

Posselt's Textile Journal

Vol. XV.

September, 1914.

No. 3

THE MANUFACTURE OF UPHOLSTERY FABRICS.

REPP OTTOMAN.

(Continued from August issue.)



Fig. 14

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

Fig. 14 shows us a sketch for another one of these

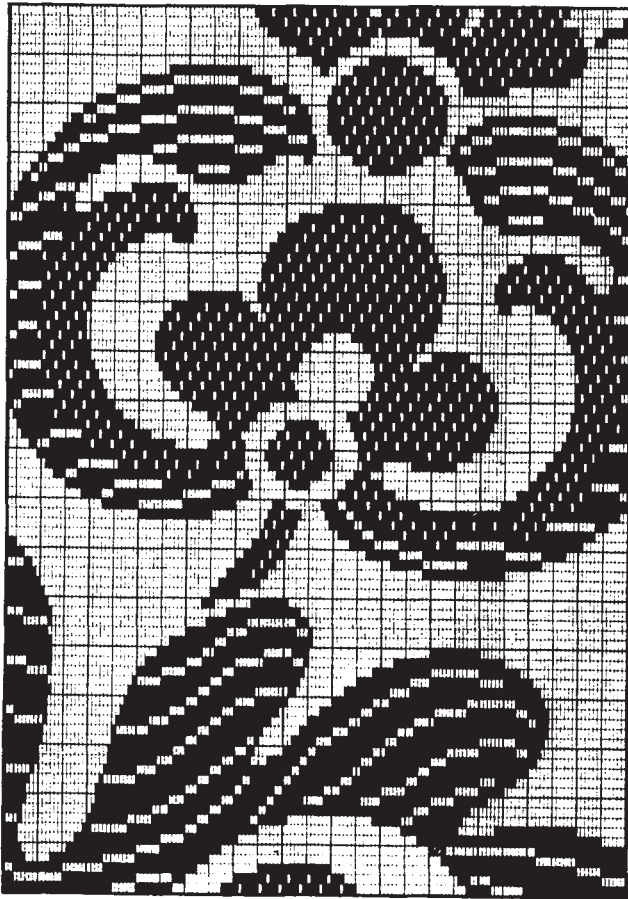


Fig. 15

Repp Ottomans, being reduced to one-half its size in the woven fabric in order to bring somewhat more than one repeat within compass of the page.



Fig. 16

The repeat in our reproduction is 4 inches by 4 inches, and which equals in the actual fabric (on account of the half reduction) 8 inches by 8 inches.

Arrangement of Warp is: 2 Face to alternate with one Binder.

Arrangement of Filling is: One Binder to alternate with one Stuffer.

TEXTURE OF FINISHED FABRIC PER INCH:
114 warp-threads (76 Face, 38 Binder)
60 picks (30 Binder, 30 Stuffer)

REPEAT OF COMPLETE POINT PAPER DESIGN:
 $114 \times 8 = 912$ warp-threads, *i.e.*, a 900 Jacquard machine is required, using one of the two reserve rows the machine contains for the design, using the other reserved row for selvage purposes.

60 picks per inch \times 8 inches, repeat of pattern in fabric, calls for 480 picks in pattern, *i.e.*, 480 Jacquard cards, of which 240 are figure cards cut on the Royle Piano Machine for the binder picks and 240 cards cut on the Royle Repeater for the stuffer picks.

Fig. 15 shows us a portion of the working design as prepared by the Jacquard designer, with binder warp and stuffer picks omitted, illustrating 2 inches of the actual fabric, width ways taken, and 3 inches of the actual fabric taken length ways, *i.e.*, representing:

152 Face or Figure warp-threads with its corresponding 90 Binder picks.

The portion of the fabric sketch Fig. 14 thus treated in the point paper design Fig. 15 is taken from its lower left hand corner.

Binder warp or stuffer filling are not taken into consideration.

The principle of how to interlace the binder warp has been fully explained in the previously given fabric structure, in connection with analysis shown in Fig. 13, hence no special explanation required now.

In order to convey to the reader the action of introducing stuffer picks, this feature is explained by design Fig. 16 and which shows the lower left hand corner of design Fig. 15 treated that way. Binder warp-threads are again omitted in the latter for reasons previously alluded to.

(To be continued.)

Applying Various Effects or Designs to Fabrics of Artificial Silk.

According to a late English patent by S. Courtauld & Co. and M. Linfoot, various effects or patterns are applied to fabrics by superposing two fabrics and subjecting them to the action of steam; the fabric may thus be clearly figured or provided with a pattern on one side only; for instance, a striped effect may be imparted or a crêpe effect.

For example, a cotton crêpe fabric (which is called the pattern fabric) is applied to the fabric to be treated by pressure, while steam is passed through the superposed fabrics. The fabric to be treated is protected by a thick felted cotton cloth, which acts as a backing and prevents both sides being ornamented. A perforated roll may be used, and the fabrics are wound on this, the fabric under treatment innermost, then the pattern fabric, and lastly the backing material, and steam is passed through these fabrics so superposed at a suitable pressure. The steam is then exhausted, and cold air drawn through to dry the fabrics.

This process is especially adapted for treating artificial silk fabrics, a fine increased lustre, is claimed being imparted to them, as well as a softer handle.