, pressing out oil, etc.

Presser: In a speeder or fly frames the spring arm, the tender of the fly, which presses against the bobbin to regulate the tension in winding the slubbing or roving, as it runs on the bobbin.

Presser Bar: In a knitting machine, a bar forcing the needle's barb into the groove of the shank, to form the yarn into a loop.

Presser: The arrangement of a set of specially constructed and independently operated harnesses, placed in front of the cotton feed board in a Jacquard loom, by which the Jacquard harnesses, in each system of harnesses perform a special duty, although they are both operating the same warp. The Jacquard harness is used for forming the general design on a large scale; the presser or compound harness, in turn, divides this pattern into detail (twills, satins, or any other desired weave). As a rule, warp-threaders are threaded to each harness cord of the Jacquard, the presser harness interlacing said four warp-threaders individually by the weave required. This explains that in this instance the compass of the Jacquard machine is increased four fold, i.e., 600 picks on the Jacquard machine on a straight through tie-up operate (600 x 4 =) 2400 warp-threaders. Also called Compound Harnesses.

Presser Wheel: A device, on a knitting machine, which controls the opening and closing of the beads of the spring. The needles are made with removable blades, which can be set so as to produce a great variety of stitches or changes in the operation of the needles.

Pressing: Finishing cloths by putting them under pressure, either on the hydraulic or rotary press, in order to produce smoothness and lustre to the fabric.

Pressing, Facing: A term applied by the sorter in the woolen trade to the choicest sort of his fleece. "Australian Merino Sorter" also apply the term to the sides and shoulders of a very fine fleece.

Primine: A direct color which was discovered in 1888. *Thiocromogen* is claimed to be a very pure form of primiline. It is a yellow powder, readily soluble in hot water, less soluble in cold. Like congo, it can be salted out of solution by sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, or other salts. The direct reactions of primiline are of little interest. It is usually converted into other dyes by a process called diazotization and developing. It is an important member of a group of direct cotton colors which are diazotized and developed to produce colors highly fast to washing. Also called *Carminin, Polychromin* and *Aureolin*.

Princess: A Bradford term for alpaca linings, made with 50% black cotton wool, 25% each white cotton and wool, and 25% linen, percale, or gingham. Interlaced with the 5 up 1 down, 1 up 1 down, harness and a third set of harnesses.

Princess Cashmere: A cotton dress fabric with a warm-looking nap on the wrong side, imitating woolen goods.

Princetia: An English worsted fabric in the 19th century, made with silk warp and worsted filling; originally made for gloves and parasols.

Print Cloth: Cotton cloth woven and finished suitably for printing.

Printed Carpets: Tapestry carpets, i.e., carpets in which the design is printed on the pile warp previous to weaving.

Printed Hosery: Low-grade fancy stockings on which the design is placed by a printing process.

Printers: Plain, woven cloths used for printing, made from pure yarns of good quality, and well woven. Burnley (England) Printers or "Lumps" are usually 32 inches, 116 yards, 16 squares, i.e., 16 ends and 16 picks to the inch. Glossop or Cheshire (England) printers are about 36 inches, 50 yards, 19 by 22 reed and pick.

Printfield: The area in which printing and bleaching are carried on.

Printing: A great variety of processes for decorating textiles of all descriptions by applying to certain parts various colors or chemicals. Printing can be applied to the sliver for mixture yarn effect (see *Signorela*), or to the warp or to the woven fabric. Printing differs from dyeing inasmuch as it applies the color or chemical only to certain parts of the textile by means of engraved cylinders or blocks, while in dyeing, textiles are submerged in the color; the two processes, however, are applied together in many processes. With the exception of India and the other Oriental countries and a few expensive lines of silks where hand printing is still in use by means of blocks, printing is done with a different engraved roller for each color in the design. Fabrics are prepared in various ways before printed on. Woolens are often chlorinated to increase their affinity for dyes, or are treated in weak solution of ammonia.

Linens are scoured in soda or lime. Cottons are always singed and often bleached; they are also often mordanted or mercerized or scoured in soda or lime. The more important styles of printing are: *pigment-printing*, where insoluble colors are fixed to the fabric by means of albumen; *discharge-printing*, where parts of a previously dyed ground are destroyed by chemicals applied in printing; *mordant-printing* for basic dyes; *resist-printing*, where the fabric is printed with some chemical which prevents the subsequently applied dye from the effect on certain parts of the cloth. These styles are combined in various ways.

Prints: Generic name for printed cotton fabrics. The term is borrowed from white goods. They come in warp and calico prints in a great variety of weaves, either with fast or slow dye, or made as splits.

Prismatic Colors: A term applied to the seven simple colors, purple, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red, which result from the division of a ray of light by means of a prism.

Prongs: The ten non-jointed legs under the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and last joints of the bodies of the silkworms.

Proofing: A process through which goods pass whereby they are impervious to rain and are also supposed, as a rule, to be unsplittable and unshrinkable. Also called *Sowering* and *Spot-proofing*.

Prunella: From the French prunel, which means plums, a purplish shade similar to that of a ripe plum. A variety of rich satin-faced worsted dress goods, either piece or hank dyed.

Prunelle Twist: The English term for a 3-harness warp effect twill. The simplest twill that can be obtained.

Prunello: A light smooth fabric made from pure wool yarns.

Prussian Binding: A kind of twisted binding having a silk face and a cotton back.

Prussian Blue: A precipitate formed by the reaction of ferrous or ferric salts with yellow or red prussiate of potash. Turnbull's Blue, Williams's Blue and Chinese Blue, are all forms of this color, usually applied to cotton finishing as a tinting medium. Usually obtained as a thick paste.

Pryolignite of Iron: See Ferrous Acetate.

Psorospermie: Scientific name for the floating corpses in the bodies of silkworms affected by pebrine.

Psychrometer: See Hygrometer.

Pul Hemp: Very strong bast fibre, resisting water; found in Assam, Burmah, Japan, etc., and used for fishing nets, ropes, twine, bags, etc.

Puffer-pipe: The central pipe of a bleaching kiln, discharging water over the cloth.

Pugliese: Variety of inferior raw cotton from South Italy.

Puglie: A light scarf wound around a hat to keep off the sun; a turban worn by Hindus.
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Pulled Wool: The name given to wool which has been pulled from the skin or pelt of the dead animals as they come from the slaughter-houses. These pelts with the wool on are thrown into vats containing lukewarm water and left to soak for twenty-four hours to loosen the dirt which has come matted into the wool. From these the pelts are taken to scrubbing machines and there subjected to the action of a revolving brush, and from which the wool issues perfectly clean. Then the pelts are taken to the painting-room where they are laid flesh side up and carefully painted with a preparation in order to loosen the roots of the wool. This preparation is left to remain on the wool for about twenty-four hours, when it is cleaned off and the pelts taken to the pulling-room. Here each wool puller stands before a small wooden framework over which the pelt is thrown, and the wool easily pulled out by the hand by the puller and thrown by him, hand over hand, as to grade and length, into different barrels, conveniently arranged. When a barrel is filled, it is taken to the drying-room and placed there and dried in sheets of wire netting, and then when hot air is forced underneath it by means of a blower, men with rakes at the same time are working the wool over to hasten, as well as make, the drying more thorough. When this is accomplished, the wool is taken to store bins, where it usually remains in containers reserved for inspection until sold, and when it is then bagged for transportation. Sometimes the fleece may retain its fleece-shaped form, but as soon as it breaks up. In the case of pulled wool must be carefully handled in the scouring process to prevent any adhering fiber from the cleaning the cleanser used for scouring wool. All pulled wool may be recognized under the microscope by the presence of the ovine hair roots. They are classified according to the quality and length of staple. For quality the terms are XX, Extra, A Super, B Super, C Super, etc.; for length, Cottington and Delaine. Also called Mortling.

Pulling Cotton: A test to determine length, strength and uniformity of the cotton fiber. A small quantity of cotton for this test is pulled part with two hands, the projecting long fibers separated from the rest and broken between two hands to test the strength.

Pulling of Flax: The first process to which flax is subjected. At a certain stage of its growth the plants are pulled in handfuls and are laid across each other diagonally until a sheaf is complete, when the whole is carried to the field. The flax is then ready for the second process, known as roppling.

Pulom: Silky, yellowish seed hair of the cotton tree in Africa.

Punjab Silks: Domestic imitations of Indian fabrics. Seen in checks, fancies, shot and changeable effects, or with figures imparted by the dobby or the Jacquard machine.

Punjam: A stout cotton cloth made in India. It is dyed in Madras and exported to Brazil, the Mediterranean, and the West Indies.

Punjaporo: A silk of rough weave. A trade name.

Punjum: A plain grey calico, similar in particulars to Mexican, but usually 36 yards to the piece.

Punjam Waste: A peculiar silk waste of great strength and lustre, having the appearance of narrow bands. It is produced from cocoons of coarse and uneven texture, and in reeling the ends off, from 6 to 12 cocoons are taken up together, no attention being given to its being straight. It is very heavily gunned, in some cases to the extent of 30 per cent., and in the best parcels 45 per cent.

Purdah: Closely woven, but very fine cotton or linen veil, worn by the women of high caste in India.

Pure Alkali: This is the refined anhydrous sodium carbonate, and it is by far the best form to use, containing 97 per cent. of anhydrous carbonate of soda, equal to 58 per cent., and only traces of impurities. Used in Lye Boiling in the Bleaching of Cotton Goods.

Pure-size: Sizing with vegetable or animal substances, used for light percentages.

Purified Cotton: See Absorbent Cotton.

Puri: The stitch used in knitting which gives a ribbed appearance to the fabric.

A narrow braid in use for bordering needlework. Also called Pearl Edging.

Purling: Early English name for narrow edgings made in a loose plaited fashion.

Purpurin: This coloring matter, besides alizarin, exists in matter, but is present in a much smaller amount than alizarin. It closely resembles the body in appearance and properties, but may be distinguished by the color of the solution, which is cherry-red instead of purple. The alkaline solution of purpurin also is slowly decolorized by exposure to air, whereas the color of the alkaline alizarine solution is permanent. The absorption spectra of alizarin and orpurpin in alcoholic solution are quite distinct.

Putang Cotton Cloth: The coarsest home-made cotton cloth produced in China, woven in pieces 24 feet long and 17 inches wide.

Puto: A fabric made in Cashmere and neighboring countries of India, of the longer and coarser wool of the goat, after the fine and soft under-growth, as used in the manufacture of cashmere shawls has been separated from it. Also called Cashgar Cloth.

Puya Fibre: A wild plant of India possessing very few of the difficulties so hard to the rhea, and men who have experimented with it have pronounced it far more easy to deal with than the true Rhea.

Pyrenga: A very distinct race of sheep is remarkable as being found in all the Southern regions of Europe, in Spain, Italy, Greece, the basin of the Danube, and the further side of the Alps.

Pyrogenous Acid: Crude acetic acid. Also called Black-liquor or Glu-lim-peg.

Pyrolignite of Iron: Used in silk-dyeing (blue-black); for dark shades of alizarine red; in cotton-dyeing more rarely on account of its high price. Also called Ferrous Acetate, Acetate of Iron, Black Mordant. See also (Chamois Mor- dant). Pyrosulphite: See Sodium Bisulphite.

In New York.

Eleanora De Cledgero, an opera singer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,825 and assets of $25,000 in money invested in a textile factory at Lilly, France. The debts are largely for gowns and dresses are Paquin, Paris, $4900; M. J. Kraus & Co., New York, $1518; Doucet, Paris, $800; Maison Lewis, millinery, Paris, $1180. The Musical Courier, $1396; Musical America Company, $324; Billboard Publishing Company, $218, and Music News, Chicago, $44. Albert D. Gould, $150, and Edouard, tailor, $144.

In announcing their monthly sale of domestic cottons, bedding and other staple lines of merchandise Marshall Field & Co. say that the sooner manufacturers and distributors of mercan- dise base prices upon cost under present day conditions, the sooner business will show activity that will promise well for prosperity.

Opens Yarn Office Here.

The Rhode Island Yarn Company has opened an office in the Drexel Building, with Albert Ruby as manager.

Bathing Suits to Cost More.

Record prices for men's bathing suits at retail are predicted for the coming summer, due to the lack of advance preparation on the part of the jobbers and the big retail trade for the demand that will result from the demobilization of several million men in the national service. The factors are not to blame for the situation, inasmuch as when the lines of these goods were opened for the current season by the manufacturers the war was still on, and that the only thing they could do was “play safe.” The latter, however, insist that the buyers held off too long in the hope of lower prices resulting from the suspension of hostilities, and that only lately have they been making real efforts to cover their needs. With women's goods the situation is different, so far as concerns. Prices, however, will continue high, especially on knitted suits.

Racine Hosiery Company.

H. N. Bacon has been appointed receiver of the Racine Hosiery Company following the institution of bankruptcy proceedings by the company, East Hampton, Mass., $8450; Major-Schley Company, New York, city, $3490; and the Wildmeister Manufacturing Company, Norristown, Pa., $700. Preference payments amounting to $30,000 are alleged.

RAW SILK CABLE received by H. L. Gwaltier & Co., New York, quotes prices as follows: Kansai fil. double extra, 1,920 yen; Kansai fil. extra, 1,800 yen; Shinnshu fil. No. 1, 1,740 yen.