

T I N

TINK'ERLY, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker. *Hackengill.*

TINK'LE, *v. i.* [W. *tincial*, *supra*, under *tingle*.]

1. To make small quick sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink.

—And have not charity, I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal. 1 Cor. xiii. Is. iii.

The sprightly horse
Moves to the music of his tinkling bells.

The moment the money tinkles in the chest,
the soul mounts out of purgatory.

Tetzel in Milner.

2. To hear a small sharp sound.

And his ears tinkled, and his color fled.

Dryden.

TINK'LE, *v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp quick sounds.

TINK'LING, *ppr.* Making a small quick sharp noise.

TINK'LING, *n.* A small quick sharp sound.

Making a tinkling with their feet. Is. iii.

TIN'MAN, *n.* [tin and man.] A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware.

Prior.

TIN'-MINE, *n.* [tin and mine.] A mine where tin is obtained.

TIN'NED, *pp.* Covered with tin.

TIN'NER, *n.* [from tin.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TIN'NING, *ppr.* [from tin.] Covering with tin or tin foil.

TIN'NING, *n.* The act, art or practice of covering or lining any thing with melted tin or with tin foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, bits, &c.

TIN'NY, *a.* Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TIN/PENNY, *n.* [tin and penny.] A customary duty in England, formerly paid to tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TIN'SEL, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, a spark.] Something very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false luster, and more gay than valuable.

Who can discern the tinsel from the gold?

Dryden.

If the man will too curiously examine the superficial tinsel good, he undeceives himself to his cost.

Norris.

2. A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*

3. A kind of lace.

TIN'SEL, *a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

TIN'SEL, *v. t.* To adorn with something glittering and showy without much value; to make gaudy.

She, tinsel'd o'er in robes of varying hues—

Pope.

TIN'SELED, *pp.* Decorated with gaudy ornaments.

TIN'SELING, *ppr.* Adorning with tinsel or superficial luster.

TINT, *n.* [It. *tinta*; Fr. *teint*; from L. *tinctus*, *tingo*. See *Tinge*.]

A dye; a color, or rather a slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; as red with a blue tint, or tint of blue. In painting, tints are the colors considered as more or less bright, deep or thin, by the due use and intermixture of which a picture receives its shades, softness and variety.

Or bleed in beauteous tint the color'd mass.

Pope.

Their vigor sickens, and their tints decline.

Liarte.

TINT, *v. t.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to. *Seward.*

TIN'-WORM, *n.* [tin and worm.] An insect. *Bailey.*

TIN'Y, *a.* [from the root of *thin*, which sec.] Very small; little; puny. [A word used by children, and in burlesque.]

When that I was a little tiny boy. *Shak.*

TIP, *n.* [D. *tip*, a different orthography of *top*; G. *zipfel*; that is, a shoot or extension to a point. Qu. Eth. *ῥ-ῥ* thybe, the nipple.]

1. The end; the point or extremity of any thing small; as the tip of the finger; the tip of a spear; the tip of the tongue; the tip of the ear. *Addison. Pope.*

2. One part of the play at nine-pins. *Dryden.*

3. In botany, an anther. *Withering.*

TIP, *v. t.* To form a point with something; to cover the tip, top or end; as, to tip any thing with gold or silver.

With truncheon tipped with iron head.

Hudibras.

Tipp'd with jet,

Fair ermines spotless as the snows they press.

Thomson.

2. [for *tap*.] To strike slightly, or with the end of any thing small; to tap.

A third rogue tips me by the elbow. *Swift.*

3. To lower one end, or throw upon the end; as, to tip a cart for discharging a load. [N. *England*.]

To tip the wink, to direct a wink, or to wink to another for notice. *Pope.*

TIP, *v. i.* In the phrase, to tip off, that is, to fall headlong; hence, to die.

TIP'PED, { *pp.* Having the end covered.

TIP'T.

TIP'PET, *n.* [Sax. *tappet*. It seems to be formed from *tappe*, tape.]

A narrow garment or covering for the neck, worn by females. It is now made of fur, though formerly of some kind of cloth.

Bacon.

TIP'PING, *ppr.* Covering the end or tip.

TIP'PLE, *v. i.* [Qu. D. *zuipen*; Fr. *loper*. This word and *lope* are probably of one family, and I suspect them to be from the root of *dip*. See *Drink*.]

To drink spiritous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spiritous liquors. When a man begins to tipple, let his creditors secure their debts.

TIP'PLE, *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in luxury or excess.

—Himself for saving charges

A peel'd, shie'd onion cats, and tipples verjuice. *Dryden.*

TIP'PLE, *n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling. *L'Estrange.*

TIP'PLED, *pp.* Drank in excess.

2. *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated. *Dryden.*

TIP'PLER, *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spiritous liquors; a drunkard; a sot. It however signifies often a person who habitually drinks strong liquors, without absolute drunkenness.

TIP'PLING, *ppr.* Indulging in the habitual use of strong or spiritous liquors.

TIP'PLING, *n.* The habitual practice of drinking strong or spiritous liquors; a drinking to excess.

T I R

TIP'PLING-HOUSE, *n.* [tipple and house.]

A house in which liquors are sold in drame or small quantities, and where men are accustomed to spend their time and money in excessive drinking.

TIP'-STAFF, *n.* [tip and staff.] An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable.

2. A staff tipped with metal. *Bacon.*

TIP'SY, *a.* [from *tipple*.] Fuddled; overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

TIP'TOE, *n.* [tip and toe.] The end of the toe.

Upon his tiptoes stalketh stately by.

Spenser.

To be or to stand a tiptoe, to be awake or alive to any thing; to be roused; as, to be a tiptoe with expectation.

TIP'TOP, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

TIRA'DE, *n.* [It. *tirata*; Fr. *tirade*, a train or series, from *tirer*, to draw.]

1. Formerly in French music, the filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes. *Cyc.*

2. In modern usage, a strain or flight; a series of violent declamation.

Here he delivers a violent tirade against all persons who profess to know any thing about angels. *Quart. Review.*

TIRE, *n.* [Heb. *טור* *tur*, a row or series. See *Class Dr. No.* 4. 34. 35. 38. and *No.* 15.]

1. A tier; a row or rank. This is the same word as *tier*, differently written. [See *Tier* and *Tour*.]

2. A head dress; something that encompasses the head. [See *Tiara*.] *Ezek.* xxiv. Is. iii.

On her head she wore a tire of gold.

Spenser.

3. Furniture; apparatus; as the tire of war. *Philips.*

4. Attire. [See *Attire*.]

5. A band or hoop of iron, used to bind the felloes of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking; as cart-tire; wagon-tire. This tire however is generally formed of different pieces, and is not one entire hoop.

TIRE, *v. t.* To adorn; to attire; to dress; as the head. *Obs.* [See *Attire*.] 2 *Kings* ix.

TIRE, *v. t.* [Sax. *teorian*, *ateoriam*, *geteorian*, to fail. In D. *teeren* signifies to tar, to pine, to waste or consume, to digest; Gr. *τερεω*; L. *tero*. In Ir and Gaelic, *tor*, *toras*, *tuirse*, is weariness; *tuirsighim*, to weary, to tire.]

1. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the strength by toil or labor; as, to tire a horse or an ox. A long day's work in summer will tire the laborer.

Tir'd with toil, all hopes of safety past.

Dryden.

2. To weary; to fatigue; to exhaust the power of attending, or to exhaust patience with dullness or tediousness. A dull advocate may tire the court and jury, and injure his cause.

To tire out, to weary or fatigue to excess; to harass. *Tickel.*

TIRE, *v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted. A feeble body soon tires with hard labor.

TIRED, *pp.* Wearied; fatigued.

TIREDNESS, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness. *Hakewill.*