

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

SIZING MATERIAL FOR SIZING TEXTILE THREADS OF ALL KINDS

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Products having a base of linseed oil, fish glue, starch and the like are usually employed for sizing natural and artificial textile thread. Certain of these have the disadvantage of causing oxidation of the silk and none forms a coating sufficiently strong to completely protect the textile thread during the course of the operation to which it is submitted.

The object of the present invention is the production of a size which will overcome these disadvantages. It consists in the novel application as a sizing material for any textile thread of the sericine or silk gum which is the natural product surrounding the fibroine of natural silk as a kind of sheath.

This product can be dissociated from the fibroine without the aid of any solvent such as soda, soap or the like which would modify its nature and its physical or chemical properties.

To obtain a product as pure as possible the following operation can be followed:

The sericine is obtained from cocoons, silk threads or waste, flock silk or the like by treatment in distilled or purified water at a temperature of 120° C. in an autoclave under pressure.

The solution is subsequently concentrated to obtain a sizing material of a concentration corresponding to those usually employed which can vary from 5% to 20% by weight of the textile material to be sized.

The sizing of the textile threads can be carried out as in the known processes.

The employment of this product is particularly applicable for the sizing of certain of fabrics destined to be used unbleached; and in which the sericine acts as a dressing such as bolting cloth.

Moreover this product has the advantage of considerably increasing the resistance to friction. It allows of the use of textile threads of inferior quality, as for example Canton silk or even the fine threads of rayon in the formation of fabrics where their employment was hitherto prohibited. For all qualities of threads of silk, rayon and the like it facilitates the weaving by allowing an increase in production consequent upon an increase in speed of the looms and the number of looms which can be attended to by the same operative.

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