

DICTIONARY OF TEXTILE TERMS.

(Continued from November issue.)

Float: In weaving, threads that have by accident not been regularly intersected in the body of the fabric, and thus lie loose upon its surface in such places. Also called *Flush*.

Flocconné: A heavy woolen cloth used for overcoatings, constructed with 2 or 3 systems of filling and one system of warp, the latter not being visible on face or back of fabric. The face filling and which forms the face of the fabric is cut on the gig in the finishing process, the fabric being afterwards rubbed by machinery to give the face of the cloth the appearance of being covered with fine locks of wool.

Flock-cutter: A machine for grinding woolen rags into flocks.

Flocking: Adding flocks to woolen cloth during the process of fulling. To increase its weight. Weighting (artificially) woolen cloth.

Flocks: Short, unspinnable wool fibres, cast out by the different machines employed in the finishing of woolen goods. The processes of fulling, gigning, napping, shearing and brushing, either one or all, may be responsible for the goods treated losing a certain amount of short fibre, known as flocks. The value of these by-products may be taken in the order given. Cheaper grades of flocks are such as are produced from woolen rags by grinding them up in special machinery. Flocks are felted into lower grades of woolen fabrics during fulling, both for lowering cost of production as well as increasing weight of cloth. The poorest (shortest ones) being unfit for re-use at the fulling process, are used by wall paper manufacturers in producing flock-papers, which are wall papers presenting raised figures resembling cloth, being attached to the paper with a gluey varnish.

Florence: A thin silk taffeta.

Florentine: A Bradford term for alpaca dress goods made with 2/100's black cotton warp, 74 double threads per inch, using 55 picks per inch of 16's alpaca in the grey cloth; interlaced with the 3 up 2 down, 3 up 1 down, 63 deg. twill, the weave quoted being turned 45 deg. for use in the loom.

Florentine Lace: In the 16th century a raised needle-point lace made in Florence.

Flores: The first quality of indigo dye.

Florette Silk: The external covering of the double fibre or filament exuded by the silkworm, this being known as waste silk. Some years ago it was practically useless, but now is spun into very satisfactory yarn and cloth.

Florida Sea Island Cotton: In the bulk, this variety of cotton appears to the eye to be similar to the Sea Island proper, and in reality they have much in common. The Florida cotton is glossy, smooth, and silky in appearance, and very strong. It, however, unfortunately often contains a large percentage of short, broken, and immature fibre, which if drawn out between the fingers, will be found to be only about three-quarters of an inch in length. These are

generally entwined to the good and long fibres in clusters, and as there is no way in which their attachment can be released, they are thus very difficult to remove, and even when got rid of, it is only at the expense of much good cotton and workable staple, whereby the cost of production is necessarily and materially increased. In some of the lower grades of this cotton, the quantity of neppy material is so great and the particles of the congregated fibre in contraction so small and minute, that it is absolutely impossible to thoroughly clean the material, no matter with what care its manipulation may be effected. Under microscopic examination there is very little difference that can be detected between this and the true Sea Island variety. The counts of yarn in general for which the Florida Sea Island cotton is employed, range from 150's to 200's, although, for special purposes, it is used for numbers as low as 80 hanks to the pound. The maximum length of the staple is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, minimum $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and mean, therefore, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Floss Silk: Silk made from the loose material of the outer cocoon and from pierced cocoons, etc. It is carded and spun like cotton or wool.

Flottilions: The test skeins reeled off and measured by the conditioning house to establish the size of a lot of raw silk.

Flounce: A deep ruffle; a gathered or plaited strip of any material used to decorate a garment.

Flour: Wheat, rice and sago flours are used like starch as sizes and stiffening materials for cotton yarns and fabrics. It is the amount of starch that renders it more or less valuable. The gluten has no sensible thickening power of itself, hence its value depends upon the amount of gluten present.

Flush: See Float.

Fly: The loose, short fibres liberated during picking, carding, combing and spinning yarns.

A strip or lap on a garment, to contain or to cover the buttonholes; a flap.

Flyer: An inverted fork on the head of the spindle on the bobbin-and-fly frames, which guides the yarn on to the bobbin.

Flyer Spinning: Spinning on the flyer principle. This system is employed in spinning yarns such as mohair, etc., in which smoothness of thread is the most essential feature. The output is only about 50 per cent. of that of the other systems of spinning.

Fly-frames: The name collectively given to the set of machines used for converting the cotton sliver of the drawing frame into the roving for the ring-frame or mule. They comprise the following machinery in cotton spinning: Slubber, Intermediate. Roving and Fine Frame; the latter only being used in the manufacture of the finest counts of yarns, the intermediate being sometimes omitted in spinning low counts of cheap cotton yarn. Also called *Speeders*.

Fly-reed: In weaving, a loose reed, provided with springs which limit the force with which it strikes the filling when so required. Used in the weaving of turkish towelings or similar warp pile fabrics, where a change in beating up of the filling is required.

Fly-shuttle: The name given to the shuttle, with wheels, propelled by a cord and driver, invented by John Kay, of Lancashire, England, in 1733. Previously to Kay's invention of the fly-shuttle it required two men to work a broad loom, one at each side of the loom, and the shuttle was thrown from one to the other alternately. By means of Kay's invention, the weaver, sitting in the middle of the loom, worked the shuttle by pulling a cord. The fly-shuttle is now driven across the loom by the blow of a picker.

Follicle: The involuted sac or bag which contains the hair or wool within the skin.

Foncé: Deep colored.

Fond: In hand-made laces the ground over which the patterns are spread out. It is either a mesh or is made up of brides.

Footing Lace: Simple insertion of Brussels net, from one to three inches in width.

Forbes: A highland tartan, having the following arrangement: A wide dark green bar, split in the centre by a group of black, white and black lines; black stripe, measuring half the width of the green; a navy blue bar (as wide as the green), split in the center with a pair of black stripes, placed close together.

Forelock-hook: The winch in the whirl of the tackle block for twisting three rope yarns into a strand.

Foreturn: The stationary part of the machine in the rope-walk system of spinning.

Forfars: Unbleached coarse and heavy linen, made in England; used for towels.

Fork: A two-pronged lever which encloses the driving belt and shifts it from loose to fast pulley; the small pronged instrument acting as a stop-motion on the loom when the filling fails.

Formaldehyde: Formaldehyde is marketed as a colorless, aqueous solution with a pungent odor causing irritation to the nose and eyes. The solution is generally delivered in a 30 to 40 per cent. concentration. It is used as a disinfecting agent, for the after-treatment of Diamine Colors on cotton for the purpose of increasing the fastness to washing, as an addition for chrome tanning, and in the dyeing of chamois leather with Im-medial Colors. It is also an excellent preservative and disinfectant for thickenings and dressings, effective in very small quantities and having no action on the fibres. It should not be used in the presence of easily reducible metallic salts, as there is a tendency to produce stains in certain cases. The danger is greatest in the presence of chromic acid. Also called *Formaline*.

Formate of Chrome: See Chromium Formate.

Formate of Soda: See Sodium Formate.

Formic Acid: Pure formic acid is a colorless liquid with a boiling point of 100.8 deg. C. (213½ deg. F.) which freezes to a crystalline mass melting at 8.6 deg. C. (47½ deg. F.). Its specific gravity at 15 deg. C. (59 deg. F.) is 1.256. Formic acid as a rule is sold in a high degree of purity, chiefly in strengths of 85 per cent. and 98 to 100 per cent. pure acid. When dyeing with acid colors, chrome colors, etc., formic acid behaves very similarly to acetic acid, but is more than twice as efficacious as the latter with the same percentages. Formic acid is also used very largely as a substitute for tartar in mordanting with chrome. In silk dyeing, formic acid is used as a substitute for acetic acid both for dyeing and brightening.

Foul: See Bouchons.

Foulard: A soft, fine, washable silk fabric, woven plain or twilled, printed in conventional style, used for summer dresses. Originally imported from India, but now made everywhere.

Foulardine: An imitation in cotton of silk foulards.

Foulie: An all botany wool cloth which receives a heavy fulling in its finish, hiding the weave structure.

Foundation Cloth Embroidery: A fine gauze cloth made from exceedingly strong but fine silk yarns, used as a foundation for embroidering upon, for the production of the laces of St. Gaul, being subsequently destroyed by chemical treatment.

Foundation Muslin: A fabric used to give stiffness to parts of garments. It is loosely woven like canvas, and is stiffened with a suitable substance.

Foundation Weaves: Plain, Twills and Satins are known by that name, all other weaves are derived from them, being in turn known as derivation weaves.

Four-frame Brussels: A loop pile carpet containing a depth of four pile warp-threads; one of these pile warp-threads forms the loop on the face of the carpet, the other three pile warp-threads of the set forming stuffer threads in the body of the fabric structure to impart the required stiffness to the latter: a lower grade of Brussels carpet.

Four-scale: Arrangement of the Jacquard harness which operates four warp-threads in unison by having four heddles tied to each harness cord, said warp-thread being then drawn separately through front harnesses and interlaced by them individually. The object of this tie-up is to enlarge the pattern, but this is done with a coarser outline than can be done on regular weaving.

Fourth Combing: Wool taken from the rump of the fleece.

Frame: The structure of any machine, like fly frame, drawing frame, ring frame, etc.

Technical grading of Brussels or Wilton carpets.

Frame-knitting: Weaving or knitting yarns, upon a frame or board, bearing projecting pins, which when completed resembles knitting.

Franela: Napped cotton cloth in Paraguay; Canton flannel and colored and printed flannelets in Chile.

Fraser: A Highland tartan presenting on a red ground the following checking: Two dark green stripes (on the outside) and two dark blue stripes (on the inside), separated from each other by narrow red lines; a red field made as wide as the above group and split in the middle by a narrow white line.

Fraying: One set of threads slipping upon the other, and so producing imperfections in the fabric.

French-backed Twill: A twill backed with filling woven in sateen order.

French Berries: See Berries.

French Cashmere Cloth: See Anacostas.

French Drawing-box: One of the preparatory machines in worsted spinning, characteristic of the French spinning process compared to the English system of worsted spinning. No twist is here inserted, so that a pith-like thread is produced. The arrangement enables doubling and drafting to be effected most readily, and practically does away with the gills.

French Flannel: A fine, soft, napped, twill woven variety of flannels, dyed in solid shades, also printed with patterns after the manner of calico; used for morning gowns, dressing sacques, waists, etc.

French Foot and Pocket Heel: A style of split foot, has only one seam down the middle of the bottom of the foot and no seam at the back of the heel.

French-index: One of the modes, with reference to firmness, of constructing jacquard and card stamping machinery, (*i. e.*, placing or setting of needles on hooks in the jacquard machine) vice versa what is termed, "American" index and "Fine" index. The former indicates a coarser setting, the latter a finer setting.

Frenching: One of the diseases the cotton plant is subjected to; due to fungus diseases. The first sign of the disease is usually a light yellowing of the lower leaves at the edge, or more commonly between the forks of the main ribs of the leaf. This yellowing of the leaf, which is sometimes nearly white and quite pronounced, is the result of a failing nutrition of the leaf. It begins at the edge of the leaves farthest from the large veins, and then progresses rapidly up the leaf between the ribs. Quite early in the disease the leaf begins to brown at the points where the yellow first appeared, so that a brown color of the dead portions of the leaf follows quite closely behind the yellow. In this way there are three distinct colors, green, yellow and brown, in parallel radiating bands. The brown and dead parts of the leaf soon break out, leaving the leaf quite ragged. The green color lies along the sides of the veins. This is bordered by the yellow, and the brown cuts a V-shaped figure in the yellow area, while the entire margin or only a part of it may also be brown and dead. While the lower leaves are usually the first ones to be attacked, they do not go through all these changes of color before others are

affected; but the general progress is from the lower leaves to those higher up on the plant. When the leaves are nearly dead, the tissues of the petiole at the junction of the branch mature, form a separative layer, and fall away. This may continue until all of the leaves of a plant fall off.

French Percalé: A fine percalé of good body, from 30 to 36 inches wide.

French-tub: A mixture of logwood and stannous chloride, used in dyeing.

French Verdigris: The basic salt of copper, acetate; used in calico printing to fix logwood.

Fresh Cocoons: Cocoons that have not been chocked.

Fribs: Short tufts of wool caused by second cuts being made on the staple while the sheep is being shorn.

Frieze: A coarse heavy woolen cloth with a napped, curly surface; was first made of lamb's wool, whereas now it is made from coarse grades of wool. Used in the manufacture of warm outer garments, particularly for men's wear, overcoats, and women's jackets. Named after the people of Friesland, Holland, in the 13th century. Famous to-day as an Irish fabric, presenting extraordinary durability. Fibres selected are long and of a strong staple. The weave is either of a small twill or a herringbone. When not of a solid color, it is usually a mixture, the colors being in this instance mixed in the raw state.

Frill: An ornamental band of fabric, gathered in folds or tufts on one edge.

Fringe: Ornamental trimmings of pendant cords, loose threads, or tassels.

Friquette: Machine-made lace, presenting fine and clear meshes and made of a fine count of yarn. It is made as a veil and also embroidered in a light flower design along the edge.

Frisé: A pile fabric, woven so that the pile is in loops and stands out from the face of the cloth, the loops not being cut. Differs from plush and velvet in this respect. The loop effect is produced by using two warps, the threads of one being stretched with greater tension than the other, using the tight warp for building up the body of the fabric and the loose warp for forming the face. The loops are formed by the loose warp, which comes from a separate warp beam, operated with a positive let-off, in order to feed this warp freely, the filling taking the greater lengths and thus forming the characteristic loops. From the French word *Frisé*. *i. e.*, Ruffled.

Frisson: The irregular and tangled silk on the outside of cocoons; waste obtained in reeling cocoons; used in the manufacture of sou silk. Also called *Frissonnets*.

Frizzing Machine: An appliance contrived for working the nap of woollen cloths into round knots to imitate the fur of chinchilla. Also called *Chinchilla Machine*.

Frog: A spindle-shaped button or toggle and a corresponding loop, each surrounded with ornamental braiding, used to fasten a cloak or coat, by passing the toggle through the loop.