Designing.

INTRODUCTORY.

The commencement of a series of designs for textile fabrics naturally calls for a brief description of the grounds on which they are based, and since this journal is issued under very different circumstances from any other textile journal in circulation, we would ask all manufacturers, merchants, designers, &c., to consider the plan upon which we are intending to base these articles, and when they have done so, we think they will agree with us that this is the only one which can be thoroughly useful to those engaged in any of the textile trades.

We hope to put before our readers the highest class of original designs; whilst frequent opportunity will be given of denoting changes in style, colouring, &c., minutely and definitely, a great advantage in these changeable times. We shall also consult every textile journal issued, and denote in these columns any styles of design or colouring as we think will be serviceable to our subscribers.

Our designs will include the following classes of fabrics:—The various kinds of worsted and worsted trousers, coadings and overcoatings, western and worsted dress fabrics, cotton dress fabrics, cotton warp cloths, cotton and silk yarn dress fabrics, silk dress fabrics, plushes, and any other styles of fabric which come into use.

With regard to the system upon which we shall base our articles:—

Designs given in textile journals, as a rule, cannot be utilised by individual firms alike, but in the course of a considerable extent and in most cases before being put into the looms, therefore we are right in saying that "textile journals are serviceable to individual firms, not through the designs they contain, but through the ideas they communicate."

Design 1.

Recognising this fact, we intend giving ideas for new fabrics in preference to definite designs, thus enabling our readers to give definite designs in the classes of fabrics previously enumerated, we shall also suggest various modifications in set, yarns, colour, finishing, &c., which individual firms can select from according to their requirements. In addition to this, we also intend, when the opportunity offers, to give a series of articles on the more intricate textiles, which are accessible to firms changing or extending their business. The greatest care will be taken to render all the articles trustworthy and useful, and the writer will be glad to hear the columns of this journal, to assist, if possible, any firms who experience any difficulty in obtaining desired effects.

Coating.—Since coatings possessing more or less texture and substance still remain in fashion, we furnish three examples of this class:—

Design 2.

Various modifications of this design will yield good results and various sizes of yarn may be used according to the class of fabric required. A close sett is requisite.

In Design 3 we give a twisted rib effect. The introduction of lustre yarns such as mohair into overcoatings and coatings is now prevalent. There are many ways of effecting this, and Design 3 is one of them. If we twist one pick mohair and one pick wool we shall have a lustre twilled rib, and a non-lustre rib where the crosswise end of the wool is on the face of the cloth. In this instance, cotton or wollen warp may be used, in fact this design will yield a great variety of useful cloths according to the yarns employed. To make a firm fabric it would perhaps be well to tie the weft when it goes to the back of the fabric.

Dress Fabric.—Design 4 is for a rough striped fabric composed of yarns of a cheviot nature.

Machinery.

IMPROVED PATENT DOUBLING WINDING MACHINE.

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On a first glance the invention appears to be one that has been devoted to the process of yarn winding—the simplest of all the processes of manufacture—would appear to have been of excess of the requirement. In ordinary single thread winding, &c., a very simple machine, with the commonest care on the part of the attendant, can be used for all requirements. In the more complex form of double winding, the winding of more than one thread at a time, the trade for a long period did depend solely upon the skill and carelessness of the winders, a dependence seldom justified by the results. About twenty years ago a well-known firm made the first attempt to obviate the difficulties arising from the condition of things then existing by the introduction of a stop-motion winding frame. This was only a qualified success, yet sufficiently good to encourage other inventors to attempt improvements. Amongst the earliest to score distinguished successes in this field was the firm of W. Joseph Stubbs, which has since occupied a prominent position in the front rank of makers of this class of machinery. It is to a recently patented improvement of this firm, that we now desire to draw the attention of our readers.