DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

Territory Wool: Wool raised in the Dakotas, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, e.g., formerly western territory and being known; wood from sheep of all grades, from the churro to the merino.

Terry: Uncut or loop pile. Terry toweling is woven with two sets of warp and one filling; one warp forming rows of loops on the face or back or on both sides, which are not cut. Terry toweling is occasionally bleached, dyed, or colored patterns or printed. The loop piles can cover the entire cloth or form patterns. It is made of cotton, linen wool, or any other fiber. Terry toweling is used for a great variety of purposes. When made of cotton or linen it is also called Turkish toweling. The warp when individual fibers are twisted, is referred to as a separate warp beam and is kept very slack. In weaving, a number of picks are let in, quite far apart from each other, in order to prevent the fibers from being designated as 3, 4, 5 or 6 pick, according to the number of picks put in on one row of loops. When the picks are beaten up they slide over the warp yarn, which is now running under the weaving yarn, and the friction is sufficient to pull the pile warp with it. The section of that warp between each pick, originally far apart, now forms a loop on any or all sides when beaten up. It comes in stripes, checks, plaids or brocaded effects in various colors. Used for towels, bathrobes, etc.

Terry Fabrics: Besides those referred to under "terry cloth," Brussels and tapestry carpets, as well as certain types of upholstery fabrics, are terry fabrics.

Terry Pile: See Loop Pile.

Terry Poplin: A silk and wool dress fabric, the construction of which is similar to terry fabric. It is made of yarns, the number of warp and filling threads per inch, either in the woven or the finished fabric, hence a warp and a filling texture. In knit goods, the number of loops per inch.

Texture-counter: A pocket microscope, having a square field of a given area, used for counting the number of threads per inch in a fabric, both for warp and filling ways.

Thermaline: A registered name in England for a white, grey, or black, and silver union lustre stuffs, made of yarns, with small amounts of silver, thus dispensing with preliminary warp-dyeing.

Thibet: A pile of stout dress goods or coating, felted and given a smooth and soft face, showing an indistinct twill. Often made with a cotton warp and a wool filling. In wool goods, the number of loops per inch.

Thibet Cloth: A fabric occupying a place midway between a Melton and Cheviot. It is more brittle and softer than a Melton and not so happy as a Cheviot, the nap being slight and lying close to the surface of the cloth, causing the goods to assume a rough, unfinished appearance. An unfinished cloth formerly made of goat's hair, but now of wool, being of shaggy appearance, used for laces' dresses, etc.

Thibet Shag: A mixture of French wool and worsted silk with various colored patterns woven into it. When scouring impure goods, about 1/2 to 1 lb. per 100 lb. of goods may, for instance, be added to a piece of 50 to 60 lb. weight, the goods otherwise being worked in the usual manner. It is used in steam laundries in place of soap. Also called Nettolavol or Oxyvol.

Texas Cotton: Of a light golden tint; other names for similar cotton include Orleans cotton. Average length of fibre 1 inch. Suitable for spinning from 30's to 50's warp and filling.

Texas Stout: A lower cotton, or all cotton, cotton plant, produced first by W. J. Smythe, of Baileyville, Texas, having slender and often drooping limbs, not very profuse in flower, and a late period; lint 33 to 35 per cent., staple 23 to 26 mm. The matured seed cotton does not fall from the bolls as readily as in most varieties, hence its name of Storm Proof.

Texel Sheep: See Flanders Sheep.

Textile: Woven of cotton or other fabrics. Derived from the Latin tectum, texture, meaning anything woven or suitable for weaving.

Textile: A material, woven, knitted or felted, made of fibers, or a combination of fibers, that is used for covering and forming a cloth or fabric.

Textilize: A paper composition made as a substitute for jute.

Textile-felted: An artistic embroidery floss used for scalloping edges of doilies and centrepieces. Made only in pure white, that will wash without turning yellow, and is known as White Silk; the red floss is known as Linen Silk; while cotton floss, intended for sewing is commonly called Spool Cotton.

Thread Carrier: A hook, eye, or loop on the carriage of a knitting machine through which the thread passes. Any hook, or guide eye in any machine by means of which a thread is guided from one part of the machine to the other.

Thread Frame: A machine for doubling and twisting yarns or strands into thread.

Thread Gait: The space or gait in a face machine, between two carriages.

Threadiness: This term refers to the production of undulations in the surface of the cloth during finishing, so as to bring out, or imitate, the disposition or lay of the yarns on the threads which constitute the fabric, and as they would naturally appear at the surface of the cloth. The effect is developed in the operation of raising (not to be confused with raising), beveling, and chasing. The term applies whether the effect be produced on a pure or starched face.

Thread Lace: Made of three or more threads, as distinguished from cotton and silk laces.

Thread Mill: A factory or department in which the process of doubling, singeing, sizing and polishing threads is carried on.

Thread Plates: A row of horizontal iron plates, working a few inches above the spindles and secured to the flax, i.e., linen spinning frame.

Thready Effect: This effect is imparted to various machines, as on fabrics, with the object of maintaining or simulating the properties which are associated with pure cotton. Also called Clothy Effect.

Thimble Top Effect: See Roughness.

Thioindigo: See Indanthrene Blue.

Thiosulfuric Acid: The kypo, hydoxy, which is sometimes used by cotton bleachers as an antichlor, is the hydroxy acid of this acid. It is used in this case as it is capable of reacting with a free chlorine which may be in the goods and thus render it yellow. The hypo bath is used then in place of the acid bath or the bisulphite bath.

Thistledown: Wool taken from the hairy part of back of the fleece.

Thistle: Used for raising the nap on the cloth.

Thumet Blanket: Made by the Alamo, hair of the white mountain goat; the warp containing wool and hibres from the cedar tree bark twisted together.

Threading: A general, a twisted strand of cotton, flax, wool, etc., spun out to considerable length is called thread.

Thread: In a specific sense, thread is a compound yarn consisting of two or more minor yarns firmly united together by twisting.

Tissue: Derived from the Latin textus, texture, meaning anything woven or suitable for weaving.

Toast: A well-cooked old-fashioned potatoes, especially those which have been roasted in the ashes of a fireplace.

Tote: To carry, to transport, to transport with ease.

Tow: A coarse thread, a length of fiber, or a collection of fibers. It is the material from which the warp and filling are made.

Towel: A piece of cloth, a cover, or a wrapping material. It is used for drying, cleaning, or protecting.

Towelling: See Turkish Towelling.

Tow Vellum: A velvet showing a pile uncut.

Tow Colors: Citrine, olive, and russet, so called because it has been thought that they were made from combinations of the secondary colors.

Tweed: A machine-knit fabric, the construction of which is similar to terry fabric. It is made of yarns, the number of warp and filling threads per inch, either in the woven or the finished fabric, hence a warp and a filling texture. In knit goods, the number of loops per inch.

Tuft: A projection, a bundle, a clump, a mass of fibers or yarns, which are not connected with the surface of the fabric. The tuft is the basic unit of a pile or loop fabric.

Tufted: A pile fabric, a fabric with tufts, a fabric in which the yarns or fibers project from the surface.

Tufting: The process of tufting, the method of making a pile fabric by interlacing loops of yarns or fibers with a backing material.

Tuff: A coarse-grained, dark-colored, hard, dense rock, often used as a building material.

Tung: A hard, white, elongated seed of the tung tree, used as a source of tung oil.

Tung Oil: A hard, white, elongated seed of the tung tree, used as a source of tung oil.
Three-eighths Blood: See Blood.
Three-frame Brussels: The cheapest kind of a Brussels carpet, containing one or three pile warps for forming each row of loops lengthwise in the fabric.
Three-harness Twill: A twill in which the threads and three picks form the unit of the weave; the closest interlacing weave after the plain weaves.
Thripply Carpet: Ingrain carpet constructed with three systems of warp and three systems of filling, each system being of a different color. Each system of warp interfaces with its mate system of filling with the plain weave, and the three systems of plain woven fabrics thus formed change positions continually in the complete fabric structure after a given design. Also called Scotch Carpet, as compared to Kidderminster carpet, which is a two-plty ingrain carpet.
Three-plty Cloth: A fabric produced by combining, by various methods possible, the three single cloth fabrics into one structure.
Three-quarter-bred: A cross of sheep produced by a half-breed crossed again onto a breed already represented.
Three-quarter Hose: A variety of ribbed top stockings made for children and reaching nearly to the knees.
Throw: To turn twist; specifically, to turn or twist into threads by twisting two or more filaments together, or by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves; as, to throw silk.
Throwing: The technical term used for winding, cleaning, doubling, twisting, reeling, and reeling, as the case may require, the raw silk of commerce, either for tram or organize. The operation necessary to convert raw silk into any desired size or count suitable for manufacturing.
Thrown Silk: The silk produced on the thrower’s mill. This is usually made from cultivated silk and from unchanged singles having previously been reeled. Each fibre of filament being the longest length possible to obtain from a cocoon, and such filament silk having been thrown, meaning wound together and twist put on the thread in a silk throwing establishment. It is finer, stronger, and more lustrous than the spin type which is made from waste silks. There are various types, etc., singles (which may be considered as a throw silk) tram, organize, throw, and sewing silks.
Thrown Singles: See Dumb Singles.
Thrower: One who conducts a silk throwing business.
Thread: The end of a warp where the threads are knotted together and which remains in the loom harness when the last web on the warp beam has been wound on to new candles. Also ends of filling or warp sticking up through the cloth; remainder of warp and filling; any loose thread or a tuft or lot of loose filament material; a tuft or a collection of tufts; a fringe or tassel; short bits of rope; yarn used for sewing on mats; in the plural, coarse yarn or waste yarn.
Thrust-screw: A screw so arranged as to ease the thrust of a revolving spindle.

Thunder and Lightning: See Oxford Gray.
Thymol: A white, crystalline substance of C9H8O2, of a pleasant aromatic odor and strong antiseptic properties, occurring in oil of thyme and oil of mints. It is also stated to be always present in cotton finishing as a powerful anti-septic, but its price is prohibitive.
Tiar: A head-dress worn by the Kings of Persia and also by the Jews.
Tibet: A fine fabric made of the hair of the Tibetan sheep, or a woolen imitation of it.
Tibet Sheep: A small variety of the fat-rumped Persian sheep, extending through Afghanistan and into the north of China. In some of these sheep there is a small portion of wool growing at the roots of short hair, but in others the wool is both long and fine; out of the long wool, after careful separation from the hair, some of the fine shawls of India are manufactured.
Tibisiri: Strong leaf fibre, yielded by the Ita palm in British Guiana; used for hammocks, etc.
Ticking: A heavy, stout, stiff, all-cotton fabric, woven with a heavier warp than filling in a warp face twill. It is almost always made with blue brown or other yarn dyed warp stripes; used for mattresses and pillow cases.
Ticke: A strong heavy cotton or linen cloth, used for bedticks, awnings, and similar purposes. Woven with twills, herring-bones, basket and satin weaves, usually striped blue and white, red and white, etc.; often made with linen warp and sized cotton filling, to give strength and firmness.
Tidy: A most ornamental covering for the back of a chair, or the arms of a sofa; a pinafore or apron.
Tie: The word usually used in this country to indicate the iron band round the cotton bale. In England it is called Hoope.
Tie Silks: A name given to a large variety of plain and fancy silk, worsted or cotton goods, suitable for the making of men’s neckties.
Tiffanie: A modern English name for a kind of thin silk or gauze, or of a kind of gauze muslin resembling silk gauze; derived from the word from the old French word tiffer, to dress up.
A sort of thin silk or fine gauze, used by fine painters for the same purpose as necessity.
A kind of transparent gauze stiffened with gum, produced for employment in the production of artificial flowers.
Tiffet: The Turkish and Persian name for the wool of the Angora goat.
Tights: A special kind of hose which combine stockings and drawers in one piece, made with or without feet, and fitting the leg very closely.
Tilt: A wagon cover, usually of canvas, on wooden frame, used for protecting the contents.
Tin Acetate: The name is used to designate azo-dyes in calico-printing.
Tonic: See Borax.
Tin Crystals: This important salt often comes into commerce chemically pure; it is, however, often adulterated with magnesium sulphate (since the two salts are similar in appearance) also with zinc chloride and sulphate. Tin crystals should be analyzed quantitatively. Tin crystals find extended use in the following operations: in dyeing wool with divinyl and clochinol (to 7½ to 10 per cent. of color, about 3 to 5 per cent. of tin crystals, with a little tartar, and perhaps also oxalic acid; oxalic acid shades towards yellow, tin crystals towards blue, cochinol giving a red); in silk-dyeing, as a mordant and as fixing agent for catechins; or to make dyes fast to water; in calico-printing, as a discharging agent, since it reduces and destroys the azo dyes; it is also the raw material from which other tin compounds are prepared, i. e., tin acetate. Also called Tin Salt or Stannous Chloride.

To be continued.

The Star Silk Throwing Co., who some time ago purchased the Neilson tract at Shamokin, Pa., expect their new throwing mill, now in the course of erection, to be in operation before cold weather sets in. At a recent meeting of those interested in the new project, the following officers of the company were elected: P. Frank Barr, president; John Tinin, vice-president; W. K. Heffelfinger, secretary; William Wayne Wrigman, treasurer. The factory building is 30 x 200 feet, of cement block construction. About 100 hands will be employed.

Dye Prices Being Protested.
Advance From $9 to $14 Per Pound for Patent Blue Cited.

Washington. May 1.—As indicated by communications received by government officials, certain large dye consumers in this country are balking at the high prices being quoted for some grades of dyes produced in the United States. Several requests have been received here for information as to the prices of foreign dyes and where dyes referred to can be obtained. It is pointed out by one large textile concern that the price for patent blue has advanced from $9 to $14 a pound.

Aerial Mail Service for Colombia.

The Colombian Legislature at Washington has informed the Department of State that the Colombian Government will let to the lowest bidder contracts for the carriage of mail in airships (aeroplanes, dirigibles, etc.) between the capital and certain other places in the Republic. The bidding will take place in Bogota on November 2, 1919. A circular setting forth the terms of the proposed contracts may be inspected at the Washington office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by referring to file No. 120567.