

BLEACHERS!

Cotton, Wool, Silk, or Mixtures.

Have you thoroughly considered that the competitors of your mill can now furnish goods of fast white, soft, elastic, odorless, not weakened?

Of course you know by this time that the only way you can produce these qualities is by means of Peroxide bleaching and that

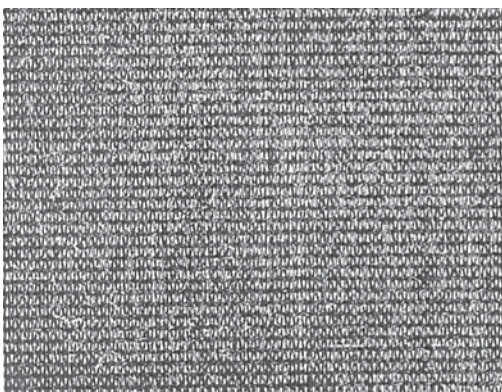
You can get all needed practical help from us.

THE ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.
NEW YORK.

NOVELTY IN MOTTLED, CRINKLED KNIT FABRICS.

By P. F. Vogel.

This new fabric structure, the process of which has been lately patented, is more particularly adapted for use in making hosiery, underwear, neckties, etc., and has for its object to provide a fabric having a mottled appearance as shown in the accompanying illustration.



The fabric is composed of white Japan tram, or other kind of nett silk, twisted together either with a white artificial silk thread or a white cotton thread and then knitted to form the fabric into a sock, stocking, undergarment, necktie, etc., after which the fabric is boiled-off in the usual way to remove the gum from the nett silk.

After thus degumming the fabric, the same is then dyed by using a combination of dyestuffs and chemi-

cals that will dye the artificial silk or the cotton (*i. e.*, vegetable fibre), but not the nett (*i. e.*, animal fibre) silk. While the fabric is being dyed, a small percentage of dye does go on the nett silk, but which is removed by boiling-off the fabric after dyeing, which strips the dye from the nett silk and restores the color back to the natural white, leaving only the artificial silk or the cotton the color of the dye.

By reason of the fabric being formed of nett silk twisted together with either an artificial silk or a cotton thread and then knitted, the nett silk and the artificial silk or the cotton become interspersed irregularly throughout the fabric, the dyeing resulting in the production of a fabric having a mottled appearance because of the presence of the interspersed white fibres of the nett silk and the colored fibres of the artificial silk or the cotton, in the fabric.

Various dyestuffs may be used to color the artificial silk or the cotton thread, but not the nett silk thread. To dye the artificial silk or the cotton black, sulfur black dye consisting of sulfid of sodium, sulfur black, glue, and salt is employed, for the reason that same will dye the artificial silk or the cotton but not the nett silk, the glue being used to prevent the sulfid of sodium from eating up the nett silk.

To dye the artificial silk or the cotton tan or navy blue, the respective coloring matter and phosphate of sodium may be used. Other colors may be similarly produced, again basic colors may be combined if so desired.

The object of knitting the nett silk in the gum and boiling-off the fabric, is to give the latter a crinkled, *i. e.*, wavy appearance.

Ladies' Undervest.

By E. Emmers.

The improved garment refers to the construction of a low-necked knitted undervest which has the capacity for independent adjustment of the bust and back portions, so that the garment may be readily adapted to suit the requirements of the wearer.

In undergarments as until now made of knitted fabric, the great transverse elasticity of the latter is restricted in a material degree about the upper edge when cut low, by the employment of a lace binding or edging through which drawing ribbons or tapes may be passed, but this does not of itself meet the requirements of adjustment to suit the different bust measures of women having the same width of back, or for those cases where, with the same shoulder width, the persons differ both in bust and back in corpulency.

By providing a garment capable of independent adjustment at front and back, a less number of sizes of garments will be necessary to meet the trade's requirements and which is important from the manufacturers' point of view. The department store or retail merchant at the same time will be able to keep less different sizes in stock.

The body of the new undergarment, as shown in the accompanying illustration in its perspective view, and which is of the usual ribbed tubular fabric structure, has no neck portion, but in its place is provided with shoulder straps formed of lace or open work and separating the bust and back portions from the arm portions, the latter being bounded with a lace selvage which extends into the shoulder straps.