Machinery and Appliances.

KLAUDER'S PATENT SKIN-YARN, DYING AND SCOURING MACHINE.

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To persons familiar with our leading textile industries, it is a matter of surprise to see how backward have been the dyeing and bleaching branches in the application of mechanical appliances to perform, or ease the burden of labour in them. Of late years, however, a perception of this fact has been brought home to the conviction of those most interested, and attempts, attended with considerable success, have been made by inventors to bring these industries more nearly into line with the principal divisons than hitherto been the case. We are pleased to note that these efforts are not likely to terminate until the end has been at least approximately attained. Evidence of this is visible in the invention we have now the pleasure of bringing before the notice of our readers, and which we have had the pleasure of inspecting at work.

The machine to which we refer is a skin-yarn and slubbing dyeing machine, which is also equally available for scouring purposes for the same classes of material. It is of American origin, and is the invention of Mr. Charles L. Klauder, of Philadelphia, a practical dyer, and has been placed upon the market by Messrs. Klauder and Boo, of the same city, and of which firm the inventor is a member.

The four illustrations we give of the machine elucidate the necessity of any lengthened description, as they will speak powerfully to the eye of the practical man in commendation of its simplicity and merits. As will be seen from fig. 1, the machine consists of a wood framework or casing, the bottom part of which forms the box or trough to contain the wash or dye liquor, and correct it. A second set of sticks is furnished with each machine, so that whilst one lot is being dyed, another can be placed upon the second set to be ready for placing into the machine as soon as the first has been taken out. This it will be obvious prevents the machine standing idle whilst the yarn is being got ready. It can thus be kept almost continually in operation, which is a great advantage. The machine can be rapidly charged and discharged, as 100 lb. can be put in or taken out in the short space of three minutes. In the larger machines the quantity can be increased to 300 lb., the time for dyeing being proportionately longer.

The vat is charged with dye liquor from the pan on the left hand side of the machine, fig. 4, in which the dyestuff is dissolved, and from which it passes into the vat whilst the machine is in operation. There is no need to wash the yarn from the vat whilst the fresh dye liquor is being added, as is the case in the skin dyeing machines generally in use. The revolution of the yarn cylinder quickly and thoroughly diffuses the added liquor throughout the vat immediately making it all of uniform strength. When the machine has been charged, and sufficient dyestuff has been added to match the shade required, no further attention is needed until the dyeing is finished and the yarn is ready to be removed. Here, too, a gain of time results from the power of adding the dyestuff without stopping the machine.

Having loaded the machines, the attendants can perform other work, and his boy assistant can attend to two to four machines, leaving nothing to do after helping to load and unload until it is time to "take a matching off" for the dye to compare with his pattern. This is done as quickly as by the open vat process. It is part of the boy's duty also to attend to the alarm bell, but this may not be heard more than once in a week. The boy in attending to these machines does the work of many men on the old systems, and the gain from the saving of labour alone in one year will more than recompense the outlay upon the machine. Even in
THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

The dividend of the spinning machine shop of Chemnitz, which formerly belonged to Theodor Wolff, amounts to 3 per cent. for 1,000, 50, against 1.1 per cent. for the previous year. The management propose to erect a new building and to complete the plant.

The admission to the Paris Exhibition up to October 1st numbered 209,012. The German machine has been tested at Brussels, Belgium, within a few days that will interest the people of the South. The machine was intended principally to utilize the silk of the native plant, which had been brought from North Carolina, through the machine. A quantity of silk was removed and treated with the steam. The silk was inserted into the chemical preparation after being taken from the machine for the purpose of dissolving the gum. It was steamed into a bush, after which it was placed into the beechwood. After blooming for about thirty minutes it was then taken out and dried, the entire process of transforming the green stalks into delicate fibre ready for the spinner having occupied less than three hours.—Baltimore (U.S.A.) Record.

are not in great demand at present, but sizable, especially the common sorts, are in great request. The yarn market has also been brisk. English mohair and horsehair yarns are selling well, as are also the highest grades of grey and colored shoddy, and the demand for plain goods is considerable. The sale of ready-made goods continues to be of a most restricted character, and the buyers are at present coming from England, and chiefly consisting of cheap suit jackets and short fancy delouses. Brand names are very much used for suit-skirts at present, in many combinations.

During the week business in the piece-goods branch has been very good. A large number of orders were placed. For the home trade some fresh orders are to be had in 2/9 and 6/6 line cloth, and the repeat orders for certain sizes are already due for England in about three weeks of the month. The American customers are the only buyers, who, up to now, refuse to pay the average rates; it is only likely, though they will be compelled to follow, as their orders must soon be placed if they wish to have them executed in proper time. The yarn business is very busy. Nails are in great demand, and taken off the market as soon as produced. In the last few sales there have been very fair rates of business.

FIG. 3.—SHOWING YARN IN MACHINE.

FIG. 4.—SHOWING FEEDING PAN.

FOREIGN

Correspondence.

THE WOOL AND TEXTILE TRADES ON THE CONTINENT.

(From our Own Correspondents.)

ANTWERP.

The position of this market remains unaltered. The demand is active, but stocks of suitable wools are almost all. During the week 220 bales of River Plate, and 234 bales of woolen goods were sold at full late rates. Good combing Buenos Ayres wool are the turns against buyers. The foreign market for tops has reversed, its recent flat feeling and quotations are already very good. German combing River Plate tops are quoted on the basis of f. 5.90 (6.4d. per lb.) for November delivery. German combing is quoted at f. 4.64 (5.2d. per lb. for November delivery. German combing is quoted, as follows:—

BRUSSELS.

In the wool market here prices remain very firm, and considerable purchases are being made, especially by Saxo and Leonite manufacturers. Nails

LYONS.

Manufacturers are now very busy. All available power looms are at work, and no weavers in this department are idle. Hand-looms are not so well favoured, as the orders for quantities have not yet been placed to a great extent. For winter season materials and damasks, which had already been well ordered, have been the object of a supplementary demand. Mauve, fuchsine, and azuline, and fuchsine, and fuchsine of the same, are also in great demand, and the market is rising steadily. All producers are selling at all prices. A number of quantities are being sold in the piece-goods qualities, while manufacturers have received much attention. In goods of this quality, orders have been received. Cotton yarns are in great demand, and the market is rising steadily. All orders are now executed for rich fancy velvets.

ROUEN.

The market continues firm, and during the week a large business has again been done. Manufacturers are already well engaged on old orders, and the fresh commissions recently given out, promise well