1962

The Bobbin and Beaker Vol. 20 No. 1

Clemson University

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FALL 1962
CLEMSON

bobbin and beaker
The star that always shines

With mills from Maine to Georgia and strategically located dyeing and finishing plants at Sevier, North Carolina and Willimantic, Connecticut, American Thread Company is well equipped to take care of your needs for threads and yarns made from cotton, wool and synthetic fibers.

Nowhere does "The Star" shine brighter than at Sevier, North Carolina. In 1962 this plant is as up-to-date as when built in 1952. Modernization is a never-ending procedure here.

Extensive expansion and modernization has been completed at Willimantic also in recent years.
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The BOBBIN & BEAKER. Organized in November, 1939, by Iota Chapter of Phi Psi Fraternity, and published and distributed without charge four times during the school year by students of the Clemson College School of Industrial Management and Textile Science. All rights reserved.

Address: The Bobbin and Beaker, School of Industrial Management and Textile Science, Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina.

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THE BOBBIN & BEAKER is a non-profit magazine organized to serve Clemson students and the textile industry. We ask our readers to consider favorably our advertisers when buying.
here is another Cocker GH slasher installation in a

leading Southern mill group

Since this leading group installed its first Cocker slasher, years ago, they have continued to purchase Cocker slashers exclusively. This is the tenth plus slasher in operation with this group, with additional machines for them on order.

Why does a successful cost-conscious firm like this one buy one Cocker slasher after another, when other makes can be bought for less money?

Here are some of the reasons given by the management of these fine mills and by other owners of Cocker slashers.

1. Cocker GH slashers have always had advanced and exclusive features not available on any other machine. At no time in past decades has any other machine offered a single valuable feature not available on Cocker slashers.

2. Each machine is tailored to the mills' requirements.

3. Cocker engineers have more "know-how" on more types of warp preparation and yarns than have those of any other machinery manufacturer.

4. Cocker furnishes more "back-up" service and field assistance than any other manufacturer. Cocker mechanical and electrical engineers are always available when and where you need them.

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WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS
AND BUILDERS OF COMPLETE
WARP PREPARATORY EQUIPMENT
In this issue we have many and varied articles of interest to the textile industry. Among these are articles concerning "Our Export Challenge" and an insight into the use of air conditioning.

The newest addition to the Textile Chemistry staff, Dr. J. J. Porter, is also featured in this edition.
What are your plans after graduation?

When you cross from a life of preparing to one of performing, what kind of career should you choose? Are you thinking about research—academic or industrial? Or production, or sales, or management?

While you still have time to decide, why not have a talk with men who might offer new slants? These are men with a background of unusual accomplishment in textiles, chemistry, physics and other sciences—the men at Leesona.

Leesona Corporation is well known to every progressive textile man as the developer of the Unifil Loom Winder, the Uniconer Automatic Cone Winder, and other cost saving equipment that contribute much to improved textile production.

Leesona is known too, in other fields, for achievements that include:

- **Nuclear Batteries and Timing Devices**, used in military and space systems.
- **Coil Winding Machinery**, serving in control, communications, and automotive fields.
- **Research and Development**, in such diverse areas as fuel cells . . . ICBM components . . . infra-red devices . . . electro-chemical power sources.

In expanding its activities in such areas, Leesona needs talent competent for scientific investigations. If you feel that the Leesona program may have potential for you in your own career, why not have a talk with a Leesona representative?

There are opportunities at Leesona for graduates whose chief talents and interests are in the fields of textiles, physics, mathematics, metallurgy, ceramics, electronics and all engineering disciplines. Just write to Personnel Director, Leesona Corporation, Warwick, Rhode Island.

To help you decide—talk to Leesona!
Our New TITAN Tying-In Machine

Pictured above is Mr. Bjarni Gudjonsson, President of Edda International Corporation, presenting a TITAN Warp Tying-in machine to Dr. Robert C. Edwards, President of Clemson College. In the background are students and staff members of the School of Textiles.

Last spring the Edda International Corporation, Bjarni Gudjonsson, President, presented to Clemson College and the School of Textiles a TITAN Warp Tying-in machine.

This gift was designed to aid the teaching and research programs in the field of textiles. Dean Gage reports, “The versatility of the TITAN Tying-in machine makes it especially valuable to us. We have looms of many widths running a wide variety of yarns and fibers. We are very pleased with the results we are getting and greatly appreciate this gift.”
As you all know, on July 1 the Department of Industrial Management and the School of Textiles were combined. The Department of Industrial Management had been, since its organization, in the School of Arts and Sciences. This was a logical change because there is more natural kinship between Industrial Management and Textiles than there is between Industrial Management and any other field.

The textile industry is the largest single employer of Industrial Management graduates. About one third of the Industrial Management students accept employment in some phase of the textile industry. Most of these young men have no idea of going into textiles when they enroll at Clemson. As graduation date approaches they suddenly discover that the most attractive jobs by location, pay and opportunity are in the textile industry and that is where they settle.

We are making a study of what can be done to better prepare these young men for a career in textiles. The courses will have to come late in the college program because that is when the student decides on his career field.

There are 906 students in this school this year. There are 588 in Industrial Management, and 318 in the three textile curriculums. This is an increase of 45 in Industrial Management and 15 in the textile programs. In textiles, the enrollment of new students is down from last year but the increase comes from the many students who change courses after their initial enrollment. There are about 100 second year students taking textile courses. This is the largest number in several years.
Outstanding Seniors...

By Jerry Blackwood, TM. '64

Leon J. (Bill) Hendrix is a twenty year old Textile Science major from McBee, South Carolina. To aid with his college expenses he received an Owens-Corning Fiberglas Scholarship.

This year Bill is serving as President of the Clemson College Student Body. In this capacity he has represented Clemson as a delegate to the South Carolina Student Legislature and to the Southern Universities Student Government Association.

Leon J. Hendrix, Jr.

During his college career, he has kept busy by participating in several campus activities; these include: Tiger Brotherhood, Blue Key, Phi Psi, Phi Eta Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, Numeral Society (Social Fraternity), Senator, and Hall Counselor.

For the past three years Bill has maintained a high scholastic average and has received high honors every semester. After graduation he plans to attend Graduate School, but at the present time he is still undecided on the institution.

James E. Burch is a Textile Management major from Lake City, South Carolina; he is twenty-two years old and is married. He has received honors for two semesters of his college career.

James has been an active member of the American Association for Textile Technology. He is also a member of the textile honorary fraternity, PHI PSI. He received valuable experience in the textile industry last summer when he was employed by Kings-tree Manufacturing Company, a division of Deering-Milliken.

Upon graduation James plans to enter the Officers Training School of the United States Air Force.

James E. Burch

Twenty-one year old George L. Harmon, Jr., is a Textile Management major from Chesterfield, South Carolina. For his last two years of college, he has been awarded a Sonoco Products scholarship.

Last summer, George gained first-hand experience in the textile industry when he was employed by James Fabrics, a Division of Burlington Industries in Cheraw, South Carolina.

While at Clemson, George has been an active member of several campus organizations, and this year he is President of PHI PSI Treasurer of AATT, a senator of the Council of Club Presidents, and a member of Blue Key. He is a Distinguished Military Student and serves on the Battalion Staff as Cadet Captain.

Scholastically speaking, George has received high honors one year and honors for two years.
Our Export Challenge . . .

The American textile industry has been a force in international trade since the days when John Quincy Adams was President of the United States nearly 150 years ago, but world-wide demands for certain types of American-made goods cannot be satisfied because of "cleverly contrived trade obstacles", according to William E. Reid, president of Riegel Textile Corporation.

In a speech before the recent annual meeting of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association, Mr. Reid said recent international conferences dealing with textiles have pointed out that both the American textile industry and the American government "must intensify our export efforts".

"Up to now our representatives at these conferences have been concerned for the most part with the disruption of our home markets by imports from countries with wage and living standards far below those which we have here," Mr. Reid said. "As the discussions proceeded, especially with those countries which have come to assume that they are entitled to ready access to our markets but which rigidly bar imports from all other sources into their own preserves, our delegates came to realize that our industry, too, in view of what it has to offer, is deserving of an even higher place in international trade and that we should not be shy about demanding it.

(Continued on next page)
“To me, exports and imports are two sides of the same coin. What the industry now faces is not an import or an export problem as such, but a world trade problem.”

Mr. Reid pointed out that the American textile export trade has undergone a “saddening contraction” since 1947 when all-time records were set with overseas sales of one-and-a-half billion yards of cotton piece goods and 233 million square yards of man-made fiber goods.

“The industry did not look for a continuance of this abnormal volume, but it also did not expect the drop to one-third of this yardage in cotton goods and about one-half in man-made fiber fabrics,” Reid said.

He pointed out that about 50 nations have raised virtual embargoes against U.S. textile products, and 20 others maintain substantial restrictions against American-made goods.

“Among the concealed harassments that American exporters constantly encounter,” Mr. Reid explained, “are inordinate delays in passing samples through customs, high charges for permits to solicit business, currency tinkering, trafficking in licenses, and other corrupt practices that are unknown or overlooked . . . These are the sort of hidden traps that are difficult to discover and uproot, and are used by many countries to prohibit entry of American textiles.”

He also pointed out that American import tariffs on textiles are, in practically all cases, lower than those prevailing in world markets, including the friendly allied nations of the world.

“The elimination of trade barriers throughout the world will give a freer access to countries with improving living standards and rapid economic growth,” Mr. Reid said. “We must be good enough businessmen to take advantage of this opportunity. You can bet your bottom dollar that the nations exporting to the United States are going to use every means at their disposal to improve their position in our markets.”

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AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION

Better Work and More Comfort

Fifty-four years ago air conditioning, as we know it today, was born in a cotton textile plant at Belmont, N. C.

Some three hundred years ago, when spinning and weaving was done in the home, the British learned the yarn was easier to handle and the cloth more uniform when the work was carried on in a damp basement.

Later, when cloth making became a factory industry, mill owners first tried to control humidity by pouring water on the factory floors. Later, efforts were made to keep moisture in the air by atomizing water into particles so small they evaporated before drizzling down on the machinery.

Early in the 20th Century, a North Carolina textile engineer, Stuart Cramer, patented an improved atomizing nozzle that gave still more humidity, and to promote his invention, he called it air conditioning. Today, however, this method of controlling humidity is called “humidification,” since temperature is not affected.

Several years after Cramer’s invention, Dr. Willis Carrier, an employee of a New York firm, invented the “air washer” and installed his first model in the Chronicle Mill at Belmont.

His “washer” was a big metal box, open at each end. Inside the box, spray nozzles produced a dense water spray and a centrifugal fan pulled air through the washer. Eventually, this system was developed sufficiently to be able to maintain a constant year-round relative humidity.

Air conditioning finally arrived when Dr. Carrier, who became one of the founders of Carrier Corp., a manufacturer of air conditioning equipment, thought of cooling the water in the air washer’s chambers and delivering the cool, humid air wherever needed.

While the primary efforts of the air conditioning system were directed at the textile industry, air conditioning expanded rapidly. It was extensively used in movie theaters—remember the signs “20 Degrees Cooler Inside?” It extended to hotels, office buildings, apartment houses, department stores, and, in recent years, to the American home and automobile.

Thus, a need of the textile industry brought forth something that has enabled man to work better and in more comfort.
Have You Changed Your Address Lately?

If you have, we here at the “Bobbin & Beaker” would like to find out about it!

On the last several issues of the “Bobbin & Beaker” we have had anywhere from fifty to seventy-five issues returned. These issues came back from addresses that we have on file where the addressee has either moved or has in some way changed his mailing address.

Our mailing budget is run on a very tight schedule and we would more than appreciate any cooperation that you, our readers, would give us when you change your address.

We, the students of the “Bobbin & Beaker” staff, want everyone to receive a copy of our publication who is interested in Textiles and Clemson. We, however, can not send you our magazine unless we have your correct address. So please help us out!

If you have recently changed your address, please send your correct address to “Bobbin & Beaker” School of Industrial Management and Textile Science, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

QUIPS

Visitors to Cape Canaveral may be startled to see an astronaut-type space suit dripping dry on a clothesline. Made of a special coated cotton fabric, the new washable suit looks like an astronaut’s outfit but it has been designed for workers fueling Titan II missiles. The specially made suit protects missile men against fuel spills or vapors while they conduct final checks during countdown.

* * * * *

Japan, which has flooded the United States markets with millions of yards of low-cost fabrics and garments, now is complaining about imports of “cheap, low-wage” textiles from other countries, primarily Hong Kong, Taiwan, India, Pakistan and Communist Red China.

J. E. SIRRINE COMPANY

Engineers

Since 1902

Greenville, South Carolina
For the third year, the School of Industrial Management and Textile Science is sponsoring the Clemson College textile seminars. A prominent executive in the textile field will speak to the students once a week.

The program has been very successful for the first two years, and this success has prompted the continuation of the credit course for Clemson juniors and seniors in the School of Industrial Management and Textile Science. The speakers from the different organizations combine to offer a strong, well balanced program.

Heading the impressive list of visitors was R. Dave Hall, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute. He spoke October 2 on the history and aims of the institute. Mr. Hall, who is chairman of the board of Climax Spinning Company, president of Belmont Hosiery Mills and Belmont Knitting Company, and secretary of both the Sterling and Stowe Thread Company, is a graduate of Davidson.

There will also be five Clemson Alumni among the speakers. They are: R. A. Liner, vice-president of Greenwood Mills, Greenwood; W. D. Clark, general sales manager, Celanese Fibers Co., Charlotte, N. C.; R. P. Timmerman, vice president of the Graniteville Co., Graniteville; Bruce Ezell, textile waste consultant, Ninety-Six; and Frank C. Rogers, Jr., vice-president of Reeves Brothers, New York City.

Two other New York men will be included among the guest speakers. They are: James I. Shotwell of Deering Milliken, Inc., and Harris Rubin, executive vice-president of Burlington Men's Wear Company.

The seminars will be rounded out by three area executives, all enthusiastic supporters of the Clemson Program. They are: Fred B. Dent, president and treasurer of Mayfair Mills, Arcadia; Eugene E. Stone III, president of Stone Manufacturing Co., Greenville; and Robert W. Smith, president of M. Lowenstein Cotton and Storage Corp., Anderson.

With both motors of his plane hopelessly on fire, the pilot showed classic courage. As he donned a parachute, he shouted to the passengers: “Don’t anybody panic. I’m going for help now.”
Seen at the Southern Textile Exposition . . .

Upper Left—Clemson Booth where Clemson Graduates register and talk with their former “Profs.” Clemson students register here in order to qualify for an excuse to miss class and their “Profs.”

Upper Right—A Draper Diamond D. Doffer being demonstrated to a group of people from Clemson College by John Cugina, Project Engineer.

Bottom (Left and Right)—Pierce A. Cassidy, of Baxter Textile Machines Inc., explaining the features in the design of the Picanol “President” Loom to Clemson Students and Faculty. The Textile Students pictured above are Tommy James, John C. King, Jerry Blackwood, and Spenser Bates. The Textile Faculty pictured above are H. H. Perkins, Research Staff; W. E. Tarrant, Assoc. Prof. of Weaving; and J. V. Walters, Assoc. Prof. of Textiles.
A NEW YEAR,
A NEW NAME,
and a
NEW ADMINISTRATION

The central trade association for the nation's textile industry got both a new name and a new set of leaders October 1, when the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute (ACMI) became American Textile Manufacturers Institute and William H. Ruffin of Durham, N. C., was elevated to the presidency.

The word "textile" replaced "cotton" in the name in order to reflect more adequately the multi-fiber nature of the textile industry.

Mr. Ruffin, president of Erwin Mills, Inc., succeeded R. Dave Hall of Belmont, N. C., chairman of Climax Spinning Company, as the industry's chief spokesman after serving during the past year as first vice president of ACMI. Robert T. Stevens of New York, president of J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc., moved up to first vice president and William E. Reid of New York, president of Riegel Textile Corporation, became second vice president.

The name change is purely a matter of terminology, since ACMI has represented cotton, man-made fiber and silk segments of the U. S. textile industry since 1958.

Most anybody can play cards, but it takes a cannibal to throw up a hand. (Ug!)

One friend said to another, "Say, how did you get that scar across the bridge of your nose?"
"From glasses."
"Well why don't you get contact lenses?"
"They don't hold enough beer."

Didja hear 'bout the guy who tried to cross a monkey with a rabbit?"
No, I didn't—what did he get?"
"A cross rabbit and a very tired monkey!"
New Faculty Member

Dr. John Jefferson Porter is the newest addition to the Textile Chemistry faculty. He came to Clemson in January of 1962 at which time he taught a graduate course in cellulose. He began teaching undergraduate courses in September, 1962.

Dr. Porter is from Atlanta, Georgia, where he attended Georgia Tech. In 1956 he received a B.S. in Chemical Engineering and in 1960 he received a Ph.D. in Organic Chemistry from Tech.

After getting his Ph.D. and prior to coming to Clemson, Dr. Porter worked in textile research for the American Cyanamide Co. He is doing some research here at Clemson in new dye systems and cross linking agents for cotton. This research work is one of his main interests.

Dr. Porter and his wife Patricia, formerly of Maryville, Tennessee, have one son, John Jr., who is 28 months old.

Dr. J. J. Porter

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SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—QUALITY PRODUCTS—EXCELLENT SERVICE

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CONVENTIONAL FRAMES AND HEDDLES
PITCH BAND REEDS
DURAFLEX REEDS
DROP WIRES
ACCESSORIES

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Special
TEXTILE DICTIONARY
for BEST RESULTS
in Textile Processing

C
Corohex (Köhr's-betx)
A durable anti-bacterial additive for textiles. Provides fixed, lasting protection against perm, mildew, perspiration odors and other odors of bacterial origin.

Easily applied during dying or finishing operations. Will cause no shade change in dyed and printed colors, no yellowing of whites. Does not affect the hand of the finished goods. Compatible with most types of finishing materials.

D
Discolite* (dizkollite)
Concentrated sodium sulphohydrate formaldehyde available in lump, pea, rice or powder form.

A powerful reducing agent, stable at high temperatures. Widely used to effect reduction and solution of vat colors, and for discharge effects when applied to colored grounds. Effective when mixed with vat colors and discharge pastes wherever the reducing agent must retain its reducing power after being dried into the fabric.

Dispersal (dis-pursal)
A long chain ethylene oxide condensate in the form of a colorless, neutral, somewhat viscous liquid. Fully resistant to hard water, and miscible with water in all proportions. A retardant and leveling assistant in vat dyeing.

Used widely as a dispersing agent in dyeing synthetic fibers with disperse colors and for fast color salts and bases in Naphthol dyeing and printing.

Effective in stripping to prevent redeposition of the color on stripped goods.

N
Neowet X (nëwëtx)
Organic Ether Sulphonate in the form of a water white, slightly viscous liquid.


Neozyme* (nëžëyme)
Desizing agents made up of amylolytic proteolytic and fat splitting enzymes available in the form of crystalline powder or liquid concentrate for high or low temperature requirements.

Neozyme quickly remove all trace of starch glue or gelatin sizing without danger of damage to even the most delicate fabrics. For best results, use with NEOWET to speed saturation.

P
Parolite* (par-ólëte)
Zinc sulphohydrate formaldehyde in the form of white crystalline powder. A highly concentrated stripping agent for all forms of wool and modern synthetics.

Completely soluble in water. Leaves stripped goods soft, completely free of zinc dust and in most receptive condition for further processing. Often completely strips goods where other stripping agents fail. Very effective in discharge printing on acetate rayon.

V
Vatrolite* (vat-šörtëte)
Concentrated sodium hydrosulphite in the form of white crystalline powder. A powerful reducing agent for vat colors, ideal for dry feeding because of its free flowing, dustless character. Completely soluble in water.

Effective stripping agent for direct, sulphur and vat colors on cellulosic fabrics. Quickly removes rust stains from cotton goods. May be stored indefinitely.

Available with optical whites and in buffered formulas for high temperature use without excessive alkalinity.

Velvo Softener (velvö)
A highly active ammonium tallow in the form of a creamy white paste, easily dispersed in water. Used in general finishing of all types of textile fabrics. Will not "smoke off" or change color in high temperature operations such as calendaring or drying. Has no effect on light fastness of colors.

Strategically placed warehouses plus company owned trucks add up to fast dependable delivery, every time.

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