DIRECTORY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

P

Point de Gêne Lace: Openwork embroidery made on a wool ground which is afterwards eaten away by acid. (See Plauen Lace.)

Point de Mechlin: A lace made in one piece upon the pillow, the ground being formed with the pattern, and as both are made of the very finest thread and require much skill to execute, the fabric is exceedingly costly.

Point de Milan Lace: A variety of guipure, having a ground of small meshes, and a pattern consisting of bold, flowing scroll devices.

Point de Paris Lace: A variety of cheap, cotton, machine lace, of simple design.

Point de Raccroc: A method of fastening together the different pieces of lace as in Brussels and Bayeux laces; it is not sewing, but is a fresh row of meshes, imitating in part the ground of the lace.

Point de Rose Lace: This lace was formerly made in Italy, but was entirely lost there. The art was revived in Alencon, and has since been revived in Italy, but much of the rose lace now sold in Italy is made in Alencon. It often requires a year's work to produce 1¼ yards of point de rose; many of the girls and women instead of using horsehair, on which it is usually worked, use for the sake of economy, their own hair.

Point de Esprit Lace: Dotted bobbinet with dots either singly or in clusters.

Point de Venise: A stitch largely used in guipure lace, with which to fill in the angles of meshes, and in Guipure en Relief to form raised masses; it is also a term for Venetian lace.

Point de Irelande Lace: Coarse machine lace, made in imitation of real Venetian point.

Point Draw: One of the systems of threading or drawing-in a warp in its harness. It differs from a straight draw in that after drawing a certain number of warp-threads successively always on the next harness, this direction of drawing-in is reversed; drawing-in alternately once in one direction then in the other is repeated until the repeat of the drawing-in draft is obtained. The object of the point draw is to reduce the number of harnesses required for a given (point) weave. Point draws are used either by themselves or they may form only a portion of the complete drawing-in draft for a given weave, the balance being either portions of straight, mixed or double draws.

Point Kant Lace: Flemish pillow lace, with a net ground, the design running largely to *pot* effects. Also called *Pot Lace.*

Point Lace: Lace made by hand with needle and single thread. It is made in many varieties, as *Point de Alencon, Point de Venise,* etc. Also called *Needle-point Lace.*

Pointed Twills: A sub-division of the regular twills. In their construction, after arranging the twill for a certain number of warp-threads to run in one direction, this direction is reversed; running the twill alternately in one direction and then in the other is continued until the repeat of the weave is obtained.

Point Net: Literally, needle made net. For the manufacture of this by machinery, a patent was taken out in 1781. From that time to 1815 point net contributed more than anything else to the prosperity of Nottingham, Eng. Now superseded by the bobbin net manufacture.

Point Net Frame: See Lace Frame.

Point-paper: The squared designing paper used by the textile designer. Paper ruled off in squares or rectangles, the latter to suit, in connection with figured work, the texture of the fabric under consideration.

Point-plat: In lace making, flowers or sprigs of bobbin-work as distinguished from needle-point work; application lace, in which pillow-made flowers or sprigs are applied to a net-ground.

Points: Beardless needles which change the loops on the knitting frame.

Lifting needles on the Levers' lace loom.

Point-tie: The tie of the harness in which after tying, say one division from 1 to 400 left to right, the next division is tied 400 to 1 from right to left.

Point-tie-up: One of the systems of tying up a Jacquard harness, being for Jacquard work what the point draw is for harness work.

Used in Jacquard work in connection with designs which reverse themselves.

Pointillé: Dotted.

Poitou Sheep: A type or face of French sheep, a native of Poitou.

Poker: The vertical rod sustaining a bobbin or ring rail.

Polarin: In England, curl pile fabric with a cut mohair pile.

Polarians: Astracan fabrics with a cut pile.

Polders: See Kentish Sheep.

Polishing: In this process cotton yarn is automatically stretched in the yarn-polishing machine, and in this stretched position a size of beeswax, starch and other ingredients is applied. The yarn thus finished has a beautiful silk-like gloss, besides having increased both in length (by means of stretching) and in weight (by means of the size applied). Gassing and polishing are two processes, each of which is only used for special yarns; the regular yarns are not subjected to either process.

Polishing Thread: The same must be treated, according to its thickness and lustre, with careful attention to four points: Correct sizing, exact tension in winding, and careful brushing and drying. Any variation produces unsatisfactory results. The natural rotundity and elasticity of the thread should be preserved, and it should also possess the smoothness and softness of polish essential to the success of any thread that will stand the test of use in the sewing machine.

Polka-dot: One of a series of spots of uniform size and spacing on a textile fabric; also a pattern made up of such spots, especially in printed stuffs for women's wear.

Polka-gauze: Gauze presenting polka dots of solid texture.

Polka-jacket: A style of knit jacket for women's wear.

Pollock: A variety of cotton originated in 1890 by W. A. Pollock, Greenville, Miss., by fertilizing some unknown long-stapled variety with pollen from Peerless. A cluster variety maturing a little later than the Peerless, with a staple 1.4 to 1.6 inches.

Polo Cloth: Double-faced, soft and loosely woven woolen cloth; the nap is raised and shorn.

Polonaise: A garment for women, consisting of a waist and an overskirt in one piece.

Polychromin: See Primuline.

Polyvoltins: A term applied indiscriminately to all races of silkworms which produce more than one brood in a year. Such as yield two crops are known as *bivoltines,* three crops as *trivoltines,* etc. The silkworm using the largest number of crops (8) is known as *dacey,* and is found in Bengal, India.

Pomegranate: A dye plant, formerly used by the natives of India in dyeing brilliant colors.

Pomeranian Sheep: A hybrid of the common or "Zaupel sheep" with the "Hanoverian sheep," producing a coarse wool. A native of Pomerania, Ger.

Pompadour: From Madam Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV, who created an epoch in fashion during a portion of that century. "Pompadour effects" as seen in silks and ribbons are largely *floral* in character, and are expressed in rich, soft colorings, somewhat of the pastel order. Sometimes applied to a peculiar crimson or pink shade.

Pompadour Gros de Tour: A high-class grosgrain, with fine ribbed surface and in Pompadour effect.

Ponceau: Any one of the several coal-tar dyestuffs that yield a red or a reddish brown color on stock, yarns or fabrics.

Poncho: A blanket with an opening in the middle for the head, worn by "Spanish Americans" as an outer garment or cloak.

Pongee: A plain soft, unbleached, washable silk, from the cocoons of the wild silkworm, *Antheræa Pernyi,* also known as the Chinese Tussah silkworm. The fabric is woven in the gum, usually of *singles,* used in that form, or boiled-off. The finer kinds are bleached, dyed or printed, and are known in the trade as *China silks.* Said to be a corruption of the Chinese *pun-chi,* signifying home made or home woven. Another suggestion is that the word is a corruption of *pun-shik,* a native or wild silk.

A variety of dress goods woven with a (wild) silk warp and a fine worsted filling.

Pongee Imperial: A heavy pongee silk woven with a taffeta surface.

Poor Man's Relief: A California variety of cotton, closely resembling *Peterkin.*

Poplin: From the French *popeline* — lustre. Said to have been first introduced during the early part of the 16th century at Avignon, then a papal diocese, and to have been so-called in

compliment to the reigning pope. The name given to a class of fabrics distinguished by a rib, or cord effect running filling ways in the cloth. Originally it referred to a fabric having a silk warp, and a wool filling heavier than the warp, which imparts to the faric its characteristic corded effect resembling that of rep. Poplin manufacture was introduced into Ireland in 1693 by a colony of fugitive French Huguenots, the industry being concentrated at Dublin. *Irish poplin* is celebrated for its uniformly fine quality, which accounts for the high price it commands in the markets. In its construction, a fine grade of Cape or Australian wool is used for the filling, Chinese organzine being used for the warp.

At present it refers more particularly to a ribed fabric than to one made from any combination of materials. In connection with cotton poplins the plain weave is used for interlacing warp and filling, the rep effect being obtained either by using a finer count of yarn for the warp compared with that of the filling, or using a high texture for warp as compared with that of the filling; again both characteristics may be used. It is used for ladies' waists, wraps and gowns.

Poplin Brochee: Brocaded poplin; a populaf texture having brocaded or embossed effects.

Poplinette: An extremely lightweight poplin, between a grenadine and taffeta.

Porcupine-roller: A spiked roller used in the process of French drawing, in worsted spinning, also in rotary drawing in silk waste spinning. The silver, in the process of drawing, is made to pass through the teeth of the porcupine, and in turn the fibres are laid more parallel.

Porgee: A coarse East Indian silk.

Porter: A unit of measurement for reed calculations, used in Scotland to denote 20 splits or dents in the reed, forty warp-threads; in England it is known as a *beer*.

Portia Tree: See Tulip Tree.

Portland Sheep: A variety of the Dorest sheep, raised in Portland, England.

Port Philip Wool: Australian merino wool, suitable for the spinning of worsted as well as woolen yarns. It is of good length, very wavy and serrated, the best of it permitting spinning up to 100 and 120's worsted counts. Cross bred Port Philip wool is the same as Merino crossed with the Leicester sheep, yielding a medium quality fleece, of a good fibre, suitable for spinning from 40's to 52's worsted yarn of a bright appearance. Used in the best class of woolens and worsteds.

Positive Motion Shuttle Drive: A device invented many years ago by James Lyall, of New York, causing the shuttle to travel through the shed with a positive, uniform motion. In this loom the shuttle travels on a roller carriage drawn by a cord in the shuttle race below the warp-threads, said carriage having also a set of upper rollers. The shuttle has a pair of under rollers, one at each end and travels over the lower series of warp-threads through the shed, being pushed along by the carriage, while the warp-threads are passed between the upper rollers of the carriage and the rollers of the shuttle.

Potash: *Potassium Carbonate* and *Carbonate of Potash.* Formerly obtained from wood ashes, but now made from the chloride by the Leblanc process. Also called *Potassium Carbonate and Carbonate of Potash.*

POTASH SOAPS are milder than soda soaps, and are therefore frequently given the preference for washing and fulling the undyed wool. Mild soaps for washing and milling wool are frequently prepared from oleine (crude oleic acid) and potash.

Potassium Acid Tartrate: Obtained from the deposits which forms on the bottom of the vessels in which the fermentation of wine proceeds. Tartar is used very largely as an assisting agent in the mordanting of wool. Due to the comparatively high price of tartar there are a number of preparations in the market under the name of substitute of tartar, superargol, etc., most of which are direct frauds, and a knowledge of them should be obtained before using. Also called *Cream of Tartar, Tartar* or *Argols.*

Potassium Antimonyl Tartrate: Known as tartar emetic; it is sold at a strength of 43 per cent. antimony oxide, in fine crystals or irregular lumps. It is largelv used in fixing tannin mordants before dyeing with the basic colors.

Potassium Bichromate: The same often contains potassium sulphate, sodium sulphate and normal chromate. Most important is the percentage of chromic acid. One of the most important salts used in dyeing. As a mordant for wool (with tartar, oxalic acid, sulphuric acid, lactic acid, etc.); in developing aniline black (dyeing and printing, also lead chromate in printing); in blue-printing; for fast browns from catechu; as an addition to bluestone black (logwood), which is thus made more resistant to alkalis; as a discharging agent in calico-printing; for chrome yellow, orange and olive; in combination with the indigo vat as "Jäger" green. See *Solium Bichromat.*

Potassium Bitartrate: See Tartar.

Potassium Carbonate: See Potash.

Potassium Chlorate: The potassium salt is the most important chlorate; it has been largely used since the introduction of aniline black dyeing. The ordinary impurities are metals, earths, chloride, sulphate, nitrate and free chlorins. Used almost exclusively as an oxidizing agent for aniline black, in producing which it acts as an oxygen carrier in a similar manner to copper sulphide, ammonium vanadate, potassium ferrocyanide, maganates, etc. It has the disadvantage of a low solubility in cold water (7:100), on which account it may readily crystallize from strong solutions and cause mishaps in the process (streaks on printed calico). In using concentrated solutions and in printing colors, the employment of sodium chlorate, which is considerably more soluble, prevents these separations. Potassium chlorate is also added to certain bleaching mixtures *(chlorozone).* Used in the preparation of mordants.

Potassium Ferricyanide: Used as an oxidizing agent for steam aniline black; as a discharge for indigo, alizarine blue, cœrulein, etc. (MgO or water glass is then added as a dilutent); or it is occasionally used for logwood black to oxidize the coloring matter. Also called *Red Prussiate of Potash.*

Potassium Ferrocyanide: The same may contain as impurities: potassium sulphate, carbonate and chloride; the potassium salt may contain the sodium salt. These impurities are detected in the solution immediately or after fusing in a porcelain crucible with potassium nitrate and extracting with water. Principally used for the preparation of Prussian blue upon cotton, wool and silk, especially for silk which is to be dyed black; also for aniline black (very restricted use). Also called *Yellow Prussiate of Potash.*

Potassium Permanganate: See Permanganate of Potash.

Potassium Silicate: See Water Glass.

Potato Starch: Its use as a stiffening material in the finishing of cotton goods is conducive to mellow and thick feel, and dull or rough surface effects. Its capacity for holding filling materials is some 20 per cent. inferior to that of maize starch.

Pot Eye: In a spinning frame, the glass or metal guide eye through which the roving passes from the rollers to the flyer.

In bleaching, a glass or earthenware guide ring through which the moist cloth passes to prevent it from coming in contact with other objects.

Pot Lace: See Point Kant Lace.

Poult de la Reine: Very heavy silk dress goods, woven with a pebbled surface.

Poult de Soie: A corded silk dress material of rich, strong quality.

Pounce: In hat making, to raise a nap on a felt hat. A term used for rubbing down the outside of a (felt) hat with a piece of pumice stone, sand paper or emery paper.

Pouncing: See Pinking.

Prayer Rugs: Oriental rug of usually small size; used by the Moslems to kneel on when praying. The chief characteristic is the representation of a niche or arched doorway at one end, sometimes with the tree of life or a lamp hanging from the middle; occasionally there are only three medallions, two for the knees and one for the head.

Preparing Gill-box: This consists of a pair of back rollers, gills or fallers riding on screws, and front rollers, with feed sheet and lap, balling-head or can delivery. The action on the wool may be either a combing action or principally a drawing action. For example, when wool is much matted, the fallers, working quicker than the back rollers, comb out the fibres and deliver them to the front rollers, which should be set to the fallers. But when the material has been much worked and is fairly straight, the faller-pins simply slip through the fibres and consequently can only act as supports between back and front rollers; in other words, the operation becomes largely a drawing operation. The distance apart of drawing rollers, size of rollers, etc., with reference to cotton must be very carefully considered. With wool the ratch or distance between back rollers and fallers or back rollers and front rollers is equally important, but as the wool fibre is so much longer than the cotton fibre, the size of the rollers need only be taken into account from a wear and tear and possibly from the grip and weighting points of view.