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und damit den Dreherhalblitzen ein störungsfreies Wechseln vom Offen- ins Kreuzfach und umgekehrt zu ermöglichen

- die Verdecke sind leicht abnehmbar, schliessen aber trotzdem die Schaftmaschine gut ab, so dass kein Oel austreten kann
- wenn nötig, kann sie mit einer Schussvorrichtung mit Einzelmotorantrieb ausgerüstet werden
- das traditionelle Baukastenprinzip ist auch bei dieser neuen Schaftmaschine angewendet. Sie kann somit an alle Webmaschinen angebaut werden, welche eine Federrückzug-Schaftmaschine erfordern
- alle wichtigen Antriebsteile arbeiten im Oelbad und sind auf Kugellager gelagert
- die Innengarnituren werden laufend mit Oel übergossen, welches durch eine Pumpe in Umlauf gesetzt wird
- an Stelle von Zugmessern übernimmt eine auf schwingenden Hebeln montierte Traverse das Stossen (nicht mehr das Ziehen) der Balancen, um die Schäfte vom Tief- ins Hochfach zu bewegen. Die schwingenden Hebel werden durch eine Kurvenscheibe formschlüssig angetrieben
- die neue Arbeitsweise der Schaftmaschine ermöglicht eine vereinfachte Konstruktion der Innenteile, welche nur noch aus Balancen und kurzen Anhängenhaken bestehen

Firmennachrichten (SHAB)

AROVA Niederlenz AG, in Niederlenz, Fabrikation und Verkauf aller Arten von Garnen, Zwirnen. Das Mitglied Eckart Hasler ist jetzt Präsident des Verwaltungsrates und führt anstelle der bisherigen Einzelunterschrift nun Kollektivunterschrift zu zweien. Als Vizepräsident wurde Dr. Reto Domeniconi in den Verwaltungsrat gewählt. Er bleibt Direktor und führt auch künftig Kollektivunterschrift zu zweien. Als weiteres, nicht unterschreibberechtigtes Mitglied wurde gewählt: Hans O. Borst, von Zollikon ZH, in Wattwil SG. Das Unterschriftenrecht des Direktors Fridolin Hefti sowie die Prokuren von Heinrich Hubeli, Anton Heinrich Bolt und Jürgen Ruf sind erloschen.

Emil Wild & Co. AG, in St. Gallen, Fabrikation von Zwirnen und Effektwirnen usw. Die Prokuren von Walter Marugg und Rolf Ammann, sind erloschen. Curt Emil Wild, Präsident, führt den Dokortitel.

Stahel Hardmeyer AG, in Zürich 7, Handel mit Rohprodukten, insbesondere Rohbaumwolle, auf eigene und fremde Rechnung usw. Max Allemann und Hans Ludwig Koch haben nicht mehr Kollektiv-, sondern Einzelprokura.

Kleiderfabrik Stansstad AG, in Stansstad, Fabrikation von und Handel mit Textilwaren und branchenähnlichen Artikeln. Kurt Zbinden ist aus dem Verwaltungsrat ausgeschieden; seine Unterschrift ist erloschen. Neu wurden in den Verwaltungsrat gewählt: Rolf Zbinden, von Wahlern BE, in Luzern, und Kuno Zbinden, von Wahlern BE, in Littau. Rolf Zbinden zeichnet kollektiv zu zweien und Kuno Zbinden führt Einzelunterschrift.

Literatur

Textile Guide to Europe 1970 — Noyes Data SA, Zug, 1970, 220 p., sFr. 85.—.

This is the fourth in Noyes series of directories dealing with key industries of Western Europe. It forms a compact, single volume guide to the activities of some 1,300 leading textile manufacturers in the following 18 countries:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

The detailed company information provided falls into two categories. In Part 1, entries are listed alphabetically under country and are described, wherever possible, with the following data: full name and address; principal executives; product range; domestic and foreign subsidiaries and affiliates; plant location; latest sales figures and numbers of employees. In Part 2, the arrangement of companies is again by country but this time classification is according to the type of textile products manufactured.

As the movement towards European integration grows, so does the need for a wider knowledge of textile companies abroad—whether potential customers or competitors. This directory is intended to meet this need by helping companies:

Locate new suppliers — Develop fresh outlets — Prepare market reports — Organise joint ventures — Make licensing arrangements — Know company officials.

'Textile Guide to Europe' includes information on all the major textile manufacturers of Western Europe. These are the companies with the most to offer in the way of sales contracts, licensing agreements, joint ventures and research and development know-how.

The book contains no advertising material and the layout has been kept simple and easy to follow. Entries can be located rapidly and information extracted without reference to complicated lists of explanatory symbols and abbreviations. To assist foreign readers, a French, German and Spanish vocabulary of key words has been included.

For those in any way associated with European textiles, this book will prove both a constant source of reference and a valuable marketing aid.

Knitwear & Hosiery Guide to Europe 1970 — Noyes Data Sa, Zug, 1970, 201 p., sFr. 85.—.

The 1960s were a period of rapid and sustained growth for the European knitwear and hosiery industry. More sophisticated techniques, new materials and favourable trends in fashion all played a significant part in this expansion, but just as important were the advances made towards rationalisation and integration by the companies themselves.

'Knitwear and Hosiery Guide to Europe' aims to bring readers up-to-date with the current situation in this fast moving

sector of the textile industry. It is a compact, single volume directory containing information on over 1,500 leading manufacturers of hosiery, knitted fabrics and clothing in 18 countries of Western Europe.

Entries are listed alphabetically under country and are accompanied, wherever possible, by the following key data: full name and address; telephone and telex numbers; principal executives; product range; domestic and foreign subsidiaries and affiliates; plant location; latest sales figures and numbers of employees.

No advertising has been included and the layout has been kept simple and easy to follow. Companies can be traced quickly and information extracted without cross-reference to explanatory symbols and abbreviations.

As the economies of Europe become more closely related, so the need increases for a wider knowledge of companies abroad—whether potential customers or competitors. This book is the first to deal exclusively with knitwear and hosiery manufacturers on a European scale. It will contribute greatly to the planning of successful marketing operations by helping firms; locate new suppliers and develop fresh outlets; mail sales literature effectively; arrange joint ventures and licensing agreements.

'Knitwear and Hosiery Guide to Europe' is the fifth in Noyes series of European business directories. It will form a valuable companion volume to the recently published 'Textile Guide to Europe', which deals with the spinning and weaving sectors of the industry.

European Knitwear & Hosiery Market Report 1970 — Noyes Data SA, Zug, 1970, 220 p., sFr. 85.—.

This survey provides the most complete analysis of the European knitting industry yet available and will prove invaluable both as work of reference and as a basis for more specific market research studies.

During recent years, knitwear and hosiery has emerged as one of the fastest growing and most dynamic sectors of the European textile industry. By 1968, the total value of the market for knitted goods in Western Europe had reached 5,250 million dollars, a figure which, it is estimated, will treble by 1980. The factors favouring such rapid expansion are many and varied, ranging from the increasing variety and availability of synthetic yarns to the development of more sophisticated machinery and production techniques.

The book opens with a review of the situation in Europe as a whole, tracing the course of production, trade and consumption of knitted goods over a number of years and identifying the most significant market trends. In subsequent chapters, the industries of 17 countries of Western Europe are dealt with in detail.

For each country, the trend of activity is established and the size and structure of the domestic market determined. Information is given on yarn consumption, knitwear and hosiery production, foreign trade and the number of companies and

employees engaged in manufacture. The text is supported by a very comprehensive selection of statistical material drawn from a wide range of quoted sources.

In addition, each country section contains a list of leading knitwear and hosiery companies. In all, the names and addresses of over 1,000 major European manufacturers are supplied—an indispensable aid to sales promotion and research projects.

This report presents a coherent picture of the progress being made by the knitting industry throughout Western Europe. It will help assess the potential of existing markets and plan the penetration of new ones.

Creaseproofing Textiles 1970 — Dr. M. W. Ranney. Textile Processing Review No. 2. Noyes Data Corporation, New Jersey/USA, 1970, 460 p., US-\$ 35.—.

In 1970, over 100 million pounds of resin will be used for producing crease resistant garments in the United States. It is a rapidly growing field, both in the United States and abroad.

This book summarizes with detailed process information, the pertinent U.S. patent literature relating broadly to textile creaseproofing agents as used to obtain wash and wear, or permanent press fabrics. It is a large work of over 300,000 words, describing 343 processes in this important field. It shows you what chemical agents are used, and the processes by which they are applied.

Flame Retardant Textiles 1970 — Dr. M. W. Ranney. Textile Processing Review No. 3. Noyes Data Corporation, New Jersey/USA, 1970, 373 p., US-\$ 35.—.

This book describes 177 commercial processes to produce flame retardant textiles and fabrics.

The subject of flammability of fabrics is becoming increasingly important due to new legal regulations; and the increase in lawsuits due to apparel fines the past few years has been significant.

The earliest route to flame retardant fabrics involved the use of borax-boric acid mixtures, ammonium sulfamates, and ammonium phosphates, however they are classified as nondurable since they are not resistant to laundering.

Semi-durable flame retardants evolved from the codeposition of insoluble tungsten oxide and tin halides. Durable flame-retardants were introduced in the 1930's involving the use of inorganic compounds of antimony and titanium. Antimony oxides combined with chlorinated paraffins were used in military applications.

This book describes in detail all pertinent U.S. patent literature related to flame-retardant treating processes for textiles, primarily cellulose, but including related work with acrylics and nylon.

Waterproofing Textiles 1970 — Dr. M. W. Ranney. Textile Processing Review No. 4. Noyes Data Corporation, New Jersey/USA, 1970, 352 p., US- $\$$ 35.—.

This Textile Processing Review summarizes the technology of water resistant treatments for textiles and fabrics as described in the U.S. patent literature since the early 1950's. The magnitude of the research effort during the last 15 years is demonstrated by the fact that 246 U.S. patents relating to waterproofing processes are covered in this book.

Waterproof fabrics have long been a goal of mankind as protection from the elements. Early attempts accomplished this through heavy applications of waxes, asphalt and vulcanized rubber. Synthetic resins, to an extent, replaced these natural coatings for fibers. However the loss of air and water permeability of the fabric from a continuous film application were a serious drawback to wide acceptability of waterproof fabrics.

The author has made an exhaustive effort to make this book all-inclusive. 246 waterproofing processes are included—an indication of the wealth of information contained in this book. 64 of these processes relate to the use of fluorochemicals, the area of greatest activity for the past few years.

Soil Resistant Textiles 1970 — Dr. M. W. Ranney. Textile Processing Review No. 5. Noyes Data Corporation, New Jersey/USA, 1970, 216 p., US- $\$$ 35.—.

This latest in the series of Textile Processing Reviews summarizes recent developments in textile improvement in the area of soil resistance. As an adjunct to wash and wear properties, textiles have become not only less able to repel soil, but in many cases actually tend to attract and hold the soil. Naturally this has been one of the major consumer complaints against wash and wear textiles. In order to enhance consumer acceptance of these treated fabrics and thereby increase consumer demand for them, agents capable of preventing soil attraction and processes for applying these agents had to be found.

Ideal soil release finishes must be capable of releasing stains readily and preventing redeposition of soil during laundering. Treatments should render man-made fibers and durable press reactants less attractive to oily stains and should be more easily wetted.

In addition, the increasing use of synthetic fibers and blends of wool and synthetics in the carpet industry has resulted in the great need for effective and durable soil retardants. The irregularities in the fiber surfaces of carpeting materials readily tend to collect dirt and dirt particles resulting in a color change of the fiber. Therefore, it is obvious that the need for soil repellants is of extreme importance in making carpeting using synthetics acceptable to the consumer. Thus another facet in the search for effective soil retardants appears to be in the carpet industry.

This report summarizes the developments in soil retardant and soil release finishes in both the carpet industry and in textile manufacture.

Spandex Manufacture 1970 — M. McDonald. Chemical Processing Review No. 48. Noyes Data Corporation, New Jersey/USA, 1970, 190 p., US- $\$$ 35.—.

Spandex fibers are one of the newest of the major classes of synthetic fibers. Introduced in the late fifties, these strong, light weight, stretchy fibers have made themselves useful in a wide variety of fabrics and garments. Foundation garments constitute probably the single biggest use of spandex fibers. They are also of great use in the manufacture of an expanding field of newer fashion undergarments. In addition, to cite a few others, spandex fibers are also used in sportswear—swimsuits, golf jackets, ski pants and football uniforms; and in hosiery. In short, where stretch and give are desirable properties of a fabric—spandex is the material of choice.

In the United States, as defined by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission, spandex is the name given to manufactured fibers in which the fiberforming substance is a long chain polymer comprised of at least 85 % of a segmented polyurethane. Elsewhere in the world, the generic name for spandex fibers is 'elastomeric fibers'.

This book covers methods of making spandex fibers, that is, the conversion of polyurethanes into fibers, as described in the U.S. patent literature. The U.S. patent literature has the most complete and comprehensive process information available, and as such, this publication will give you key processing information for this fast-growing fiber. The Table of Contents below gives a clue to the scope of coverage of this volume.

1. Wet Spinning Processes — 2. Solvent Spinning Processes — 3. Melt Spinning Processes — 4. Chemical Composition and Raw Materials — 5. Improving Resistance to Ultraviolet Light and Oxidation — 6. Improving Dyeability of Spandex — 7. Miscellaneous.

Firmennachrichten (SHAB)

Leinenweberei Langenthal AG, in Langenthal. Erwin Burkhard ist infolge Todes aus dem Verwaltungsrat ausgeschieden. Er führte die Unterschrift nicht.

Seidenweberei Filzbach AG, in Filzbach. Fritz Egger, bisher nicht zeichnungsberechtigtes Mitglied, ist aus dem Verwaltungsrat ausgeschieden. Neu in den Verwaltungsrat ohne Zeichnungsberechtigung wurde gewählt: Heinrich Menzi, von Filzbach, in Weesen SG.

Arova Rorschach AG, in Rorschach, Betrieb von Zwirneri, Stickerei und Nähfadenfabrikation usw. Das bisher einzige Mitglied des Verwaltungsrates Eckart Hasler ist nun Präsident und führt anstelle der Einzelunterschrift nun Kollektivunterschrift zu zweien. Neu wurden in den Verwaltungsrat gewählt Max Stoll, von Osterfingen, in Flurlingen ZH, mit Kollektivunterschrift zu zweien, sowie Hans O. Borst, von Zollikon, in Wattwil, ohne Unterschrift.